**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**

**МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ІМЕНІ В. О. СУХОМЛИНСЬКОГО**

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Кафедра загальної та прикладної лінгвістики

## Навчально-методичнЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

**ПРАКТИЧНА ГРАМАТИКА ПЕРШОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ**

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**Зміст НМЗ**

1. Титульна сторінка.
2. Зміст НМЗ.
3. Навчальний контент.
4. Завдання для самостійної роботи.
5. Завдання для поточного та підсумкового контролю знань і вмінь з навчальної дисципліни.

**НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ КОНТЕНТ**

**Практичне заняття № 1**

**Граматична структура сучасної англійської мови. Загальна класифікація частин мови**

**Хід заняття**

There are eight parts of speech in the English language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence. An individual word can function as more than one part of speech when used in different circumstances. Understanding parts of speech is essential for determining the correct definition of a word when using the dictionary.

**1. NOUN**

* **A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.**

*man... Butte College... house... happiness*

A noun is a word for a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns are often used with an article (*the*, *a*, *an*), but not always. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter; common nouns do not. Nouns can be singular or plural, concrete or abstract. Nouns show possession by adding *'s*. Nouns can function in different roles within a sentence; for example, a noun can be a subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, or object of a preposition.

*The young* ***girl*** *brought me a very long* ***letter*** *from the* ***teacher****, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Nouns" for further information.

**2. PRONOUN**

* **A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.**

*She... we... they... it*

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. A pronoun is usually substituted for a specific noun, which is called its antecedent. In the sentence above, the antecedent for the pronoun *she* is the girl. Pronouns are further defined by type: personal pronouns refer to specific persons or things; possessive pronouns indicate ownership; reflexive pronouns are used to emphasize another noun or pronoun; relative pronouns introduce a subordinate clause; and demonstrative pronouns identify, point to, or refer to nouns.

*The young girl brought* ***me*** *a very long letter from the teacher, and then* ***she*** *quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Pronouns" for further information.

**3. VERB**

* **A verb expresses action or being.**

*jump... is... write... become*

The verb in a sentence expresses action or being. There is a main verb and sometimes one or more helping verbs. ("*She can sing."* *Sing* is the main verb; *can* is the helping verb.) A verb must agree with its subject in number (both are singular or both are plural). Verbs also take different forms to express tense.

*The young girl* ***brought*** *me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly* ***disappeared****. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Verbs" for more information.

**4. ADJECTIVE**

* **An adjective modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.**

*pretty... old... blue... smart*

An adjective is a word used to modify or describe a noun or a pronoun. It usually answers the question of which one, what kind, or how many. (Articles [a, an, the] are usually classified as adjectives.)

*The* ***young*** *girl brought me a very* ***long*** *letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Adjectives" for more information.

**5. ADVERB**

* **An adverb modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.**

*gently... extremely... carefully... well*

An adverb describes or modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, but never a noun. It usually answers the questions of when, where, how, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. Adverbs often end in -ly.

*The young girl brought me a* ***very*** *long letter from the teacher, and* ***then*** *she* ***quickly*** *disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Adverbs" for more information.

**6. PREPOSITION**

* **A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence.**

*by... with.... about... until*

(by the tree, with our friends, about the book, until tomorrow)

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence. Therefore a preposition is always part of a prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase almost always functions as an adjective or as an adverb. The following list includes the most common prepositions:

*The young girl brought me a very long letter* ***from the teacher****, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Prepositions" for more information.

**7. CONJUNCTION**

* **A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses.**

*and... but... or... while... because*

A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses, and indicates the relationship between the elements joined. Coordinating conjunctions connect grammatically equal elements: and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet. Subordinating conjunctions connect clauses that are not equal: because, although, while, since, etc. There are other types of conjunctions as well.

*The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher,* ***and*** *then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Conjunctions" for more information.

**8. INTERJECTION**

* **An interjection is a word used to express emotion.**

*Oh!... Wow!... Oops!*

An interjection is a word used to express emotion. It is often followed by an exclamation point.

*The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared.* ***Oh my****!*

**Практичне заняття № 2**

Визначення поняття про іменник. Морфологічна структура іменників. Граматичні категорії іменника: число, відмінок, рід. Основні синтаксичні функції: підмет, предикатив, додаток. Класифікація іменників: загальні та власні; злічувані та незлічувані; абстрактні та конкретні; такі, що означають живу істоту та неживий предмет; предметні та збірні.

**Хід заняття**

The first real word you ever used probably was a noun-a word like *mama*, *daddy*, *car*, or *cookie*. Most children begin building their vocabularies with nouns. A noun names some*thing*: a person, place, or thing. Most other parts of our language either describe nouns, tell what a noun is doing, or take the place of a noun.

Nouns have these characteristics:

* They are abstract or concrete.
* They are proper or common.
* Most are singular or plural, but...
* Some are collective.

In English, nouns are often preceded by *noun markers*--the articles/adjectives *a*, *an*, *the*, or *some* for example; or possessive words like *my* or *your*. A noun always follows a noun marker, though adjectives or other words may come between them:

*my former roommate  
a sunny June day  
an objective and very thorough evaluation  
some existential angst*

Because of their noun markers, you could safely guess that *roommate*, *day*, *evaluation* and *angst* are nouns (even if you didn't know what *angst* was). Although not all nouns are preceded by markers, you can use a noun marker test to identify many, including abstract nouns. Consider this example:

*Enthusiasm and willingness to work hard are a remedy for the existential angst of many students.*

*Remedy* is marked as a noun by the noun marker *a*. *Angst* is preceded by the noun marker *the*. *Students* is preceded by the adjective (adjectives modify nouns) *many*. Test the remaining words: can you have *an enthusiasm* or *some enthusiasm*? Certainly: "I have *an* *enthusiasm* for snowboarding" or "Show *some enthusiasm*!" So *enthusiasm* is a noun. Can you have *an and* or *some and*? Uh, no. So *and* is not a noun. Can you have *a willingness* or *some willingness*? Sure, you can have "a willingness to learn"; *willingness* is also a noun.

**Every noun is either abstract or concrete.**Nouns like *enthusiasm*, *willingness* and *angst* are abstract nouns. Abstract nouns name things we cannot see, touch, or detect readily through our senses. Abstract nouns name ideas (*existentialism*, *democracy*), measurements (*weight*, *percent*), emotions (*love*, *angst*), or qualities (*responsibility*). Concrete nouns, on the other hand, name persons, including animals (*cousins*, *Roger Rabbit*), places (*beach*, *Chico*), or things we can see, touch, or otherwise detect through our senses (*smoke*, *beer*).

**Every noun is either proper or common.**A proper noun identifies a *particular* person, animal, place, thing, or idea--*Roger Rabbit*, for example. The first letter of each word of a proper noun is capitalized. A common noun does not name a particular person or thing; rather, it refers to a whole class or type. Common nouns do not require capitalization.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proper noun (capitalized)** |  | **common noun** |
| *Sierra Nevada Crystal Wheat* | *is his favorite* | *beer.* |
| *The Rooks and the Rangers* | *are our local soccer and baseball* | *teams.* |
| *Bidwell Park* | *is one of the largest municipal* | *parks.* |
| *Lundberg Family Farm* | *is a sustainable, organic* | *farm.* |

**Most nouns are either singular or plural...**Most nouns are made plural with the addition of *s* or *es*. Thus, *instructor* becomes *instructors*, and *class* becomes *classes*. Some nouns have irregular plural forms: *man* becomes *men*, and *woman* becomes *women*. *Child* becomes *children*, and *person* becomes *people*.

*Many people, both men and women, believe that having children will be a remedy for their existential angst.*

Some nouns have the same form in both singular and plural: "A *moose* is crossing the river. No, wait--*three* *moose* are crossing the river!"

**...but some nouns are collective.**A *collective* noun names a collection or group of things. Although a collective noun refers to a group of many things, it is usually singular in form. We think of a collective noun as singular because its members act in one accord:

*The army is withdrawing from those Asian countries that are in negotiations.*

Here, *army* is a collective noun referring to a group of many people acting with one will. We treat it as a singular noun. *Countries* is a plural noun. If several countries joined together to form an alliance, we could say this:

*The Asian alliance is united in its determination to repel foreign invaders.*

In some instances a collective noun describes a group that is not acting with one will, whose members rather are taking independent, divergent actions. In this case, the collective noun is treated as a plural to reflect the plurality of the members' actions:

*The jury were unable to come to any consensus.*

If the jury had reached a unanimous decision, we would have said:

*The jury was unanimous in its verdict.*

**Практичне заняття № 3**

**Утворення множини іменників. Іменники, які вживаються тільки в однині або тільки в множині. Правила правопису множини іменників. Нестандартні випадки утворення множини іменників.**

**Хід заняття**

1. a book + **-s** – book**s,** a table + **-s** – table**s**
2. a class + **-es** – class**es,** a box + **-es** – box**es,** a dish + **-es** – dish**es,** a match +**es** – match**es**
3. a fami**ly** + **-es** – fami**lies**

a d**ay** + **-s** – da**ys**

1. a tomato + **-es** – tomato**es** But: photo**s**, piano**s**, kilo**s**, kimono**s**, solo**s**, soprano**s**, dinamo**s**

a cuckoo – cuckoos, portfolio – portfolios

But: mosquito – mosquitos/mosquitoes(buffalo cargo commando grotto halo tornado volcano)

1. chief**s**, handkerchief**s**, roof**s**, proof**s**, safe**s**

*But:* a wife + **-s** – wive**s**

a shelf + **-es** – shelv**es**

calf – calves, elf – elves, half – halves, knife – knives, leaf – leaves, life – lives, loaf – loaves, self – selves, sheaf – sheaves, thief – thieves, wolf – wolves

*And:* hoof – hoofs, hooves; scarf – scarfs, scarves, wharfs – wharfs, wharves

1. a m**a**n – m**e**n

a wom**a**n – wom**e**n

a f**oo**t – f**ee**t

a t**oo**th – t**ee**th

a g**oo**se – g**ee**se

a m**ous**e – m**ic**e

a l**ous**e – l**ic**e

a child – childr**en**

an ox – ox**en**

a person – people

a penny – pennies, pence

1. a bas**is** – bas**es,** a cris**is –** cris**es,** analysis **–** analyses, anoas**is –** oas**es**

a dat**um** – dat**a,** amemorand**um –** memorand**a,** memorandum**s,** medi**um –** medi**a**, medium**s**strat**um –** strat**a**

a phenomen**on** – phenomen**a,**a criteri**on –** criteri**a**, automat**on –** automat**a**, automaton**s**

a nucle**us** – nucle**i,** a stimul**us –** stimul**i,** a radi**us** – radi**i.** cact**us –** cact**i**, cactus**es**

a formul**a** – formul**ae,** formula**s,** an antenn**a –** antenn**ae,** *antenna****s***

an ind**ex –** ind**ices,** index**es**; anappend**ix –** appendix**es**, *appendi****ces***(medical terms)

a librett**o –** librett**i**, tempo **–** temp**i**

a plateau **–** plateau**s**, plateau**x** adieu **–** adieu**x**, adieu**s**, (Izl).

an alumnus **–** alumni; an alumna **–** alumnae

**but** dogma **–** dogmas, gymnasium **–** gymnasiums, album **–** albums, apparatus **–** apparatuses, genius **–** geniuses, agenda agendas

1. a boy-friend – boy-friend**s**

a m**a**n-of-war – m**e**n-of-war

a son-in-law – son**s**-in-law

a passer-by – passer**s**-by

a forget-me-not – forget-me-not**s**

1. sheep, deer, bison, fish, trout, salmon, swine, fruit, hair
2. advice, information, progress, knowledge, experience, money, rubbish
3. news, wages, contents, billiards, dominoes, darts, works, barracks phonetics, physics, politics, optics, acoustics, athletics, ethics, hysterics. mathematics

mumps rickets shingles

Athens Brussels Naples *sing*

1. pants, trousers, breeches, drawers, pajamas, glasses, spectacles, scissors, shears, pliers, scales *pl*
2. clothes, goods, stairs, savings, arms, surroundings, damages (compensation), earnings, riches, premises/quarters, goods/wares, greens (vegetables), spirits (alcohol), grounds, stairs, outskirts, pains (trouble/effort), valuables
3. police, poultry, cattle, people *pl*
4. family, crowd, government, staff, team, audience, committee, fleet, nation, crew, audience, class, club, company, congregation, council, gang, group, jury, mob, union,aristocracy, gentry proletariat, majority, minority, public, youth

means, series, species, a corps [ko:r] – corps [ko:rz], crossroads *sing/pl*

craft, aircraft, hovercraft, spacecraft, dozen

1. *MPs* (Members of Parliament)

*VIPs* (very important persons)

*UFOs* (unidentified flying objects)

*the 1890s*

1. a bit of news, a grain of sand, a pot of jam, a cake of soap, a pane of glass, a sheet of paper,

a ball of string, a bar of chocolate, a cube of ice, a lump of sugar; a slice of bread, a flock of birds/sheep, a set of cutlery, a suit of clothes, a drop of oil, a piece of advice

1. a chicken/chicken an egg/egg. a ribbon/ribbon e.g. a glass/glass an ice/ice, an iron/iron, a paper/paper
2. air/ airs, ash/ashes, content/contents, custom/customs, damage/damages, drawer/drawers, fund/funds, glass/glasses, look/looks, manner/manners, minute/minutes, pain/pains, scale/scales, saving/savings, spectacle/spectacles, step/steps, work/works
3. fish and chips

**Практичне заняття № 4**

**Загальний відмінок, присвійний (родовий) відмінок. Багатофункціональність родового відмінку. Іменники в функції означення.**

**Хід заняття**

Modern English has three cases:

1. Nominative (also called subjective)  
2. Accusative (also called objective)  
3. Genitive (also called possessive)

The objective case subsumes the old dative and instrumental cases.

*Case* refers to the relation that one word has to another in a sentence, i.e., where one word “falls” in relationship to another. The word comes from a Latin word meaning “falling, fall.” In other modern languages, adjectives have case, but in English, case applies only to nouns and pronouns.

**Nominative/Subjective Case**  
When a noun is used as a) the subject of a verb or b) the complement of a being verb, it is said to be in the subjective or nominative case.

*The king laughed heartily.*  
*King* is a noun in the subjective case because it is the subject of the verb *laughed*.

*The king is the son of Eleanor of Aquitaine.*  
*Son* is a noun in the subjective case because it is the complement of the being verb *is*.

**Accusative/Objective Case**  
When a noun is used as the object of a verb or the object of a preposition, it is said to be in the objective or accusative case.

*The king subdued his enemies.*  
*Enemies* is a noun in the objective case because it receives the action of the transitive verb *subdued*; it is the direct object of *subdued*.

*The friends went to a movie.*  
*Movie* is a noun in the objective case because it is the object of the preposition *to*.

*Sallie wrote Charlie a letter.*  
*Charlie* is a noun in the objective case because it is the indirect object of the verb *wrote*.

A transitive verb always has a direct object; sometimes, it will have a second object called the “indirect object.” In the old terminology, the indirect object was said to be in the “dative case.” Nowadays, the indirect object, like the direct object, is said to be in the accusative or objective case

Note: Some English teachers may still distinguish (as I once did) between the accusative and the dative, but the most recent college English textbook I have, (copyright 2000), does not even list the term “dative” in its index. As nouns and pronouns in the dative case are spelled the same as those in the objective case, there’s no practical reason to retain the former designation.

**Genitive/Possessive Case**

Of the three noun cases, only the possessive case is inflected (changes the way it is spelled).

Nouns in the possessive case are inflected by the addition of an apostrophe–with or without adding an “s.”

*The boy’s shoe is untied.*  
*Boy’s* is a singular noun in the possessive case.

*The boys’ shoes are untied.*  
*Boys’* is a plural noun in the possessive case.

This one inflected noun case is the source of error for a great many native English speakers.

**Практичне заняття № 5**

Категорія роду іменників в англійській мові. Відсутність формального роду в англійській мові. Вираження роду іменників за допомогою словотворчих афіксів та складних слів.

**Хід заняття**

The Noun-Gender tells us about the sex of the noun.

**1. Masculine gender:**

A noun is said to be in the Masculine gender if it refers to a male character or member of a species.

*Man, lion, hero, boy, king, horse and actor* are nouns of masculine gender.

**Example:**

• A boy is going to school.

• The hero of the movie is not a native of this country.

**2. Feminine gender:**

A noun is said to be in the feminine gender if it refers to a female member of a species.   
*Woman, lioness, heroine, girl, mare, niece, empress, cow and actress* are few of the feminine-gender nouns that we use.

**Example:**

• A girl is reading a fashion magazine.

• The heroine of the movie came from the other country.

**3. Common gender:**

A noun is said to be in Common gender if it refers to a member of species which can be a male or a female.

*Child, student, friend, applicant, candidate, servant, member, parliamentarian and leader* are few of the common-gender nouns.

**Example:**

• A child is playing in the play-ground.

• A Parliamentarian should have command over his language.

**4. Neuter gender:**   
A noun is said to be in the neuter gender if it refers to a member of a species which is neither a male nor a female. Normally nouns referring to lifeless objects are in neuter nouns.   
*Chair, table, tree, star, mountain, street, book, car, school, paper, pencil and computer* are few of the neuter nouns which we use regularly.   
**Example:**   
• Computer has brought about drastic changes in our lives.   
• Tree is cleansing the air.   
• Stars are not visible in the day-time.   
• Books are our best friends.   
**NOTE:**

**a.** Collective nouns, even if they refer to living-beings, are used as neuter-nouns.

**Example:**

i. The army is doing its task.   
ii. The police are called to manage the situation.   
**b.**Objects noted for their power, strength, and violence are used as Masculine gender nouns.   
*The sun, summer, time, death* etc… are masculine-gender nouns.   
**Example:**   
i. The sun is so scorching now that we can not go out now to face him without an umbrella.   
ii. The death is cruel. He is as certain as tomorrow.

**c.** Objects noted for their beauty, gentleness and grace are used as feminine-gender nouns.

*The moon, the earth, spring, charity* etc… are feminine-gender nouns.

**Example:**

1. The moon is so bright at this time that she induces romantic mood in us.   
   ii. The earth is patient. Her beauty is spoiled day-by-day.

**Практичне заняття № 6**

**Поняття про артикль. Означений та неозначений артиклі.**

**Хід заняття**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The Indefinite Article**  **A, an** | | **The Definite Article**  **The** |
| a table  an apple | | the [ðə] table  the [ði] apple |
| Один | | Один, кілька, багато |
| 1. Якийсь, будь-який. | | 1. Цей. Саме цей! |
| 2. Згаданий вперше. | | 2. Згаданий повторно. |
| 3. Один з ряду однотипних. | | 3. Єдиний у своєму роді. |
| 4. Одиничний представник чи екземпляр роду | 4. Весь рід у цілому через назву одного представника | |
|  | 5. Людина чи предмет, який у даній фразі супроводжує будь-яке означення, що виділяє його з ряду однотипних. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Here is a letter for you. | 1. This is the letter you are expecting. |
| 2. Suddenly I saw a strange man. | 2. The man was looking around. |
| 3. Cristopher Wren was a great English architect. | 3. Taras Shevchenko was in his time the most distinguished poet in Ukraine. |
| 4. I took a taxi. | 4. The taxi is a car with a taxi-meter. |

**Неозначений артикль *а, an* вживається:**

1. Перед іменниками, що не конкретизуються ні контекстом ні ситуацією.

I’ve got a son and a daughter.

2. Перед злічуваними іменниками у значенні “один”.

Wait a minute!

How many times a months do you go to the theatre?

half an apple, half an hour etc.

3. Перед назвами професій, національностей, партійності.

Mr.Smith, an engineer at our factory, made an invention.

4. Перед злічуваними іменниками в однині після ***what*** в окличному реченні та перед ***such, quite, rather, most*** (в значенні “дуже”).

What a wonderful day!

He is quite a young man.

It is a most interesting book.

5. Перед абстрактними іменниками при наявності означення.

They lived a quiet life.

**Означений артикль *the* вживається:**

1. До 3 пункту таблиці – перед іменниками єдиними у своєму роді, а також за даних обставин:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| the sun  the sky  the moon | the capital  the government  the population | the head  the brain  the heart | the ceiling  the floor  the walls |

2. До 5 пункту таблиці – при наявності обмежувального/уточнюючого означення, яким може виступати

a) прикметник у найвищому ступені

July is the warmest month in the year.

b) порядковий числівник

We have seats in the second row.

c) прийменникова група

The walls of my room are light green.

d) дієприкметниковий зворот

The boy running across the street is my brother.

e) означальне підрядне речення

The armchair I am sitting in is very comfortable.

3. Перед іменниками, що означають речовину у певній кількості чи за певних обставин

Pass me the salt, please.

The snow is dirty.

4. З деякими власними назвами:

1) позначаючи всю родину

I haven’t seen the Browns since last month.

2) перед назвами держав, що включають загальну назву з одним чи кількома означеннями

The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Викл.: the Netherlands, the Cameroon, the Senegal, the Hague

3) перед деякими географічними назвами

* Океанів, морів, рік, озер, водоймищ, проливів, заливів, водоспадів

The Black Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, the English Channel, the Thames, the Ontario

But: Lake Ontario

* Груп островів

The British Isles, the Canaries, the Philippines

But: Cuba, Sicily, Cyprus

* Гірських масивів

The Urals, the Rocky Mountains, the Alps

But: Everest, Mont Blanc, Vesuvius

* Пустель

The Sahara, the Gobi, the Kara-Kum

4) перед назвами театрів, музеїв, картинних галерей, концертних залів, кінотеатрів, клубів, готелів

The Opera House, the British Museum, the Louvre, the Albert Hall, the Empire, the Rotary Club, the Hilton

5) перед назвами державних установ, організацій, політичних партій

The National Trust, the London City Council, the Liberal Party

Викл.: Parliament (in GB), Congress (in the USA), NATO

6) перед назвами кораблів, газет, журналів

The Titanic, the Times, the Lancet

7) перед назвами граматичних категорій

The Past Simple, the Passive Voice, the Conditional Mood

**Практичне заняття № 7**

**Особливі випадки вживання артиклів. Артиклі з власними назвами, абстрактними іменниками, назвами речовин.**

**Хід заняття**

## Schools, colleges, universities, academies

### No article:

Lincoln Elementary School, Ford High School;

Amherst College, Barnard College, Boston College, Teachers College;

Cambridge University, Chicago State University, Columbia University, Harvard University, London University, Moscow State University, Ohio State University, Oxford University, Princeton University, Rockefeller University, Stanford University, Yale University.

**But:** the George Washington University, the John Hopkins University, the Sorbonne.

### Article the:

the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), the University of Chicago, the State University of New York, the City University of New York;

the Harvard School of Business, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, the Juilliard School of Music, the Mayo School of Medicine;

the College of William and Mary, the College of the Holy Cross;

the Royal Academy of Art, the National Academy of Sciences, the U.S. Military Academy.

## Organizations, government, committees, parties, associations, foundations, clubs

### Article the:

the United Nations (the UN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);

the Congress of the United States (but: Congress), the Senate, the House of Representatives;

the Parliament of Great Britain (but: Parliament), the House of Commons, the House of Lords;

the European Parliament, the British Parliament, the Irish Parliament, the Swedish Parliament;

the Reagan Administration (but: Reagan's Administration), the Bush Administration (but: Bush's Administration);

the Finance Committee, the Judiciary Committee, the Department of Commerce,

the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (the FBI);

the Republican Party, the Democratic Party, the Socialist Party;

the Canadian Library Association, the Teachers' Association, the National Basketball Association (the NBA), the American Automobile Association (the AAA);

the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Monetary Fund (the IMF), the World Wildlife Fund (the WWF);

the Kennel Club, the Cotton Club, the Rotary Club, the nuclear club.

## Companies, corporations, businesses, firms

### No article:

Ford, General Motors, International Business Machines (IBM), Microsoft, Mitsubishi, Samsung Electronics, Citibank, Time Warner Inc., British Telecom, McDonald's, Sears, Procter and Gamble, Estee Lauder Inc.

### Article the:

the Ford Motor Company, the Mitsubishi Manufacturing Company, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the World Bank, the Bank of New York.

## Museums, galleries, monuments, memorials, cathedrals, palaces, places of interest

### Article the:

the Louvre Museum, the British Museum, the Vatican Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Prado Museum, the Hermitage (Museum), the Pushkin Museum, the Historical Museum;

the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the Tretyakov Gallery;

the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Statue of Liberty, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier;

the Pyramids, the Colosseum / the Coliseum, the Parthenon, the Taj Mahal, the Kremlin, the Great Wall of China;

the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris, the Cathedral of Saint Basil;

the Palace of Versailles, the Palace of Heavenly Purity, the Forbidden City.

### No article:

Stonehenge, Buckingham Palace, Westminster Palace;

Saint Peter's Basilica, Saint Paul's Cathedral, Canterbury Cathedral, Westminster Abbey.

## Halls, centers, buildings, houses, towers, theaters, libraries

### No article:

Carnegie Hall, City Hall, Avery Fisher Hall, Radio City Music Hall;

Rockefeller Center, Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Epcot Center.

### Article the:

the Royal Albert Hall, the John Hancock Center, the Kennedy Center of the Performing Arts, the Kennedy Space Center, the Civic Center.

the Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building, the Seagram Building, the Capitol (Building);

the Houses of Parliament, the Sydney Opera House, the Metropolitan Opera House;

the Sears Tower, the Eiffel Tower, the Tower of London, the Leaning Tower of Pisa;

the Bolshoi Theatre, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Apollo Theater;

the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, the British Library, the Bibliotheque Nationale, the Lenin Library.

## Parks, national parks, amusement parks, gardens, squares

### No article:

Gorky Park, Central Park, Hyde Park, Yellowstone National Park, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Grand Canyon National Park;

Disney World, Disneyland, Europa Park;

Saint Peter's Square, Red Square, Trafalgar Square, Times Square, Union Square, Harvard Square.

**But:** the Cathedral Square.

### Article the:

the Botanical Gardens, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, the Longwood Gardens, the Montreal Botanical Garden, the Arnold Arboretum, Tivoli / the Tivoli Gardens.

## Bridges

### Article the:

the Brooklyn Bridge, the George Washington Bridge, the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge, the Albert Bridge.

### No article:

London Bridge, Tower Bridge, Waterloo Bridge, Westminster Bridge.

## Airports

### No article:

Heathrow Airport, Charles de Gaulle Airport, Schiphol Airport, Frankfurt International Airport, Hong Kong International Airport, Kennedy Airport.

### Article the:

the John F. Kennedy International Airport, the Los Angeles International Airport, the Sheremetyevo International Airport.

## Hotels

### Article the:

the Hilton Hotel, the Sheraton Hotel, the Plaza, the Hotel California, the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the Ambassador Hotel.

## Newspapers, magazines

### Newspapers, Article the:

*The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Boston Globe*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Guardian*, *The Observer*.

the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Financial Times*, the *New York Post*, the *Daily News*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

**But:** *USA Today*.

### Magazines, No article:

*Newsweek*, *Time*, *Reader's Digest*, *National Geographic*, *Sports Illustrated*, *PC World*, *Classic Rock*, *Mad*.

*Good Housekeeping*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Canadian Living*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Vogue*.

**But:** *The New Yorker*, *The Economist*.

**Note:**

The definite article is part of the name: *The New York Times*. The definite article is not part of the name: the *Los Angeles Times*.

## Conferences, documents

### Article the:

the Washington Summit, the Moscow Summit, the Yalta Conference;

the Charter of the United Nations / the UN Charter, the Helsinki Accords, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States / the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights;

the Truman Doctrine (but: Truman's program).

## Awards, prizes, orders, medals

### Article the:

the Nobel Prize, the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, the Nobel Prize in Literature, the Nobel Prize for Peace;

the Pulitzer Prize, the Pulitzer Prize for Music;

the Academy Awards, the Academy Award for Best Actor, the Grammy Award, the Tony Awards;

the Order of Suvorov, the Order of the Red Banner, the Order of Friendship, the Medal for Valour.

**Note:**

the + name of the award = the name of the award. Examples: Max Planck received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1918. Bertrand Russell received the 1950 Nobel Prize for literature. Oliver Stone received the Academy Award for best screenplay in 1978.

a/an + name of the award = one of such awards. Examples: Mary Pickford received a special Academy Award in 1976. Jack Nicholson won an Academy Award for best actor for his performance in the film *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*.

## Holidays

### No article:

Christmas, Christmas Eve, New Year's Day, New Year's, New Year's Eve, Saint Patrick's Day, Easter, April Fools' Day, Mother's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Halloween, All Saints' Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Mardi Gras.

**But:** the Fourth of July, the Cherry Festival, the Jazz Festival.

## Languages

### No article:

German, Italian, Korean, English, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Polish, French, Dutch, Arabic, Greek, Chinese, Japanese, Hindi, Latin;

British English, American English, Australian English, Canadian English.

**But:** the English language, the French language, the Arabic language, the Chinese language, the Greek language.

**Examples:** Canada has two official languages, English and French. Do you speak Spanish? Diana is studying the history of the English language.

## Population, inhabitants, nationalities

### Singular, Article a/an (in general):

an American, a Belgian, a Canadian, a German, an Italian, a Mexican, a Californian, a Texan;

an Englishman, an Englishwoman, an Irishman, an Irishwoman, a Frenchman, a Dutchman;

a Greek, a Spaniard, an Arab, a Dane, a Swede, a Finn, a Pole, a Turk, an Israeli, a Swiss, a Chinese, a Japanese, a Portuguese, a Vietnamese.

a Bostonian, a Parisian, a Chicagoan, a Londoner, a New Yorker, a Los Angeleno, a Denverite.

**Examples:** There are two Mexicans, a Greek, and a Chinese in Tom's class. **Article the (if specific):** Juan is the Mexican I told you about.

### Plural, No article (in general):

Europeans, Africans, Asians, Australians, Americans, North Americans, South Americans, Latin Americans, Hispanic Americans, African Americans, Chinese Americans;

Belgians, Canadians, French Canadians, Germans, Italians, Ukrainians, Englishmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Californians, Texans;

Bostonians, Parisians, Chicagoans, Londoners, New Yorkers, Los Angelenos, Denverites.

**Examples:** French Canadians constitute about 80 percent of the population of Quebec. Germans and Norwegians began to settle in Minnesota in the 19th century. Italians love festivals.

### Plural, Article the (to single out as a group of people):

the Arabs, the Danes, the Swedes, the Finns, the Greeks, the Poles, the Turks, the Israelis, the Italians, the

**Examples:** The Danes constitute about 95 percent of the population of Denmark. The Italians were the first nation in Europe to develop nutritious and tasty cuisine that required little cooking time.

### People collectively, Article the + adjective:

**Meaning:** the British = the British people, the Chinese = the Chinese people.

the British, the English, the Irish, the Spanish, the French, the Dutch, the Swiss;

the Chinese, the Japanese, the Lebanese, the Portuguese, the Vietnamese.

**Examples:** The French started to settle in Quebec in the 17th century. New York was settled by the Dutch in the 17th century. The Statue of Liberty was a gift from the French people to the American people.

**BE + adjective, No article:** Alicia is Spanish. Anthony is English. Karen is German. Takeshi is Japanese. Gabrielle and Gaston are French.

### Note: Typical use in conversation

Karen is from Germany. John is from Ireland. Tom is from the United States. Kevin is from Texas. Gabrielle and Gaston are from France.

Alice is from Boston. Marie is from Paris. Oleg is from Minsk. I'm from Moscow.

Alicia is Spanish. Giuseppe is Italian. Andre is French. Mary and John are Irish. Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki are Japanese.

**Практичне заняття № 8**

**Відсутність артиклю.**

**Хід заняття**

In English grammar, the term zero article refers to an occasion in speech or writing where a noun or nou phrase is not preceded by an article (a, an, or the). The zero article is also known as the zero determiner.

In general, no article is used with proper nouns, mass nouns where the reference is indefinite, or plural count nouns where the reference is indefinite. Also, no article is generally used when referring to means of transport (by plane) or common expressions of time and place (at midnight, in jail). In addition, linguists have found that in regional varieties of English known as New Englishes, omitting an article is often done to express non-specificity.

## Examples of the Zero Article

In the following examples, no article is used before the italicized nouns.

* My mother's name is Rose. I gave her a rose on Mother's Day.
* Every mile is two in winter.
* This plant grows in sandy soil and on the edges of swamps.
* David Rockefeller was authorized to hold the position of director of the Council on Foreign Relations.

## The Zero Article in American and British English

In American and British English, no article is used before words such as school, college, class, prison or camp when these words are used in their "institutional" sense.

