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Харківський національний аграрний університет ім. В.В. Докучаєва

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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

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ARTICLE

I. Complete the following texts with *a / an* or *the*:

A. During our journey we came to ... bridge. As we were crossing ... bridge, we met ... old man and spoke to him. ... man refused to answer us at first. He could tell at a glance that we had escaped from ... prisoner-of-war camp and he was afraid of getting into trouble. We weren't ... first prisoners of war to have escaped from ... camp. As soon as Jim produced ... revolver, ... man proved very willing to answer our questions. He told us exactly where we were and directed us to ... farm where we might find food.

B. We wanted to reach ... small village and knew we must be near. Then we saw ... woman just ahead and some children playing. When we stopped to ask the way, ... woman said she was ... stranger herself. We called out to ... children, but they ignored us. Just then two men came along and we asked them the way. ... men didn't know, but at least they were helpful. 'There's ... signpost a mile along this road,' one of them said. We drove to ... signpost eagerly. This is what it said: NORTH POLE 6,000 MILES.

II. Supply *a/an, the, or zero* article:

1. Jim got B.Sc. (= Bachelor of Science) from Durham University in 1988.

2. Celia is sure she's seen UFO (= Unidentified Flying Object).

3. EC (= European Community) does a lot of trade with the rest of the world.

4. I don't know how much MP (= Member of Parliament) earns.

5. Which countries belong to NATO (= North Atlantic Treaty Organization).

6. H₂O is the chemical formula for water.

7. I've used my computer to learn BASIC (= Beginners All-purpose Instruction Code).

8. NASA (= National Aeronautics and Space Administration) had a setback in 1986.

III. Supply the or zero article:

1. I like to read newspapers like Times and Washington Post.

2. I read Economist every week and Time magazine.

3. Do you think New Yorker and Punch have much in common?

4. We can't be sure about the history of human race, but man developed earlier than we think, though we certainly weren't around at the time of dinosaurs.

5. I like watching old films. I recently watched Graduate and Jaws on video.

6. The Ancient Greeks believed in gods. The idea of God was not known to them.

7. I've read Homer's Odyssey, but I haven't read Joyce's Ulysses.

8. United Nations may be a talking shop, but so is Congress.

9. A lot of people object to attempts to bring up Titanic.

10. My oldest son joined Navy and now my youngest wants to join Army.

11. France celebrated the 200th anniversary of French Revolution in 1989.

12. In many countries, the head of state is called President.

13. Do you know who killed President Lincoln?

14. Portuguese are very different from Spaniards.

IV. Supply *the* or *zero* article:

1. A lot of people are giving up meat.

2. meat we had for lunch last Sunday was very tough.

3. I don't know much about life of Napoleon.

4. running is supposed to be good for you.

5. I ought to be fit with all running I do, but I don't feel fit.

6. Which is your favourite colour? Red.

7. I think red one will suit you best. Red is more your colour.

8. We learnt English at school, but English we learnt was useless.

9. London is a safe city today, but London of the 18th century was pretty rough.

10. watches have become very cheap and very attractive.

11. Most of watches you see today work on quartz.

12. indoor plants require a lot of effort and attention.

13. Bach gives me a great deal of pleasure.

14. Bach recording you bought for my birthday is first class.

15. What has been the longest period of peace in history?

16. If you study History, you've got to read a lot.

17. fasting during Ramadan is more difficult in the summer months.

18. journeys to unknown places require a lot of preparation.

19. lives of poets and musicians have often been unbearably difficult.

20. I'm not interested in the price of silver or the price of gold.

21. time is money.

22. I can never regret time I've spent enjoying myself.

23. I often listen to music and I like jazz best.

V. Supply *a/an, the* or *zero* article:

1. I'm really tired and I'm going to bed.

2. Your shoes are under bed.

3. Tim's been in bed for hours.

4. We've bought lovely new bed.

5. We took some photos outside church.

6. We always go to church on Sunday.

7. Have you ever worked in factory?

8. Susan's in class at the moment.

9. My father went to sea when he was 14.
10. When do you hope to go to university?
11. Martha's been taken to hospital.
12. How long will she be in hospital?
13. There's a strike at hospital.
14. We've got fine new hospital.
15. When do you get home from office?
16. John's at work at the moment.