* The students start school in the fall.
* College provides opportunities for students to learn and meet new people.

However, some nouns that are used with definite articles in American English are not used with articles in British English.

* When I was in the hospital, I often wished there were fewer hours in the day.[American English]
* When Elizabeth was in hospital, she was occasionally visited by her parents.[British English]

## The Zero Article With Plural Count Nouns and Mass Nouns

In the book "English Grammar," Angela Downing writes that "the loosest and therefore most frequent type of generic statement is that expressed by the zero article with plural count nouns or with mass nouns."

Count nouns are those that can form a plural, such as dog or cat. In their plural form, count nouns are sometimes used without an article, especially when they are referred to generically. The same is true when the noun is plural but of indefinite number.

* Dogs love to run around outside.
* The boy loves to play with toys.

Mass nouns are those that cannot be counted, such as air or sadness. They also include nouns that are not usually counted but that can be counted in some situations, such as water or meat. (These nouns can be counted using certain measurements, such as some or much.)

* Clean air is important for a healthy environment.
* The man was overcome by sadness when he lost his home.

**Практичне заняття № 9-10**

**Числівник. Кількісні числівники та їх вживання**. Порядкові числівники та їх вживання. Дробові числівники.

**Хід заняття**

|  |
| --- |
| Functions of numerals |
| A numeral is a figure, a letter, a word (or their combinations) representing a number. Cardinal numerals indicate number, quantity or amount and are used in counting. Ordinal numerals indicate order, that is, the order of things in a series. Numerals can be written in figures or words (2 or two; 25 or twenty-five; 17th or seventeenth). |
| Numerals function as nouns and adjectives. In a sentence, a numeral can serve as a subject, attribute, object, predicative complement, or adverbial modifier. |
| Ten students took part in the competition. Three of them received awards. |
| Twenty cars were sold on the first day. Five of them were sports cars. |
| There are 135 employees in this company. We talked to 45 of them. |
| How many cakes did you buy? – I bought five. I ate two. |
| Two plus four is six. Three times three is nine. |
| How old is your grandfather? – He is 72. He was born in 1940. |
|  |
| Note: It is interesting to note that the numeral is not a part of speech in English. The word "numerals" in English sources refers mostly to figures (not words). Words like "three, six, twenty, forty-five, hundred, third, sixth, twentieth, forty-fifth, hundredth" are nouns and adjectives in English. |
| Compare English and Russian parts of speech: |
| There are eight parts of speech in English: nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. (In some English sources, articles are included in this list as a part of speech.) |
| There are ten parts of speech in Russian: nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, particles, and interjections. |
| Numerals: BrE and AmE |
| Both in British English and in American English groups of three digits in numerals of one thousand and higher are usually separated by a comma, counting from the right: 4,286; 12,345; 378,925; 6,540,210. |
| Some manuals of style recommend writing four-digit numerals without a comma: 1570; 2358; 5625. |
| In numbers written as words in British English, the conjunction "and" is used before tens, or before ones if there are no tens, starting with hundreds: one hundred and twenty-three (123); four hundred and seven (407); three thousand five hundred and thirty-eight (3,538); seventy-three thousand and five (73,005); five million three hundred thousand and fifty (5,300,050). |
| Note the use of more than one conjunction "and" in large numbers in British English: two million six hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and ten (2,625,310). |
| In American English, the conjunction "and" is generally not used before tens or ones: one hundred twenty-three (123); four hundred seven (407); three thousand five hundred thirty-eight (3,538); seventy-three thousand five (73,005); two million six hundred twenty-five thousand three hundred ten (2,625,310); five million three hundred thousand fifty (5,300,050). |
| In British English, the conjunction "and" is also used before tens or ones in ordinal numerals above one hundred: one hundred and tenth (110th); three thousand and fifth (3005th). But "and" is not used in American ordinals: one hundred tenth (110th); three thousand fifth (3005th). |
| In this material, numbers expressed in words are written without "and" before tens or ones. |
| Digits, figures, numerals, numbers |
| The words "digit, figure, numeral, number" may present some difficulty for language learners. For example, you can say "the digit 3; the figure 3; the numeral 3; the number 3", but the meanings of these word combinations are not the same. |
| The word "digit" refers to any of Arabic figures from 0 to 9. Examples: the digit 4; the digit 7; a three-digit number; a group of three digits; use digits to write these numbers. |
| The word "figure" refers to a numerical symbol for a number and can also refer to the numerical value of a number. Examples: the figure 4; Arabic figures; a six-figure number; a figure of 3.5 million; round figures; write these numbers in figures and in words. The word "figures" can also mean "arithmetic": He is good at figures. |
| A numeral is a name used for denoting a number. Numerals can be in the form of any symbols denoting a number. In texts of general character, numerals are usually written as figures or words. Examples: the numeral 7; the numeral seven; ordinal numerals; Arabic numerals, Roman numerals. |
| The word "number" refers to quantity or amount (in various fields of application) and is one of the main concepts in mathematics. Examples: whole numbers; natural numbers; prime numbers; even numbers; odd numbers; large numbers; round numbers; negative numbers; the number 12; the number twelve; the number 165. |
| One of the meanings of the word "number" is "numeral". Because of that, the word "number" can be used in many cases where the word "numeral" is meant, for example, you can say "cardinal numerals" or "cardinal numbers"; "ordinal numerals" or "ordinal numbers". |
| Cardinal numerals |
| In formal nontechnical texts, numbers from one to one hundred, round numbers, and any numbers that can be expressed in one or two words are usually spelled out, that is, written out in words. |
| In less formal texts, as a general rule, numbers from one to ten should be spelled out, and figures can be used for numbers above ten. |
| Examples of spelling |
| one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10); |
| eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen (11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19); |
| twenty, thirty-seven, forty-two, fifty-one, sixty-five, seventy, eighty-three, ninety-eight (20, 37, 42, 51, 65, 70, 83, 98); |
| one hundred eighty-six (186); two hundred (200); three hundred forty (340); four hundred (400); five hundred three (503); eight hundred twelve (812); nine hundred one (901); |
| one thousand six hundred seventy-nine (1,679); four thousand (4,000); fifteen thousand (15,000); sixty-three thousand four hundred ninety-five (63,495); seven hundred eight thousand thirty-four (708,034); |
| five million (5,000,000); thirteen million nine hundred sixty-seven thousand one hundred eleven (13,967,111); |
| six billion three hundred forty-nine million twenty-five thousand six hundred eighty-two (6,349,025,682). |
| Examples in sentences |
| She has three brothers. |
| There are twelve students in my group. |
| How many feet are there in a mile? – There are 5280 feet in a mile. |
| Numbers at the beginning of the sentence should be written out in words. If you need to use figures, restructure your sentence. |
| Fifty-six workers were fired yesterday. – Yesterday 56 workers were fired. |
| Numerals used in the same function in a sentence are usually written either as words or as figures. |
| He wrote one hundred thirty essays, fifty-two stories, and seven novels. |
| He wrote 130 essays, 52 stories, and 7 novels. |
| Note: Multiples of one hundred |
| In less formal speech and writing, especially in American usage, four-digit numbers that are multiples of 100 are often named in the following way: |
| 1100 – eleven hundred; 1200 – twelve hundred; 1500 – fifteen hundred; 1600 – sixteen hundred; 2300 – twenty-three hundred; 4400 – forty-four hundred; 5600 – fifty-six hundred. |
| In British English, such use is more common for round numbers between 1,100 and 1,900. |
| Note that 1000, 2000, 3000, etc., are pronounced as "one thousand, two thousand, three thousand", etc.; that is, such numbers are generally not expressed in hundreds. |
| Ordinal numerals |
| Ordinal numerals that can be expressed in one or two words are usually written as words. |
| Examples of spelling |
| first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th); |
| eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth (11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th); |
| twentieth, thirty-seventh, forty-second, fifty-first, sixty-fifth, seventieth, eighty-third, ninety-eighth (20th, 37th, 42nd, 51st, 65th, 70th, 83rd, 98th); |
| one hundred eighty-sixth (186th); three hundred fortieth (340th); five hundred third (503rd); eight hundred twelfth (812th); |
| one thousand six hundred seventy-ninth (1,679th); nine thousand eight hundred fiftieth (9,850th); |
| two hundredth (200th); three thousandth (3,000th); five millionth (5,000,000th). |
| Examples in sentences |
| Generally, ordinal numerals are used as adjectives and stand before nouns. An ordinal numeral is usually preceded by the definite article "the". |
| The first story was interesting. The second was dull. |
| The thousandth visitor received a prize. |
| John Kennedy was the 35th president of the United States. |
| An ordinal numeral may have the meaning "another, one more", in which case it is preceded by the indefinite article "a". |
| We sent them two letters, but they didn't answer. We are going to send them a third letter today. |
| Note the following typical constructions with ordinal and cardinal numerals: the second lesson – Lesson 2 (pronounced "lesson two"); the fifth unit – Unit 5 (pronounced "unit five"); the tenth chapter – Chapter 10 (pronounced "chapter ten"). |
| Note the use of Roman numerals (pronounced as ordinal numerals) with the names of kings: Henry V (Henry the Fifth); Richard III (Richard the Third). |
| Difficult spellings |
| Pay attention to the differences in the spelling and pronunciation of the following cardinal and ordinal numerals. |
| two, twelve, twenty, twenty-two – second, twelfth, twentieth, twenty-second; |
| three, thirteen, thirty, thirty-three – third, thirteenth, thirtieth, thirty-third; |
| four, fourteen, forty, forty-four – fourth, fourteenth, fortieth, forty-fourth; |
| five, fifteen, fifty, fifty-five – fifth, fifteenth, fiftieth, fifty-fifth; |
| eight, eighteen, eighty, eighty-eight – eighth, eighteenth, eightieth, eighty-eighth; |
| nine, nineteen, ninety, ninety-nine – ninth, nineteenth, ninetieth, ninety-ninth; |
| Note the pronunciation of "five, fifth" and "nine, ninth": five [faiv] – fifth [fifθ]; nine [nain] – ninth [nainθ]. |
| Numerals like "eighteen" have two stresses: sixteen ['siks'ti:n]; eighteen ['ei'ti:n]. Depending on the position of the numeral in the sentence, primary stress may fall on the first or on the last syllable. For example: |
| He has SIXteen BOOKS. How many? – SixTEEN. |
| Numerals like "eighty" have one stress on the first syllable: twenty ['twenti]; sixty ['siksti]; eighty ['eiti]. |
| Note the pronunciation of ordinal numerals like "twentieth": twentieth ['twentiiθ]; fortieth ['fo:rtiiθ]; fiftieth ['fiftiiθ]; seventieth ['seventiiθ]; ninetieth ['naintiiθ]. |
| Fractions |
| The numerator of the fraction is expressed by a cardinal numeral, and the denominator is expressed by an ordinal numeral. The suffixes "rd, th, ths" are not written in the denominator of the fractions written in figures (1/3; 1/5; 3/7), but such fractions are pronounced in the same way as fractions written in words (one-third; one-fifth; three-sevenths). |
| Common fractions are usually written out in words. Mixed numbers may be written out in words if short but are often written in figures. |
| Fractions are generally hyphenated, except in those cases where the numerator or the denominator is already hyphenated: "one-fifth" but "one twenty-fifth". |
| Some manuals of style recommend writing without a hyphen fractions in the meaning of nouns: a half / one half; one third; two thirds; three fourths / three quarters; four fifths. |
| Examples of spelling |
| 1/2 – one-half / a half; 1/3 – one-third; |
| 1/4 – one-fourth / a quarter; |
| 1/5 – one-fifth; 1/8 – one-eighth; |
| 1/9 – one-ninth; 1/10 – one-tenth; |
| 1/12 – one-twelfth; 1/20 – one twentieth; |
| 1/32 – one thirty-second; |
| 1/100 – one-hundredth; |
| 1/1000 – one-thousandth; |
| 2/3 – two-thirds; 4/5 – four-fifths; |
| 3/4 – three-fourths / three-quarters; |
| 5/8 – five-eighths; 9/10 – nine-tenths; |
| 7/36 – seven thirty-sixths; |
| 33/100 – thirty-three hundredths; |
| 65/1000 – sixty-five thousandths; |
| 1 1/2 – one and a half; |
| 1 1/4 – one and a quarter; |
| 3 2/5 – three and two-fifths; |
| 6 3/7 – six and three-sevenths. |
| Examples in sentences |
| This box weighs two-thirds of a kilogram. |
| He has already written three-quarters of his new novel. |
| A cent is one hundredth part of a dollar. |
| A milliliter is one thousandth of a liter. |
| Note: The use of "half" |
| Add one-half cup of sugar to the mixture. |
| The park is half a mile from here. |
| I had to wait for an hour and a half. |
| The fence was one and a half meters high. |
| I spent three and a half weeks there. |
| Decimal fractions |
| The decimal point (not a comma) separates the whole from the fraction in decimal fractions in English. Decimals are written in figures. |
| The digits to the left of the decimal point are usually read as a cardinal number, and the digits to the right of the decimal point are usually read as separate digits. For example, 546.132 can be read as "five hundred forty-six point one-three-two". |
| Examples of spelling and pronunciation |
| 0.2 (pronounced "zero-point-two"); 0.001 (zero-point-zero-zero-one); |
| 1.3 (pronounced "one-point-three"); 2.5 (two-point-five); 3.6 (three-point-six); |
| 6.57 (pronounced "six-point-five-seven"); 8.024 (eight-point-zero-two-four); |
| 17.84 (pronounced "seventeen-point-eight-four"); 99.99 (ninety-nine-point-nine-nine); |
| 2056.831 (pronounced "two-thousand-fifty-six-point-eight-three-one"). |
| If the whole before the decimal point equals zero, the zero is sometimes omitted in writing and not pronounced: 0.5 or .5 ("zero-point-five" or "point-five"); 0.029 or .029 ("zero-point-zero-two-nine" or "point-zero-two-nine"). It is advisable to write the zero before the decimal point in such cases. |
| In British English, a zero is usually read as "nought": 1.03 (one-point-nought-three); 5.206 (five-point-two-nought-six); 0.5 (nought-point-five); 0.001 (nought-point-nought-nought-one). |
| It is considered preferable to use decimal fractions with the words "million, billion" instead of the numerals with several zeros. Compare: |
| 1,500,000 – 1.5 million (pronounced "one-point-five million"); 16,400,000 – 16.4 million (pronounced "sixteen-point-four million"); 3,200,000,000 – 3.2 billion (pronounced "three-point-two billion"). |
| Examples in sentences |
| Generally, plural nouns are used after decimal fractions in English. Pay attention to the difference in the use of the decimal point (English) and a comma (Russian). |
| One meter equals 3.28 feet. |
| The distance between these objects is 23.6 miles. |
| The distance between these lines is 0.8 centimeters. |
| This container weighs 0.53 tons. |
| Singular or plural verb |
| When calculations are said aloud, the verb is generally used in the singular, for example, "two plus two is four; two plus two equals four; two plus two makes four". The verb "to equal" in this case is a little more formal than the verbs "to be, to make". Examples: |
| 3 + 4 = 7 (pronounced "three plus four is/equals seven") |
| 10 – 6 = 4 (pronounced "ten minus six is/equals four") |
| 5 x 4 = 20 (pronounced "five multiplied by four is/equals twenty") |
| 30 : 6 = 5 (pronounced "thirty divided by six is/equals five") |
| In the case of addition, the plural form of the verb is also used, for example, "two and two are four; two and two equal four; two and two make four; two plus two make four". |
| A singular verb is used when referring to amounts in the following way: |
| Three-fifths of a mile is a little less than one kilometer. |
| How much is 35 percent of 470? |
| Fifteen hours of waiting is too much. |
| In other cases, the choice of a singular or plural verb depends on the noun that follows the numeral. If the noun is singular or uncountable, the singular form of the verb is used. If a plural noun stands after the numeral, the plural form of the verb is used. Compare these examples: |
| Half of the house is occupied by his library. |
| Half of his books are about children. |
| A third (or One-third) of the equipment was replaced last month. |
| A third (or One-third) of the cars were bought on credit. |
| About 60 percent of the sum was provided by a sponsor. |
| About 60 percent of the students were absent on that day. |
| Hundred, thousand, million |
| The words "hundred, thousand, million" can be used with "one" or "a" (if "one" is meant). But only "one" is used before these words if they are followed by numerals in order to express an exact number. Compare these examples: |
| I saw about a hundred people there. |
| One hundred thirty-five people were present at the meeting. |
| The lake is about a hundred and fifty miles from the nearest city. |
| The lake is at a distance of one hundred fifty-two miles from the nearest city. |
| Their house is almost a hundred and ten years old. |
| Their house is one hundred ten years old. |
| A picture is worth a thousand words. |
| She wrote exactly one thousand words. |
| Can they pay a million dollars? |
| The price was one million two hundred thousand dollars. (Usually written as $1.2 million.) |
| The words "hundred, thousand, million" do not take the plural ending "s" when they are preceded by numerals in order to express an exact number. But the words "hundred, thousand, million" can take the plural ending "s" when they are followed by "of" + noun, in which case they have the meaning "a great number, a lot of". Compare these examples: |
| We need three hundred volunteers. – We saw hundreds of people there. |
| They sold two thousand cars. – There are thousands of books in her collection. |
| The company lost six million dollars. – The new radio program attracted millions of listeners. |
| **Note:** |
| Certain fractions and ordinal numbers containing the words "hundred, thousand, million" may sound alike in some cases. Note the differences in spelling: |
| three-hundredths (3/100) – three hundredth (300th); |
| two-thousandths (2/1000) – two thousandth (2000th). |
| The context usually makes the meaning clear. For example: Five-hundredths can be reduced to one-twentieth. Yesterday the five hundredth baby was born in our new maternity hospital. |
| Note: Billion and milliard |
| A billion is a thousand million in American English (i.e., 1,000,000,000), and at present the word "billion" is used in British English in the same meaning. |
| The word "milliard" is also used in British English for such numbers, but such use is becoming rare. The word "milliard" is not used in American English. |
| The word "milliard" is used in Russian in the meaning "a thousand million". The word "billion" is not used in Russian. |
| In older British usage, the word "billion" was used in the meaning "million million". A million million is a trillion in American English. |

**Практичне заняття № 11**

**Класифікація прикметників за значенням: відносні та якісні.**

**Хід заняття**

n adjective is a word used to describe, or modify, noun or a pronoun. Adjectives usually answer questions like *which one*, *what kind*, or *how many*:

*that* *hilarious* book  
the *red* one  
*several* *heavy* books

In English adjectives usually precede nouns or pronouns. However, in sentences with linking verbs, such as the to be verbs or the "sense" verbs, adjectives can follow the verb (for more information on to be or "sense" verbs, see the TIP Sheet "Verbs"):

*Dave Barry's books are* ***hilarious****; they seem so* ***random****.*

One good adjective can be invaluable in producing the image or tone you want. You may also "stack" adjectives--as long as you don't stack them too high. In general, if you think you need more than three adjectives, you may really just need a better noun. For instance, instead of saying the *unkempt, dilapidated, dirty little house*, consider just saying the *hovel*. (It's not true that he who uses the most adjectives wins; it's he who uses the most suitable adjectives.)

**Descriptive adjectives**Descriptive adjectives (*steamy*, *stormy*) call up images, tones, and feelings. *Steamy weather* is different from *stormy weather*. *Steamy* and *stormy* conjure different pictures, feelings, and associations.

Many descriptive adjectives come from verbs. The verb *had broken*, without the helper *had*, is an adjective: *a* ***broken*** *keyboard*. Likewise, the *-ing* verb form, such as is *running*, used without its helper *is*, can be an adjective: ***running*** *shoes*. (For more on *-ed* and *-ing* forms, see the TIP SheetS "Verbs" and "Consistent Verb Tense.")

Nouns can be used as adjectives, too. For instance, the noun *student* can be made to modify, or describe, the noun *bookstore*: the *student bookstore*. Nouns often combine to produce compound adjectives that modify a noun as a unit, usually joined by hyphens when they precede the noun. When they follow the noun, the hyphens are omitted:

*He was an* ***18-year-old*** *boy, but the girl was only* ***16 years old****.*

 Other compound adjectives do not use hyphens in any case. In ***income tax*** *forms*, *income tax* is a compound adjective that does not require a hyphen.

**Articles***The*, *an*, and *a*, called *articles*, are adjectives that answer the question which one? *The* modifies a noun or pronoun by limiting its reference to a particular or known thing, either singular or plural. *A* expands the reference to a single non-specific or previously unknown thing. *An* is similar to *a*, but is used when the word following it begins with a vowel sound:

***the*** *books on* ***the*** *table****a*** *book from* ***an*** *online store,* ***the*** *one we ordered last week*

See the TIP sheet "Articles" for more information.

**Demonstrative adjectives**Demonstrative adjectives answer the question *which one(s)?* They are the only adjectives that have both a singular and plural form--*this* and *that* are singular; *these* and *those* are plural. Demonstrative adjectives point to particular or previously named things. *This* and *these* indicate things nearby (in time or space), while *that* and *those* suggest distance (in time or space):

***This*** *novel is the worst I've ever read;* ***these*** *biographies are much better.  
Tell me more about* ***that*** *author; why does she write about* ***those*** *events?*

**Possessive adjectives**Possessive adjectives answer the question *whose*? They include *my*, *our*, *your*, his, *her*, *its*, and *their*:

***our*** *joke book****its*** *well-worn pages*

**Indefinite adjectives**Indefinite adjectives include *some*, *many*, *any*, *few*, *several*, and *all*:

***some*** *jokes****few*** *listeners*

Note that these words can also be used as pronouns: ***Some*** *were in bad taste*; **few** *could carpool*. For more, see the TIP Sheets "Pronouns" and "Pronoun Reference."

**Questioning adjectives***Which* and *what* are adjectives when they modify nouns or pronouns:

***Which*** *joke did you like better, and* ***what*** *reason can you give for your preference?*

Like indefinite adjectives, the questioning (or interrogative) adjectives can also function as pronouns; see the TIP Sheets "Pronouns" and "Pronoun Reference."

**Adjective order and punctuation**Some stacks of adjectives can be rearranged freely without changing the meaning. They are *coordinate adjectives*, and they are equal and separate in the way they modify a noun. For example, we can freely rearrange a ***dull****,* ***dark****, and* ***depressing*** *day*: *a* ***depressing****,* ***dark****,* ***dull*** *day*. Separate two or more coordinate adjectives with commas (note that no comma goes immediately before the noun).

Other adjective groups cannot be freely rearranged. These *cumulative adjectives* are not separated by commas. ***Rich******chocolate******layer*** *cake* cannot be changed to ***layer******chocolate******rich*** *cake*. For more on identifying and punctuating coordinate and cumulative adjectives, see the TIP Sheet "Commas."

If you were born to English, you may not realize that there are rules for placing adjective groups in order. For example, the determiner (*a*, *an*, *the*) comes first, then size words, then color, then purpose:

*a large, purple sleeping bag*

You can't freely rearrange these adjectives and say, for example, ***sleeping****,* ***purple****,* ***a large*** *bag* without awkwardness, absurdity, or loss of meaning, The rule is that a stack of adjectives generally occurs in the following order: opinion (*useful*, *lovely*, *ugly*), size (*big,* *small*), age (*young, old*), shape (*square*, *squiggly*), color (*cobalt*, *yellow*), origin (*Canadian*, *solar*), material (*granite*, *wool*), and purpose (*shopping*, *running*).

*scary, squiggly solar flares  
lovely, cobalt, Canadian running shoes*

*Cobalt, running, Canadian, lovely shoes* doesn't work. If English is a second language for you, consult an ESL guide for more information.

**Практичне заняття № 12**

**Поняття про прислівник. Класифікація прислівників.**

**Хід заняття**

An adverb is a word used to modify a verb, adjective, or another adverb. An adverb usually modifies by telling how, when, where, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. An adverb is often formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective.

Conjunctive adverbs form a separate category because they serve as both conjunctions (they connect) and adverbs (they modify). Groups of words can also function as adverb phrases or adverb clauses.

(In the examples below, the adverb is in bold and the modified word is underlined.)

**1. An adverb can modify a verb.**

*The girls ran* ***quickly*** *but* ***happily*** *through the puddle.* (The adverbs *quickly* and *happily* modify the verb ran by telling how.)

*Go to the administration office* ***first****, and* ***then*** *come to class.* (The adverb *first* modifies the verb *go*, and the adverb *then* modifies the verb *come*. Both modify the verbs by telling when.)

*They are moving her office* ***upstairs****.* (The adverb *upstairs* modifies the verb *moving* by telling where.)

**2. An adverb can modify an adjective. The adverb usually clarifies the degree or intensity of the adjective.**

*Maria was* ***almost*** *finished when they brought her an* ***exceptionally*** *delicious dessert.* (The adverb *almost* modifies the adjective *finished* and *exceptionally* modifies *delicious* by describing the degree or intensity of the adjectives.)

*He was* ***very*** *happy about being* ***so*** *good at such an* ***extremely*** *challenging sport.* (The adverb *very* modifies the adjective *happy*, *so* modifies *good*, and *extremely* modifies *challenging* by describing the degree or intensity of the adjectives.)

*Students are* ***often*** *entertained and* ***sometimes*** *confused, but* ***never*** *bored in that class.* (The adverb *often* modifies the adjective *entertained*, *sometimes* modifies *confused*, and *never* modifies *bored* by describing the degree or intensity of the adjectives.)

**3. An adverb can modify another adverb. The modifying adverb usually clarifies the degree or intensity of the adverb.**

*Eating her lunch* ***somewhat*** *cautiously, Carolyn tried to ignore the commotion.* (The adverb *somewhat* modifies the adverb *cautiously* by telling to what degree.)

*Stan can discuss the English language* ***very*** *thoroughly.* (The adverb *very* modifies the adverb *thoroughly* by telling to what degree.)

*Even in the other room, Vickilee was* ***never*** *completely unaware of the crying kittens.* (The adverb never modifies the adverb completely by telling to what degree.)

**Additional Notes on Adverbs**

In addition to the rules that apply to the use of adverbs, the following points further discuss their formation and function.

* Adverbs are often made by adding *-ly* to an adjective.

adjective: *slow*      adverb: *slowly*  
adjective: *deep*      adverb: *deeply*  
adjective: *fair*        adverb: *fairly*

Ø However, not all words that end in *-ly* are adverbs!

nouns: *family*, *homily*, *rally*, *lily*  
adjectives: *friendly*, *worldly*, *lovely*, *sly*

* Some common adverbs do not originate from adjectives.

*very  
quite  
only  
so*

 Some adverbs modify by negating a statement. These are referred to as *negative adverbs*.

*hardly  
never  
no  
not  
scarcely*

Ø When using negative adverbs, be careful to avoid a double negative.

 (Incorrect double negative)  
*He can't hardly understand the words of the speaker.*

(Correct)  
*He can hardly understand the words of the speaker.*

(See TIP Sheet "Avoiding Modifier Problems" regarding "limiters" for further information on negative adverbs.)

* In order to form the comparative or superlative forms of adverbs, add the ending of *-er* or *-est* to certain adverbs of only one syllable (*fast*, *faster*, *fastest*). However, all adverbs which end in *-ly* and most adverbs of more than one syllable form the comparative and superlative with the addition of *more* or *most*.

*Todd drives* ***faster*** *than I do, but I get there* ***sooner*** *and* ***more******efficiently*** *by taking a* ***shorter*** *route. Amy drives* ***most******slowly*** *of all of us.*

**Conjunctive Adverbs**

Words that function as adverbs (telling how, when, where, why, under what conditions, or to what degree) and which also function as conjunctions (joining grammatical parts) are called conjunctive adverbs.

* **Conjunctive adverbs**

*accordingly     finally     likewise     similarly  
also     furthermore     meanwhile     specifically  
anyway     hence     moreover     still  
besides     however     nevertheless     subsequently  
certainly     incidentally     next     then  
consequently     indeed     nonetheless     therefore  
conversely     instead     otherwise     thus*

Conjunctive adverbs join and create transitions between independent clauses. A conjunctive adverb may begin a sentence and is often followed by a comma. When place between independent clauses, a conjunctive adverb is preceded by a semicolon and is usually followed by a comma.

*Her husband is a rice farmer;* ***consequently****, these days he is busy from sunrise until nightfall.* ***Nevertheless****, he is still home every night to read his sons a story.*

**Adverb Phrases and Adverb Clauses**

Sometimes groups of words function together to form an adverb phrase or adverb clause.

* **Adverb prepositional phrase**

*The puppy is sleeping* ***under my desk****.* (*Under my desk* is a prepositional phrase that functions as an adverb because it modifies the verb *sleeping* by telling where.)

* **Adverb infinitive phrase**

***To prevent the theft of your food****, use a locked cabinet to store your camp supplies.* (*To prevent the theft of your food* is an infinitive phrase that functions as an adverb because it modifies the verb *use* by telling why.)

* **Adverb dependent clause**

*Marco departed* ***before the storm arrived****.* (*Before the storm arrived* is a dependent clause that modifies the verb *departed* by telling when.)

**Практичне заняття № 13**

**Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників.**

**Хід заняття**

Adjectives can compare two things or more than two things. When we make these comparisons, we use comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.

## Comparatives

One way to describe nouns (people, objects, animals, etc.) is by comparing them to something else. When comparing two things, you’re likely to use adjectives like smaller, bigger, taller, more interesting, and less expensive. Notice the ‑er ending, and the words more and less. A mistake that both native speakers and non-native speakers make is using incorrectly formed comparative adjectives. See the sentences below for an illustration of this common error:

His cat is more large than my dog.

His cat is larger than my dog.

**Here’s a tip:** Want to make sure your writing always looks great? Grammarly can save you from misspellings, grammatical and punctuation mistakes, and other writing issues on all your favorite websites.

Your writing, at its best

Be the best writer in the office.

So what makes the first example wrong and the second right? There are a few rules that explain this:

* For adjectives that are just one syllable, add -er to the end (this explains the above example).
* For two-syllable adjectives not ending in -y and for all three-or-more-syllable adjectives, use the form “more + adjective.”
* For two-syllable adjectives ending in -y, change the -y to -i and add -er.

These simple rules make it easy to tell when you should add -er or -ier and when you should use “more + adjective.”

Here are a few more examples:

This house is more exciting than ever.

This house is excitinger than ever.

Mike is funnier than Isaac.

Mike is more funny than Isaac.

Notice the spelling change for adjectives ending in ‑y: the comparative ends in ‑ier.

This book is boringer than the last one.

This book is more boring than the last one.

Advertising pressures women to be more thin .

Advertising pressures women to be thinner .

## Superlatives

When comparing more than two things, you’ll likely use words and phrases like smallest, biggest, tallest, most interesting, and least interesting. Notice the ‑est ending and the words most and least. Make sure you use the proper ending or superlative adjective when forming these superlatives. The examples below illustrate the correct form:

Martha is the elder of the four sisters.

If there were only two sisters, we could use the comparative elder here. Because there are four sisters, we need a superlative.

Martha is the eldest of the four sisters.

Here are a couple of other examples:

I think his last book is his least interesting ; his third book was the most interesting .

That must be the weirdest play ever written.

Remember that adjectives ending in ‑y change their spelling when ‑est is added. To form these superlatives, change the y to an i before adding the -est ending, as illustrated below:

That is the sleepyest puppy of the litter.

That is the sleepiest puppy of the litter.

## Forming Comparative and Superlatives of Irregular Adjectives

It’s important to note that there are irregular adjectives (and adverbs) that you have to memorize because they don’t follow the rules above. They are:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective/Adverb** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| good/well | better | best |
| bad/badly | worse | worst |
| far | farther, further | the farthest, the furthest |
| little | less | least |

Here are some examples of these irregular words as comparatives and superlatives in context:

Today I had the best time touring the city.

I went farther than my friend when we walked around the park.

You dance better than I do.

You bought the least attractive pair of moccasins at the thrift store.

He can run the farthest of his classmates, but that’s only once around the track.

I do badly in math, but at least I’m not the worst .

## Comparative and Superlative of “Handsome”

Besides the irregular words in the table above, one other unclear comparative/superlative choice is handsomer/more handsome and handsomest/most handsome. The rules call for handsomer and handsomest, but usage has changed over time. Modern speakers prefer more handsome to handsomer, and there is an even split between handsomest and most handsome. Preferred usage typically follows what native speakers say, and the trend seems to be moving toward the simpler construction of more + adjective and the most + adjective.

**Практичне заняття № 14**

**Особливості вживання різних розрядів прислівників.**

**Хід заняття**

|  |
| --- |
| This material provides general information about English pronouns. As pronouns usually present some difficulty for learners of English, a look at the whole group of pronouns may help to see the general picture more clearly when you are studying separate pronouns or small groups of pronouns. |
| Classes of pronouns |
| English pronouns are a miscellaneous (but not very large) group. By type, pronouns are usually divided into the following groups: |
| Personal pronouns: I, he, she, it, we, you, they. The forms of personal pronouns in the objective case: me, him, her, it, us, you, them. |
| Possessive pronouns: my, his, her, its, our, your, their. Absolute forms of possessive pronouns: mine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs. |
| Reflexive pronouns: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves; oneself. |
| Intensive pronouns / Emphatic pronouns: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves. |
| Demonstrative pronouns: this, that, these, those. |
| Interrogative pronouns: who (whom, whose), what, which. The forms of "who": in the objective case, "whom"; in the possessive case, "whose". |
| Relative pronouns: who (whom, whose), what, which, that. Compound relative pronouns: whoever (whomever), whatever, whichever. |
| Reciprocal pronouns: each other, one another. |
| Indefinite pronouns: some, any, no; somebody, someone, anybody, anyone, nobody, no one; something, anything, nothing; one, none; each, every, other, another, both, either, neither; all, many, much, most, little, few, several; everybody, everyone, everything; same, such. |
| Note: |
| Possessive and reflexive pronouns are often regarded as subgroups of personal pronouns in English linguistic materials. |
| Intensive pronouns (I'll do it myself) have the same form as reflexive pronouns (Don't hurt yourself) and are often listed as a subgroup of reflexive pronouns. |
| Accordingly, pronouns are usually divided into six classes in English sources: personal, demonstrative, interrogative, relative, reciprocal, and indefinite. |
| Some linguists subdivide the group of indefinite pronouns; for example, the pronouns "each, every, either, neither" are included in the group of distributive pronouns; the pronouns "many, much, few, several" are included in the group of quantitative pronouns. |
| The pronoun "it" is regarded by some linguists not only as a personal pronoun but also as a demonstrative pronoun. |
| The pronoun "such" is regarded as an indefinite pronoun or as a demonstrative pronoun in different sources. |
| Some linguists view "little" and "much" as adjectives, nouns and adverbs, but not as pronouns. |
| Noun pronouns and adjective pronouns |
| Some pronouns can function as nouns or adjectives. For example, in "This is my house", the pronoun "this" is the subject (i.e., "this" is used as a noun), and in "This house is mine", the pronoun "this" is an attribute (i.e., "this" is used as an adjective). |
| Noun pronouns have some (limited, not full) properties of nouns; they are used instead of nouns and function as subjects or objects. For example: |
| They are new. Don't lose them. |
| Everyone is here. He invited everyone. |
| Adjective pronouns have some properties of adjectives; they modify nouns and function as attributes. For example: |
| Both sisters are doctors. |
| Give me another book. |
| I don't have much time. |
| We have very little money left. |
| Like nouns and adjectives, some pronouns can be used in the predicative after the verb "be". For example: |
| This is she. That's all. This pen is yours. |
| Unlike nouns, noun pronouns are generally not used with a preceding adjective, except the pronoun "one". |
| I need a computer table. This is a good one. |
| Where are the little ones? |
| Unlike nouns, noun pronouns are rarely used with an article, except the pronouns "same, other, few, one". |
| The same can be said about you. |
| There were good pens there. I bought a few. |
| The one I saw was reddish brown. |
| Where are the others? |
| Unlike adjectives, adjective pronouns do not have degrees of comparison. Only the pronouns "many, much, few, little" have degrees of comparison. |
| You have more time than I do. |
| He should eat less meat and more vegetables. |
| There were fewer people in the park than I expected. |
| Note: English and Russian terms |
| Since a pronoun in English is usually defined as "a word that functions as a noun substitute; a word used as a substitute for a noun; a word used instead of a noun to avoid repetition", pronouns in the function of nouns are called "pronouns" in English linguistic sources. |
| The term "noun pronoun" is not used in English linguistic sources. But "noun pronoun" is often used in Russian materials on English grammar in order to show the differences between the functions of pronouns as nouns and as adjectives. |
| Pronouns in the function of adjectives are called "pronominal adjectives; adjective pronouns; determiners" and sometimes simply "adjectives" in English linguistic sources. |
| The noun (or its equivalent) to which a pronoun refers is called "antecedent". For example, in the sentence "I know the people who live there", the noun "people" is the antecedent of the pronoun "who". |
| In the sentence "Maria received a letter, and she is reading it now", the noun "Maria" is the antecedent of the pronoun "she", and the noun "letter" is the antecedent of the pronoun "it". |
| A short list of noun pronouns and adjective pronouns |
| The possessive pronouns "my, his, her, its, our, your, their" are always used in the function of adjectives (my book; his bag). |
| Absolute forms "mine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs" can be used as predicative adjectives (this book is not mine) or as nouns (mine was new). |
| The interrogative and relative pronouns "who, whom" are used as nouns: Who can do it? Find those who saw it. To whom am I speaking? |
| The pronoun "whose" is used as an adjective: Whose book is this? Whose books did you take? I know the boy whose books you took. |
| The interrogative and relative pronouns "what, which" can be used as nouns or adjectives: What is it? What color is your bag? The letters which have been written earlier are on the table. He didn't answer, which was strange. Which bag is yours? |
| The indefinite pronouns "some, any, each, other, another, one, both, either, neither, all, many, much, most, little, few, several" can be used as nouns (few of us; some of them; he bought some) and as adjectives (few people; some books; he bought some meat). |
| The pronouns "no one, none" are used in the function of nouns (no one saw him; none of them). The pronouns "no, every" are used in the function of adjectives (no books; every word). |
| Combinations and set expressions |
| Some pronouns can combine, forming pronoun combinations used as nouns or as adjectives. For example: |
| I like this one. Some others left early. They know each other. |
| Give me some other books. They looked into each other's eyes. |
| Pronouns are used in a large number of set expressions. For example: |
| a good many; all for nothing; all or nothing; each and all; each and every; every other; little by little; little or nothing; no less than; no more than; it leaves much to be desired; |
| one and all; one by one; something or other; some way or other; that's all; that's it; that's something; and that's that; this and that; this is it; what is what; who is who. |
| The pronoun and its noun |
| The noun (or its equivalent, e.g., a noun phrase or another pronoun) to which a pronoun refers helps to understand the meaning of the pronoun. |
| In the case of personal or relative pronouns, it is usually necessary to use the noun earlier than the replacing pronoun. For example: |
| The woman who had lost her purse in the park found it today under the bench on which she had been sitting. |
| In this example, the pronouns "who, her, she" refer to the noun "woman"; the pronoun "it" replaces the noun "purse"; the pronoun "which" is used instead of the noun "bench". Without the preceding nouns, the pronouns in this sentence would not be fully clear. |
| But in some cases the preceding noun is not needed. For example, the personal pronoun "I" (i.e., the speaker) is usually clear from the situation. The relative noun pronoun "what" does not need any preceding noun either: I will do what I promised. |
| Indefinite noun pronouns like "some, any, most" usually need a preceding noun in order to make their meaning clear. |
| These plums are very good. Do you want some? |
| This cake is delicious. Do you want some? |
| If the noun to which a noun pronoun like "some, any, most" refers is specific (e.g., a certain group of people or things or a specific amount of something), the phrase "of" + noun is placed after the pronoun. |
| Most of his friends live nearby. |
| Tanya spends most of her free time reading detective stories. |
| Most of his money was stolen. Most of it was stolen. |
| Some other indefinite pronouns (e.g., somebody, anybody, something) do not need any noun because their meaning is general. |
| Nobody knows about it. Has anyone called? |
| Let's eat something. Everything is ready. |
| Forms and properties of personal pronouns |
| A personal pronoun agrees with its noun in gender, person, and number. If a personal pronoun is the subject of a sentence, the verb (the predicate) agrees with the pronoun in person and number. |
| Let's look at the forms of the personal pronouns in these examples: |
| Anton is in his room. He is reading an interesting book. He likes it very much. |
| His younger sister is playing with her new dolls. She likes them very much. |
| In these examples, the personal pronouns "he" and "she" refer to the subjects expressed by the singular nouns "Anton" and "sister". Like their nouns, the third-person singular pronouns "he" (masculine) and "she" (feminine) are in the nominative case. |
| The forms "his" and "her" are in the possessive case; they agree with "Anton, he" and "sister, she" in gender (masculine, feminine), person (third person), and number (singular). |
| The pronouns "it" (third person singular, neuter gender) and "them" (third person plural) refer to the objects expressed by the inanimate nouns "book" (singular) and "dolls" (plural); as objects, the pronouns "it" and "them" are in the objective case. |
| The subjects "he" and "she" are in the third person singular; accordingly, their verbs are also used in the third person singular (is, likes). |
| Only personal pronouns have enough forms to express, more or less fully, gender, person, number, and case in their forms. |
| Forms and properties of other pronouns |
| The other pronouns do not have enough forms to express gender, person, number, or case. That is, some of them have some grammatical forms. |
| The demonstrative pronouns "this, that" have the plural forms "these, those". |
| This is my book. These are my books. |
| These books are interesting. Those books are not very interesting. |
| The relative pronoun "who" has the form "whom" in the objective case and the form "whose" in the possessive case. |
| The co-workers with whom she discussed her plan agreed to help her. |
| The student whose bicycle was stolen went home by bus. |
| The indefinite pronouns "anybody, anyone, everybody, everyone, somebody, someone, nobody, no one, one" can be used in the possessive case. |
| There is somebody's bag on my table. |
| It was no one's fault. |
| But most of the indefinite pronouns do not have any forms to express gender, person, number, or case; they always remain in the same form. Nevertheless, they can express grammatical meaning through their lexical meaning and through their function in the sentence. |
| For example, the pronouns "anybody, no one, who" refer to people, not to things (No one came to his party); "all, some, any, many, few, no, none" refer to people or things (neither of the boys; neither of the books); the pronouns "each other" and "one another" are not used as subjects (Mike and Maria love each other). |
| Agreement in number |
| Indefinite pronouns express number in their lexical meaning, which determines whether a singular or plural verb should be used when an indefinite pronoun is the subject. |
| The pronouns "anybody, anyone, anything, everybody, everyone, everything, somebody, someone, something, nobody, no one, nothing, one, each, either, neither, much" are used with a singular verb. |
| Everyone is waiting. |
| There is nothing left. |
| Each of the boxes was empty. |
| The pronouns "both, few, many, others, several" are used with a plural verb. |
| Both of them are here. |
| Few of them know it. |
| Many (of them) were broken. |
| The pronouns "all, any, most, none, some" take a singular or plural verb depending on what the pronoun refers to: to an amount / portion of something or to several persons or things. |
| All of this food has been prepared by our friends. All of it is delicious. |
| All his friends are here. All of them are here. |
| The interrogative pronouns "who, what" in the function of the subject are used with a singular verb if the predicate is expressed by a main verb. |
| Who knows his address? What has happened? |
| In the case of the compound nominal predicate with the linking verb "be", the verb "be" agrees in number with the noun (or pronoun) to which "who" or "what" refers. |
| Who is that man? Who are they? |
| What is your name? What are your plans? |
| In sentences with a relative pronoun "who", the verb agrees in number with the noun to which "who" refers. |
| I know the boy who is standing by the window. |
| I know the boys who are standing by the window. |
| Difficulties |
| As you have probably understood from the material above, the variety of pronouns and the differences between them may present serious problems for learners of English. |
| Similar pronouns, such as "some" and "any", "each" and "every", "which" and "that", "it" and "this", present considerable difficulty; they differ in use, and each of them has its own peculiarities. (Some of the differences have been described in answers to your questions in the subsection Messages about Grammar (Pronouns) in the section Messages.) |
| Agreement of pronouns with their nouns and agreement of the predicate with the subject expressed by an indefinite pronoun usually present the most difficulty. In some cases, the only way to avoid problems with agreement is to restructure the sentence. |
| Problems of gender |
| The majority of English animate nouns do not express gender either in form or in meaning. As a result, it is not always clear whether to use "he" or "she" (and their forms "his, him, her") with such nouns in the singular. For example: |
| I want to speak to the designer. Where can I find him? (him? her?) |
| Similar (and more difficult) problems occur when the indefinite pronouns "somebody, nobody, anyone, everyone, each", which may refer to male and female persons, are used as subjects. In formal English, "he, his, him" are used (if necessary) with these indefinite pronouns; "they, their, them" (and "our") are often used with these pronouns in informal English. |
| Compare the use of English pronouns in formal and informal style and the use of equivalent pronouns in Russian sentences. |
| Formal style: Nobody offered his help. Everyone brought his own lunch. Each of us has his own reasons. |
| Informal style: Nobody offered their help. Everyone brought their own lunch. Each of us has our own reasons. |
| Problems of number |
| Problems with agreement in number usually occur if you forget which indefinite pronouns require a singular verb, and which of them require a plural verb. (See the part "Agreement in number" above.) |
| Agreement of the verb with two pronouns in the subject may also cause some difficulty. For example, the subject expressed by two personal pronouns connected by the conjunction "and" takes the verb in the plural form. If the pronouns are connected by "or; either...or; neither...nor", the verb agrees in number with the nearest pronoun. Compare: |
| You and he have to be there by ten. |
| Either you or he has to be there by ten. |
| General recommendations |
| Study the rules of the use of pronouns together with various examples of their use. Choose simple, typical examples and use them in your speech and writing. Avoid using complicated or disputable cases. |

**Практичне заняття № 15**

**Порядок прикметників та прислівників у реченні.**

**Хід заняття**

## Two adjectives

We often have **two adjectives** in front of a noun:

a ***handsome young*** mana ***big black*** carthat ***horrible big*** dog

Some adjectives give a **general opinion**. We can use these adjectives to describe almost any noun:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| good bad lovely strange | nice beautiful brilliant excellent | awful important wonderful nasty |

He's a ***good***/***wonderful***/***brilliant***/***bad***/***dreadful*** teacher.

That's a ***good***/***wonderful***/***brilliant***/***bad***/***dreadful*** book.

Some adjectives give a **specific opinion**. We only use these adjectives to describe particular kinds of noun, for example:

| **Food** | **Furniture, buildings** | **People, animals** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| delicious tasty | comfortable uncomfortable | clever intelligent friendly |

We usually put a **general** opinion **in front of a specific** opinion:

***nice tasty*** soupa ***nasty uncomfortable*** armchair  
a ***lovely intelligent*** animal

We usually put an **opinion** adjective **in front of a descriptive** adjective:

a ***nice red*** dressa ***silly old*** manthose ***horrible yellow*** curtains

## Adjectives after link verbs

We use some adjectives **only after a link verb**:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| afraid alive alone asleep content glad | ill ready sorry sure unable well |

Some of the commonest -ed adjectives are normally used **only after a link verb**:

|  |
| --- |
| annoyed bored finished pleased thrilled |

We say:

Our teacher ***was ill***.My uncle ***was*** very ***glad*** when he heard the news.The policeman seemed ***to be*** very ***annoyed***.

but we do not say:

We had ~~an~~ ***~~ill~~*** ~~teacher~~.When he heard the news he was ~~a very~~ **~~glad~~** ~~uncle~~.He seemed to be ~~a very~~ ***~~annoyed~~*** ~~policeman.~~

## Three or more adjectives

Sometimes we have **three** adjectives in front of a noun, but this is **unusual**:

a ***nice handsome young*** man     a ***big black American*** car     that ***horrible big fierce*** dog

It is **very unusual** to have **more than three** adjectives.

Adjectives usually come in this order:

| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| General opinion | Specific opinion | Size | Shape | Age | Colour | Nationality | Material |

## Adjectives in front of nouns

A few adjectives are used **only in front of a noun**:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| northsoutheastwest | northernsoutherneasternwestern | countlessoccasionallonemere | indooroutdoor |

We say:

He lives in the ***eastern district***.There were ***countless problems*** with the new machinery.

but we do not say:

~~The~~ ***~~district~~*** ~~he lives in is~~ ***~~eastern~~***~~.~~  
~~The~~ ***~~problems~~*** ~~with the new machinery were~~ ***~~countless~~***~~.~~

**Практичне заняття № 16-18**

**Особові, присвійні, зворотні, взаємні займенники. Вказівні, неозначені, заперечні, кількісні займенники. Питальні, сполучні, означальні займенники.**

**Хід заняття**

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**Практичне заняття № 19**

**Прийменники та їх функції.**

**Хід заняття**

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|  |

**Практичне заняття № 20**

**Особливості вживання прийменників в англійській мові.**

**Хід заняття**

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**Практичне заняття № 21**

**Дієслово *to be*, його функції у реченні.**

**Хід заняття**

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|  |

**Практичне заняття № 22**

**Структура речення в англійській мові.**

**Хід заняття**

Sentences come in a variety of shapes and lengths. Yet whatever their shapes and lengths (or types), all sentences serve one of only a few very basic purposes.

**Sentence Type**Sentence variety is not about mere novelty; it is about meaning. You can avoid boredom (yours and your readers') and choppiness by varying your sentence types. Longer, more complex sentences can increase the impact of a shorter, simpler sentence.  
  
Every sentence is one of the following types.

* Simple
* Compound
* Complex
* Compound/Complex

In order to vary your writing, you want to be able to construct sentences of each kind. To master these four types, though, you really only need to master two things: independent and dependent clauses. This is because the four types of sentences are really only four different ways to combine independent and dependent clauses.

(Let's review: independent clauses are essentially simple, complete sentences. They can stand alone or be combined with other independent clauses. Dependent clauses are unfinished thoughts that cannot stand alone; they are a type of sentence fragment and must be joined to independent clauses. For more information, see the TIP Sheet *Independent & Dependent Clauses: Coordination and Subordination*.)

**The simple sentence**A simple sentence is simple because it contains only one independent clause:

*Justin dropped his Agricultural Economics class.*

A simple sentence is not necessarily short or simple. It can be long and involved, with many parts and compound elements. But if there is only one independent clause, it is, nevertheless, a simple sentence. The following example has a single independent clause with a single subject (*Justin*) and a compound verb (*gulped*, *swallowed*, *groaned*, and *decided*):

*Justin gulped down his fourth cup of coffee, swallowed a Tylenol for his pounding headache, groaned, and decided he would have to drop his Agricultural Economics class.*

**The compound sentence**When you join two simple sentences properly, you get a compound sentence. Conversely, a compound sentence can be broken into two complete sentences, each with its own subject and its own verb. You can join simple sentences to create compound sentences either of two ways:

* With a semicolon
* With a comma and coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)

 For example, the following pairs of independent clauses can be joined either way:

*Homer has Basic Plant Science on Mondays and Wednesdays; Environmental Horticulture conflicted with his schedule.*

*Homer has Basic Plant Science on Mondays and Wednesdays, but Environmental Horticulture conflicted with his schedule.*

(Be aware that if you join two simple sentences *improperly*, you do not get a compound sentence; you get a *run-on*, most likely either a comma splice or a fused sentence. For more information, see the TIP Sheets *Comma Splices and Run-on Sentences* and *Independent & Dependent Clauses: Coordination & Subordination*.)

**The complex sentence**A complex sentence is a sentence that contains both a dependent and an independent clause. In the following example, both clauses contain a subject and a verb, but the dependent clause has, in addition, the dependent-making words *even though*. If you start the sentence with the dependent-making words (or subordinating conjunction), place a comma between the clauses. On the other hand, if you start with the independent clause and place the dependent-making words in the middle of the sentence, do not use a comma:

*Even though Eva took Turf Management just to fill out her schedule, she found it unexpectedly interesting.*

*Eva found Turf Management unexpectedly interesting even though she took it just to fill out her schedule.*

 (For more on subordinating conjunctions, see the TIP Sheet *Independent & Dependent Clauses: Coordination & Subordination*.)

**The compound-complex sentence**A compound-complex sentence combines at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. The punctuation rules remain the same: the two simple sentences are joined by one of the two methods described above, and the dependent clause is punctuated (or not) depending on whether it precedes or follows an independent clause. In the following example, the dependent-making word signaling the beginning of the dependent clause is *while*:

*Homer was already in class, and Eva was in the lab while Justin was sleeping off his headache.*

*While Justin was sleeping off his headache, Homer was already in class, and Eva was in the lab.*

*Homer was already in class while Justin slept off his headache; Eva was in the lab.*

**Sentence Purpose**Sentences can do different things. The purpose of some sentences is to make statements. Declarative sentences make statements and end with periods:

*I am planning to drop Agricultural Economics.*

 The purpose of another sentence may be to pose a question. These interrogative sentences ask questions and end with question marks:

*Have you taken any Agricultural Engineering classes?*

Imperative sentences give commands or make demands or requests. They usually end with a period. An imperative sentence often has as its subject an unstated "*you*" (giving to beginners in English grammar the appearance of lacking a subject altogether). The subject of each of the following four sentences is "*you*:"

*Hand in your homework assignments, please.*

*Stop. Drop. Roll.*

Exclamatory sentences convey strong emotion and end with exclamation marks; use them sparingly:

*Watch out for the rattlesnake!*

**Практичне заняття № 23**

**Теперішній простий час: утворення та вживання.**

**Хід заняття**

*Read the following in the third person singular*

1 They wish to speak to you. (He)

2 Buses pass my house every hour.

3 They help their father. (He)

4 We change planes at Heathrow.

5 You watch too much TV. (He)

6 They worry too much. (He)

7 I cash a cheque every month. (He)

8 I always carry an umbrella. (She)

9 They wash the floor every week. (She)

10 His sons go to the local school.

11 These hens lay brown eggs.

12 Rubber balls bounce.

13 These figures astonish me.

14 Do you like boiled eggs? (He)

15 These seats cost £10.

16 They fish in the lake. (He)

17 Elephants never forget.

18 They usually catch the 8.10 bus.

19 They sometimes miss the bus.

20 I mix the ingredients together.

21 The rivers freeze in winter.

22 They fly from London to Edinburgh.

23 The carpets match the curtains.

24 They realize the danger.

25 I use a computer.

26 What do they do on their days off? ~  
They do nothing. They lie in bed all day.

27 The boys hurry home after school.

28 They push the door open.

29 They kiss their mother.

30 They box in the gymnasium.

31 They dress well.

32 Your children rely on you.

33 They snatch ladies' handbags.

34 You fry everything.

35 The taxes rise every year.

36 They do exercises every morning.

*Read the following (a) in the negative (b) in the interrogative*

1 You know the answer.

2 He has breakfast at 8.00.

3 He loves her.

4 Some schoolgirls wear uniforms.

5 He trusts you.

6 He tries hard.

7 The park closes at dusk.

8 He misses his mother.

9 The children like sweets.

10 He finishes work at 6.00.

11 He lives beside the sea.

12 He bullies his sisters.

13 This stove heats the water.

14 She has a cooked breakfast.

15 She carries a sleeping bag.

16 He usually believes you.

17 She dances in competitions.

18 You remember the address.

19 She plays chess very well.

20 He worries about her.

21 These thieves work at night.

22 He leaves home at 8.00 every day.

23 Ann arranges everything.

24 She agrees with you.

25 Their dogs bark all night.

26 Their neighbours often complain.

27 Tom enjoys driving at night.

28 He engages new staff every spring.

29 Tom looks very well.

30 They sell fresh grape juice here.

31 He charges more than other photographers.

32 She cuts her husband's hair.

33 They pick the apples in October.

34 The last train leaves at midnight.

35 He relaxes at weekends.

36 She refuses to discuss it.

**Практичне заняття № 24**

**Минулий простий час: утворення та вживання.**

**Хід заняття**

*Put the verbs in the following sentences into the simple past tense.*

1 I go to work by bus.

2 I meet her on Tuesdays.

3 He always wears black.

4 I make cakes every week.

5 She gets up at 6.30.

6 He understands me.

7 He shuts the shop at 6.00.

8 She speaks slowly.

9 He leaves the house at 9.00.

10 I read a chapter every night.

11 You eat too much.

12 I see him every day.

13 Tom sings in the choir.

14 He cries when he is hurt.

15 Who knows the answer?

16 I think I know it.

17 The curtain rises at 8.00.

18 He takes the dog out twice a day.

19 We buy them here.

20 I dream every night.

21 Bluetits often lay eggs in that nesting box.

22 He often feels ill.

23 I know what he wants.

24 I usually pay him Ј5.

25 His dog always bites me.

26 It smells odd.

27 It costs 30p.

28 My back hurts.

29 I lie down after lunch.

30 We drink water.

31 His roses grow well.

32 He rides every day.

33 He often falls off.

34 These dogs fight whenever they meet.

35 He puts up his prices every year.

36 He sleeps badly.

*Put the verbs in the following sentences into (a) the negative (b) the interrogative*.

1 She saw your brother.

2 We heard a terrible noise.

3 He slept till 10.00.

4 He looked at the picture.

5 They drank all the wine.

6 They set out early enough.

7 She thought about it.

8 The police caught the thief.

9 He hid the letter.

10 She found her watch.

11 His nose bled.

12 My mother chose this hotel.

13 She lent you enough money.

14 Keiko taught Japanese.

15 Tom hurt his foot.

16 He broke his arm.

17 His wife came at 8.00.

18 He lost his wallet.

19 His son wrote a novel.

20 They flew to New York.

21 Ann drew you a map.

22 Tom laid the table.

23 Mr Pitt fell downstairs.

24 She lost her way.

25 He forbade her to leave.

26 I sent it to the laundry.

27 Jack kept the money.

28 He rode slowly.

29 They spent it all.

30 She sold the car.

31 Jean rang the bell.

32 The sun rose at 6.00.

33 The boys ran home.

34 He shook the bottle.

35 He forgave her.

36 They broadcast an appeal for money.

**Практичне заняття № 25**

**Майбутній простий час: утворення та вживання.**

**Хід заняття**

Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple.

1. I (know) the result in a week.
2. You (be) in Rome tonight.
3. You (have) time to help me tomorrow?
4. It (matter) if I don't come home till morning?
5. You (be) able to drive after another five lessons.
6. Do you think that he (recognize) me?
7. Unless he runs he (not catch) the train.
8. He (lend) it to you if you ask him.
9. I hope I (find) it.
10. If petrol pump attendants go on strike we (not have) any petrol.
11. He (believe) whatever you tell him.
12. I (remember) this day all my life.
13. Perhaps he (arrive) in time for lunch.
14. If he works well I (pay) him £10.
15. I wonder how many of us still (be) here next year.
16. If you think it over you (see) that I am right.
17. If you learn another language you (get) a better job.
18. I am sure that you (like) our new house.
19. Newspaper announcement: The President (drive) along the High Street in an open carriage.
20. He (mind) if I bring my dog?
21. You (need) a visa if you are going to Spain.
22. If you open that trapdoor you (see) some steps.
23. You (feel) better when you've had a meal.
24. He (be) offended if you don't invite him.
25. She (have) £1000 a year when she is twenty-one.
26. If you put any more polish on that floor someone (slip) on it.
27. I wonder if he (succeed).
28. Papers (not be) delivered on the Bank Holiday.
29. I hope he (remember) to buy wine.
30. If you leave your roller skates on the path someone (fall) over them.
31. If they fall over them and hurt themselves they (sue) you.
32. Announcement: Mrs. Pitt (present) the prizes.
33. If you want twenty cigarettes you (have) to give me more money.
34. Notice: The management (not be) responsible for articles left on the seats.
35. If I drop this it (explode).
36. What your father (say) when he hears about this accident? — He (not say) much but he not (lend) me the car again.

**Практичне заняття № 26**

Теперішній тривалий час: утворення та вживання.

**Хід заняття**

*Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous tense.*

1. She (not work), she (swim) in the river.
2. He (teach) his boy to ride.
3. The airplane (fly) at 2,000 metres.
4. Mrs Jones (sweep) the steps outside her house.
5. It is a lovely day. The sun (shine) and the birds (sing).
6. We (have) breakfast at 8.00 tomorrow as Tom (catch) an early train.
7. She always (ring) up and (ask) questions.
8. Ann usually does the shopping, but I (do) it today as she isn't well.
9. Mother (rest) now. She always rests after lunch.
10. The children are very quiet. Go and see what they (do). *-* They (cut) up some £5 notes.
11. I can't hear what you (say); the traffic (make) too much noise.
12. She always (lose) her glasses and (ask) me to look for them.
13. Can I borrow your pen or you (use) it at the moment?
14. It (rain)?~Yes, it (rain) very hard. You can't go out yet.
15. Someone (knock) at the door. Shall I answer it? ~ I (come) in a minute. I just (wash) my hands.
16. You (do) anything this evening? ~No, I'm not. – Well, I (go) to the cinema. Would you like to come with me?
17. What Tom (do) now? He (clean) his shoes.
18. Why Ann (not wear) her new dress?
19. Why you (mend) that old shirt?
20. You (not tell) the truth. ~ How do you know that I (not tell) the truth?
21. Who (move) the furniture about upstairs? ~ It's Tom. He (paint) the front bedroom.
22. What you (read) now? I (read) *Crime and Punishment.*
23. Why you (make) a cake? Someone (come) to tea?
24. Where is Tom? ~ He (lie) under the car.
25. Why you (type) so fast? You (make) a lot of mistakes.
26. They (dig) an enormous hole just outside my gate. ~ What they (do) that for? ~ I don't know. Perhaps they (look) for oil.
27. What (make) that terrible noise? ~ It's the pneumatic drill. They (repair) the road.
28. What you (wait) for? – I (wait) for my change; the boy just (get) it.
29. Mother: What you (look) at? Something (happen) in the street?
30. Child: Yes. The house opposite is on fire! Come and look.  
    Mother: I can't. I (bath) the babies. Is the Fire Brigade here?
31. Child: Yes. Fire engines (rush) up and the firemen (jump) out and (unroll) their hoses.
32. Smoke (pour) from the windows! People (stop) to watch.  
    A policeman (try) to move them on.
33. An old man (climb) out of a first floor window!  
    A fireman (help) him! Two boys (slide) down a rope!
34. A woman (wave) from the attic and a fireman (go) up a ladder to help her!
35. Now he (come) down again! He (carry) a baby! The crowd (cheer)

**Практичне заняття № 27**

Теперішній тривалий час та теперішній простий час.

**Хід заняття**

1. Cuckoos (not build) nests. They (use) the nests of other birds.
2. You can't see Tom now: he (have) a bath.
3. He usually (drink) coffee but today he (drink) tea.
4. What she (do) in the evenings? ~ She usually (play) cards or (watch) TV.
5. I won't go out now as it (rain) and I (not have) an umbrella.
6. The last train (leave) the station at 11.30.
7. He usually (speak) so quickly that I (not understand) him.
8. Ann (make) a dress for herself at the moment. She (make) all her own clothes.
9. Hardly anyone (wear) a hat nowadays.
10. I'm afraid I've broken one of your coffee cups. - Don't worry. I (not like) that set anyway.
11. I (wear) my sunglasses today because the sun is very strong.
12. Tom can't have the newspaper now because his aunt (read) it.
13. I'm busy at the moment. I (redecorate) the sitting room.
14. The kettle (boil) now. Shall I make the tea?
15. You (enjoy) yourself or would you like to leave now? -  
    I (enjoy) myself very much. I (want) to stay to the end.
16. How you (get) to work as a rule? ~ I usually (go) by bus but tomorrow I (go) in Tom's car.
17. Why you (put) on your coat? ~ I (go) for a walk. You (come) with me? -  
    Yes, I'd love to come. You (mind) if I bring my dog?
18. How much you (owe) him? – I (owe) him £5. ~ You (intend) to pay him?
19. Mary usually (learn) languages very quickly but she (not seem) able to learn modern Greek.
20. I always (buy) lottery tickets but I never (win) anything.
21. You (like) this necklace? I (give) it to my daughter for her birthday tomorrow.
22. I won't tell you my secret unless you (promise) not to tell anyone. - I (promise).
23. You always (write) with your left hand?
24. You (love) him? – No, I (like) him very much but I (not love) him.
25. You (dream) at night? – Yes, I always (dream) and if I (eat) too much supper I (have) nightmares.
26. These workmen are never satisfied; they always (complain).
27. We (use) this room today because the window in the other room is broken.
28. This car (make) a very strange noise. You (think) it is all right?-  
    Oh, that noise (not matter). It always (make) a noise like that.
29. What Tom (think) of the Budget? - He (think) it most unfair. ~ I (agree) with him.
30. What this one (cost)? – It (cost) forty pence.
31. You (hear) the wind? It (blow) very strongly tonight.
32. You (see) my car keys anywhere? - No, I (look) for them but I (not see) them.
33. He never (listen) to what you say. He always (think) about something else.
34. You (understand) what the lecturer is saying? ~ No, I (not understand) him at all.
35. What you (have) for breakfast usually? ~ I usually (eat) a carrot and (drink) a glass of cold water.
36. Why you (walk) so fast today? You usually (walk) quite slowly. ~  
    I (hurry) because I (meet) my mother at 4 o'clock and she (not like) to be kept waiting.
37. You (recognize) that man? ~ I (think) that I have seen him before but I (not remember) his name.
38. Look at that crowd. I (wonder) what they (wait) for.
39. Stop! You (not see) the notice? ~ I (see) it but I can't read it because I (not wear) my glasses.
40. She always (borrow) from me and she never (remember) to pay me back.
41. I (save) up because I (go) abroad in July.
42. I (think) it is a pity you don't take more exercise. You (get) fat.
43. Tom never (do) any work in the garden; he always (work) on his car.
44. That film (come) to the local cinema next week. You (want) to see it?
45. How Peter (get) on at school? ~ Very well. He (seem) to like the life.
46. This story is about a boy who (make) friends with a snake which he (find) in his garden. Then he (go) away but he (not forget) the snake and some years later he (return) and (look) for it. He (find) the snake who (recognize) its old friend and (coil) round him affectionately. But, unfortunately, the snake is by now a full-grown boa-constrictor and its embrace (kill) the poor boy. – The snake (feel) sorry about this? – I (not know). The story (end) there.
47. How you (end) a letter that (begin), 'Dear Sir'? ~  
    I always (put), 'Yours truly', but Tom (prefer) 'Yours faithfully'.
48. What the word 'catastrophe' (mean)? ~ It (mean) 'disaster'.
49. Who (own) this umbrella? ~ I (not know). Everybody (use) it but nobody (know) who (own) it.
50. You (mind) if I (ask) you a question? ~That (depend) on the question. ~ It (concern) your brother. ~ I (refuse) to answer any question about my brother.