VI. Supply the required article.

1. ____ Asia Minor is a great peninsula in ____ Western Asia.
2. If you want to visit a city within ____ Arctic Circle go to ____ Murmansk, which is on ____ Barents Sea.
3. ____ Virgin Islands were bought by ____ United States from ____ Denmark in 1017 and are now popular tourist centres.
4. ____ Mount Ararat in the eastern ____ Turkey is mentioned in ____ Bible as the place where ____ Noah's Ark came to rest.
5. ____ Blue Nile, and ____ White Nile meet in ____ Sudan to form ____ Nile.
6. ____ Monterey Peninsula juts out into ____ Pacific Ocean halfway up ____ California coast.
7. ____ New York City is situated at the mouth of ____ Hudson River on ____ East coast of ____ USA.
8. ____ Lake Titicaca which is between ____ Bolivia and ____ Peru is the world's highest large lake.
9. ____ Bermuda Triangle in ____ Atlantic Ocean is famous as an area where ships and aircraft disappear under mysterious circumstances.
10. ____ Rainbow Bridge is the largest natural stone arch in the world, located in ____ southern Utah.
11. The travellers saw an oasis in ____ Gobi, but it was a mirage.
12. There are thousands of isles in ____ Oceania. ____ Tahiti is one of them.
13. ____ Niagara Falls are one of the wonders of the world.
14. " ____ Magnolia" won the race on ____ Mississippi.
15. Although ____ Australia is the smallest continent, it is the largest island in the world.
16. ____ Luxembourg is a small country in ____ Europe between ____ France, ____ Belgium and ____ Germany.

17. The population of ____ Russian Federation is about 150 million people.

18. ____ Empire State Building in ____ Fifth Avenue is a symbol of ____ New York.

19. ____ Low Countries include ____ Netherlands, ____ Belgium, and ____ Luxembourg.

20. The six island countries of ____ West Indies are ____ Bahamas, ____ Barbados, ____ Cuba, ____ Dominican Republic, ____ Haiti and Jamaica.

21. ____ Pyongyang is the capital of ____ North Korea. ____ Seoul is the capital of ____ South Korea.

22. ____ White House is now better known around the globe than palaces in ____ Europe.

23. ____ Capitol is the place where the inauguration of ____ President of ____ USA takes place.

24. ____ Eton College is a famous and exclusive public school for boys. It is situated in ____ Eton, a town about 20 miles west of ____ London, on ____ River Thames.

25. ____ Guildford Cathedral is close to ____ Surrey University, which is in ____ South-East Anglia.

26. ____ Heathrow is the world's busiest international airport.

27. ____ Taj Mahal in the city of ____ Agra in northern ____ India is considered to be one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.

28. ____ Great Wall in ____ China stretches for some 1,500 miles.

29. ____ Stonehenge is located on ____ Salisbury Plain, in southern ____ England.

30. Travellers to ____ Peru can see one of the most remarkable archaeological ruins in ____ Americas – a mountain citadel built by ____ ancient Incas.

VII. Supply the required article in the following texts.

A. During our journey we came to ____ bridge. As we were crossing ____ bridge, we met ____ old man and spoke to him. ____ man refused to answer us at first. He could tell at a glance that we had escaped from ____ prisoner-of-war camp and he was afraid of getting into trouble. We weren't ____ first prisoners of war to have escaped from ____ camp. As soon as Jim produced ____ revolver, ____ man proved very willing to answer our questions. He told us exactly where we were and directed us to ____ farm where we might find food.

B. We wanted to reach _____ small village and knew we must be near. Then we saw _____ woman just ahead and some children playing. When we stopped to ask the way, _____ woman said she was _____ stranger herself. We called out to _____ children, but they ignored us. Just then two men came along and we asked them the way. _____ men didn't know, but at least they were helpful. 'There's _____ signpost a mile along this road,' one of them said. We drove to _____ signpost eagerly. This is what it said: NORTH POLE 6,000 MILES.

C. Although it was _____ early afternoon all _____ lights in _____ restaurant were on _____ plane from New York had been delayed. _____ usual gloom of _____ airport was intensified by weather. In _____ corner of _____ restaurant, _____ man and _____ woman waited? Drinking _____ coffee, watching _____ two small children, _____ boy and _____ girl who were plastered against _____ big window that overlooked _____ field. _____ woman was in her early thirties, with _____ pretty figure pleasantly displayed by _____ modest grey suit. She had _____ short black hair swept back in _____ latest fashion, and her large grey eyes were cleverly accented by _____ make-up.