**Практичне заняття № 28-29**

**Минулий тривалий час: утворення та вживання. Минулий тривалий час та минулий простий час.**

**Хід заняття**

***Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous tense.***

1. Detective: I'm afraid I must ask you both what you (do) yesterday at 10.20 p.m.

Mr X: I (play) chess with my wife. Mr Y: I (listen) to a play on the radio.

1. The children were frightened because it (get) dark.
2. It was a fine day and the roads were crowded because a lot of people (rush) to the seaside.
3. He usually wears sandals but when I last saw him he (wear) boots.
4. The house was in great disorder because he (redecorate) it.
5. The director didn't allow the actors to travel by air while they (work) on the film.
6. The car had nobody in it but the engine (run).
7. I was alone in the house at that time because Mr Jones (work) in the garage and Mrs Jones (shop).
8. Are you going to Rome? I thought that you (go) to Milan.
9. My wife and I (talk) about you the other day.
10. When I first met him he (study) painting.
11. There was a strong smell and the sound of frying. Obviously Mrs Jones (cook) fish.
12. Tom ate nothing for lunch because he (diet). He said that he (try) to lose 10 kilos.
13. Who you (talk) to on the telephone as I came in? – I (talk) to Mr Pitt.
14. When I first met him he (work) in a restaurant.
15. He watched the children for a moment. Some of them (bathe) in the sea, others (look) for shells, others (play) in the sand.
16. She (stand) at the bus stop. I asked her what bus she (wait) for.
17. From the sounds it was clear that Mary (practice) the piano.
18. Tom (sit) in a corner with a book. I told him that he (read) in very bad light.
19. The traffic (make) so much noise that I couldn't hear what he (say).

**The simple past and the past continuous**  
***Put the verbs in brackets into the simple past or the past continuous tense.***

* 1. I lit the fire at 6.00 and it (burn) brightly when Tom came in at 7.00.
  2. When I arrived the lecture had already started and the professor (write) on the overhead projector.
  3. I (make) a cake when the light went out. I had to finish it in the dark.
  4. Unfortunately when I arrived Ann just (leave), so we only had time for a few words.
  5. He (watch) TV when the phone rang. Very unwillingly he (turn) down the sound and (go) to answer it.
  6. He was very polite. Whenever his wife entered the room he (stand) up.
  7. My dog (walk) along quietly when Mr Pitt's Pekinese attacked him.
  8. What you (think) of his last book? ~ I (like) it very much.
  9. He suddenly (realize) that he (travel) in the wrong direction.
  10. He (play) the guitar outside her house when someone opened the window and (throw) out a bucket of water.
  11. I just (open) the letter when the wind (blow) it out of my hand.
  12. When I (look) for my passport I (find) this old photograph.
  13. The boys (play) cards when they (hear) their father's step. They immediately (hide) the cards and (take) out their lesson books.
  14. He (clean) his gun when it accidentally (go) off and (kill) him.
  15. As I (cross) the road, I (step) on a banana skin and (fall) heavily.
  16. I still (lie) on the road when I (see) a lorry approaching.
  17. Luckily the driver (see) me and (stop) the lorry in time.
  18. When I (hear) his knock I (go) to the door and (open) it, but I (not recognize) him at first because I (not wear) my glasses.
  19. While the guests (dance) thieves (break) into the house and (steal) a lot of fur coats.
  20. The next day, as they (know) that the police (look) for them, they (hide) the coats in a wood and (go) off in different directions.

**Практичне заняття № 30**

**Майбутній тривалий час: утворення та вживання. Майбутній тривалий час та майбутній простий** **час.**

**Хід заняття**

**Put the verbs in brackets into the future continuous tense.**

1. This time next month I (sit) on a beach.
2. When you arrive I probably (pick) fruit.
3. When we reach England it very likely (rain).
4. In a few days time we (fly) over the Pyrenees.
5. I'll call for her at eight. *-* No, don't; she still (have) breakfast then.
6. I (wait) for you when you come out.
7. When you next see me I (wear) my new dress.
8. My son will be in the sixth form next year. - That means that old Dr Adder (teach) him mathematics.
9. I'll give Jack your message. I can do it easily because I (see) him tomorrow. We go to work on the same train.
10. You (do) geometry next term.
11. I'll look out for you at the parade. - Do, but I (wear) uniform so you may find it hard to recognize me.
12. We have to do night duty here. I (do) mine next week.
13. In a hundred years' time people (go) to Mars for their holidays.
14. He (use) the car this afternoon.
15. I (see) you again.
16. It's a serious injury but he (walk) again in six weeks.
17. I'll come at three o'clock. - Good, I (expect) you.
18. They are pulling down all the old houses in this street. I expect they (pull) down mine in a few years' time.
19. I'd like to see your new flat. - Well, come tomorrow, but it (not look) its best, for the painters still (work) on it.
20. Stand there, they (change) the guard in a minute and you'll get a good view.
21. You'd better go back now; your mother (wonder) where you are.
22. In fifty years" time we (live) entirely on pills.
23. What do you think the children (do) when we get home? - I expect they (have) their supper.
24. The garden (look) its best next month.
25. It won't be easy to get out of the country. The police (watch) all the ports.
26. What the tide (do) at six tomorrow morning? - It (come) in.
27. I've just remembered that I left the bathroom taps on. I expect the water (flow) down the stairs by now.
28. You (need) your camera tomorrow or can I borrow it?
29. We've just got to the top in time. The sun (rise) in a minute.
30. Air hostess: We (take off) in a few minutes. Please fasten your safety belts.
31. We'd better go out tomorrow because Mary (practise) the piano all day.
32. Don't ring her up at 6.00; she (put) the children to bed. Ring later.
33. We are making a house-to-house collection of things for the jumble sale. We (come) to your house next week.
34. That football club has lost some of its players. They (look out) for new men.
35. When I get home my dog (sit) at the door waiting for me.
36. Let's go down to the harbour; the fishing boats all (come) in because of the gale.

**Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate future form (continuous or simple)**

1. There is going to be a bus strike. Everyone (walk) to work next week.
2. You've just missed the last train! - Never mind, I (walk).
3. I'll ring you tomorrow at six. - No, don't ring at six; I (bath) the baby then. Ring later.
4. Mother: Your face is dirty. - Child: All right, I (wash) it.
5. Will you have lunch with me on the 24th? - I'd love to, but I'm afraid I (do) my exam then.
6. I (work) for Mr Pitt next week as his own secretary will be away.
7. You (have) something to drink, won't you?
8. Why did you take his razor? He (look) for it everywhere tomorrow.
9. I hope you'll do well in the race tomorrow. I (think) of you.
10. Notice on board ship: In the event of an emergency all passengers (assemble) on the boat deck.
11. I don't feel well enough to go to the station to meet him. ~ I (meet) him for you. But how I (recognize) him?- He's small and fair, and he (wear) a black and white school cap.
12. I (leave) these flowers at the hospital for you. I (go) there anyway to visit my cousin.
13. 13 You ought to try to get a ticket for the Spectators' Gallery next week; they (debate) international fishing rights.
14. You've left the light on. - Oh, so I have. I (go) and turn it off.
15. I've just been appointed assistant at the local library. — Then you (work) under my sister. She is head librarian there.
16. I want to post this letter but I don't want to go out in the rain. - I (post) it for you. I (go) out anyway as I have to take the dog for a walk.
17. The prima ballerina is ill so I expect her understudy (dance) instead.
18. Today is Guy Fawkes' Day; this evening people (let) off fireworks and (make) bonfires in the streets.
19. Military order: Sentries (remain) on duty till they are relieved.
20. This time next Monday I (sit) in a Paris cafe reading *Le Figaro. —* You (not read). You'll be looking at all the pretty girls.
21. Wages have gone up, so I suppose prices (go up) too.
22. It is nearly autumn; soon the leaves (change) colour.
23. Mother (on phone): My son has just burnt his hand very badly. - Doctor: I (come) at once.
24. Customer in restaurant: Waiter, this plate is dirty. - Waiter: I'm sorry, sir, I (bring) you another.
25. In a few years' time we all (live) in houses heated by solar energy.
26. It's beginning to get dark; the street lights (go on) in a few minutes.
27. We (not play) poker at the party tonight; our hostess doesn't approve of cards.
28. Let's wait here; the swing bridge (open) in a minute to let that ship through.
29. Guest: May I use your phone to ring for a taxi? - Hostess: Oh, there's no need for that; my son (drive) you home.
30. Come on deck; we (enter) harbour in a few minutes.
31. Before you leave the office you (hand) the keys of the safe to Mr Pitt. Do you understand?- Yes, sir.
32. Are you nearly ready? Our guests (arrive) any minute.
33. Loudspeaker announcement: The ship (leave) in a few minutes and all persons not travelling are asked to go ashore.
34. Now that the parking regulations have become stricter, more people (use) public transport and (leave) their cars at home.
35. I've got rats in my basement and I don't know how to get rid of them. - I (bring) my dog round whenever you like. He (catch) them for you.
36. I'm afraid I've just broken your goldfish bowl. - Never mind, I (put) the goldfish in the bath.

**Підведення підсумків заняття:** оголошення оцінок.

**Практичне заняття № 31-32**

**Теперішній завершений час: утворення та вживання. Теперішній завершений час та минулий простий час.**

**Хід заняття**

***Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect tense, and fill the spaces by repeating the auxiliary.***

1. Where you (be)? ~ I (be) to the dentist.
2. You (have) breakfast? ~ Yes, I...
3. The post (come)? ~ Yes, it . . .
4. You (see) my watch anywhere? ~ No, I'm afraid I . . .
5. I (not finish) my letter yet.
6. He just (go) out.
7. Someone (take) my bicycle.
8. The phone (stop) ringing.
9. You (hear) from her lately? - No, I...
10. I just (wash) that floor.
11. The cat (steal) the fish.
12. There aren't any buses because the drivers (go) on strike.
13. Charles (pass) his exam? ~ Yes, he...
14. How many bottles the milkman (leave)? ~ He (leave) six.
15. I (live) here for ten years.
16. How long you (know) Mr Pitt? ~ I (know) him for ten years.
17. Would you like some coffee? I just (make) some.
18. Mary (water) the tomatoes? ~ Yes, I think she . . .
19. You ever (leave) a restaurant without paying the bill? ~ No, I...
20. I (ask) him to dinner several times.
21. He always (refuse).
22. You ever (ride) a camel?
23. I (buy) a new carpet. Come and look at it.
24. He (post) the letter?
25. I often (see) him but I never (speak) to him.
26. You ever (eat) caviar? ~ No, I...
27. We just (hear) the most extraordinary news.
28. I (not pay) the telephone bill yet.

**The present perfect and the simple past**  
***Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the simple past tense.***

1. This is my house. ~ How long you (live) here? ~ I (live) here since 1970.
2. He (live) in London for two years and then (go) to Edinburgh.
3. Shakespeare (write) a lot of plays.
4. My brother (write) several plays. He just (finish) his second tragedy.
5. I (fly) over Loch Ness last week. ~ You (see) the Loch Ness monster?
6. I (not see) him for three years. I wonder where he is.
7. He (not smoke) for two weeks. He is trying to give it up.
8. When he (arrive)? ~ He (arrive) at 2.00.
9. I can't go out because I (not finish) my work.
10. I never (drink) whisky. ~ Well, have some now.
11. I (write) the letter but I can't find a stamp.
12. The clock is slow. ~ It isn't slow, it (stop).
13. Here are your shoes; I just (clean) them.
14. I (leave) home at 8.00 and (get) here at twelve.
15. I (do) this sort of work when I (be) an apprentice.
16. He just (go) out.
17. He (go) out ten minutes ago.
18. You (have) breakfast yet? ~ Yes, I (have) it at 8.00.
19. I (meet) him last June.
20. You (see) the moon last night?
21. The play just (begin). You are a little late.
22. The newspaper (come)? ~ Yes, Ann is reading it.
23. The actors (arrive) yesterday and (start) rehearsals early this morning.
24. We (miss) the bus. Now we'll have to walk.
25. He (break) his leg in a skiing accident last year.
26. Mr Pound is the bank manager. He (be) here for five years.
27. Mr Count (work) as a cashier for twenty-five years. Then he (retire) and (go) to live in the country.Fill the spaces in the following sentences by using **for** or **since**.
28. He has been in prison . . . a year.
29. I've known that . . . a long time.
30. She has driven the same car . . . 1975.
31. Things have changed . . . I was a girl.
32. The central heating has been on . . . October.  
    That trunk has been in the hall . . . a year.
33. He has been very ill . . . the last month.
34. Mr Pitt has been in hospital . . . his accident.
35. He hasn't spoken to me . . . the last committee meeting.
36. I have been very patient with you . . . several years.
37. They have been on strike . . . November.
38. The strike has lasted . . . six months.
39. It has been very foggy . . . early morning.
40. They have been quarrelling ever . . . they got married.
41. I've been awake . . . four o'clock.
42. I've been awake . . . a long time.
43. We've had no gas . . . the strike began.
44. I've earned my own living . . . I left school.
45. Nobody has seen him . . . last week.
46. I haven't worn low-heeled shoes . . . I was at school.
47. He had a bad fall last week and . . . then he hasn't left the house.
48. He has been under water . . . half an hour.
49. That tree has been there . . . 2,000 years.
50. He has been Minister of Education . . . 1983.
51. He hasn't eaten anything . . . twenty-four hours.
52. We've had terrible weather . . . the last month.
53. Nobody has come to see us . . . we bought these bloodhounds.

**Практичне заняття № 33-34**

**Минулий завершений час: утворення та вживання.** **Минулий завершений час та минулий простий час.**

**Хід заняття**

***Make the past perfect:***

1. When I arrived at the cinema, the film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (start).

2. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in China before she went to Thailand.

3. After they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) the shellfish, they began to feel sick.

4. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to me, you would have got the job.

5. Julie didn’t arrive until after I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave).

6. When we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) dinner, we went out.

7. The garden was dead because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) dry all summer.

8. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her before somewhere.

9. We were late for the plane because we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (forgot) our passports.

10. She told me that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) a lot before the exam.

11. The grass was yellow because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / rain) all summer.

12. The lights went off because we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / pay) the electricity bill.

13. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) their homework, so they were in trouble.

14. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / eat) so we went to a restaurant.

15. We couldn’t go into the concert because we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / bring) our tickets.

16. She said that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / visit) the UK before.

17. Julie and Anne \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / meet) before the party.

18. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) breakfast when he arrived. 19. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / use) email before, so I showed him how to use it.

20. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / study) for the test, so you were very nervous.

Make the past perfect continuous or the past simple:

1.I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wait)for hours, so I was really glad when the bus finally\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).

2.Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be)the baby’s face so dirty? He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat)chocolate.

3.I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see)John yesterday, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (run)so he was too tired to chat.

4.It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rain) and the pavement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be)covered with puddles.

5.When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive), it was clear that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work). There were papers all over the floor and books everywhere.

6.They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(study) all day so, when we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet), they were exhausted.

7.The boss \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (talk)to clients on Skype for hours, so she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want)a break.

8.I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drink)coffee all morning. By lunchtime, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (feel)really strange.

9.Lucy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hope)for a new car, so she was delighted when she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get)one.

10.I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dream)about a holiday in Greece! I couldn’tbelieve it when my husband \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (book)one as a surprise!

**Практичне заняття № 35**

**Майбутній завершений час: утворення та вживання.**

**Хід заняття**

Put the verbs in brackets into the future perfect tense.

1 In a fortnight's time we (take) our exam.

2 I (finish) this book by tomorrow evening.

3 By this time tomorrow we (have) our injections.

4 By the end of next year I (be) here twenty-five years.

5 I'll still be here next summer but Tom (leave).

6 I (finish) this job in twenty minutes.

7 By next winter they (build) four houses in that field.

8 When we reach Valparaiso we (sail) all round the world.

9 At the rate he is going he (spend) all his money by the time he is twenty-one.

10 By this time next year I (save) £250.

11 By the time we get to the party everything (be) eaten.

12 The train (leave) before we reach the station.

13 If I continue with my diet I (lose) 10 kilos by the end of the month.

14 By the end of my university course I (attend) 1,200 lectures.

15 By the end of this week my illness (cost) me £100.

16 By the time that he leaves school his parents (spend) £25,000 on his education.

17 By the end of the term I (read) all twelve volumes.

18 When you come back I (finish) all the housework.

19 The police (hear) of the theft by this time.

20 We (drink) all that wine by the end of the year.

21 On the fourth of next month he (be) in prison for ten years.

22 When we reach Crewe we (do) half of the journey.

23 At this rate you (break) all the wine glasses by the end of the month.

24 If we don't hurry the sun (rise) before we reach the top.

25 I'm going to Hyde Park to hear the people making speeches. ~  
You'll be too late. By the time you get there they (finish) their speeches and everybody (go) home.

26 By midnight he (be) unconscious for forty-eight hours.

27 By the end of the month 5,000 people (see) this exhibition.

28 By next April I (pay) £3,000 in income tax.

29 I suppose that when I come back in ten years' time all these old houses (be) pulled down.

30 On 21 October they (be) married for twenty-five years.

31 After this performance I (see) *Hamlet* twenty-two times.

32 The strike leader said, 'By midnight 500 men (come) out on strike.'

33 At your present rate you (burn) all that coal by the end of the month,

34 The treasurer said, 'By the end of the year all our debts (be paid) off.'

35 Tourist: We've only got five hours in Rome; we are leaving but I'm sure that we (see) everything of importance by then.

36 Householder to Zoo: One of your elephants is in my garden eating my tomatoes.

Zoo official: The elephant keeper will be with you in half an hour.  
 Householder: Your elephant (eat) all my tomatoes by then.

**Практичне заняття № 36**

**Теперішній завершений тривалий час: утворення та вживання. Порівняння теперішнього завершений тривалого часу та теперішнього завершеного простого часу.**

**Хід заняття**

1. **Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect continuous tense**

1 I (make) cakes. That is why my hands are all covered with flour.

2 Her phone (ring) for ten minutes. I wonder why she doesn't answer it.

3 He (overwork). That is why he looks so tired.

4 There is sawdust in your hair. ~

I'm not surprised. I (cut) down a tree.

5 Have you seen my bag anywhere? I (look) for it for ages.

6 What you (do)? ~

I (work) in the laboratory.

7 He (study) Russian for two years and doesn't even know the alphabet yet.

8 How long you (wait) for me? ~

I (wait) about half an hour.

9 It (rain) for two days now. There'11 be a flood soon.

10 We (argue) about this for two hours now. Perhaps we should stop

11 I (bathe). That's why my hair is all wet.

12 You (drive) all day. Let me drive now.

13 How long you (wear) glasses?

14 The petrol gauge (say) 'Empty' for quite a long time now. Don't think we should get some petrol?

15 I'm sorry for keeping you waiting. I (try) to make a telephone call Rome.

16 You (not eat) enough lately. That's why you feel irritable,

17 He (speak) for an hour now. I expect he'll soon be finished.

18 That helicopter (fly) round the house for the last hour; do you think it's taking photographs?

19 The radio (play) since 7 a.m. I wish someone would turn it off.

20 I (shop) all day and I haven't a penny left.

21 We (live) here since 1977.

22 I'm on a diet. I (eat) nothing but bananas for the last month.

23 The children (look) forward to this holiday for months.

24 That pipe (leak) for ages. We must get it mended.

25 Tom (dig) in the garden all afternoon and I (help) him.

26 I (ask) you to mend that window for six weeks. When are you going to do it?

27 Someone (use) my bicycle. The chain's fallen off.

28 How long you (drive)? ~  
 I (drive) for ten years.

29 The trial (go) on for a long time. I wonder what the verdict will be.

30 It (snow) for three days now. The roads will be blocked if it doesn't stop soon.

31 Mary (cry)? ~  
 No, she (not cry), she (peel) onions.

32 The car (make) a very curious noise ever since it ran out of oil.

33 He walked very unsteadily up the stairs and his wife said, 'You (drink)!'

34 Your fingers are very brown. You (smoke) too much.

35 You usually know when someone (eat) garlic.

36 Ever since he came to us that man (try) to make trouble.

1. **The present perfect and the present perfect continuous**

*Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the present perfect continuous tense.*

*(In some cases either could be used.)*

1 We (walk) ten kilometres.

2 We (walk) for three hours.

3 You (walk) too fast. That's why you are tired.

4 I (make) sausage rolls for the party all the morning.

5 How many you (make)? ~  
 I (make) 200.

6 That boy (eat) seven ice-creams.

7 He (not stop) eating since he arrived.

8 The driver (drink). I think someone else ought to drive.

9 I (pull) up 100 dandelions.

10 I (pull) up dandelions all day.

11 What you (do)? ~  
 We (pick) apples.

12 How many you (pick)? ~  
 We (pick) ten basketfuls.

13 I (sleep) on every bed in this house and I don't like any of them.

14 He (sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up.

15 He (ride); that's why he is wearing breeches.

16 I (ride) all the horses in this stable.

17 What a lovely smell! ~  
 Mary (make) jam.

18 The students (work) very well this term.

19 I only (hear) from him twice since he went away.

20 I (hear) from her regularly. She is a very good correspondent.

21 I (grease) my car. That's why my hands are so dirty.

22 I (polish) this table all the morning and she isn't satisfied with it yet.

23 I (work) for him for ten years and he never once (say) 'Good morning' to me.

24 He (teach) in this school for five years.

25 I (teach) hundreds of students but I never (meet) such a hopeless class as this.

26 Why you (be) so long in the garage? ~  
The tyres were flat; I (pump) them up.

27 I (pump) up three tyres. Would you like to do the fourth?

28 I (look) for mushrooms but I (not find) any.

29 He (cough) a lot lately. He ought to give up smoking.

30 You (hear) the news? Tom and Ann are engaged! ~  
That's not new; I (know) it for ages!

31 I (try) to finish this letter for the last half-hour. I wish you'd go away or stop talking. ~  
I hardly (say) anything.

32 The driver of that car (sound) his horn for the last ten minutes.

33 It (rain) for two hours and the ground is too wet to play on, so the match (be) postponed.

34 He (hope) for a rise in salary for six months but he (not dare) to ask for it yet.

35 Mr Smith, you (whisper) to the student on your right for the last five minutes. You (help) him with his exam paper or he (help) you?

36 Why you (make) such a horrible noise? ~  
I (lose) my key and I (try) to wake my wife by throwing stones at he window. ~  
You (throw) stones at the wrong window. You live next door.

**Практичне заняття № 37**

**Минулий завершений тривалий час: утворення та вживання. Порівняння функцій минулих часів в англійській мові.**

**Хід заняття**

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |

**Практичне заняття № 38**

**Майбутній завершений тривалий час: утворення та вживання. Порівняння функцій майбутніх часів в англійській мові**

**Хід заняття**

Make the future perfect continuous. Choose the positive, negative or question form:

1.I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) all weekend so I won’t be energetic on Sunday night.

2.How long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / wait) when you finally get your exam results?

3.Julie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / eat) much, so we’ll need to make sure she has a good meal when she arrives.

4.How long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (she / plan) to move house when she finally moves?

5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (she / wait) long by the time we get there?

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (he / play) computer games for ten hours when he finally stops?

7.They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) all day, so they’ll want to go out in the evening.

8.They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / stay) in the hotel for long when she arrives.

9.I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / walk) when I meet you – I’ll have been cycling.

10.She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) squash, so she won’t be dressed up.

11.We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) at houses for four months next Tuesday.

12.We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / do)this project for long when the inspector arrives.

13.How long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / work) on this project when it is finished?

14.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / buy) clothes when I see you?

15.He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) much work, so he’ll be happy to start a new project.

16.How long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (the children / sleep) in the living room when their new bedroom is ready?

17.How long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (he / train) when he enters the competition?

18.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / take) exams the day we meet?

19.I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (answer) students’ questions all morning, so I’ll want a quiet lunch.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| run | work | stare | run | finish |
| improve | paint | land | cover | go |

20.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (they / travel) for long when they arrive?

21. The men \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for six hours without taking a break to be able to finish the job today by five p.m.  
22. The plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the time we arrive at the airport in this slow traffic.  
23. Don't worry. You and I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_most of the distance by noon.  
24. Our family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this business for three hundred years now.  
25. Hopefully we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the construction work before the end of this month.  
26. I am aching all over. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the whole day. Don't you agree with me that we should ask them to stop at least for an hour?  
7. The machines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the whole day. Don't you agree with me that we should ask them to stop at least for an hour?

28. Erine and Brooke are planning to set off in the afternoon. I hope the weather conditions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by then.  
29. My family and I haven't been able to go anywhere because of the rain that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on for the last three days.  
30. I have noticed that those two men \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at us ever since we came here.

**Практичне заняття № 39-40**

**Способи вираження майбутньої дії чи події в англійській мові.** **Система граматичних часів в англійській мові: узагальнення.**

**Хід заняття**

***will***

1. The most common use of *will* is an auxiliary verb to show future time. It expresses a future fact or prediction.

*Tomorrow* ***will be*** *warm and sunny.*

*What time* ***will*** *she* ***be*** *back?*

*I'm sure you****'ll pass*** *your exam.*

2. *Will (‘ll)* expresses an intention or decision made at the moment of speaking.

*I****’ll give*** *you my phone number. Ring me tonight.*

*I****'ll*** *phone back later.*

***going to***

1. *Going to* expresses future plans, intention or decision made *before* the moment of speaking.

*We****'re going to have*** *a holiday in Sicily this summer.*

*My daughter****'s going to study*** *modern languages at Bristol University.*

2*.* We use *going to w*hen we can see that something is certain to happen.

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

*She* ***is going to have*** *a baby.*

***Present Continuous***

The Present Continuous can be used to express a future arrangement between people. It is common with verbs such as *go, come, see, visit, meet, have* (a party), *leave.* It usually refers to the near future*.*

*Pat and Peter* ***are coming*** *for dinner tonight.*

*I* ***am seeing*** *the doctor in the morning.*

Sometimes there is little or no difference between a future intention *(going to)* and a future arrangement *(Present Continuous)*.

*We****'re going to see*** *a play tonight.*

*We****'re seeing*** *a play tonight.*

***Present Simple***

1. Present Simple expresses a future event as a part of fixed timetable or programme.

*The last train* ***leaves*** *at 11.30*

*He* ***flies*** *to London next Sunday.*

We use Present Simple for future in adverbial clauses of time and condition.

*I’ll buy that novel when it* ***comes out****.*

*If it* ***rains*** *tomorrow, we shan’t go to the forest.*

**The future simple**

Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple.

1. I (know) the result in a week.
2. You (be) in Rome tonight.
3. You (have) time to help me tomorrow?
4. It (matter) if I don't come home till morning?
5. You (be) able to drive after another five lessons.
6. Do you think that he (recognize) me?
7. Unless he runs he (not catch) the train.
8. He (lend) it to you if you ask him.
9. I hope I (find) it.
10. If petrol pump attendants go on strike we (not have) any petrol.
11. He (believe) whatever you tell him.
12. I (remember) this day all my life.
13. Perhaps he (arrive) in time for lunch.
14. If he works well I (pay) him £10.
15. I wonder how many of us still (be) here next year.
16. If you think it over you (see) that I am right.
17. If you learn another language you (get) a better job.
18. I am sure that you (like) our new house.
19. Newspaper announcement: The President (drive) along the High Street in an open carriage.
20. He (mind) if I bring my dog?
21. You (need) a visa if you are going to Spain.
22. If you open that trapdoor you (see) some steps.
23. You (feel) better when you've had a meal.
24. He (be) offended if you don't invite him.
25. She (have) £1000 a year when she is twenty-one.
26. If you put any more polish on that floor someone (slip) on it.
27. I wonder if he (succeed).
28. Papers (not be) delivered on the Bank Holiday.
29. I hope he (remember) to buy wine.
30. If you leave your roller skates on the path someone (fall) over them.
31. If they fall over them and hurt themselves they (sue) you.
32. Announcement: Mrs. Pitt (present) the prizes.
33. If you want twenty cigarettes you (have) to give me more money.
34. Notice: The management (not be) responsible for articles left on the seats.
35. If I drop this it (explode).
36. What your father (say) when he hears about this accident? — He (not say) much but he not (lend) me the car again.

**The present continuous tense as a future form**

Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous tense.

1. They are going to drill for oil here. They (start) on Monday.
2. My uncle (make) a speech on Friday.
3. I (take) my .sister to the ballet tomorrow.
4. She (call) for me at six.
5. He (play) at Wimbledon next summer.
6. I (meet) her at the station at ten.
7. The sales (not start) till Monday.
8. How you (get) to the party tomorrow?-I (go) by car. -Who (drive)?
9. The piano tuner (come) this afternoon.
10. You (give) him anything for his birthday?-Yes, I (give) him a dictionary.
11. The windows (be) cleaned today. Then we'll be able to see out
12. She (come) out of hospital next week.
13. We (have) dinner early tonight as we (go) to the theatre.
14. Where you (go) for your holidays this year? -  
    I (go) to Holland.
15. He (not give) a lecture tonight.
16. I (have) my photograph taken tomorrow.
17. I (buy) her a burglar alarm for a wedding present.
18. The elections (be) held next week.
19. I (have) lunch with my aunt on Thursday.
20. The committee (meet) next Wednesday.
21. My grandparents (celebrate) their golden wedding next week.
22. I (lend) him my cat for his holidays.
23. The strikers (return) to work next week.
24. Smith's (open) a new branch *m* this street in July.
25. We've bought a new house and (move) in very soon.
26. I (not take) up judo next winter.
27. They (get) married next week.
28. You (do) anything tonight?-Yes, I (go) to my carpentry class.
29. The Prime Minister (fly) to America tomorrow.
30. He (start) a new job on Friday.
31. The Queen (give) a garden party next week. You (go)?
32. My brother (be) released on Tuesday. I (meet) him outside the prison.
33. I (catch) the 6.30 plane tomorrow. -Where you (leave) your car? — I (not take) the car.
34. Her mother (send) her to France next year.
35. I (go) to the dentist tomorrow. Miss Pitt (take) my class.
36. I (lend) my flat to my American cousins next year.

**The be going to form**

Put the verbs in brackets into the be going to form.

1. You (miss) your train.
2. The pressure cooker (explode).
3. When you (pay) the bill?
4. She (dye) the old curtains blue,
5. We (make) this whisky bottle into a lamp.
6. What you (do) with this room? - I (paint) the walls in black and white stripes.
7. The umpire (blow) his whistle.
8. You (eat) all that?
9. That man with the tomato in his hand (throw) it at the speaker.
10. That door (slam).
11. The bull (attack) us.
12. It (rain). Look at those clouds.
13. The cat (have) kittens.
14. The men in the helicopter (try) to rescue the man in the water.
15. That rider (fall) off.
16. These two men (cycle) across Africa.
17. The Lord Mayor is standing up. He (make) a speech.
18. He (grow) a beard when he leaves school.
19. This aeroplane (crash).
20. I (stop! here for a moment to get some petrol.
21. You (ask) him to help you?
22. I've lent you my car once. I (not do) it again.
23. I have seen the play. Now I (read) the book.
24. Small boy: 1 (be) a frogman when I grow up.
25. I (not sleep) in this room. It is haunted.
26. We (buy) a metal detector and look for buried treasure.
27. You (reserve) a seat?
28. I (plant) an oak tree here.
29. The dog (bury) the bone.
30. I (have) a bath.
31. I (smuggle) this out of the country.
32. There was very little blossom this spring. Apples (be) scarce.
33. I don't like this macaroni. I (not finish) it.
34. I (not stay) here another minute.
35. They (try) him for manslaughter when he comes out of hospital.
36. We (make) a lot of money out of this.

**The present continuous and the be going to form**

Use the present continuous where possible in the following sentences and put the remaining verbs into the be going to form.

1. I (play) bridge tonight with Tom and Ann.
2. He (have) an operation next week.
3. It's very cold. I (light) a fire.
4. We (have) some friends to lunch tomorrow.
5. I've bought a piano; it (be) delivered this afternoon. - Where you (put) it? - I (put) it in the dining room.
6. You (go) to the auction tomorrow? *-*Yes, I (go) but 1 (not buy) anything.
7. I've reminded you once; I (not do) it again.
8. I (have) my hair cut this afternoon.
9. My nephew (come) to stay with me next weekend. -Where you (put) him?-I (put) him in the room in the tower.
10. Our class (start) German next term.
11. I (spend) a few days in London next week.
12. The Town Council (build) a new school here.
13. What you (tell) the police?- I (tell) them the truth.
14. He (start) tomorrow.
15. The Queen (open) Parliament next month.
16. The Prime Minister (speak) on TV tonight.
17. This shop (close) down next week.
18. When you (have) your next lesson? - I (have) it on Monday.
19. I (collect) my new dress this afternoon.
20. We (take) the children to the seaside this summer.
21. I (give) him a football for his next birthday.
22. She (sing) in her first big concert next month.
23. He (go) to Spain for his holidays. - He (fly)? - No, he (go) by boat.
24. She (see) a specialist next week.
25. He (wash) the car?
26. He (ring) me up tonight.
27. The inspector (ask) you a few questions.
28. Her parents (give) a party for her next month. They (invite) sixty guests.
29. Have you got a ticket for the big match on Saturday? - No, I don't even know who (play). - France (play) England.
30. They (launch) a ship this afternoon. You (come) to see it?
31. What you (do) with the money?
32. I (pick) you up at 6.30; don't forget.
33. Where you (go) tonight? - I (go) out with Peter. He (call) for me at eight.
34. I (compete) in the bicycle race tomorrow.
35. Mr. Pitt has just phoned to say that he (not come) back till Wednesday night.
36. I (read) you his answer to my letter of complaint.

**The present continuous and the future simple**

Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous or the future simple using the present continuous where possible.

1. I am sure that I (recognize) him.
2. I (see) her tomorrow.
3. He (play) in a tennis match on Friday.
4. She (come) back on Monday.
5. I (go) again next year.
6. We (know) tonight.
7. You pay and I (owe) you the money.
8. I (believe) it when I see it.
9. I (have) my car repainted next week.
10. I hope that you (have) a good time tomorrow.
11. His speech (be) broadcast tonight.
12. The window-cleaner (come) at eight tomorrow.
13. Tom (catch) the 7.40 train.
14. Where you (meet) them?-I (meet) them at midnight in the middle of the wood.
15. What horse you (ride) tomorrow?
16. Look I’ve broken the teapot. What Mrs. Pitt (say)?-She (not mind); she never liked that one.
17. I've left the light on. It (matter)?
18. He (not forget) to come.
19. He (leave) in a few days.
20. I (remember) it.
21. If you drop that bottle it (break).
22. I never (forgive) him.
23. I'm sure that you (like) him.
24. They (lay) the foundations next week.
25. You (see) a signpost at the end of the road,
26. He has cut my hair too short. - Don't worry; it (grow) again very quickly.
27. You (understand) when you are older.
28. The cat (scratch) you if you pull its tail.
29. I (be) back at 8.30.
30. If he doesn't work hard he (not pass) his exam.
31. She (go) on a cruise next summer.
32. I (move) to a new flat next week.
33. I am sorry that the child saw the accident. - I don't think it matters. He soon (forget) all about it.
34. I (wait) here till he comes back.
35. He (not write) to you unless you write to him.

There (be) a big meeting here tomorrow.

**Практичне заняття № 41**

**Умовний спосіб.**

**Хід заняття**

**1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 It's just struck midnight. It's high time we (leave)! |  |
| 2 If only we (have) a phone! I'm tired of queuing outside the public phone box. |  |
| 3 You (have) better take off your wet shoes. |  |
| 4 He walks as if he (have) a wooden leg. |  |
| 5 He talks as if he (do) all the work himself, but in fact Tom and I did most of it. |  |
| 6 Father: I've supported you all through university. Now I think it's time you (begin) to support yourself. |  |
| 7 I wish I (know) what is wrong with my car. |  |
| 8 It looks like rain; you (have) better take a coat. |  |
| 9 I wish I (ask) the fishmonger to clean these fish. *(I'm sorry I didn’t ask him.)* |  |
| 10 It’s time we (do) something to stop road accidents. |  |
| 11 The cheese looks as if rats (nibble) it. |  |
| 12 It’s high time they (mend) this road. |  |
| 13 He always talks as though he (address) a public meeting. |  |
| 14 He treats us as if we (be) all idiots. |  |
| 15 Wife: I'd like to get a job. Husband: I'd much rather you (stay) at home and (look) after the house. |  |
| 16 If you (tie) the boat up it wouldn't have drifted away. |  |
| 17 I wish you (not give) him my phone number. (*I'm sorry you gave it to* *him.)* |  |
| 18 If only he (know) then that the disease was curable! |  |
| 19 Suppose you (not know) where your next meal was coming from? |  |
| 20 You talk as though it (be) a small thing to leave your country for ever. |  |
| 21 I hate driving. I'd much rather you (drive). |  |
| 22 If only I (be) insured! *(But I wasn’t insured.)* |  |
| 23 If you (not take) those photographs we wouldn't have been arrested. |  |
| 24 I wish transistor radios never (be) invented. |  |
| 25 If only I (keep) my mouth shut! (/ *said something which made matters* much *worse.)* |  |
| 26 I’ll pay you by cheque monthly. ~ I'd rather you (pay) me cash weekly. |  |
| 27 When someone says something to me, I translate it into French, and then I think of a reply in French, and then translate it into English and say it. ~ It’s high time you (stop) doing all this translation and (start) thinking in English. |  |
| 28 I said 'Sunday'. ~I wish you (not say) Sunday. We'll never be ready by then. |  |
| 29 But I told you what to do. ~ I know you did. If only I (take) your advice! |  |
| 30 A flower pot fell off the balcony on to the head of a man who was standing below. It was most unfortunate that he happened to be standing just there. If he (stand) a foot to the right or left he'd have been unharmed. |  |

**2. Answer the following questions by expressing a preference for different action.**

**Examples:** *Can we bring our pet snake to your party?-*

* *I'd rather you didn’t.*
* *I'd rather you left it at home.*
* *I'd prefer you to leave it at home.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 Can I ring New York on your phone? |  |
| 2 Can we sleep in the garden tonight? |  |
| 3 Can we cook our steak by holding it in front of your electric fire? |  |
| 4 Can we use your scissors to cut this wire? |  |
| 5 Can I leave school at sixteen? |  |
| 6 Can we come in late tomorrow? |  |
| 7 Shall I wake you up when I come in and tell you what happened? |  |
| 8 Can I clean my motorcycle in the kitchen? |  |
| 9 Can I tell Tom what you've just told me? |  |
| 10 Can I go barefoot? |  |

***3. Rewrite the following using a wish construction (phrases in brackets should be omitted).***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 I'm sorry I haven't got a washing machine. |  |
| 2 I'm sorry I don't live near my work. |  |
| 4 I'm sorry I called him a liar. |  |
| 6 I'm sorry I didn't book a seat. |  |
| 8 I'm sorry I can't drive. |  |
| 9 I'd like Tom to drive more slowly *(but I haven't any great hopes of this).* |  |
| 10 I'd like you to keep quiet. (You *'re making so much noise that I can't think.)* |  |
| 11 I'm sorry we accepted the invitation. |  |
| 13 It's a pity that shops here shut on Saturday afternoon. |  |
| 14 It's a pity he didn't work harder during the term. |  |

**Практичне заняття № 42**

**Речення умови 0 типу, І типу.**

**Хід заняття**

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**Практичне заняття № 43**

**Речення умови ІІ типу, ІІІ типу.**

**Хід заняття**

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**Практичне заняття № 44**

**Речення умови змішаного типу.**

**Хід заняття**

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**Практичне заняття № 45**

**Пасивний стан.**

**Хід заняття**

***Put the following into the passive, mentioning the agent where necessary.***

***Where there is an indirect and a direct object, make the indirect object the subject of the passive verb.***

They gave her a clock. – *She was given a clock.*

1. You should open the wine about three hours before you use it.
2. Previous climbers had cut steps in the ice.
3. Somebody had cleaned my shoes and brushed my suit.
4. We use this room only on special occasions.
5. You must not hammer nails into the walls without permission.
6. In some districts farmers use pigs to find truffles.
7. Someone switched on a light and opened the door.
8. Somebody had slashed the picture with a knife.
9. They are pulling down the old theatre.
10. The police asked each of us about his movements on the night of the crime.
11. Someone will serve refreshments.
12. People must not leave bicycles in the hall.
13. Members may keep books for three weeks. After that they must return them.
14. The burglars had cut an enormous hole in the steel door.
15. No one can do anything unless someone gives us more information.
16. People are spending far more money on food now than they spent ten years ago.
17. The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.
18. They make these artificial flowers of silk.
19. They feed the seals at the zoo twice a day.
20. He expected us to offer him the job.
21. They showed her the easiest way to do it.
22. Lightning struck the old oak.
23. A jellyfish stung her.
24. The author has written a special edition for children.
25. The lawyer gave him the details of his uncle's will.
26. Most people opposed this.
27. Students are doing a lot of the work.
28. The Prime Minister was to have opened the dry dock.
29. We will not admit children under sixteen.
30. Children couldn't have done all this damage.

**4. Translate into English using passives and causatives**

1. Я вже зібрав усі документи для продажу будинку. Чи може хто-небудь віднести їх завтра до нотаріуса, щоб їх підписали? Як тільки ці папери будуть підписані, можна буде дати об’яву про продаж.

2. Я хочу розказати тобі дещо важливе. Але мені весь час здається, що нас підслуховують. - А тобі не здається, що за тобою слідкують? – Від наших конкурентів можна очікувати, що завгодно.

3. Ти чула, секретаршу містера Грісленда звільнили, тому що вона постійно спізнюється на роботу. Про неї завжди пліткують. Кажуть, вона очікувала, що її підвищать по службі і зроблять секретарем Генерального директора.

4. Співробітники цього офісу працюють дуже погано. На телефонні дзвінки вчасно не відповідають, відповіді на листи надсилають із тижневим запізненням, у звітах припускаються грубих помилок. Цьому слід покласти край. Нехай це питання буде розглянуто негайно.

5. Поки міссіс Джоунс була в лікарні, вона дуже турбувалась про свій садок і про трьох котів, які залишились вдома самі. Але коли вона повернулась додому, вона побачила, що її квіти і овочі постійно поливали, за її котами добре доглядали і регулярно годували. Навіть траву було викошено. Місіс Джоунс була дуже вдячна своїм сусідам за турботу.

6. Містер Краун, ви не могли б прийти зараз у поліцейский відділ. Людину, яку підозрюють у пограбуванні вашої машини, вчора затримали і зараз допитують. Поліція сподівається, що цю людину ідентифікують свідки злочину.

7. Коли ми були в Парижі, ми сподівались побачити знамениту «Мону Лізу». Але нам сказали, что залу, де вона знаходиться, саме в той день ремонтували, і картину перенесли до сховища. До таких мір (precautions) вдаються постійно, тому що цю всесвітньо відому картину декілька разів викрадали, і ніхто досі не певен, справжній Леонардо чи його підробка експонується в Луврі.

**Практичне заняття № 46**

**Узгодження часів.**

**Хід заняття**

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| Sequence of tenses in complex sentences |
| The term "sequence of tenses" refers to the choice of the verb tense in the subordinate clause depending on the tense of the verb in the main clause. The rule of the sequence of tenses means that the tense in the subordinate clause is determined by the tense in the main clause and should agree with it both logically and grammatically. The term "sequence of tenses" is often translated into Russian as "agreement of tenses". |
| Generally, in complex sentences with all types of subordinate clauses, except the object clause, the sequence of the tenses in the pair "verb in the main clause – verb in the subordinate clause" is logical and based on sense and general rules of the use of tenses. The verb in the subordinate clause may be in any tense that reflects the actual time of the action and conveys the meaning correctly in the pair with the verb in the main clause. |
| She goes for a walk in the park when the weather is good. |
| She went for a walk in the park when the weather was good. |
| She has been teaching since she graduated from college. |
| I went to bed early because I was very tired. |
| He didn't answer your questions because he doesn't speak English. |
| While I was watching TV, the telephone rang. |
| By the time he returned, I had typed ten pages of my report. |
| The books that I bought yesterday are on my desk. |
| The surgeon who is going to perform the operation arrived yesterday. |
| The surgeon who was going to perform the operation fell ill yesterday. |
| Yesterday the patient felt better than he feels today. |
| **Note:** According to the rules of the use of tenses, the simple present is used instead of the simple future in adverbial clauses of time and condition referring to the future. |
| He will ask her about it when he sees her tomorrow. |
| She will visit them tomorrow if she has the time. |
| Sequence of tenses in sentences with object clauses |
| Object subordinate clauses answer the question "what?" and stand in the place of an object after such verbs as "know, think, believe, understand, wonder, agree, say, tell, ask, answer, remark" and phrases like "I'm sure (that); I'm afraid (that)". |
| Object clauses are connected to the main clause by the conjunctions "that, whether, if" and by conjunctive adverbs and pronouns, such as "where, when, why, how, who, what", and some others. |
| Object clauses are most often introduced by the conjunction "that", which is often omitted. For example: I think that she is tired. – I think she is tired. I was sure that they were waiting for us. – I was sure they were waiting for us. The other conjunctions and conjunctive words introducing object clauses are not omitted. |
| Generally, the rules of the sequence of tenses are quite strictly observed in object subordinate clauses in cases where the past tense is used in the main clause. |
| The examples below show the use of the tenses in object subordinate clauses depending on the tense of the verb in the main clause. |
| Present or future in the main clause |
| If the verb in the main clause is in the present or in the future, the verb in the object subordinate clause may be in any tense that conveys the meaning correctly according to sense, logic, and general rules of the use of tenses. |
| I think that he lives on Rose Street. |
| She thinks that it's a nice hotel. |
| She doesn't know whether he will agree to do it. |
| I wonder whether she will buy this house. |
| I don't know if she is in town. |
| I'm not sure that he will help us. |
| Do you hear what I say? |
| Do you know that John has left for Chicago? |
| Do you see what he is doing? – Yes. I see that he is writing a report. |
| I know where she went. |
| I know who did it. |
| He knows what she wants to buy. |
| I don't know what he means. |
| They don't know when he will return. |
| I have heard that Mr. Smith is going to be our new director. |
| He will understand that you want to help him. |
| I will ask him why he didn't buy that book. |
| Past tense in the main clause |
| If the verb in the main clause is in the past tense, the verb in the object subordinate clause should also be used in one of the past tenses. The examples below show how the sentences given above will change if we use the past tense in the main clause. |
| I thought that he lived on Rose Street. |
| She thought that it was a nice hotel. |
| She didn't know whether he would agree to do it. |
| I wondered whether she would buy that house. |
| I didn't know if she was in town. |
| I wasn't sure that he would help us. |
| Did you hear what I said? |
| Did you know that John had left for Chicago? |
| Did you see what he was doing? – Yes. I saw that he was writing a report. |
| I knew where she had gone. |
| I knew who did it. |
| I knew what she wanted to buy. |
| I didn't know what he meant. |
| They didn't know when he would return. |
| I heard that Mr. Smith was going to be our new director. |
| He understood later that you wanted to help him. |
| I asked him why he hadn't bought that book. |
| The rules of the sequence of tenses may seem illogical to us, because the result of the application of these rules may be that the tense in the object subordinate clause doesn't show the actual time of the action. |
| In Russian object clauses, we can use any tense that conveys the meaning correctly, that is, the present, the future, or the past. But it is necessary to use one of the past tenses in English object clauses if the verb in the main clause is in the past tense. |
| Exception from the rule |
| If a general truth is expressed in the object subordinate clause, the present tense is usually used in the subordinate clause despite the fact that the past tense is used in the main clause. |
| Newton discovered that the force of gravity pulls all bodies to the Earth. |
| Galileo proved that the Earth revolves around the Sun. |
| Yesterday my little granddaughter learned that lions and tigers belong to the cat family. |
| Compare the use of the present tense in the clauses expressing general truths in the examples above with the use of the past tense according to the rules of the sequence of tenses in the examples below. |
| He learned that the hotel concierge usually locked the front door at midnight. |
| She found out that he still worked at a bank. |
| He was able to prove that the house belonged to him. |
| The choice of a past tense in the object subordinate clause |
| If the verb in the main clause is in the past tense (usually, in the simple past), there are three possible variants of the action in the subordinate clause: at the same time as the action in the main clause; earlier than the action in the main clause; later than the action in the main clause. |
| If the action in the subordinate clause took place at the same time as the action in the main clause, the simple past (or the past continuous if required by the context) is used in the subordinate clause. |
| I thought that he worked at a bank. |
| I knew that she was waiting for me by the entrance. |
| If the action in the subordinate clause took place earlier than the action in the main clause, the past perfect (or the past perfect continuous if required by the context) is used in the subordinate clause. |
| I knew that he had already left for Rome. |
| She said that she had been waiting for me for a long time. |
| If the action in the subordinate clause took place later than the action in the main clause, the future in the past is used in the subordinate clause ("would" is used instead of "will"). |
| I wasn't sure that he would be at home. |
| I knew that she would be waiting for me by the entrance. |

**Практичне заняття № 47**

**Розповідні речення у непрямій мові.**

**Хід заняття**

*Put the following into indirect speech.*

1. ‘I have something to show you,' I said to her.
2. 'Nothing grows in my garden. It never gets any sun,' she said.
3. ‘I'm going away tomorrow, mother,' he said.
4. ‘I've been in London for a month but so far I haven't had time to visit the Tower,' said Rupert.
5. ‘It isn't so foggy today as it was yesterday,' I remarked.
6. ‘'The new underpass is being officially opened the day after tomorrow, 'said the BBC announcer.
7. 'We have moved into our new flat. We don't like it nearly so much as our last one,' said my aunt.
8. 'We have a lift but very often it doesn't work,' they said.
9. 'From one of the windows of my flat I can see the Eiffel Tower,' he said.
10. ‘I've no idea what the time is but I'll dial 8081 and find out,' said his daughter.
11. He said, 'My wife has just been made a judge.'
12. ‘I'll come with you as soon as I am ready,' she replied.
13. ‘I have a German lesson this afternoon and I haven't done my homework yet,' said the small boy.
14. ‘If you let the iron get too hot you will scorch your clothes,' I warned her.
15. ‘'You haven't given me quite enough. The bill is for £14 and you've paid me only £13,' he pointed out.
16. Ann said, 'Englishmen make good husbands because they are nearly always willing to help in the house.'
17. Mary answered, ‘I like men to be useful but I don't like them to be too domesticated. I‘d prefer them to keep out of the kitchen altogether. Men look silly in aprons anyway.'
18. Motoring report: The new Rolls Royce runs so quietly that all you can hear is the ticking of the clock.
19. Managing director of the Rolls Royce company: In that case we'll have to do
20. something about the clock.
21. ‘I don't know what to do with all my plums. I suppose I'll have to make jam. The trouble is that none of us eats jam,' she said.
22. 'We like working on Sundays because we get double pay,' explained the builders.
23. He said, ‘I am quite a good cook and I do all my own washing and mending too.'
24. 'You can keep that one if you like, Joan,' he said. I've got plenty of others.'
25. ‘I'm going fishing with mother this afternoon,' said the small boy, 'and we are going into the garden now to dig for worms.' (*Omit* now).
26. 'You've got my umbrella,' I said crossly. 'Yours is in your bedroom.'
27. I know exactly what they said,' the private detective explained to his client, 'because I bugged their phone.'
28. ‘I'll sit up till she comes in, but I hope she won't be late,' he said.
29. ‘If you give me some wire, I'll hang that picture for you,' said my cousin.
30. ‘I have a Turkish bath occasionally, but it doesn't seem to make any difference to my weight,' she said.
31. ‘This is quite a good model, madam. I use one of these myself,' said the salesman.
32. 'My new house is supposed to be haunted, but so far I haven't seen any ghosts,' she said.
33. The advertisement said, If you answer the questions correctly you may win £100.'
34. ‘If I press my ear against the wall, I can hear what the people in the next flat are saying,' he said.
35. 'The mirror is there so that you can see yourself when you are dancing,' the instructress told him.

**Практичне заняття № 48**

**Питальні речення у непрямій мові.**

**Хід заняття**

Put the following into indirect speech.

1 'Could you get there and back in one day?' I asked. *(I asked if he . . .)*

2 1 can't open this tin,' said Ann. 'Shall I do it for you?' said Tom.

3 'Could you translate this for me, please?' I asked the official.

4 'Shall we ever meet again?' he wondered.

5 'Will you be here tomorrow?' she asked. 'Yes,' I answered.

6 'Could I lose five kilos in a week?' said the fat woman. 'No,' said the doctor.

7 'Will you have a drink?' he said.

8 'Why don't you install gas central heating?' said the advertisement. *(urge)*

9 'Will you read this very carefully, please?' he said to me.

10 'Shall I tell him what happened?' she asked me.

11 'Wouldn't you like to look ten years younger?' said the hairdresser.

12 I'm going to Brighton tomorrow,' said Ann.   
'So am I,' said Tom. 'Would you like a lift?' *(Tom said he was too* *and*...)

13 'Can I have a sweet?' said the small boy.

14 'Can we stay up till the end of the programme?' said the children.

15 'Could I have the weekend off?' he asked his boss.

16 'Could I leave early on Friday?' he said.

17 'Why don't you like pop music?' the teenagers asked him.

18 'Why don't you take up the oboe again?' said my friends, *(advise)*

19 'Where shall I hang my new picture?' he said. 'Would it look well over the mantelpiece?'

20 'What shall I do if the car won't start?' I said.

21 'Have you got enough money? Shall I lend you some?' said my friend.

22 'Will you be able to guide me or shall I bring a map?' I asked.

23 'You won't forget to shut the door, will you?' she said. *(remind)*

24 'Would you like to see over the house?' I asked her.

25 'Would you like to peel the potatoes?' said Ann, handing me a knife.

26 I've got two tickets. Would you like to come with me?' he said.

27 'Can you use a word processor?' he asked. 'No,' I said.

28 'Would you mind living by yourself for six months?' they asked.

29 'Would you mind paying cash?' said my landlady when I took out my cheque-book.

30 'Why don't you trust him?' I asked Ann.  
1 never trust left-handed men,' she answered.

*Put the following into indirect speech.*

*The first ten questions require no change of order:*

He said, 'What is happening? – He asked what was happening.

*You can read the last twenty questions, using one of the following prefaces:*

***I wonder/I'd like to know/Do you know?/Have you any idea?/Can you tell me?***

He asked, ‘Where is the nearest bus stop?’ - 'Do you know where the nearest bus stop is?'

1. 'What happened to Mr Budd?' said one of the men.
2. 'Which of his sons inherited his estate?' asked another.
3. 'Who is going to live in the big house?' enquired a third.
4. 'What will happen to his racehorses?' asked someone else.
5. 'Which team has won?' asked Ann.
6. 'Which team won the previous match?' said Bill.
7. 'Who is playing next week?' he asked.
8. 'Who will be umpiring that match?' asked Tom.
9. 'Who wants a lift home?' said Ann.
10. 'Who has just dropped a £10 note?' I asked.
11. 'Where is the ticket office?' asked Mrs Jones.
12. 'What shall I do with my heavy luggage?' she said.
13. 'What platform does the train leave from?' asked Bill.
14. 'When does it arrive in York?' he asked.
15. 'When was the timetable changed?' I asked.
16. 'Why has the 2.30 train been cancelled?' said Ann.
17. 'How much does a day return to Bath cost?' Mrs Jones asked.
18. 'Why does the price go up so often?' she wondered.
19. 'How can I get from the station to the airport?' said Bill.
20. 'When are you coming back?' I asked them.
21. Is a return ticket cheaper than two singles?' said my aunt.
22. 'Do puppies travel free?' asked a dog owner.
23. 'Can I bring my dog into the compartment with me?' she asked.
24. 'Does this train stop at York?' asked Bill.
25. 'Can you telephone from inter-city trains?' said the businessman.
26. 'Does the 2.40 have a restaurant car?' he enquired.
27. 'Can you get coffee on the train?' asked my aunt.
28. 'Do they bring it round on a trolley?' she said.
29. 'Are there smoking compartments?' said the man with the pipe.
30. 'Have you reserved a seat?' I asked him.

**Практичне заняття № 49**

**Наказові речення у непрямій мові.**

**Хід заняття**

1. **Indirect speech: commands, requests, advice**

*Put the following into indirect speech* Put the following into indirect speech using **ask, advise, invite, offer, remind, tell, warn, urge, remind**

1. He said, 'Get out of my way.'
2. 'Climb in through the window,' he ordered.
3. 'Please pay at the desk,' said the assistant.
4. 'Open your bag, please,' said the store detective.
5. 'Don't worry about anything, Mrs Pitt,' said her lawyer. 'Leave it all to me.'
6. 'Don't use bent coins in a slot machine,' I warned him.
7. 'Follow that car,' the detective said to the taxi-driver.
8. 'Wash it in lukewarm water,' recommended the assistant.
9. 'Have confidence in me,' urged the doctor.
10. 'Take me up to the 33rd floor,' he said to the liftman.
11. 'Read the notice about life-saving equipment,' advised the air-hostess.
12. 'Always cook with butter,' said her mother, 'never use margarine.'
13. 'Don't argue with your father,' I said.
14. 'Wait for me at the bridge,' said the young man.
15. 'Don't eat too much starch,' I advised her, 'and avoid fried food.'
16. 'Don't say anything to make her angry,' said my father.
17. Notice: Please do not ask at the desk for change for telephone calls.
18. 'Don't forget to feed the goldfish,' Mary said to her brother.
19. 'Cross the line by the footbridge,' said the porter.
20. 'Write to me as often as you can,' said his wife.
21. 'Please book me a seat in a non-smoker,' said the traveller.
22. 'Don't forget your sandwiches,' said his mother.
23. 'Don't go near the water, children,' she said.
24. 'Search the house,' said the police sergeant.
25. 'Put down that gun. It's loaded,' she warned.

Put the following into indirect speech using **ask, advise, invite, offer, remind, tell, warn.**

1 'Would you like to have lunch with me on Sunday?' he said to me.

2 'Would you like a cigarette?' said one of the guests.

3 'Would you mind not smoking between courses?' said their hostess.

4 Take these letters to the post, will you? And shut the door as you out,' said the boss.

5 'Will you help me, please?' she said. 1 can't reach the top shelf.'

6 'This is a horrible room. Why don't you ask for something better?' he said.

7 If I were you I'd try to get a room on the top floor,' he said.

8 I'll wait for you if you like,' she said.

9 'Remember to switch off when you've finished,' he said.

10 'You might check these figures for me,' he said.

11 'You'd better apologize for being late,' said my mother.

12 'Could you check the oil, please?' I asked the mechanic.

13 1 wish you'd sit still!' said the artist. 'How do you expect me to paint you when you keep jerking your head?'

14 'Why don't you go by train? It's much less tiring than driving,' I said.

15 Hotel notice:-Will guests please not play radios loudly after midnight?

16 'Would you like to wait here?' said the receptionist, showing me into the waiting room.

17 'You must see this exhibition!' said all my friends.

18 1 should plant daffodils, if I were you,' I said to them.

19 If you'd just sign the back of the cheque,' said the bank clerk.

20 I'd be very grateful if you'd forward my letters while I am away,' he said.

21 Police announcement: Will anyone who saw this accident please get in touch with their nearest police station?

22 'Don't leave your room at night,' he said. 'Our host's dogs might mistake you for a burglar.'

23 'Answer this letter for me, will you?' he said. 'And remember to keep a copy.'

24 'Would you mind moving your car?' he said. It's blocking my gate.'

27 'Could you sew on this button for me?' Tom asked Ann.  
'You'd better sew it on yourself,' said Mary. 'Buttons sewn on by Ann usually come off the next day.'

28 If you will kindly sit down the fortune-teller will be with you in a moment,' the girl said.

Indirect speech: questions, requests, invitations, offers, advice

Remember that **Why don't you?** can be an ordinary question or advice/suggestion.

Treat it here as advice.

Put the following into indirect speech.

1 'Could you get there and back in one day?' I asked. *(I asked if he . . .)*

2 1 can't open this tin,' said Ann. 'Shall I do it for you?' said Tom.

3 'Could you translate this for me, please?' I asked the official.

4 'Shall we ever meet again?' he wondered.

5 'Will you be here tomorrow?' she asked. 'Yes,' I answered.

6 'Could I lose five kilos in a week?' said the fat woman. 'No,' said the doctor.

7 'Will you have a drink?' he said.

8 'Why don't you install gas central heating?' said the advertisement. *(urge)*

9 'Will you read this very carefully, please?' he said to me.

10 'Shall I tell him what happened?' she asked me.

11 'Wouldn't you like to look ten years younger?' said the hairdresser.

12 I'm going to Brighton tomorrow,' said Ann.   
'So am I,' said Tom. 'Would you like a lift?' *(Tom said he was too* *and*...)

13 'Can I have a sweet?' said the small boy.

14 'Can we stay up till the end of the programme?' said the children.

15 'Could I have the weekend off?' he asked his boss.

16 'Could I leave early on Friday?' he said.

17 'Why don't you like pop music?' the teenagers asked him.

18 'Why don't you take up the oboe again?' said my friends, *(advise)*

19 'Where shall I hang my new picture?' he said. 'Would it look well over the mantelpiece?'

20 'What shall I do if the car won't start?' I said.

21 'Have you got enough money? Shall I lend you some?' said my friend.

22 'Will you be able to guide me or shall I bring a map?' I asked.

23 'You won't forget to shut the door, will you?' she said. *(remind)*

24 'Would you like to see over the house?' I asked her.

25 'Would you like to peel the potatoes?' said Ann, handing me a knife.

26 I've got two tickets. Would you like to come with me?' he said.

27 'Can you use a word processor?' he asked. 'No,' I said.

28 'Would you mind living by yourself for six months?' they asked.

29 'Would you mind paying cash?' said my landlady when I took out my cheque-book.

30 'Why don't you trust him?' I asked Ann.I never trust left-handed men,' she answered.

**Практичне заняття № 50**

**Трансформація непрямої мови у пряму.**

**Хід заняття**

Write the following in indirect speech, in ordinary narrative form.

Ann suggested having a party on the next Saturday. Mary agreed and asked who they should invite.

1 Ann: What about having a party on Saturday?

2 Mary: Yes, let's. Who shall we invite?

3 Ann: Let's not make a list. Let's just invite everybody.

4 Mary: We don't want to do too much cooking, so what about making it a wine and

cheese party?

5 Ann: Suppose we ask everybody to bring a bottle?

6 Mary: Shall we hire glasses from our local wine shop? We haven't many left.

7 Ann: If it's warm, how about having the party in the garden?

8 Mary: Why not have a barbecue?

9 Ann: Why not? We could ask Paul to do the cooking.

10 Mary: Last time we had a barbecue the neighbours complained about the noise. Shall

we ask everyone to speak in whispers?

11 Ann: Suppose we go round to the neighbours and apologize in advance this time?

12 Mary: Why not invite the neighbours? Then the noise won't matter.

13 Ann: What a clever idea! Shall we start ringing everyone up tonight?

14 Mary: What about working out how much it will cost first?

Put the following into direct speech, using dialogue form

**Trip to Stratford**

1 Tom invited Ann to come for a drive the following day.

2 Ann accepted with pleasure and asked where he was thinking of going.

3 He said he'd leave it to her.

4 She suggested Stratford . . .

5 adding that she hadn't been there for ages.