VIII. Translate into English:

1. Хто приніс цей лист? – Якийсь хлопчик.
2. Де лежить англо-український словник? – У книжній шафі на верхній полиці.
3. Він народився в одному невеликому містечку під Києвом.
4. Коли викладач зайшов до аудиторії, студенти встали.
5. Роман, який я щойно прочитав, дуже цікавий.
6. Минулого року ми відпочивали в Криму. Ми купалися в Чорному морі та їздили на екскурсію до Севастополя.
7. Принцеса Діана завжди зупинялася в готелі «Хілтон», коли приїжджала сюди на відпочинок.
8. Він працює редактором у видавництві журналу «Економіст».
9. Моя сестра часто проводить свої вихідні у селі. Вона допомагає батькам по господарству.
10. Людина, яка хоче вивчити англійську мову, має працювати систематично.

11. Британський музей відомий у всьомі світі найбільшою бібліотекою.
12. Земля обертається навколо Сонця.
13. Його брат є членом лейбористської партії.
14. Він був юристом за фахом і тривалий час працював у цій фірмі.
15. За сніданком вона випила склянку апельсинового соку.
16. Я не знаю, як поводити себе з дітьми, оскільки не маю своїх.
17. Він сказав їй, що боїться лікарів.
18. Юлій Цезар заснував лондонський Тауер.
19. Вона жила в батьківському будинку, навколо якого був великий сад.
20. У мене склалося враження, що ти мені не довіряєш.
21. Чоловік Ганни подарував їй книги, які вона ще не читала.
22. Дівчинка із сусіднього села приходила до мене раз на тиждень і прибирала в моєму будинку.
23. Я знаю людину, яка зможе мені позичити гроші.
24. У мене немає сумніву, що я отримаю задоволення від цієї роботи.

NOUN

I. Underline noun in the following sentences and define whether the noun is countable or uncountable:

1. Add more sugar!
2. Would you like some coffee?
3. I eat two eggs every day.
4. Too much salt isn't good for you.
5. They have built a new cottage.
6. Would you like an ice-cream?
7. I need two clean glasses.
8. You have wasted a lot of paper.
9. This is an excellent painting.
10. His novels really interest me.
11. He has not a hope.
12. How much flour have you bought?

13. I don't like milk.

14. Glass is made from sand and lime.

II. Tick the words which have a plural form in English:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1) advice – | 10) information – |
| 2) diamond – | 11) bread – |
| 3) meat – | 12) story – |
| 4) answer – | 13) fish – |
| 5) carrot – | 14) room – |
| 6) penny – | 15) hair – |
| 7) money – | 16) knowledge – |
| 8) scenery – | 17) success – |
| 9) shirt – | 18) progress – |

III. Give the plural form of the following nouns:

Library, place, dress, fly, roof, man, woman, bacterium, goose, mouse, datum, phenomenon, basis, crisis, foot, knife, proof, key, country, party, ray, Negro, wolf, fox, month, shelf, postman, son-in-law, fisherman, schoolgirl, text-book, passer-by, half, thief, bush, wife, play, factory, cargo, fungus, forget-me-not, advice, focus, man-of-war, knowledge, hair, news, still-life, belief, child, handkerchief.

IV. Translate into English paying attention to the formation of number and case of nouns.

1. У мене немає фотоапарата. Це фотоапарат мого дідуся.
2. Як мені подобається портрет цієї дівчини!
3. Він уважно розглядав обличчя своєї сестри.
4. Батько Елізи й Тома – відомий вчений-фізик.
5. Улітку ми їмо багато овочів і фруктів.
6. У нього темне волосся і голубі очі.
7. Ваші поради допомогли мені у цій справі.
8. Твої знання з хімії дуже слабкі.
9. Як чоловіки, так і жінки, можуть обрати будь-яку професію в нашій країні.
10. У сьогоднішній вечірній газеті є велика стаття Пітера на цю тему.
11. Вона ніколи не забуде доброти своєї подруги.
12. Він пішов в аптеку за ліками для своєї матері.

13. Давай заїдемо в кондитерську і купимо тістечок!
14. Я нарешті купив картину молодого Гріна!
15. Чия ручка вам більше подобається Джона чи Майкла?
16. Ця інформація про нове відкриття у медицині мене дуже зацікавила.

V. Replace the of-phrase by the noun in the possessive case.

Make up your own sentences.

1. The new club of the students.
2. The novels of E. Hemingway.
3. The voice of the man.
4. The key of the car.
5. The books of the children.
6. The house of my son-in-law.
7. The plays of W. Shakespeare.
8. The arms of his mother.
9. The toys of my sister.
10. The pages of the book.
11. The clothes of the girls.
12. The cheeks of the secretary.
13. The lips of Soames.
14. The excursion of today.
15. The supper of the children.

VI. Rewrite the sentences using - 's, -s' or just an apostrophe ' .

Example:

The bicycle is for a child. – This is a child's bicycle.

1. This pen belongs to the teacher. – _____
2. He described the career of the actress. – _____
3. That's a job for a stewardess. – _____
4. These toys belong to the children. – _____
5. This is a club for woman. – _____
6. It's a school for girls. – _____
7. This umbrella belongs to Ann. – _____
8. That hat belongs to Doris. – _____
9. That's the decision of the government. – _____
10. These are the stables of the horses. – _____

ADJECTIVE

I. Give the comparative and the superlative degree of the following adjectives:

old, near, good, fine, large, beautiful, wonderful, clever, expensive, far, little, small, big, long, deep, thin, sad, weak, wet, dry, heavy, famous.

II. Choose the correct form of the adjective:

1. Who is the (oldest / older) in your class?
2. Your driving is (worse / worst) than mine.
3. Have you heard the (last / latest) news?
4. My flat is (small / smaller) than yours.
5. Jane is (older / elder) than I am.
6. This picture is the (better / best) in the shop.
7. We have no (further / farther) information.
8. This is the (more / most) expensive dress.
9. She's (clever / cleverer) than you.
10. My room is (big / bigger) than yours.
11. It is the (bigger / biggest) city in the region.
12. Silver is (heavy / heavier) than copper.

III. Insert "as ... as" or "so ... as":

1. The temperature today is ... high ... it was yesterday.
2. He is not ... old ... he looks.
3. Jim is ... strong ... his father.
4. This street is ... wide ... that one.
5. She is not ... tall ... her sister.
6. In Kyiv it is not ... hot ... in Yalta.
7. This dictation is not ... difficult ... the previous one.
8. Your garden is not ... big ... mine.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the degrees of comparison of the adjectives:

1. The greatest ideas are the simplest.
2. At last we are here. The forest is the most beautiful in Africa, a house of jewels.
3. "That's a most extraordinary request, Mr. Smith", he said.

4. Our teacher is a most pleasant and intelligent young man.
5. There is a most interesting article in the “Agricultural Research” on the new method of pest control.
6. He brought his project in the simplest way.
7. The dispute grew more violent.
8. He made her feel like the most interesting, fascinating girl in the world.
9. In the further corner sat Phillip, talking in Welsh to a shady-looking old man.
10. The latest news was very important.
11. No further news has come.
12. His age was fifty, he looked several years older.

V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Це моя сестра. Їй 17 років. Вона навчається в академії міського господарства.
2. Я забув свою парасольку вдома. У тебе їх аж 2. – Чи не зміг би ти дати мені одну з них?
3. Він закінчив обідати і поклав ніж та виделку на стіл.
4. Ви бачили цей фільм? – Так. Я бачив його вчора.
5. У них не буде сьогодні лекції з історії мови, оскільки їх лектор захворів.
6. Улітку я був в Одесі. Мені дуже сподобалося це місто.
7. Бібліотекар видав нам книжки і попросив повернути їх за тиждень.
8. Це літо дуже холодне, тому ми не поїдемо на море.
9. Він збирається поїхати за кордон цього літа, тому йому варто було б більше працювати над англійською мовою.
10. Я не хочу йому зараз телефонувати.
11. Ти можеш користуватися моїм словником. Мені він не потрібен.
12. Він одягнув пальто і вийшов на вулицю.
13. Вона багато працює над німецькою мовою. За тиждень у неї іспит.
14. Вони завжди готують свої уроки вдома.
15. Мама приготувала обід. Він дуже сподобався дітям, оскільки був смачним.
16. Я бачу, що у вас немає парасольки. Я хочу дати вам свою. У мене їх дві.