6 Tom agreed and said that they might go on the river if it was a fine day.

7 Ann wondered what was on at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.

8 Tom said they'd find out when they got there ...

9 adding that it was usually possible to get seats on the day of the play.

10 He asked Ann if she could be ready by ten.

11 Ann said with regret that she couldn't as she had to type a report first.

12 Tom expressed horror at the idea of working on Saturday . . .

13 and advised her to change her job.

14 She told him not to be ridiculous and explained that . . .

15 she had volunteered to type the report in return for a free afternoon the following week.

16 She pointed out that she hadn't known that he was going to ask her out.

17 Tom said he supposed it was all right but . . .

18 warned her not to make a habit of volunteering for weekend work.

19 Ann promised not to.

20 Tom said gloomily that he supposed she'd be busy all morning.

21 Ann assured him that she'd be finished by 11.00 and . . .

22 offered to meet him at the bus stop at Hyde Park Corner.

23 Tom said that it wasn't a very good meeting place and that he'd call for her.

24 Ann said that that was very kind of him and that she'd be waiting in the hall.

**ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ**

**Кредит 1.**

1. **Поставте подані іменники у форму множини:**

А: a lesson, a condition, a child, a stranger, time, a pupil, a mistake, a question, a rule.

B: a church, a leaf, a person, a man, an ox, a handkerchief, a hoof, a hero, advice, a lady, a wife, a piano, fruit, a Swiss, a phenomenon, knowledge, a tornado, a runner-up, a tooth, a mouse, a safe, a Japanese, a schoolgirl, a deer, aircraft, a forget-me-not, a fisherman, a son-in-law, a tape-recorder

C: Cap, task, pipe, pig, country, song, photo, bus, page, letter, port, hand, meal, dress, potato, wish, fox, life, opera, rose, shelf, fox, door, tube, country.

**2. Поставте іменники у форму однини:**

Lips, rabbits, painters, lines, dishes, passes, phrases, types, countries, melodies, caves, wives, halves, knives, heroes.

**3. Оберіть правильну форму іменника**

1. I have got good (mark, marks) in all (subject, sub­jects).
2. This year I hope to pass all my (examination, examinations) well.
3. English is my favourite (subject, subjects).
4. Many (grown-up, grown-ups) and (child, children) speak English.
5. I speak English with my (school­mate, schoolmates) and with my (teacher, teachers).
6. "Oliver Twist" is one of my favourite (book, books).
7. There are (student, students) who speak English well.

**4. Відкрийте дужки, поставивши іменники у форму однини чи множини.**

* 1. Those (man) work at our office.
  2. Their (daughter) study at school.
  3. The (lesson) begin in the morning.
  4. I know the (language) rather well and I try to domy best to master it as quick as possible.
  5. I have got many English (book) at home and I always buy some new ones when I find them in our (book-shop).
  6. When I read an Eng­lish (book) I always try to write down all new (word) and (expression).
  7. During the last (term) my (mark) in English were only "Good" and "Excellent" and I am sure that at the coming examination my (mark) will be excel­lent.
  8. I saw a rich choice of (book) of many modern English and American (writer) in that (book-shop).
  9. I advise you to read the (book) "Martin Eden" by Jack London.
  10. I decided to go to the (library) and take an interesting (book) in English there.

1. **Поставте іменники у форму множини, зробивши всі необхідні перетворення.**
2. There is a student in our group who speaks English well.
3. There is a flower on the window-sill.
4. There is a box under the table.
5. There is a new house in our street.
6. There is a child in the garden.
7. There is a book on the bookshelf.
8. This is a blue plate.
9. That’s a match.
10. This is a brown shelf.
11. That’s a glass.
12. This is a large factory.
13. That’s an easy text.
14. This is a grey hat.
15. I have a little sister. I teach my sister English.
16. Don’t forget to correct the mistake in your dictation
17. When you have a little pupil, you have to explain a rule again and again.
18. He wants to postpone the lesson until autumn.
19. Your child’s condition is more favorable than the condition of your private pupil.
20. I have got a good mark in the subject.
21. Put the box on the shelf.
22. I have hurt my foot
23. This is an English dictionary.
24. Where is the knife?
25. This factory has a good laboratory.
26. The last leaf fell from the tree.
27. This story is very long.
28. He left the key on the table.
29. Where is the brash?
30. I like his new play.
31. The roof of the house was covered with snow.
32. The wife of the sailorcame to the shore.
33. A copy of the contract was sent to Kiev.

**6. Поставне іменники у форму однини, зробивши всі необхідні перетворення в реченні**

1. Women and children came to the garden.

2. The keys to the boxes were lost.

3. The wolves have been shot.

4. The mice were caught.

5. These factories produce furniture.

6. Copies of these letters will be sent to Leningrad.

7. The cargoes will be discharged to-morrow.

**7.Утворіть присвійний відмінок іменників:**

man, hat; ship, crew; chair, back; dogs, tails; nurses, hands; children, toys; cat, paw; house, roof; mouse, tail; women, coats; workers, caps; Dickens, handwriting; girl, dress; my brother, book; moon, surface; captain, order; country, government.

**8. Замініть форму присвійного відмінка прийменниковою конструкцією.**

My father’s library, the doctor’s prescription, the ship’s crew, the teacher’s order, Mr. Brown’s offer, her brother’s book, my friend’s notebook, the pupil’s diary, the grandma’s pie, Nick’s uniform.

**9. Замініть, де це можливо, прийменникову конструкцію на форму присвійного відмінка.**

The new club of women, the poem by Kipling, the clothes of the boys, the walls of the room, the plays of Shakespeare, the voice of his sister, the order of the Commander-in-Chief, the pages of the book, the watch of my friend Peter, the birthday of my daughter Helen, the parents of all the other boys, the boats of the fishermen, the opinion of the lawyer, the signature of Mr. Brown, the house of my father-in-law., the pen of our teacher, the window of this room, the bicycle of Tom, the toy of her child, the back of the chair, the bags of her pupils, the banks of the river, the arrival of the actors, the father of Dick.

**10. Перефразуйте використовуючи присвійний відмінок.**

* + 1. The pen that belongs to Jack.
    2. The camera that belongs to my friend.
    3. The books that belong to her pupils.
    4. The shoes that belong to the girl.
    5. The flats that belong to the workers.
    6. The car that belong to this man.
    7. The coat that belong to his brother.
    8. The watch that belong to the teacher.

**11. Перекладіть англійською мовою.**

Двері кімнати, словник цього студента, підпис директора, лист моєї сестри, адреса вашого товариша, карта Європи, робочій день мого батька, думка відомого лікаря, сестра його дружини, Оленин чоловік, прихід поїзда, зошити цих учнів, найкраща подруга моєї мами.

**Кредит 2.**

**Артикль**

**12. Поставте артикль, де необхідно.**

* + - 1. Ann is ... nice little girl.

1. Mr. Black lives in ... flat 10.
2. Thank you for ... trouble you took.
3. I often get... letters from my friend.
4. Take ... bus № 9. It goes down... Shevchenko Street.
5. I .like ... meat and my wife likes ... fish.
6. I am ... first-year student of ... Polytechnic Institute.
7. Please, give me ... pen and some paper.
8. I have ... girl­ friend.
9. ... friend in need is ... friend indeed.
10. Ann is in ... garden.
11. He was well-dressed, ... best-dressed man in ... room.
12. How did you like ... film?
13. This is ... house that Jack has built.
14. Thanks ... lot.
15. Kopernik proved that ... Earth goes round ... Sun.
16. ... tiger is a big cat-like animal.
17. He saw a familiar face in ... second row.
18. ... Trafalgar Square is famous for its Nelson's Column.
19. Here is … letter for you.
20. … armchair I like to sit in is very comfortable.
21. July is … warmest month in the year.
22. I’ve got … son and … daughter.
23. Our flat is on … second floor of … new house.
24. They lived … quiet life.
25. … walls of my room are light green.
26. He is quite … clever boy.
27. Every child knows that … earth goes round … sun.
28. How many times … month do you visit your parents.
29. Dreiser, … outstanding American writer, lived in … first half of … twentieth century.
30. I haven’t seen … Browns since last month.
31. … Trafalgar Square is famous for its Nelson’s Column.
32. Pass me … salt, please.
33. Mr. Smith lives in … flat 10.
34. You are ... very man I am looking for.
35. ... island of ... Great Britain is washed by ... North Sea in ... east and by .... Atlantic Ocean in ... west.
36. ... Ukraine has become ... sovereign state.
37. ... Browns were not invited for our evening party.
38. Probably ... most unusual modern building in ... Fleet Street is that of ... "Daily Express".
39. They will come here ... next year.
40. … Thames is one of ... main rivers of ... Great Britain.
41. On ... week-days I must get up at 7 o'clock to come to ... Institute in time.
42. In ... morning I have my break­fast. I have ... cup of tea or coffee and some bread and butter. After breakfast I go to ... Institute. When ... lec­tures are over I have my dinner. Then I go to ... library or to ... reading-hall. When I come home I have ... rest. If ... weather is very cold I stay at home. But if it is fine I go for ... walk.

**13. Поставте речення у форму множини.**

1. Thank you for the book.

2. Mr. Brown will come tomorrow. It is necessary to reserve a room.

3. Please, introduce me to your friend.

4. A computer is designed for processing and storing information.

5. Thank you for get­ting me over this difficulty.

6. A Ukrainian is hard-work­ing, hospitable, resourceful and musical.

**14. Оберіть правильне речення.**

1. At that moment there was the knock at the door.  
At that moment there was knock at the door.

At that moment there was a knock at the door.

1. It is such great pleasure to see you here.  
   It is such a great pleasure to see you here.  
   It is such the great pleasure to see you here.
2. Excuse me, I am in the hurry now.  
   Excuse me, I am in a hurry now.  
   Excuse me, I am in hurry now.
3. It will take us half an hour to get to the airport.  
   It will take us half hour to get to the airport.

It will take us half the hour to get to the airport.

6. I have lot of work to do today.

I have the lot of work to do today.

I have a lot of work to do today.

7. I am as busy as the bee.  
I am as busy as bee.

I am as busy as a bee.

8. Thank you for trouble you took.  
Thank you for a trouble you took.  
Thank you for the trouble you took.

**Numerals**

**Cardinal numerals (кількісні числівники)**

* *Simple (прості)* 1-12; 100; 1,000; 1,000,000
* *Derived (похідні)*

1) 13-19 – -teen

Roots changed: three – `thir`teen; five – `fif`teen

2) tens – -ty

Roots changed: two – `twenty; three – `thirty; four – `forty; five – `fifty

* *Composite (складені)*

235 – two hundred **and** thirty-five

4,007 – four thousand **and** seven

1,694 – **a** (one) thousand six hundred **and** ninety-four

7,581,462 – seven million five hundred **and** eighty-one thousand four hundred **and** sixty-two

**Years**

1800 – eighteen hundred

1675 – sixteen seventy-five

1905 – nineteen hundred and five (nineteen five)

2007 – two thousand (and) seven

2016 – twenty sixteen

**Telephone numbers**

8 0512 39 77 46 – eight, O [ou]/zero five one two, three nine, double seven, four six

**Other cases**

Page twenty Chapter five Room three

Part two Act one Size forty-two

**Ordinal numerals (порядкові числівники)** – **th**

* *Simple*
  + first, second, third
  + – th

Roots changed: five – fif**th**, twelve – twelf**th**, nine – nin**th**

* *Derived*

Sixty – sixt**ie**th

* *Composite*

Three hundred and sixty-**fourth**

**Dates**

17/9/1995 – the seventeenth of September nineteen ninety-five / September the seventeenth nineteen ninety-five

**Fractions (прості дробі)**

*Numerator*  – cardinal

*Denominator* – ordinal

1/7 – one seventh

**½** – a half (one half)

**¼ –** a quarter (one quarter)

1 ¾ – one and three quarter**s**

3/7 – tree seventh**s**

3 4/5 – three and four fifth**s**

**Decimals (десяткові дробі)**

35.204 – three five point two nought four

0.71 – (nought) point seven one

**0**

* [ou]
* telephone numbers
* years
* account numbers
* nought [no:t](Br.) / zero [`zierou] – decimals
* [nil] football

[l v] tennis

**Числівник**

* + 1. **Напишіть словами**

1. 13 30 4 14 40 5 15 50 8 18 80 12 100 226 705 1,000 4,568 6,008 75,137 425,712 1,306,527 2,032,678
   * 1. **Прочитайте номери телефонів**

35 35 74; 21 16 23; 415 342; 8 004 213 68 99; 315 40 63; 3346 515

**27. Напишіть словами порядкові числівники від таких кількісних:**

1. 11 21 2 12 20 3 13 30 4 14 40 5 15 50 6 16 60 8 18 80 9 19 90 100 103 300 425 705 1,000 1,015

**28. Напишіть англійською мовою такі дати:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 12 грудня 1946 р. | 5 листопада 1658 р. |
| 31 березня 1803 р. | 23 травня 1999 р. |
| 22 вересня 1700 р. | 17 серпня 2950 р. |
| 29 лютого 2000р. | 11 жовтня 1276 р. |

**29. Напишіть словами**

|  |
| --- |
| 1/4, 1/5, 2/5, 5/9, 7/12, 3/8, 1/25, 1/4, 3/8, 1/25; 3/8 mile, 6/7 km, 4/5 mile, 5/8 km, 3/28 km,  2 2/3 mile, 3 1/2 km, 4 3/5 miles, 7 17/20 km |

**30. Запишіть словами позначення часу**

2.15, 10.45, 4.58, 6.11, 7.23, 8.17, 12.00, 15.47, 16.18, 21.00, 23.20, 18.25, 16.40

**Кредит 3.**

**Прикметник. Прислівник**

1. **Утворіть ступені порівняння від таких прикметників та прислівників:**

short, tall, old, busy, skillful, large, great, near, late, early, difficult, heavy, hot, favourite, much, small, exiting, big, narrow, thin, well-know, fresh, far, difficult, large, nice, clever, quickly, hard, thick, small, friendly, pleasant, broad, expensive, little, wide, big, young, beau­tiful, easy, many, bad, handsome, tall, charming, expres­sive, thick, good, large, attractive, graceful, thin, early, well-known, good-looking, deep-seated, delicate, slender, careful, broad, happy, numerous, considerable.

**Подайте антоніми до поданих слів та словосполучень:**

the brightest, the easiest, the nearest, the most active, the fattest, the widest, the oldest, the happiest, the most comfortable, the dirtiest, the strongest, the most, the widest. the best, the latest, the strongest, the oldest, the most difficult, the tallest, the most unexpressive, the best-known, the heaviest, the nearest, the most comfortable, the worst.

**16. Поставте прикметники та прислівники в дужках у відповідну форму ступеня порівняння**

1. He is (tall) than his father is.
2. My grandfather is 5 years (old) than my grandmother is.
3. Are you (young) than me?
4. Who is your (good) friend?
5. Janet is (pretty) of all.
6. Is your friend as (witty) as you?
7. (Old) he grew (wise) he became.
8. She will get (thin) when she gets (old).
9. In January it is (cold) than in October
10. Of all the months July is (hot) in the year
11. Ben Nevis is (high) mountain in Scotland
12. The Thames is (deep) than the Severn
13. This picture seems to be (beautiful) at the exhibition
14. I am (busy) than my sister is. I have (little) spare time than she has
15. The Browns are (rich) than we are. They have (much) money
16. Mike is (bad) pupil in our class. I am a bit (good)
17. Who is (old) in your family? – Our grandpa is.
18. Which of you knows English (well)?
19. Which of these two stories do you like (little)?
20. Our granny gets up (early) of all.
21. A raincoat is (necessary) in autumn than in summer
22. This article is long. Take a (short) one.

**17.Зверніть увагу на переклад речення**

There are a lot of people who think that the younger a child is the better it is to teach him or her. –Існує багато людей, які вважають, що чим молодша дитина, тим краще її вчити

**а) Перекладіть речення українською мовою.**

1. The nearer the winter, the shorter the days
2. The earlier you come, the better
3. The longer the nights, the shorter the days
4. The more we read, the more we know

**b) Доповніть речення.**

1. The nearer the spring, …
2. The later we start, …
3. The less one thinks about the danger, …
4. The more we study, …
5. The richer the man, …
6. The more beautiful the girl, …
7. The more easier one gets the money, …

**Кредит 4.**

**Займенник**

**18. Fill in the blanks with personal pronouns:**

1. ... am a first-year student of the Polytechnic Institute.
2. My family is not very large, ... consists of 3 persons.
3. My mother is a doctor. ... works in the hospital.
4. My father is an operator of the electronic computers. ... works at the plant.
5. My friends study at the University. ... are in their third year.
6. Have ... any relatives?
7. My aunt has two sons. ... are twins.

**19. Copy the following sentences. Underline personal pronouns in the objective case:**

1. We see them at the club very often. 2. The man says he knows you and your family. 3. I seldom speak with him about my cousins. 4. Please, give me a note-book. 5. Our English is poor. Mr. Brown teaches us English. 6. Every day I help my mother to look after the house.

**20. Put personal pronouns in brackets in the objective case:**

* + - 1. My friend sends (I) many letters.

1. His brother knows (he) well.
2. I often see (they) in the park.
3. Don't ask (he) about his wife.
4. Do you know Itali­an? — No, I don't know (it) at all.
5. 6. Sometimes we meet (she) at the Browns.
6. Our mother greets (we) every morning.
7. Your son studies together with (she), doesn't he?
8. We see (they) at the club very often.
9. The man says he knows (you) and your family.
10. I seldom speak with (he) about my cousins.
11. Please, give (I) a notebook.
12. Our English is poor. Mr. Brown teaches (we) English.
13. Every day I help (she) in her German.

**21. Insert possessive pronouns:**

1. We have ... English classes twice a week.

2. She likes ... new dress very much.

3. Paul keeps ... books in the book-case.

4. I usually go to see ... friends in the evening.

5. They often take ... children to this park.

6. Do you help ... parents?

7. The film is very interesting but I don't remember ... title.

8. Mary is an accountant. She does ...work well.

9. Mr. Wilson is in ... office now.

10. Peter and Ann teach ... children music.

**22. Complete the following sentences translating the words in brackets into English:**

1.(Скільки) old are you?

2. (Де) and (коли) were you born?

3. (Коли) do you get up in the morning?

4. (В якому) Institute do you study at?

5. (Яку) of these two foreign languages will you master?

6. (Хто за профе­сією) is your father?

7. (Чому) have you decided to be­come an engineer?

8. (Хто) are you?

9. (Чию) book do you see on the table?

10. (Кому) did he make a pro­posal?

**23. Give short negative answers to the questions using words *nothing, nowhere, nobody, neither:***

1. Where do your grandparents work? 2. What are you doing now? 3. Which of these two occupations will you train? 4. Who told you to do this work?

**24. Fill in the blanks with *any, some, much, little, many, few, a little, a few:***

1. Ihave ... relatives. 2. My sister-in-law can speak French ... . 3. My mother has ... cousins. 4. He has ... friends. 5. We'll rest ... minutes and go back. 6. Have you ... news? Yes, I have ... . 7. There is ... light in my room.

**Кредит 5.**

**THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE**

**Exercise 1. Put the following into the plural.**

M o d e 1 : *The boy goes to school*— *The boys go to school*

1. The girl learns English. 2. My friend gets up early. 3. The worker comes home at six. 4. Mybrother works at a factory. 5. His uncle lives in Poltava. 6. The bus runs quickly. 7. He knows all about engines. 8. She loves her parents. 9. His sister knows Spanish. 10. The taxi goes through the town.

**Exercise 2. Put the following into the singular.**

M o d e 1 : *The pupils work hard.*— *The pupil works hard.*

1. The dogs bark. 2. The engineers go to the plant. 3. The pupils do their homework. 4. The trees grow well. 5. The boys go in for sports. 6. The kittens sleep in the basket. 7. My friends study English. 8. The girls sing very well. 9. My friends call me Vic. 10. The old women talk about the house.

**Exercise 3. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative**

1. The children drink coffee in the evening. 2. Her sister dances very well.3. The pupils remember this rule. 4. Nick goes to bed at ten. 5. They listen to the radio in the morning. 6. You meet him every day. 7. It often snows in November. 8. You want to play chess with him. 9. His mother teaches geography at school. 10. My cousin wants to become a doctor.

**THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE**

**Exercise 4. Form the Past Simple of the following regular verbs.**

to look, to seem, to dress, to love, to cry, to jump, to profit, to enjoy, to hurry, to clear, to regret, to carry, to cook, to repair, to shout, to scatter, to rob, to stir, to compel, to peel

**Exercise 5. Give the infinitives of the following irregular verbs.**

bound, found, chose, put, stood, slept, wrote, began, grew, blew, brought, came, took, bought, struck, told, wore, rose, was, broke, bought, cut, wore, taught

**Exercise 6. Make the following interrogative and negative.**

1. The teacher repeated the question. 2. The boys played football in the afternoon. 3. The girl caught cold. 4. Mother turned off the gas. 5. They slept in the open air. 6. The pupils answered at once. 7. The boy broke the window. 8. The woman changed her clothes. 9. The tourists reached the village before dark. 10. The clock struck five, 11. Our team won the match. 12. The doctor allowed you to go out.

**THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE**

**Exercise 1. Change the following into the Future Simple.**

1. The pupils have dictations twice a week. 2. I spend my summer holidays in the country. 3. Our engineer left for Kiev on Monday. 4. She agrees with him. 5. Our school year begins on the 1st of September. 6. We do our home­work in the afternoon. 7. My brother is a driver. 8. I saw him at school. 9. We sleep in the open air. 10. Her husband worked at the factory. 11. They are at home. 12. I am busy on weekdays.

**Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.**

1. What time will you get up tomorrow? 2. What will you do tomorrow morning? 3. What time will you come home from school? 4. When will you do your homework? 5. What will you do this evening? 6. What time will you go to bed?

**Exercise 3. Change the following into the Past Simple and Future Simple.**

Model: *The boy goes to school. — The boy went to school. The boy will go to school.*

1. His father works at a plant. 2. I often see them in the park. 3. Do your pupils read English books? 4. Her mother teaches chemistry at school. 5. We don't know his address. 6. He gets up, washes, dresses, has breakfast and goes to school. 7. Does the doctor speak English? 8. We understand the rule. 9. My friend doesn't like such films. 10. I am a pupil. 11. They are at school. 12. His father is a worker. 13. She is a schoolgirl. 14. You are tired 15. His parents are farmers. 16. The girls are at the theatre.

**Exercise 3. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Future Indefinite or the Present Indefinite**

1. Jane will look after her little brother till her mother *(to come)* back. 2. We *(to go)* to the theatre the day after tomorrow if we *(to get)* tickets. 3. As soon as the teacher *(to enter)* the classroom, the pupils will stand up. 4. Wait for me till I *(to return).* 5. We *(not to go)* on an excursion tomorrow, if the weather *(to be)* children *(to stay)* at home next Sunday if it *(to rain).* 6. Don't get off the tram before it *(to stop).* 7.We'll go to the Caucasus after *we (to pass)* all our examinations.

**Exercise 4. Combine the given sentences as in the model.**

**Model**: *He will get tickets. We shall go to the theatre.* — *If he gets tickets, we shall go to the theatre.*

1. The weather will be fine. The children will go on a trip. 2. Peter will come to see me. We'll play chess. 3. Mother will not allow us to go to the cinema. We'll see the film on the television. 4. The wind will blow from the west. It will rain. 5. You won't wake me up. I'll miss the train. 6. We'll take a taxi. We'll catch the train. 7. I shall fall ill. I'll call a doctor. 8. He won't come in time. We'll go without him. 9. It will rain on Sunday. The children will stay at home. 10. I’ll see her. I’ll invite her to our conference.

**Exercise 5. Ask questions as in the models.**

**Models:** ***Ask me*** *if I shall stay here.* — *Will you stay here?*

***Ask me*** *what I'll do if I [all ill. — What will you do if you fall ill?*

Ask me:

1. if I shall get up early tomorrow; 2. if I'll have dinner at three; 3. what time I'll have supper this evening; 4. what I shall do tomorrow; 5. when you will have a test in English; 6. whether I shall wait till you come back; 7. if I shall go to the river if it rains; 8. where I shall go in the evening if I am not tired; 9. when I'll go to Odessa if I don't get a ticket today; 10. how I'll spend my day off if the weather is bad.

**Exercise 6. Make the following interrogative and negative.**

1. The meeting will begin at eight. 2. They will be in Moscow the day after tomorrow. 3. She will cook break­fast for us. 4. We shall start at dawn. 5. The boy will be seven next year. 6. The plane will take off in five minutes. 7. We shall climb the mountain next week. 8. I shall see you on Monday. 9. I'll buy a camera next month.10.They'll tell us about it.

**Exercise 7. Put questions to the italicized words.**

1. Our friends will come to see us *today.* 2. *They* will arrive in some minutes. 3. His parents will be *at home* after six. 4. The peace talks will be held *next month* in Vienna. 5. Jack won't go to the cinema *because hers busy.* 6. *We'*llplay chess this evening. 7. We'll get up *at seven* tomorrow. 8. The plant will make *agricultural machines.*

**Exercise. 8. Answer the following questions.**

1. How old are you? How old will you be next year? How old will you be in three years? 2. When will you finish the secondary school? 3. Will you try to enter the institute? 4. Will you go to the cinema on Saturday? 5. When will you go to the theatre? 6. Will you be busy tonight? Will you listen to the news before you go to bed? 7.Who will wake you up tomorrow? 8. What will you do after you finish the secondary school? 9. Will you go to school tomorrow if you feel bad?

**Кредит 6**

**Verbs not normally used in the Continuous Tenses**

**Stative verbs** refer to ‘states’. A state has no beginning and no end. We don’t ‘control’ it

1. Verbs of senses

*hear, see, smell, feel, notice, taste*

1. Verbs of feelings and emotions

*hate, like, dislike, love, need, prefer, want, wish, hope*

1. Verbs of mental activity

*believe, imagine, know, mean, realize, recognize, remember, suppose, understand, seem, expect, agree, doubt, forget, prefer*

1. Verbs of possession and being

*have, be, belong, concern, consist, contain, depend, involve, matter, need, owe, own, possess, cost, weight, come from*

**There are 3 cases of verbs:**

* Dynamicverbs which have simple and continuous forms

*I often* ***listen*** *to music.*

*I’****m listening*** *to music now.*

* Verbs which are always stative

*She* ***loves*** *her baby.*

* Verbs that have stative and dynamic uses

*I’****m weighting*** *myself*

*I* ***weight*** *80 kilos.*

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**Кредит 7**

**A Grammar of the English Language. Exersises by V.L. Kaushanska et al.**

#### Exercise 3. Insert the Present Indefinite or Present Continuous. Highlight the answers

1. "Where is Kitty?" "Susan \_\_ her to bed." (to put) *(Collins)* 2. Light \_\_ more quickly than sound, (to travel) 3. I should like to know why you \_\_ always \_\_ (to read) *(Maugham)* 4. "Sorry, Ted. I must go. I'm late." "Where \_\_ you \_\_ ?" "I \_\_ to have tea with Nurse Hopkins." (to go, to go) *(Christie)* 5. He \_\_ best, who \_\_ last, (to laugh, to laugh) 6. I don't interrupt people when they \_\_ (to read) *(Collins)* 7. I never \_\_ him doing any work there, whenever I \_\_ He \_\_ behind a bit of glass all day. (to see, to go in, to sit) *(Jerome K. Jerome)* 8. Actions \_\_ louder than words, (to speak) 9. Robert \_\_ just now \_\_ to my uncle, and they \_\_ hands, (to speak, to shake) *(Ch. Bronte)* 10. And now my written story ends. I look back, once more — for the last) time — before I close these leaves. I \_\_ myself, with Agnes at my side, journeying along the road of life. I \_\_ our children and our friends around us; and I \_\_ the roar of many voices, not indifferent to me as I travel on. (to see, to see, to hear) *(Dickens)* 11. "Why \_\_ you \_\_ ?" she cried. "Because you \_\_ nonsense." (to answer — negative, to talk) *(Maugham)* 12. Every star \_\_ its own orbit, (to have) 13. My tooth-brush is a tiling that haunts me when I \_\_ and \_\_ my life a misery, (to travel, to make) *(Jerome K. Jerome)* 14. This is Mr. Slush's latest book. It \_\_ a wonderful sale, (to have) *(Leacock)* 15. A stitch in time \_\_ nine, (to save) 16. "I've got fever, Kong," gasped Skelton. "Get me the medicine chest and blankets, I \_\_ to death!" (to freeze) *(Maugham)* 17. That's the way she always \_\_ (to talk) *(Twain)* 18. I'm so careless. I \_\_ always \_\_ my bag about, (to leave) *(Maugham)* 19. "Hallo, darling. You \_ very tragic." (to look) *(Christie)* 20. I \_\_ to you house next Thursday, (to come) *(Hilton)*

#### Exercise 4. Translate into English.

**(A)** 1. He говорите так громко. Я вас хорошо слышу.

2. Становится темно.

3. Я уезжаю в Париж на будущей неделе.

4. Когда бы я ни пришла к вам, вы всегда работаете.

5. Где ваш брат? — Он провожает приятеля.

6. Поезд отходит завтра.

7. Я слышу шаги. Кто-то идет сюда.

8. Не беспокойте его, когда он работает

9. Поднимитесь наверх. Вас ждет директор.

10. Вы чувствуете себя лучше сегодня?

**(В)**

1. Где же новый твой приятель? — Его нет дома; он обыкновенно встает рано и отправляется куда-нибудь.

2. Ее глаза сияют, когда она говорит с ним.

3. Знаешь ли ты, о чем я думаю?

4. Вы едете в Лондон?

5. Тебе нравится моя сестра?

6. Почему ты не ешь?

7. В школе занятия начинаются в девять часов утра.

8. Нет! я не всегда смеюсь! Д вовсе не веселый человек.

9. Ты влюблен?.. Ты не отвечаешь мне... Отчего ты не отвечаешь?

10. Мама, кто это свистит?

11. Ее голос недурен, но поет она плохо.

12. Ты меня слышишь?

**A Grammar of the English Language. Exersises by V.L. Kaushanska et al.**

#### Exercise 5. Insert the Past Indefinite or Past Continuous. Highlight the answers

1. Montanelli entered the room where Arthur \_\_ for him at the supper table, (to wait) *(Voynich)* 2. Miss Marple's telephone rang when she \_\_ (to dress) *(Christie)* 3. I lighted my pipe afresh and nodded to him to show that I \_\_ (to listen) *(Leacock)* 4. Leila felt the girls \_\_ really \_\_ her. They \_\_ towards the men. (to see — negative, to look) *(Mansfield)* 5. The Sergeant \_\_ when his clients \_\_. (to write, to enter) *(Dickens)* 6. She \_\_ constantly \_\_ me to lunch and dine with her and once or twice a year. \_\_ me to spend a week-end at her house in the country, (to ask, to invite) *(Maugham)* 7. Gretta had the feeling that everyone \_\_ at her, and she \_\_ her eyes... (to look, to lower) *(Caldwell)* 8. For some seconds she stood watching him and both \_\_ very quickly, (to think) *(Weils)* 9. They walked on a little and then he \_\_ she \_\_ (to see, to cry) *(Maugham)* 10. I looked at the First of the Barons. He \_\_ salad, (to eat) *(Mansfield)* 11. Clyde \_\_ as she talked how different she was from Hortense. (to think) *(Dreiser)* 12. Sir Henry looked into the lounge... In the lounge Hugo McLean \_\_ a crossword puzzle and \_\_ a good deal over it. (to do, to frown) *(Christie)* 13. The storm grew worse and worse, and the rain fell in torrents, and little Hans could not see where he \_\_. (to go) *(Wilde)* 14. It was warm and cosy in the kitchen when he walked in. Madam Perier \_\_ and her husband \_\_ a *Paris-Soir.* Annette .— stockings, (to cook, to read, to darn) *(Maugham)*

#### Exercise 6. Translate into English.

**(A)**

1. Когда Давид приехал, Хэм уже ждал его.

2. Когда декан вошел в аудиторию, студенты обсуждали возможности дистанционного обучения английскому языку.

3. Когда туристы вернулись, они увидели, что машина их уже ждет.

4. Она постоянно говорила о своем ребенке.

5. Том Сойер не мог играть со своими приятелями. Он белил забор.

6. Туристы из Мексики постоянно жаловалась на холод украинской зимы.

**(В)**

1. Когда я прошлой осенью готовился к вступительным экзаменам, я познакомился со многими студентами.

2. Уже солнце садилось, когда я подъехал к городу.