ADVERB

I. Supply the right adverb

Example:

He's a bad driver. – He drives badly.

1. She's a hard worker. – She works
2. He's a fast runner. – He runs
3. He made a sudden move. – He moved
4. She's glad to help. – She helps
5. He is a quick thinker. – He thinks
6. The plane is very high. – It's flying
7. Be careful! – Act.....!
8. The bus was late. – It came
9. She was brave. – She acted
10. It was a slow train. – The train went
11. It is a fast train. – The train goes

II. Form the adverbs from the following adjectives by adding suffix *-ly*:

Rosy, shaky, guilty, busy, noisy, hasty, heavy, steady, wonderful, careful, polite, brave, uncomfortable, free, beautiful, strange, sympathetic, real, noticeable, absolute, genuine, quiet, clever, nervous, complete, shy, dry, wet, angry, happy, uneasy.

III. Give comparative and superlative degree of the following adverbs:

slowly, badly, much, poorly, hardly, quietly, friendly, quickly, silly, rapidly, happily, politely, shyly, far, cheerfully.

IV. Translate into English:

1. Вона дихала повільно та глибоко після змагань.
2. Ви так сильно змінилися, що я вас ледве впізнав.
3. Чим швидше ви виконаєте це завдання, тим краще для вас.
4. Двері та вікна у класній кімнаті були широко відчинені.
5. Лікар уважно слідкував за станом здоров'я свого пацієнта.

6. Вчора йшов сильний дощ і я не взяла свого сина на прогулянку,
7. Приміщення кінотеатру було повністю зруйноване полум'ям.
8. Учора я прокинулася пізно вранці і запізнилася на роботу.
9. Джек бігає дуже швидко і в змаганнях із бігу він завжди посідає призові місця.
10. Тракторист глибоко зорав ґрунт під посадку сільськогосподарських культур.
11. Добре відомо, що Том – найкращий футболіст у команді.
12. Пітер ретельно вивчав правила з граматики.
13. Він завжди сильно нервувався перед іспитами.
14. Це прислів'я широко вживається у розмовній англійській мові.
15. Він серйозно захворів і тому був доставлений до лікарні.

V. State whether the underlined words are adjectives or adverbs:

1. He come close to Godfrey and breathed into his waistcoat. He was also his closest companion and his closest friend.
2. Her hair was straight and long. He sat up straight in her chair, and asked what I wanted to see him about.
3. Could you show me the nearest way to the Trafalgar Square? She turned full on me when I was sitting near the window with my back to the sunlight.
4. I'm a better singer than he now. I think we should work for better to get rid of such mistakes.
5. I'm afraid I can't walk very fast. My watch is ten minutes faster.
6. Would you mind telling me how long you're staying up here? It's simply that I find these long silences intolerable.

NUMERAL

I. Say it in English:

3, 15, 4, 40, 50, 500, 568, 705, 1008, 4563, 6008, 75137, 426712, 2035673.

II. Transform the following cardinal numerals into ordinal ones:

1, 11, 21, 2, 13, 56, 8, 18, 80, 300, 426, 1000, 1015, 6843.

III. Give the English equivalents of the following expressions:

$\frac{3}{8}$ тонни, $\frac{1}{2}$ кілометра, $1\frac{1}{2}$ години, 5%, 0,43%, 2,6%, 2.18 фунта, $2\frac{2}{3}$ дюйма, $4\frac{1}{2}$ пенса.

IV. Write in English:

11 січня 1957 року, 31 березня 1980 року, 22 вересня 2000 року, 24 грудня 1931 року, 25 травня 1950 року, 14 липня 2011 року, 13 лютого 2010 року, 30 січня 1986 року.

V. Translate into English:

500 кілограмів, 300 автомашин, 60 грамів, 20 центнерів, 1000 гривень, 210 доларів, сотні книжок, тисячі людей, 80 гектарів, 36 градусів.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian. Paying attention to numerals.

1. During that time they had a **second** child, a boy.
2. After less than **five** minutes of that perfect silence Soames came in.
3. The man seemed to be in his late **forties**.
4. I began to earn my own living when I was **fifteen**.
5. His voice had **a thousand** modulations.
6. It was only the **fifth** of July and no meeting was fixed with Fleur until **the ninth**.
7. "The **five of** them ought to be photographed", said Regan, surveying her grandchildren.
8. Philip looked at his uncle with disapproval when he took a **second** piece of cake.
9. She is quite aged for **seventy** isn't she?