3. Становилось темно.

4. Около семи часов вечера я гулял на бульваре.

5. Я сидел у окна, когда услышал, что кто-то меня зовет

9. Они вышли, когда было еще светло и дул сильный ветер.

10. Алехин подвинул свой стул ближе к столику, за которым играли два старика.

11. Он работал с утра до ночи, все спешил куда-то.

12. Все лето с двух до пяти мы читали книги в оригинале.

13. Она проснулась в ту самую минуту, когда я входил в комнату.

**Кредит 8.**

***Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the simple past tense.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. This is my house. ~ How long you (live) here? ~ I (live) here since 1970. | answers |
| 1. He (live) in London for two years and then (go) to Edinburgh. |  |
| 1. Shakespeare (write) a lot of plays. |  |
| 1. My brother (write) several plays. He just (finish) his second tragedy. |  |
| 1. I (fly) over Loch Ness last week. ~ You (see) the Loch Ness monster? |  |
| 1. I (not see) him for three years. I wonder where he is. |  |
| 1. He (not smoke) for two weeks. He is trying to give it up. |  |
| 1. When he (arrive)? ~ He (arrive) at 2.00. |  |
| 1. I can't go out because I (not finish) my work. |  |
| 1. I never (drink) whisky. ~ Well, have some now. |  |
| 1. I (write) the letter but I can't find a stamp. |  |
| 1. The clock is slow. ~ It isn't slow, it (stop). |  |
| 1. Here are your shoes; I just (clean) them. |  |
| 1. I (leave) home at 8.00 and (get) here at twelve. |  |
| 1. I (do) this sort of work when I (be) an apprentice. |  |
| 1. He just (go) out. |  |
| 1. He (go) out ten minutes ago. |  |
| 1. You (have) breakfast yet? ~ Yes, I (have) it at 8.00. |  |
| 1. I (meet) him last June. |  |
| 1. You (see) the moon last night? |  |
| **Fill the spaces in the following sentences by using for or since.** | |
| 1. He has been in prison . . . a year. |  |
| 1. I've known that . . . a long time. |  |
| 1. She has driven the same car . . . 1975. |  |
| 1. Things have changed . . . I was a girl. |  |
| 1. The central heating has been on . . . October. |  |
| 1. He has been very ill . . . the last month. |  |
| 1. Mr Pitt has been in hospital . . . his accident. |  |
| 1. He hasn't spoken to me . . . the last committee meeting. |  |
| 1. I have been very patient with you . . . several years. |  |
| 1. They have been on strike . . . November. |  |
| 1. The strike has lasted . . . six months. |  |
| 1. It has been very foggy . . . early morning. |  |
| 1. They have been quarrelling ever . . . they got married. |  |
| 1. I've been awake . . . four o'clock. |  |
| 1. I've been awake . . . a long time. |  |
| 1. We've had no gas . . . the strike began. |  |
| 1. I've earned my own living . . . I left school. |  |
| 1. Nobody has seen him . . . last week. |  |
| 1. I haven't worn low-heeled shoes . . . I was at school. |  |
| 1. He had a bad fall last week and . . . then he hasn't left the house. |  |

**Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect continuous tense**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 I (make) cakes. That is why my hands are all covered with flour. | answers |
| 2 Her phone (ring) for ten minutes. I wonder why she doesn't answer it. |  |
| 3 He (overwork). That is why he looks so tired. |  |
| 4 There is sawdust in your hair. ~ |  |
| I'm not surprised. I (cut) down a tree. |  |
| 5 Have you seen my bag anywhere? I (look) for it for ages. |  |
| 6 What you (do)? ~ |  |
| I (work) in the laboratory. |  |
| 7 He (study) Russian for two years and doesn't even know the alphabet yet. |  |
| 8 How long you (wait) for me? ~ |  |

***Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the present perfect continuous tense. (In some cases either could be used.)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 We (walk) ten kilometres. |  |
| 2 We (walk) for three hours. |  |
| 3 You (walk) too fast. That's why you are tired. |  |
| 4 I (make) sausage rolls for the party all the morning. |  |
| 5 How many you (make)? ~ I (make) 200. |  |
| 6 That boy (eat) seven ice-creams. |  |
| 7 He (not stop) eating since he arrived. |  |
| 8 The driver (drink). I think someone else ought to drive. |  |
| 9 I (pull) up 100 dandelions. |  |
| 10 I (pull) up dandelions all day. |  |
| 11 What you (do)? ~ We (pick) apples. |  |
| 12 How many you (pick)? ~ We (pick) ten basketfuls. |  |
| 13 I (sleep) on every bed in this house and I don't like any of them. |  |
| 14 He (sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up. |  |
| 15 He (ride); that's why he is wearing breeches. |  |
| 16 I (ride) all the horses in this stable. |  |
| 17 What a lovely smell! ~ Mary (make) jam. |  |
| 18 The students (work) very well this term. |  |
| 19 I only (hear) from him twice since he went away. |  |
| 20 I (hear) from her regularly. She is a very good correspondent. |  |
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**Кредит 9.**

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.**

1. If I had known that you were in hospital I (visit) you.
2. The ground was very soft. But for that, my horse (win).
3. If you (arrive) ten minutes earlier you would have got a seat.
4. You would have seen my garden at its best if you (be) here last week.
5. But for his quickness I (be) killed.
6. I shouldn't have believed it if I (not see) it with my own eyes.
7. If he had slipped he (fall) 500 metres.
8. If he had asked you, you (accept)?
9. If I (had) a map I would have been all right.
10. If I (know) that you were coming I'd have baked a cake.
11. I (offer) to help him if I had realized that he was ill.
12. If you had left that wasp alone it (not sting) you.
13. If I (realize) what a bad driver you were I wouldn't have come with you.
14. If I had realized that the traffic lights were red I (stop).
15. But for the fog we (reach) our destination ages ago.
16. If you had told me that he never paid his debts I (not lend) him the money.
17. If you (not sneeze) he wouldn't have known that we were there.
18. If you (put) some mustard in the sandwiches they would have tasted better.
19. The hens (not get) into the house if you had shut the door.
20. If he had known that the river was dangerous he (not try) to swim across it.
21. If you (speak) more slowly he might have understood you.
22. If he had known the whole story he (not be) so angry.
23. I shouldn't have eaten it if I (know) that there was ginger in it.
24. If I (try) again I think that I would have succeeded.
25. You (not get) into trouble if you had obeyed my instructions.
26. If you hadn't been in such a hurry you (not put) sugar into the sauce instead of salt.
27. If I (be) ready when he called he would have taken me with him.
28. She had a headache; otherwise she (come) with us.
29. If she had listened to my directions she (not turn) down the wrong street.
30. If you (look) at the engine for a moment you would have seen what was missing.
31. Rome (be captured) by her enemies if the geese hadn't cackled.
32. He would have been arrested if he (try) to leave the country.
33. I (take) a taxi if I had realized that it was such a long way.
34. You (save) me a lot of trouble if you had told me where you were going.
35. They would have forced their way into the house if I (not call) for help.
36. If he had put out his pipe before putting it in his pocket he (not burn) a hole in his coat.

**Exercise 2. Make the Second Conditional. Use *could* or *might* instead of *would* where possible**

1. If I (be) you, I get) a new job.
2. If he (be) younger, he (travel) more.
3. If we (not/be) friends, I (be) angry with you.
4. If I (have) enough money, I (buy) a big house.
5. If she (not/be) always so late, she (be) promoted.
6. If we (win) the lottery, we (travel) the world.
7. If you (have) a better job, we (be) able to buy a new car.
8. If I (speak) perfect English, I (have) a good job.
9. If we (live) in Mexico, I (speak) Spanish.
10. If she (pass) the exam, she (be) able to enter university.
11. She (be) happier if she (have) more friends.
12. We (buy) a house if we (decide) to stay here.
13. They (have) more money if they (not/buy) so many clothes.
14. We (come) to dinner if we (have) time.
15. She (call) him if she (have) his number.
16. They (go) to Spain on holiday if they (like) hot weather.
17. She (pass) the exam if she (study) more.
18. I (marry) someone famous if I (be) a movie star.
19. We (not/be) late again if we (buy) a new car.
20. You (lose) weight if you (eat) less.

**Exercise 3. Choose the correct answer**

1. If his nose were smaller, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very handsome.
2. would be
3. was

2) I would come if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a car.

a) would have

b) had

3) If she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she would tell him.

a) knows

b) knew

4) If his parents didn't give him money, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so much.

a) wouldn't go out

b) didn't go out

5) If she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me, she would have told me.

a) didn't believe

b) wouldn't believe

6) He wouldn't say that if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

a) wouldn't mean

b) didn't mean

7) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a trip around the world if I won the lottery.

a) would go

b) will go

8) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that if I were you.

a) will not do

b) would not do

9) If these walls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thicker, we wouldn't hear the neighbors.

a) would be

b) were

10) If I were a millionaire, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a mansion.

a) I'd buy

b) I'm going to buy

**Exercise 4. Decide whether the following Conditional Sentences are Type I or Type II.**

1. If they go to Australia, they will go whale-watching. \_\_\_\_\_\_
2. If she had a mobile, I would call her. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. If Bob were here, he would have a solution for our problem. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. If you move here, we will see each other more often. \_\_\_\_\_\_
5. You'll live longer if you stop smoking. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. If Sarah didn't go with John, Anna would try to become his girlfriend. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. I will only dance if they play my favourite song. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. I wouldn't buy that computer if I didn't need it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. If she doesn't feel better tomorrow, she will see a doctor. \_\_\_
10. I'd lend you money if I had any. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 5. Second conditionals exercises. Complete the following sentences with the words in brackets.**

1. What would you do if you suddenly (win) half a million pounds?
2. If he (get up) earlier, he'd get to work on time.
3. If we (have) more time, I could tell you more about it.
4. If you (sell) more products, you'd earn more money.
5. I could help you if you (trust) me more.
6. His car would be a lot safer if he (buy) some new tires.
7. The children could be better swimmers if the (go) swimming more frequently.
8. I wouldn't mind having children if we (live) in the country.
9. If I (be) you, I wouldn't worry about going to university.
10. If I (have) any money, I'd give you some.
11. Your parents (be) a lot happier if you phoned them more often.

**Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a Conditional sentence – type II**. **Mind the position of the if-clause.**

1. If I (to meet) Richard, I (to tell) him about our new office.
2. If the steak (not/to be) so hot, we (to eat) it.
3. What (you/to do) if it (to rain)?
4. He (to help) me if he (can).
5. If Andrew (to prepare) the meal, I (not/to come) for dinner.
6. My father (not/to be) angry with me if I (to come) home early.
7. We (not/to have) a pet if we (to live) in a flat.
8. If he (can/to speak) French, he (to get) the job in Marseille.
9. If you (to take) the 7:40 flight, you (must/not/to change) at Heathrow.
10. I (not/to stay) any longer if Gerry (to sing) at the party.

**Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough***

1. Is there ............... bones in the fridge to feed two hundred dogs?
2. Susan is strong .............. to carry these heavy bags.
3. I can’t go to the disco because I’m ................... busy doing my new website.
4. Philip isn’t ................. brave to kill a hen.
5. Beata is .................... absent-minded to remember about everything.
6. I’ve got .................. time to finish this exercise.
7. Didn’t you prepare .................. many sandwiches?
8. This soup is .................. salty.
9. Nicole used .................. much pepper.
10. My meal is warm .................. .
11. Paul has got .................. money to buy Lamborghini.
12. She bought .................. many flowers last week.
13. Pauline’s horse is .................. slow to win that race.
14. You’ve told .................. . Go to your room and think it over.
15. My boyfriend is intelligent .................. to pass all the tests.
16. We’ve painted .................. rooms today. Now we can go home.
17. He’s .................. young to play this computer game.
18. Dave is tall .................. to reach that shelf.
19. The weather isn’t hot .................. today.
20. They aren’t .................. responsible to look after small babies.

**Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 I'll look for your notebook and if I (find) it I (give) you a ring. |  |
| 2 If you (smoke) in a non-smoking compartment the other passengers (object). |  |
| 3 I'll wash the glasses in this nice hot water. ~ |  |
| 4 If you (see) Tom tell him I have a message for him. |  |
| 5 If he (win) he (get) £1,000; if he (come) in second he (get) £500. |  |
| 6 If you (feel) too hot during the night turn down the central heating. |  |
| 7 Tom: Jack is a translator; he translates 1,000 words a day and gets £100 a week, which he says isn't enough to live on. Bill: Well, if he (want) more money he (have) to do more work. Advise him to translate 2,000 words a day. |  |
| 8 If you (finish) with your dictionary I'd like to borrow it. |  |
| 9 Jack (in canoe): Watch me! I'm going to stand up! Tom (on the bank): He's an idiot! If he (stand) up in the canoe it (capsize). |  |
| 10 The lift wasn't working when I was here last. If it still (not work) we (have) to use |  |
| 11 I shan't wake if the alarm clock (not go) off. |  |
| 12 I shan't wake unless I (hear) the alarm. |  |
| 13 If you'd like some ice I (get) some from the fridge. |  |
| 14 He's only sixteen but he wants to leave school at the end of the term. ~ If he (leave) now he (be) sorry afterwards. |  |
| 15 I expect it will freeze tonight. ~ If it (freeze) tonight the roads (be) very slippery tomorrow. |  |
| 16 That book is overdue. If you (not take) it back to the library tomorrow you (have) to pay a fine. |  |
| 17 Unless Tom (take) his library book back tomorrow he (have) to pay a fine. |  |
| 18 You'd better take the day off if you (not feel) well tomorrow. |  |
| 19 If a driver (brake) suddenly on a wet road he (skid). |  |
| 20 If you (like) I (get) you a job in this company. |  |
| 21 Of course I'm not going to give her a diamond ring. If I (give) her a diamond ring she (sell) it. |  |
| 22 Tom: I woke up to find the room full of smoke; but I knew exactly what to do.  Ann: If I (wake) up to find the room full of smoke I (have) no idea what to do. |  |
| 23 Ann: I couldn't live without Tom. If he (go) off with another girl I (pine) away and die. But I have complete confidence in Tom. |  |
| 24 Husband: But I'm not going on a diet. Why should I go on a diet? Wife: If you (go) on a diet you (lose) weight. |  |
| 25 If someone (say), I'll give you £500 to go into court and swear that this statement is true, what you (do)? |  |
| 26 If we (work) all night we (finish) in time; but we have no intention of working all night. |  |
| 27 You must never blow out a gas light. Do you know what (happen) if you (blow) out a gas light? |  |
| 28 If I (see) a tiger walking across Hyde Park I (climb) a tree. ~ That (not be) any use. The tiger (climb) after you. |  |
| 29 If I (come) across two men fighting with knives I (call) the police. ~ But this is a very peaceful area. |  |
| 30 Ann: All your clothes are years out of date. Why don't you throw them away?  Mary: Don't be ridiculous! If I (throw) my clothes away I (have) to ask my husband for £1,000 to buy new ones. |  |
| 31 Ann: If you (ask) him for £1,000 what he (say)? |  |
| 32 Mary: He (be) too horrified to speak at first. But when he'd recovered from the shock, he probably (start) talking about a divorce. |  |
| 33 If someone (ring) my doorbell at 3 a.m. I (be) very unwilling to open the door. |  |
| 34 If I (see) a python in Piccadilly I (assume) it had escaped from a circus. |  |
| 35 Tom: The plane was on fire so we baled out. Ann: I don't think I (have) the nerve to do that even if the plane (be) on fire. |  |
| 36 We train the children to file out of the classroom quietly, because if a whole class (rush) at the door someone (get) hurt. |  |
| 37 Why don't you buy a season ticket? – Because I lose everything. If I (buy) a season ticket I (lose) it. |  |
| 38 Why don't you bring your car to work? If I (have) a car I (bring) it to work. |  |
| 39 Jack: They get £150 a week.  Tom: They can't get £150 a week. If they (do) they (not be) striking for £120. |  |
| 40 Ann: George is fourteen.  Tom: He must be older than that. He's in a full-time job. If he (be) only fourteen he still (be) at school. |  |

**Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

**Sentences 1-20 – type 3; sentences 21-40 – mixed type.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 If he (not take) his gloves off he (not get) frost bitten. |  |
| 2 She was sent to prison only because she refused to pay the fine; if she (pay) the fine she (not be) sent to prison. |  |
| 3 He didn't tell me that he was a vegetarian till halfway through the meal. If he (tell) me earlier I (cook) him something more suitable. |  |
| 4 I had no map; that's why I got lost. If I (had) a map I (be) all right. |  |
| 5 Why didn't you say that you were short of money? If I (know) I (lend) you some. |  |
| 6 It's lucky he had his torch with him. If he (not have) it he (fall) down the cellar steps. |  |
| 7 The job is much worse than I expected. If I (realise) how awful it was going to be I (not accept) it. |  |
| 8 It was the drug, not the disease, that killed him. He would still be alive today if He (not take) that drug. |  |
| 9 This room's freezing because the fire has only just been lit. ~ If it (be lit) this morning, as I suggested, the room would be warm enough to sit in now. |  |
| 10 I overslept; that's why I'm half an hour late; and if my phone (not ring) at nine o'clock I might still be in bed. |  |
| 11 It was rather a dull game so I left before the end; if I (wait) another five minutes I (see) Chelsea scoring a really exciting goal. |  |
| 12 The paraffin heater was perfectly safe. There (not be) a fire if the children (not knock) it over. |  |
| 13 It's a pity he never patented his invention. If he (patent) it he (make) a lot of money. |  |
| 14 The fog came down suddenly and I suppose they didn't know which way to turn; if only they (have) a map and compass with them they (not be) drowned. |  |
| 15 He asked his parents for a loan but he didn't say what he wanted the money for, so they refused. I think if he (tell) them that he wanted to open a restaurant they (agree). |  |
| 16 The accident was mainly Tom's fault. He was driving much too close to the car in front. If he (be) further away he (be able) to stop in time. |  |
| 17 The launching of the rocket was delayed half an hour by bad weather. If the weather (be) good they (launch) it at 8.30 instead of at 9.00. |  |
| 18 Why did you throw away those newspapers? I hadn't finished with them. ~ |  |
| 19 I'm sorry you didn't tell me that dogs were allowed in the hotel; if I (know) I (bring) my dog. He (enjoy) the walk. |  |
| 21 He says he refused the job, but that this was nothing to do with the salary. He (refuse) even if they (offer) him twice as much. |  |
| 21 I've hung out the clothes. It's lovely and sunny; if it (stay) like this they (be) dry in two hours. |  |
| 22 French is essential in this job. All the telephonists speak it. If they (not know) French they (not understand) half the callers. |  |
| 23 How did you do in the car rally? ~ We came in last actually; but only because we got lost. If we (not got) lost we (come) in somewhere in the middle. We certainly (not be) last. |  |
| 24 I wasn't really surprised that we got lost because I knew that the navigator couldn't map-read. ~ But if you (know) that why you (take) him as navigator? |  |
| 25 This flat would be all right if the people above us (not be) so noisy. |  |
| 26 A group of spectators, including myself, left the stand just before the end of the game. When we were half way down the stairs a goal was scored and there was a great cheer from the spectators. If there (not be) a goal the crowd (not cheer). |  |
| 27 If the crowd (not cheer) we (not run) back up the stairs to see what had happened. |  |
| 28 If we (not run) back we (not crash) into the rest of the spectators on their way down, and there (not be) this frightful accident. |  |
| 29 If the pain (return) you'd better take another pill. |  |
| 30 If you aren't going to live in the house why you (not sell) it? If I (have) a house I couldn't use I (sell) it at once. |  |
| 31 No, I didn't know any Russian at that time. ~ But if you (not know) Russian why you (offer) to give him Russian lessons? ~ Because I knew that he (refuse). |  |
| 32 Tell him to bring his bicycle inside. If he (leave) it outside someone (steal) it. |  |
| 13 Why do people always wear dark clothes at night? If pedestrians (wear) light coloured clothes drivers (see) them much more easily. |  |
| 34 She must have loved him very much because she waited for him for fifteen years. If she (not love) him she (not wait) so long. |  |
| 35 He looked so small and weak that nobody asked him to do anything. If he (look) strong he (be) expected to dig all day like everyone else. |  |
| 36 The government are talking of pulling the village down to make room for an airport. ~ If they (start) doing it the village people (resist)? |  |
| 37 If you are catching an early train tomorrow you (like) to have breakfast at 7.00? |  |
| 38 We'll have to break the ice on the pond; otherwise the ducks (not be able) to swim. And if they (not be able) to swim they (not be able) to get food. |  |
| 39 When he left school he became a fisherman. His family didn't like it at all. They (be) much happier if he (become) a greengrocer like his father. |  |
| 40 They still say that if he (go) into the greengrocery business when he left school he (be) comfortably off now instead of being poor. But he says that if he (have) his life again he (make) the same choice. |  |

**Кредит 10.**

**IMPERSONAL PASSIVE**

1. People *believe* that English **is** the most widely spoken language

 *It is believed* that English **is** the most widely spoken language.

 English *is believed* **to be** the most widely spoken language.

2. Police *have reported* that it was Peter who **caused** the accident.

 It *has been reported* that it was Peter who **caused** the accident.

 Peter *has been reported* to **have caused** the accident.

3. A journalist *reports* that they **are leaving** Las Vegas tomorrow night.

It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The lecturer *thought* that Columbus never **realized** that he had discovered America.

 It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Columbus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Their parents t*hought* that the teenagers **were dancing** at the disco.

 It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 The teenagers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Everybody *thinks* that she **sings** beautifully

7. The children *reported* that their friends **were swimming** when they disappeared.

8. People *believed* that they **had killed** the animals during the night.

9. My friends think that my parents are the best parents in the world.

10. They believed that the horse was a present.

11. People are thinking that drugs are very dangerous.

12. They knew that Mr. Brown was stealing iron from the factory.

13. Ancient people thought that the stars would fall on them.

14. People consider that the team will be classified for the final.

15. Everybody says that he settled the business.

16. The reporters believed that the meeting would finish soon.

17. They have thought the sportsmen are arriving today.

18. Citizens presume that the government is responsible for the accident.

19. The newspapers are reporting that the most outstanding athletes represent their country.

20. The shareholders thought that the group had rejected the offer.

21. They say that the meeting will be held here

22. The hooligans expected that their team would win

23. A journalist reports that they are leaving Las Vegas tomorrow night.

24. Officials have announced that the princess will leave hospital next week.

25. We had understood that the hostages would be released yesterday.

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**Кредит 11.**

### 1. Use the verb can in the correct form followed by the appropriate infinitive. Highlight the answers.

1. Have you a friend whom you ... (to trust)? 2. What ... Freddy (to do) all this time? He has been gone for twenty minutes. 3. He ... not (to see) me. I came when he had gone. 4. I am not a person who ... (to tell) a lie. 5. How ... you (to make) such a mistake as to suppose that I was younger than you? 6. Surely you ... (to do) it before. What have you been doing all the morning? 7. Say what you like, but the work ... not (to do) in two days. 8. Our house was built on the top of the hill and ... (to see) from afar. 9. I... not (to sleep) two hours, I still feel tired. 10. He ... not (to be) her father: he is too young. 11. They .„not (to hear) us. Knock again. 12. If you had asked me for money I... (to lend) you some. 13. He ... (to tell) me the answer but he refused to. 14. ... he still (to sleep)? It seems to me they simply don't want us to see him. 15. I... not (to swim) – I wish I... . 16. She has a university education and ... (to make) a career for herself if she hadn't married. 17. You ... not (to forget). I don't believe you.

### 2. Fill in the blanks with the verbs can, may or must. Highlight the answers.

**1.** I have forgotten my own language and ... speak nothing but yours. 2, We ... go somewhere. We ... not wander about for ever. 3. But I think you ... have told us this half an hour ago! 4. You ... see much of interest there. 5. I did not hear him return to the room. I... have been asleep. 6. You ... have mistaken him, my dear. He ... not have intended to say that. 7. It seemed possible they ... return. 8. It… not have happened in our city. 9. No good looking back; things happen as they .... 10. To be ashamed of his own father is perhaps the bitterest experience a young man ... go through. 11. How ... you let things slide like that? 12. I think you ... be glad of some coffee before you start back to your hotel. It's such a cold night. 13. It was known – whispered among the old, discussed among the young – that the family pride ... soon receive a blow. 14. And though he undressed and got into bed he ... not sleep. 15. You ... not go out so late at night. 16.1 think it... happen sooner or later. 17. I... come tonight, ... I not? 18. Somebody is knocking at the door. It... be John. – It ... not be John. It's too early for him to be back. 19. I don't know for certain, but he ... have been a sailor in his youth. 20. They... ask me about him. What should I say?

### 3. Fill in the blanks with mast, have to, be to or need in the correct form. Highlight the answers.

1. You ... not (to bring) your books to class tomorrow, we are going to listen to a wireless programme. 2. I'm glad the lessons will begin later now. The children won't ... (to get up) so early. 3. You ... not (to learn) the poem. You ... only (to read) it. 4. Children ... not (to play) with matches. 5. It was late, and they ... (to light) a fire to cook their supper. 6. You ... (to give) it back to me before you go. 7. You ... not (to be) late for the concert. 8. I made a few mistakes, so I... (to do) the whole exercise again. 9. I ... hardly (to say) how important it is. 10. She ... (to be married) next month. 11. You... not (to miss) that film, it is extraordinary good. 12. You ... not (to strike) a match; I can see well enough. 13. Jim ... (to make) a speech at the meeting, but he had fallen ill, so Tom ... (to speak) instead, 14. You ... not (to bring) any food with you tomorrow. I'll have enough for both of us. 15. We ... (to be) there at 12 sharp. 16. We ... not (to wait) long. A bus came almost at once. 17. You ... (to learn) the whole poem.

### 4. Fill in the blanks with ought, have to, be to or need followed by the appropriate infinitive. Highlight the answers.

1. Mother always tells me that I ... (to be) more careful. 2. You ... not (to tell) him my telephone number, he knows it. 3. You ... not (to say) that! See how distressed she is. 4.1 don't want to do it, but I.... 5. All the same, I think you ... (to see) a doctor. There must be something the matter with you. 6. Don't forget that you ... (to get up) at seven! 7. But there was no other way out. I... (to communicate) with him. No one else knew her address. 8. Such things ... not (to be allowed). 9, You ... not (to write) such a long composition. The teacher only asked for 200 words, and you have written 400. 10. "Perhaps I... not (to trouble) you." He closed his lips tight. He was offended.

### 5. Fill in the blanks with mast, should or need in the correct form. Highlight the answers.

1. I'm suggesting that, you ... marry me. 2. She ... be picking cherries in the orchard, tell her to come into the house. 3. "Well." said Emily with calm, "you ... not get into such fusses when we tell you things." 4. Is it necessary, do you think, that the police ... know about it? 5. You ... not be afraid of him. He's a kind old man. 6. It *is* essential that he ... be prepared for it. 7. Soft music filled the room. "That ... be a gramophone record," thought he. 8. I propose that the prize ... be divided. 9. Oh, I don't know. It's really rather odd that he ... ever have been taking her to the Ball. 10. You ... have seen that film when it was here last week. 11. It is strange that you ... remember the place. 12. Why ... not I talk to Catherine? Do you think I'm not worthy to, or something? 13. Poor boy! He ... have suffered so. 14. You ... not answer-all my questions if you don't want to. 15. Why ... you say such disagreeable things? 16. Go upstairs at once. You ... change your wet clothes. 17. It was only proper that Dora, who was young and healthy, ... give her seat to that old lady. 18. I think I'll come on time, but if I ... be late, please keep a seat for me. 19. He ordered that the gate ... be locked. 20. She confiscated the morning papers so that the children ... not see them. 21. You ... not wake up before seven o'clock. We'll start at half past eight. 22. I was just wondering if my wife was here.' – No, she isn't here. Why ... she be? 23. You ... not work so hard after your illness. 24. Henrietta suggested to Gerda that they ... go and look at the kitchen garden.

### 6. Fill in the blanks with should or would in the correct form. Highlight the answers.

1. "If I see him," I said, "I'll let you know." "I ... be very much obliged if you ... ," said Brown. 2. But I ...n't lie about a thing like that,... I? 3. ... you drive us back to High Hill? 4. She ...n't go in to supper with anyone but Winton. 5. If I were you I... buy that hat, I like the colour very much. 6, It's ridiculous that you ... conceal it from your mother. 7. If only Henrietta ... make up her mind to marry him. 8. Why ... I suffer more than I've suffered already? Why ... I? 9. ... you care to come to tea with us? 10. He ...n't look at her. He shook her off gently and gently said, "We'll see about that." 11. He pressed something into her palm. "Here's a shilling in case you ... need it." 12. I wonder if you ... mind me laying down my umbrella. 13. Why, oh! Why ... I have to expose my misfortune to the public like this? 14. He ... rather listen to the others than talk himself. 15. He ordered that the horses ... be saddled. 16. She ... sit for hours watching the ships. 17. I wish you ...n't quarrel with Jessie. 18. He fully believed, had it been necessary, she... have been a genius at anything. 19. In order to make these demands effective we suggested that there ... be no return to work today. 20. Why don't you want to stay another week in the country? It... do you only good.

### 1. Translate these sentences into English, using can or may.

1. Я думаю, она не захотела со мной разговаривать. – Я бы так не думала. Может быть, она вас не заметила 2. Не может быть, чтобы он обманул их, он честный человек. 4. И ты не мог догадаться, куда я положила деньги? 5. Может, он и знает об этом, а не хочет сказать нам. 6. Не может быть, чтобы она не нашла вашего дома. Я сама дала ей ваш адрес. 8. Вы могли бы сказать мне об этом вчера! 9. Я бы с удовольствием пришел, но, возможно, я буду занят. 10. Может быть, это правда, а может, нет. 12. Я позвоню ему, возможно, он не знает, что случилось. 13. Вам придется поторопиться, или вы можете опоздать.

**Answer:**

### 2. Translate the following sentences Into English:

**Note:** Remember that **must** in the meaning of supposition is not used in the negative.

1. Там, должно быть, никого нет. 2. Он, должно быть, ничего не понял и обиделся. 4. Вы, по всей вероятности, не знали, что они переехали в один из пригородов Лондона. 5. Она, наверное, оставила дверь незапертой. 7. Вам, должно быть, нелегко этому поверить. 11. Это, должно быть, кажется вам невероятным, но это факт. 12. Он, должно быть, не узнал вас в толпе.

**Answer:**

### 3. Translate the sentences into English, using must, have to, be to or need:

1. Зря мы вышли из дому так рано, поезда не будет в течение часа. 2. Мы можем не спешить. Нам не нужно быть там раньше 8.30. 3. Вы не должны следовать их примеру. Это было бы глупо с вашей стороны. 4. Интересно, надо ли приносить с собой учебники? 5. Мне не пришлось запирать дверь, кто-то уже запер ее. 7. Вам незачем беспокоиться, они скоро вернутся. Наверное, задержались на набережной Темзы у здания Парламента: их всё здесь интересует. 10. Они должны были встретиться на мосту Ватерлоо в 6 пополудни. 12. Она сказала, в какое время мы должны были прийти, и попросила не опаздывать. 13. Мы решили, что дети не должны идти туда одни. 15. Мне пришлось принять это приглашение, хотя я очень неважно себя чувствовал. Я не хотел обидеть своих новых друзей.

**Answer:**

### 4. Translate the sentences into English, using must, ought, should, need, have to or be to:

1. Извините, что задержал вас, но мне надо было позвонить домой и предупредить, чтобы меня не ждали к обеду. 2. В конце концов мы решили, что нам не следует там дольше оставаться и что нужно отправляться в горы. 4. Вы должны были приготовить домашнее задание как следует. Тогда бы вам не пришлось задавать подобных вопросов. 5. Напрасно ты ждала столько времени. Тебе бы лучше было оставить мне записку. Я бы сделала все, что ты хотела. 6. Они, должно быть, работают в лаборатории. Не следует им мешать. 7. Почему ты не пришла вчера? – Я должна была встречать двоюродную сестру на вокзале. – Тогда ты должна была бы позвонить, мы бы тебя не ждали. 10. Нет ничего смешного в том, что он сказал. Нужно быть серьезнее. 19. Я точно следую указаниям, которые получила. Я хорошо знаю, с чегомне надо начинать.

**Answer:**

**Кредит 12.**

1. Поставте дієслова у дужках у відповідну інфінітивну форму.

1) Good-bye. So pleased (to meet) you.

2) He's a talented engineer. He's sup­posed (to work| at a new invention.

3) She seems (to work) at her course paper since spring and says she has still a lot (to do).

4) I've just seen him passing the entrance door, so he can't (to work) at the laboratory as you say.

5) The next morning he seemed (to forget] it all.

6) It ought (to do) long ago.

7) She seemed at times (to seize) with an uncontrolled irritation and would say sharp and wounding things.

8) No words can describe it: it must (to see).

3. Поставте перед інфінітивом частку to де це необхідно:

1, The teacher made me ... repeat it all over again. 2. You needn't... ask for permission, I let you ... take my books when­ever you like. 3. Will you help me ... move the table? 4, He is expected ... arrive in a few days. 5. You seem ... know these places very well. 6. You had better ... make a note of it. 7. I heard the door ... open and saw a shadow ... move across the floor. 8. He told me ... try ... do it once again. 9. I'd rather ... walk a little before going to bed. 10. There is nothing... do but ... wait till somebody comes ... let us out. 11. You ought not ... show your feelings. 12. Why not... wait a little longer? 13. I felt her ... shiver with cold. 14. We should love you... stay with us, 15. You are not ... mention this to anyone. 16. I'll have ... go there. 17. There doesn't seem ... be anything wrong with you. 18. She helped me ... get over my fear. 19. He was seen ... make a note of it. 20. What made you ... deceive me? 21. He was not able ... ex­plain anything.

4. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на вживання частки to.

1. He hadn't wanted to laugh then, nor did he want *to* now, 2. You needn't say anything if you don't want *to.* 3. Michaelknew a lot, or seemed *to.* 4. Well, let's forget it, shall we? — I'm glad *to,* thanks very much, 5. She always kept her mouth shut when told *to.* 6. It was my fault. I'm sorry. I didn't want *to,* 1 didn't mean *to.* 7. I know I should have come to you and told you about it, but I was afraid *to.* 8. I'd be glad to see you. Come any time you like. — Dar­ling, you know I long *to.* But I can't. 9. You can't send that letter. — I am certainly going *to,* by air-mail from Port Said. 10. I couldn't do what 1 wanted *to.*

5. Замініть підрядне речення інфінітивом у функції означення .

1. There weren't many children in the neighbourhood who we could play with. 2. He fell asleep with full determi­nation that he would go and see for himself. 3. He is a man one can trust. 4. We didn't know the way to the station, and there wasn't anyone who we could ask. 5. He was the first person who came to the bar and the last who left it. 6. It isn't a thing you can joke about. It's a serious matter. 7. He will always find something that makes him laugh at. 8. They decided that it was a nice little town where they could live quietly for a while. 9. He's not a man who you can easily frighten. 10. There's nothing that we might discuss now. Ev­erything is settled. 11. No doubt it was the best time when lie could find them all at home. 12. A good housewife will always find something that must be done about the house.

7. Замініть підрядне речення інфінітивною групою.

1. You would be foolish *if you missed* the chance. 2. I'm pleased *that I've been of some service* to you. 3. She turned to me *as if she was going to ask* me something. 4. I was sorry *when I heard* of their failure. 5. I'm sorry *that I've been of so little assistance.* 6. He pressed his finger to his lips *as if he want­ed to warn her.*

*The Gerund*

1. Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на герундій. Прокоментуйте його іменникові та дієслівні властивості.

1. It's silly of me, but I can't help feeling anxious. 4.1 don't like being lied to — and that, I think, is what you are trying to do. 2.I feel a good deal of hesitation about telling you this story of my own. 3. He left without having paid the bill. 4. Would you mind waiting a moment in the hall? 5. He denied having opened the box. 6. Writing quickly tires my hand. 7. I re­member seeing it on the table. 8. He was accused of having entered the country illegally. 9. I disliked your inter­fering in the affair. 10. The boy spent half the night in writing to his people.

2. Поставте дієслова в дужках у відповідну форму герундія.

1. (to speak) without (to think) is (to shoot) without aim. 2. Do you know what is peculiar about the English rule of (to drive)? 3. I'm glad to say that the lady didn't keep us (to wait). 4. I remember (to take) to Paris when I was a very small child. 5. Excuse me for not (to write) more at the moment. 6. She never lost the power of (to form) quick decisions. 7. He had an air of (to be) master of his fate, which was his chief attraction. 8. I want to thank her for (to look) af­ter the children while I was out. 9. He passed to the front door and out without (to see) us. 10. I enjoy (to read) poetry. 12. I don't mind (to stay) here for a little while. 13. Are you going to keep me (to wait) all day? 14. They reproached us for (not to come) to the party; they were waiting for us the whole evening. 15. I sat on the doorstep thinking over my chances of (to es­cape) from home. 16. There is very little hope of the work (to do) in time. 17. (to avoid) the use of the perfect gerund is quite common if there is no fear of (to mis­understand) .

**3. Використайте відповідну форму герундія. Вживайте прийменники, де необхідно.**

1. Newton, the famous scientist, was sometimes engaged (to work out) difficult problems. 2. "There's no question (to forgive) you," he said quickly. 3. Of course, I should insist (to pay) for my work. 4. І wonder if there's any use (to try) to improve him. 5. We began to speak only when we were out (to hear) of the old man. 6. І insist (to go) there at once. 7. We all suspected him (to learn) it before and (to try) to conceal it from us. 8. They were all busy {to unpack) the books and (to put) them on the shelves. 9. You can help me (to give) a piece of good advice, you're old enough to know it better. 10. (to discuss) the plan ourselves we decided to consult him eldest brother who in our eyes was an expert. 11. He hesitated a little (to open) the door. He had a feeling that there was somebody waiting for him inside. 12. (to see) three little children dancing in the street to their own music he came up nearer to see them better. 13. Excuse me (to come) late.

**4. Прокоментуйте функції герундія у даних реченнях:**

1. Looking after children requires patience. 2. It is no use discussing it now, we must act. 3. It was no good taking the little darling up to town, she got only tired. 4. Seeing is be­lieving. 5. What he loves best in the world is playing foot­ball. 6. The main thing to do in this situation is getting away as soon as possible. 7. The car began moving away down the road. 8. Every second he kept glancing at the clock. 9. The kind woman started crying before the boy had finished his sad story. 10. However hard he tried he could not stop thinking about it. 11. He enjoyed teaching and knew that he did it well. 12. Do you mind seeing these photos again? 13. І dislike reminding you continually of the things you ought to have done. 14. I can't afford buying this expensive hat. 15. Oh, how I dislike being interrupted! 16. He was busy getting ready for his journey. 17. Nobody thought of any­thing but spending money, and having what they called "a good time." 18. He was in the habit of dozing after dinner in his favourite armchair. 19. She knew that there was a danger of falling ill. 20. Before speaking he carefully thought out what he was going to say. 21. By studying early in the morning he saved a good deal of time. 22. On reading her letter he had once more a feeling of disappointment.

6. Використайте герундій замість підрядного речення. Вживайте прийменники, де необхідно .

1. We recommended that work should start at once. 2. Thank you that you reminded me. 3. He doesn't like when you interfere. 4. He prevents when I help him. 5. Nobody knew that they had agreed to take part in the expedition. 6. I insist that ev­erything should be said in plain words so that there can't be any misunderstanding. 7. She dislikes when the children prompt one another and always gets very angry. 8. І can't recollect that they ever in­vited me to stay a weekend with them. 9. He was afraid that the news might cause excitement among the girls. 10. She dis­liked that he was so stubborn and would never listen to her reasons. 11. She denies that he is a bore. 12. Nobody objects that he lives with us.

**7. Доповніть речення, використовуючи герундій.**

1. We couldn't even dream of ... . 2. Everybody wished he stopped ... . 3. He is sure to boast of ... . 4. You can't actwithout ... . 5. Are English people fond of...? 6. I hardly re­member ... . 7. We don't often have the chance of .... 8. My children are not used to .... 9. Is there any use in ... ? 10. He didn't care for .... 11. We all look forward to ... . 12. Every­body disliked the idea of.... 13. He has given up .... 14. What kept you from ... ? 15. Is it worth while ... ? 16. The boy kept on ... 17. What prevented her from ...? 18. The audience en­joyed ... . 19. What do you mean by ... ?

*The Participles*

**1. Знайдіть дієприкметники теперішнього часу та з’ясуйте їхні функції в реченнях.**

1. She sat very still, and the train rattled on in the dying twilight. 2. I sat quite silent, watching his face, a strong and noble face. 3. He wished to say something sympathetic, but, being an Englishman, could only turn away his eyes. 4. She was always to him a laughing girl, with dancing eyes full of eager expectation. 5. It was a bright Sunday morning of early summer, promising heat. 6. The door opened and he entered, carrying his head as though it held some fatal secret. 7. I'm afraid it's the moon looking so much like a slice of melon. 8. Lying he spoke more quickly than when he told the truth. 9. І hadn't slept the night before, and, having eaten a heavy lunch, was agreeably drowsy. 10. When driving in London it­self she had as immediate knowledge of its streets as any taxi-driver. 11. While eating and drinking they talked loudly in order that all present might hear what they said. 12. For the first time she stared about her, trying to see what there was. 13. As he wrote, bending over his desk, his mouth worked.

**2. Поставте дієслова в дужках у відповідну форму дієприкметника теперішнього часу.**

1. (to look) out of the window, she saw there was a man working in the garden. 2. That night, (to go) up to his room he thought of his unpleasant duty. 3. The carriage was almost full, and (to put) his bag up in the rack, he took his seat. 4. (to do) all that was required, he was the last to leave the office. 5. (to return) home in the afternoon, she became conscious of her mistake. 6. He couldn't join his friends (to be) still busy in the laboratory. 7. (to finish) his work, he seemed more pleased than usual. 8. (to step) inside, he found himself in what had once been a sort of office. 9. (to get) out of bed she ran to the window and drew the curtain aside. 10. (to confuse) by his joke, she blushed. 17. (to inform) of their ar­rival the day before, he was better prepared to meet them than anyone of us.

3. Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на складний додаток, виражений дієприкметником теперішнього часу.

1.І heard the visitor walking restlessly backwards and for­wards. I also heard him talking to himself. 2. She turned and saw him standing down there. 3. He felt his irritation mounting. 4. He found her reading a novel in their bedroom. 5. With amusement they watched them going. 6. For the first time she found herself wondering about him. 7. He felt the bridge shaking under his feet. 8. Then in the complete si­lence of the night he heard somebody opening the door qui­etly. 9. He looked at groups of young girls walking arm in arm.

1. Знайдіть дієприкметники минулого часу та з’ясуйте їхні функції.

1. His name was well-known among the writers. 2. London, like most cities which have a long his­tory behind them, is not really one single city, but rather a collection of once separated towns and villages which in the course of time have grown together. 3. The door opened. A little frightened girl stood in the light that fell from the pas­sage. 4. The broad thoroughfare which runs between Trafal­gar Square and the Houses of Parliament, is known as Whitehall. 5. The child kept silent and looked frightened.

**2. Замініть, де це можливо, означальне підрядне речення конструкцією з дієприкметником минулого часу.**

I. By a residential college we mean a college with a hos­tel which is usually situated on the same grounds as the principal building. 2. The slogan which was made by him attracted everybody's attention. 3. The child that was left alone in the large room began to scream. 4. I have a let­ter for you which was received two days ago. 5. They were all pleased with the results which were achieved by the end of the month. 6. The storm that caused a lot of harm to the crops abated late at night. 7. He said that the book which I had chosen belonged to his grandfather. 8. I asked the librarian to show me the magazines which were sent from Germany. 9. Everybody felt that in the farewell dinner there was sadness which was mingled with festivity. 10. The En­glish people love their green hedges which are covered with leaf and flower in summer, and a blaze of gold and red in autumn. 11. The teacher told us that the centre of the cotton industry is Manchester, which is connected with Liverpool by a canal. 12. In the South of England we find fertile valleys which are divided by numerous hedges. 13. Tennis is one of the most popular games in England which is played all the year round. 14. They say that in their college, as well as in ours, the students have lots of exams which are held at the end of each term.

**4. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, вживаючи складний додаток з дієприкметником минулого часу.**

1. He had his luggage sent to the station. 2. How often do you have your carpets cleaned? 3. Have you got your watch repaired? 4. I want it done as soon as possible. 5. We decided to have our photos taken after the final exam. 6. Get the rooms dusted and aired by the time they arrive. 7. I haven't had my nails polished yet. 8. І'm having a new dress made. 9. They found the door locked.

**ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ ПОТОЧНОГО ТА ПІДСУМКОВОГО КОНТРОЛЮ**

**ЗНАНЬ І ВМІНЬ З НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ.**

**Контрольна робота 1**

**Choose the best word or phrase (a, b, c or d) to fill each blank.**

**(1)** Roberta \_\_\_\_\_ from The United States.

**a)** are

**b)** is

**c)** am

**d)** be

**(2)** What’s \_\_\_\_\_ name?

**a)** -

**b)** his

**c)** him

**d)** he

**(3)** My friend \_\_\_\_\_ in London.

**a)** living

**b)** live

**c)** lives

**d)** is live

**(4)** Where \_\_\_\_\_?

1. works Tom
2. Tom works
3. Tom does work
4. does Tom work

**(5)** I ­\_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

1. no like
2. not like
3. like don’t
4. don’t like

**(6)** ‘\_\_\_\_\_ to Australia, Ginny?’ ‘Yes, two years ago.”

1. Did you ever go
2. Do you ever go
3. Have you ever been
4. Are you ever going

**(7)** Tokyo is \_\_\_\_\_ city I’ve ever lived in.

1. the most big
2. the bigger
3. the biggest
4. the more big

**(8)** A vegetarian is someone \_\_\_\_\_ doesn’t eat meat.

1. who
2. what
3. which
4. whose

**(9)** \_\_\_\_\_ these days.

1. I never a newspaper buy
2. I never buy a newspaper
3. I buy never a newspaper
4. Never I buy a newspaper

**(10)** I \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV tonight.

1. am
2. go to
3. going to
4. am going to

**(11)** I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ more money!

1. have
2. had
3. would have
4. was having

**(12)** \_\_\_\_\_ be famous one day?

1. Would you like
2. Would you like to
3. Do you like
4. Do you like to

**(13)** It’s my birthday \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.

1. on
2. in
3. at
4. by

**(14)** I \_\_\_\_\_ eighteen years old.

1. am
2. have
3. have got
4. -

**(15)** I \_\_\_\_\_ a headache.

1. am
2. do
3. have
4. got

**(16)** Do you \_\_\_\_\_ a uniform at your school?

1. carry
2. wear
3. use
4. hold

**(17)** ‘What time is it?’ ‘I have no \_\_\_\_\_.’

1. idea
2. opinion
3. answer
4. time

**(18)** Switzerland is \_\_\_\_\_ than Britain.

1. small
2. smallest
3. more small
4. smaller

**(19)** How many \_\_\_\_\_ of trousers have you got?

1. items
2. pairs
3. sets
4. times

**(20)** Joel came back from his holiday in Brazil looking really \_\_\_\_\_.

1. tanned
2. sunned
3. coloured
4. darkened

**(21)** Harry can \_\_\_\_\_ English.

1. to speak
2. speaking
3. speak
4. speaks

**(22)** I’m not interested \_\_\_\_\_ sports.

1. for
2. about
3. in
4. to

**(23)** She likes \_\_\_\_\_ expensive clothes.

1. wearing
2. to wearing
3. wear
4. is wearing

**(24)** Harry \_\_\_\_\_ his father’s car when the accident happened.

1. was driving
2. drove
3. had driven
4. has been driving

**(25)** I was wondering \_\_\_\_\_ tell me when the next plane from Chicago arrives?

1. could you
2. can you
3. if you could
4. if could you

**(26)** If I \_\_\_\_\_ him, I would have spoken to him, wouldn’t I?

1. saw
2. had seen
3. have seen
4. would have seen

**(27)** I like your hair. Where \_\_\_\_\_?

1. do you have cut
2. have you cut it
3. do you have cut it
4. do you have it cut

**(28)** I think Joey must \_\_\_\_\_ late tonight. His office light is still on.

1. have worked
2. work
3. be working
4. to work

**(29)** John tells me Jack’s going out with Helen, \_\_\_\_\_ I find hard to believe.

1. which
2. who
3. whose
4. that

**(30)** What \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend, Lance?

1. will you do
2. are you doing
3. did you do
4. do you do

**(31)** The weather has been awful. We’ve had very \_\_\_\_\_ sunshine this summer.

1. little
2. a little
3. few
4. a few

**(32)** Did you hear what happened to Kate? She \_\_\_\_\_.

1. is being arrested
2. arrested
3. has been arrested
4. arrests

**(33)** I usually \_\_\_\_\_ up at about 7.30.

1. go
2. be
3. do
4. get

**(34)** I \_\_\_\_\_ football every week.

**a)** play

**b)** go

**c)** do

**d)** have

**(35)** My sister \_\_\_\_\_ the cooking in our house.

1. does
2. makes
3. cooks
4. takes

**(36)** Don’t forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the light when you leave the room.

1. turn up
2. turn in
3. turn off
4. turn over

**(37)** She was in \_\_\_\_\_ when she heard the tragic news.

1. crying
2. tears
3. cries
4. tearful

**(38)** My favourite painters are Manet and Renoir but John doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ at all.

1. they
2. their
3. them
4. it

**(39)** Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me that book for a couple of days, please?

1. lend
2. owe
3. borrow
4. rent

**(40)** Greg is \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time at Ann’s house these days!

1. taking
2. spending
3. having
4. doing

**(41)** Who \_\_\_\_\_ in that house?

1. does live
2. lives
3. does he live
4. he lives

**(42)** I’ll call you when I \_\_\_\_\_ home.

1. get
2. ’ll get
3. ’ll have got
4. ’m getting

**(43)** If you \_\_\_\_\_ me, what would you do?

1. was
2. would be
3. were
4. have been

**(44)** I don’t know where \_\_\_\_\_ last night.

1. did he go
2. he did go
3. went he
4. he went

**(45)** John and Betty are coming to visit us tomorrow but I wish \_\_\_\_\_.

1. they won’t
2. they hadn’t
3. they didn’t
4. they weren’t

**(46)** I’m so hungry! If only Bill \_\_\_\_\_ all the food in the fridge!

1. wasn’t eating
2. didn’t eat
3. hadn’t eaten
4. hasn’t eaten

**(47)** I regret \_\_\_\_\_ harder in school.

1. not studying
2. not to study
3. to not study
4. not have studied

**(48)** Surely Sue \_\_\_\_\_ you if she was unhappy with your work.

1. will tell
2. would have told
3. must have told
4. had told

**(49)** Our neighbours aren’t very polite, and \_\_\_\_\_ particularly quiet!

1. neither they aren’t
2. either they aren’t
3. nor are they
4. neither did they be

**(50)** We had expected that they \_\_\_\_\_ fluent English, but in fact they didn’t.

1. were speaking
2. would speak
3. had spoken
4. spoke

**(51)** I’d rather I \_\_\_\_\_ next weekend, but I do!

1. don’t have to work
2. didn’t have to work
3. wouldn’t work
4. wasn’t working

**(52)** Harriet is so knowledgeable. She can talk about \_\_\_\_\_ subject that comes up.

1. whatever
2. whenever
3. wherever
4. whoever

**(53)** I always \_\_\_\_\_ milk in my coffee.

1. have
2. drink
3. mix
4. make

**(54)** I \_\_\_\_\_ TV every evening.

1. watch
2. look at
3. see
4. hear

**(55)** Can you give me a \_\_\_\_\_ with my bag.

1. leg
2. back
3. hand
4. head

**(56)** Before you enter the triathlon, please bear in \_\_\_\_ that you’re not as young as you used to be!

1. thought
2. question
3. mind
4. opinion

**(57)** The breath test showed he had consumed more than three times the legal limit of alcohol, so the police arrested him for \_\_\_\_\_.

1. trespassing
2. mugging
3. speeding
4. drunk driving

**(58)** The meeting was \_\_\_\_\_ and not very interesting.

1. time-wasting
2. time-consuming
3. time-using
4. out of time

**(59)** I haven't got any money. Never mind. \_\_\_\_ some from the bank.

1. I’m getting
2. I get
3. I’d get
4. I’’ll

**(60)** You \_\_\_\_ open the door before the train gets into the station. It's very dangerous.

1. mustn’t
2. should
3. don’t have to
4. must

**Контрольна робота 2**

1. When we reach Land’s End we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1,500 km. (***walk***)

2. I just remembered that I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rent yet. I’m surprised that the landlord \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me up and reminded me. (***not pay, not ring***)

3. It’s a beautiful drive. I am sure you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the scenery. (***enjoy***)

4. The car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If you get in Tom and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you a push. (***not start, give***)

5. I put the five-pound notes into one of the books; but the next day it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me ages to find it because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which book I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it in. (***take, forget, put***)

6. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bagpipes since six this morning. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (***play, just stop***)

7. My son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work yet. He’s still at High School. – How long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at school? - He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there for six years. Before that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five years at primary school. (***not start, he be, be, spend***)

8. Mary: I wonder what he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now. Ann: Well, his girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Japan too, so I suppose he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Japanese. (***say, come, speak***)

9. When I first met him he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ architecture. (***study***)

10. While we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the house and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us this note. (***fish, break, leave***)

11. It won’t be easy to get out of the country .The police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all of the ports. (***watch***)

12. If I catch some fish, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them for me? (***you cook***)

13. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to come. (***not forget***)

14. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the last two hours so the game \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (***rain, be postponed***)

15. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a picture of his wife. – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it? (***see, paint, you like***)

16. The car had nobody I it but the engine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (***run***)

17. Tom can’t have the newspaper now because his aunt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. (***read***)

18. This shop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for good next Monday. (***close***)

19. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tonight? – I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out with Peter. (***you go, go***)

20. At 3 a.m. Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up her husband and said that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get into the house. (***wake, think, try***)

21. When you see me next time I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my new sunglasses. (wear)

22. This bike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in our family for the last 14 years. My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it for the first five years, then my brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it since then. (***be, use,ride,have***)

23. Some time ago I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that our mayor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to Iceland. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do there? (***read, want, he want***)

24. You see, Doctor, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ill two days ago and since then she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything. I’m sure she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ several kilos. (***fall, not eat, lose***)

25. Most people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at work when the fire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (***be, start***)

26. After five years of travelling through Asia I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back to Europe next week. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the flight (*go, already book*)

27. I saw him when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the house. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the corner when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a word and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a word either. (*leave, just stand, pass, not say , not say*)

28. I was tired yesterday because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well the night before **(not sleep)**.

29. Sh! Someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to our conversation **(listen)**!

30. When I left the house this morning, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(already rain).**

**Контрольна робота 3**

1. Хто сьогодні черговий?
2. Вона не знає домашнього завдання.
3. Скільки років цьому студенту? – Йому 20 років.
4. Я навчаюсь на другому курсі університету.
5. У нашому університеті багато факультетів різної спеціалізації.
6. Кожен факультет має денну та заочну форму навчання.
7. У навчальному році два семестри.
8. Я закінчив школу два роки тому.
9. Звичайно, ваші учні будуть задавати багато запитань.
10. Якщо ваші учні маленькі, їх батьки будуть допомагати їм робити домашнє завдання.
11. Кожного вечора я читаю журнали та газети.
12. Книжки мого брата лежать на столі.
13. Тепер починають вивчати англійську мову дуже рано.
14. Принесіть мені зошити вашої доньки. Я хочу перевірити домашнє завдання.
15. Вона вивчає кілька іноземних мов.
16. Всі студенти групи присутні.
17. Ви готові до заняття? – Так.
18. У нашому місті багато музеїв, театрів, кінотеатрів.
19. Ви праві. Ця книга дуже цікава.
20. Чому ви не розмовляєте англійською мовою?
21. Краще зробити добре, чим сказати.
22. Ви студент чи учень? – Я студент Миколаївського державного університету.
23. Це ваша кімната? – Ні, це кімната мого брата. Я живу у гуртожитку.
24. Як його прізвище? – Я не знаю.
25. Сьогодні я вдома, а мій чоловік на роботі.
26. Де мій портфель? – Він лежить на стільці.
27. Скільки років вашій сестрі? – 25. Вона працює перекладачем і знає французьку та англійську.
28. Джона та Майкла немає вдома.
29. Зараз ми на уроці англійської мови.
30. Моя доповідь на конференцію лежить на вашому столі.
31. Керівництво завжди обговорює умови навчання у закладі (institution) з батьками.
32. Поїзд прибуває о пів на шосту.
33. Вони обговорюють важливе питання розвитку творчих здібностей дітей.
34. Я часто слухаю новини вранці.
35. Вона відсилає електронну пошту кожного понеділка.
36. Його батько і брат інколи грають в шахи ввечері.
37. Він купив цю книгу тиждень тому.
38. Два роки тому вона жила в Нью-Йорку.
39. Минулого року ми працювали у консультаційній службі.
40. Ви будете добре розмовляти англійською наступного року.
41. Вона приготує нам сніданок.
42. Завтра вранці я їду на співбесіду до психолога.
43. Вчора діти цілий день грали в футбол.
44. Коли ми вчора йшли додому, ми зустріли нашого кращого друга.
45. У неділю вони весь вечір обговорювали попередню зустріч.
46. Я буду весь вечір проглядати психологічні журнали.
47. У неї є папуга, який весь час теревенить.
48. Він зараз розмовляє з менеджером з приводу нарікань клієнтів.

**Контрольна робота 4**

**Виконайте завдання, виділяючи кольором обраний варіант.**

1. Доповніть речення.

In … the advent of the telephone, radio, and telegraph has made rapid long-distance communication possible.

a) one hundred years later б) one hundred years ago

в) one hundred years since

г) one hundred years д) the least one hundred years

2. Знайдіть питання, на який подано відповідь.

Now I see why it was difficult to find this dictionary in my native town.

It is printed in Scotland.

а**)** Why was it difficult to find this dictionary?

б) How do you know where this dictionary is printed?

в) Do you see this dictionary in your native town?

г) Do you know why you couldn't buy this dictionary in your town?

д) Where was this dictionary published with difficulty?

3. Виберіть вірний варіант.

Our granny is not at home. She ... the shops and she ... back soon.

a) went ... is б) gone ... will be в) has gone ... will be г) went ... was д) is going ... is

4. Виберіть вірну форму дієслова.

What ... when I phoned you?

a) was you doing б) were you doing в) did you do r) do you doing д) do you do

5. Позначте іменник, вжитий у множині.

a) data б) class в) opinion r) vase д) woman

6. Виберіть вірний прийменник.

My little brother is afraid ... spiders.

a) of 6) off в) in r) on д) at

7. Позначте займенник, яким можна замінити іменник „scissors".

a) it б) they в) he r) their д) its

8. Доповніть речення.

... west of the Rocky Mountains.

a) Tornadoes almost occur never б) Tornadoes occur ever almost

в) Never do tornadoes almost occur г) Tornadoes almost never occur

д) Tornadoes almost occur ever

9. Виберіть вірний прийменник.

The English name … “a sandwich” comes from John Montague Sandwiches

who liked bread with pieces … meat inside.

а) at … off б) in… of в) for … of г) for …with д) up … of

10. Виберіть вірну форму дієслова.

The reporter said that the population of the city ... one million by the next

year.

a) will reach б) would reach в) reach г) reached д) will reached

11. Позначте час, який вжитий у цьому реченні.

The child used to lean on the gate watching the people going to work in the

mornings and coming home in the evenings.

a) The Present Continuous Tense б) The Past Continuous Tense

в)The Past Indefinite Tense г) The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

д) The Past Perfect Tense

12. Виберіть вірний варіант.

We did not expect Charles would come and now we need ... chair.

a) one more 6) another в) one another г) one other д) another one

13. Виберіть вірний варіант.

Sometimes it is difficult … young teachers to keep their classes … order.

а) to … at б) of … in в) for … of г) off … on д) for … in

14. Виберіть вірний варіант.

After it ... raining, we ... out.

a) stopped ... went б) will stop ... went в) had stopped ... went

г) had stopped ... go д) stops ... went

15. Виберіть вірний варіант.

… dictionary is ... thing used for finding ... meanings of words.

a) The ... a ... a б) A ... the ... а в) A ... a ... a г) A ... a ... the д) The ... the ... a

16. Виберіть вірний варіант.

- Don't you know Ann's phone number?

- I... it exactly, but I ... it in my notebook..

a) don't remember ... will look for б) doesn't remember ... will look

в) remember ... look г) didn't remember ... look for

д) remember ...looked in

17. Виберіть вірну форму дієслова.

The Tower of London is a museum now but when it was a prison a lоt of people ... in it.

a) have been locked б) were locked в) are locked г) are being locked д) locked

18. Виберіть вірну конструкцію.

Are you sure that ... first hand news?

a) these are б) those are в) this is г) they are д) those were

19. Позначте час, який вжитий у цьому реченні.

Eventually, the number of incidents involving computer errors is expected to increase.

a) The Present Continuous Tense б) The Past Continuous Tense в) The Past

Indefinite Tense г) The Present Indefinite Tense д) The Past Perfect Tense

20. Знайдіть помилку у реченні:

It is not surprised that people in the past were afraid of lightning and thought that it was a sign of anger from their gods.

21. Виберіть вірне слово.

Mary is ... girl I have ever seen.

a) the pretty б) the more pretty в) the most prettiest г) the prettiest д) prettiest

22. Виберіть вірну конструкцію.

A vacuum will neither conduct heat nor ... .

a) transmit sound waves б) transmitting sound waves в) transmission of sound waves г) the transmission of sound waves д) transmits sound waves

г) mind ... close д) minded ... closing

23. Виберіть вірний варіант.

The weather was nasty and it was ... outdoors that we decided to stay at home.

a) so nice б) such cold в) so cold г) such nice д) such a nice

24. Виберіть вірний варіант.

When I phoned my friend ... ten o'clock this morning, he was ... in bed.

a) in ... still 6) on ... already в) at ... yet r) at ... always д) at ... still.

25. Доповніть речення необхідним словом.

Cardiff is one of ... cities in the world.

a) modernest б) the most modem в) the most modem of

г) more modern д) the moderner

26. Виберіть вірний варіант.

... dentist is ... person who helps ... people to keep their teeth healthy.

a) A … a … - б) The … a … - в) A … the … the

г) A … a … the д) А .. .- ... а

27. Виберіть вірний варіант.

Tom goes ... to the cinema ... to the theatre and ... does his wife.

a) nor ... nor ... neither б) neither ... neither ... nor

в) nor ... neither ... nor

г) either ... nor ... neither д) neither ... nor ... neither

28. Закінчіть речення.

I am sure Lake Baikal is the deepest one in the world ...?

a) isn't it б) is it в) was it г) wasn't it д) sure I

29. Доповніть речення.

Your friend looked upset yesterday. I am glad he looks ... today.

a) more happiest б) happier в) happy than г) happy as д) the happy

30. Доповніть речення необхідним словом.

The weather is fine today and there is not a cloud in the sky. Yesterday it was

not cloudy ... .

a) too б) neither в) also г) either д) still

31. Виберіть вірне слово.

I am sorry I am not ready for my lecture on the current events. Yesterday evening I was looking for our fresh newspapers but I could not find them ... .

a) nowhere б) somewhere **в**) anywhere г) anything д) nothing

32. Виберіть вірний варіант.

It... raining cats and dogs so I think ... would be silly to go out now.

a) is ... it 6) were ... this в) is ... those г) will ... it

д) was ... I

33. Знайдіть помилку у реченні.

Every city and town has stadiums and sport grounds, so nearly everyone

сan lead a health way of life and improves one's physical fit.

34. Доповніть речення необхідним словом.

Have you watched TV today? What is the ... news of today?

a) fresh б) last в) latest г) late д) lost

35. Закінчіть речення.

It’ll be too windy tomorrow, ... it ?

а) won’t б) don’t в) will г) do д) would

36. Виберіть вірний варіант

I read two novels last month. "Red Silk" has an exciting plot and funny characters but "West Street" has boring plot and dull characters, so "West Street" is ... interesting than "Red Silk".

a) much more б) much less в) better г) fewer д) more less

37. Закінчіть речення.

I am not sure which ...

а) countries does this river flow through.

б) through countries does this river flow.

в) countries this river flows through.

г) does this river countries flow through.

д) this river flows through countries.

38. Виберіть вірне слово.

You are welcome, but you should reserve the room three months ....

a) afterwards б) meanwhile в) before г) in advance д) eventually

39. Виберіть вірний варіант.

Nick is the only pupil ... is not ready ... his lesson because everyone ... him has a textbook.

a) which ... to ... except б) who ... at... with в) that ... for ... as well as

г) the ... for ... together д) who ... for ... except

40. Виберіть вірне слово.

Now I don't think highly of Peter. Didn't even offer to help us, but I am sure

we can get .. .without him.

a)along б) away в) through г) across д) in