10. With something of a thrill he saw that Eldersom was **a fourth** player.
11. They talked of **thousand** things, and they all talked at once.
12. That question, too, he had asked himself **hundred** times.

PRONOUN

I. Choose the correct form of the personal pronouns:

1. I often meet (they / them) at the railway station.
2. She sits near (I / me).
3. We always tell (she / her) about it.
4. The teacher helps (they / them) to solve the problem.
5. I want to talk with (he / him).
6. (She / her) works hard at her English.
7. I ask (he / him) many questions about his plans.
8. Tell (we / us) about your trip!
9. (They / them) are both French.
10. She wants to send (he / him) a letter.
11. There are 2 tickets for (we / us).
12. (We / her) were in Britain last year.
13. (She / her) is very polite.
14. I want to give (they / them) some money.
15. Mary is heavier than (I / me).
16. Is it true that (he / him) is here?

II. Insert the necessary form of the possessive pronouns:

1. We like (our / ours) job.
2. They are fond of (their / theirs) work.
3. Whose books are those? Are they (your / yours)?
4. Give them (your / yours) dictionary! They have left (their / theirs) at home.
5. My bag is heavier than (her / hers).
6. I want to have (my / mine) baggage registered.
7. We are waiting for (our / ours) parents here.
8. (My / mine) daughter is a teacher at school.
9. We have taken our books. Has she taken (her / hers)?
10. (My / mine) picture is on the card.

11. I've mislaid my pencil. May I borrow (your / yours)?
12. Is it your coat? – Yes, it is (my / mine).
13. We have already had our dinner. Have you had (your / yours)?
14. I was in time for my classes but she was late for (her / hers).

III. Use singular or plural form of the demonstrative pronoun *this/that* in the following sentences:

1. ... train is fast.
2. ... packs of cigarettes are hers.
3. ... is my mother's dress.
4. ... waiting room is big and cosy.
5. ... cars belong to his company.
6. ... is your suitcase.
7. ... girls are my friends.
8. She knows ... words well.
9. He often meets ... engineers here.
10. I took ... magazines at the Library.
11. I like ... new shoes.
12. ... guard is very polite.
13. ... is my dictionary and ... dictionary is hers.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the reflexive pronouns:

1. The little boy hurt ... when he fell.
2. Be careful not to cut ... with a knife.
3. She lives by
4. We enjoyed
5. The children decorated the New Year tree
6. I blamed ... for losing the job.
7. The cat defended ... against the big dog.
8. They are going to paint the house by
9. You told me
10. She served ... in the cafeteria.
11. He cut ... while shaving.
12. I made this sweater....

V. Insert the necessary pronouns (*who, whom, whose, what, which*):

1. ... will translate this article?
2. ... of you will help me?
3. ... of these boys is the youngest?
4. ... are you doing now?
5. ... of you understands this rule?
6. ... of these sweets may I take?
7. ... is the shortest month of a year?
8. ... knows his telephone number?
9. ... is she? She is a doctor.
10. ... English books have you read this month?
11. ... car is it? – It is mine.
12. ... floor is the director's room on?
13. ... watch has he bought?

VI. Insert some / any or their compounds:

1. I know ... about them.
2. Is there ... you want there, Robin?
3. I didn't want to speak to ... I knew at Barford.
4. There'll be ... coffee in a minute.
5. Don't you remember ... about this afternoon?
6. I must get ... clothes, ... really nice ones.
7. Will you have ... tea or coffee?
8. Do you want to eat ...?
9. I want ... place that is better than mine, said Ann.
10. He knows a great deal more than ... of us about the machines.
11. His mother bought ... notebooks for him.
12. Have you ... money? – Yes. – “Loan me ...!”
13. We certainly don't want ... trouble.
14. There aren't ... trains until morning.
15. Had I ... more to say before he sent the letter?

VII. Supply the appropriate pronoun out of those given in brackets:

1. There was (much / many) wood in the stream.
2. Ann has (few / little) friends.
3. There was (little / few) time to think.
4. In the next (few / little) days Nick felt a change.

5. In the last 24 hours too (many /much) things had happened.
6. Martin has spent (much / many) time in the hospital.
7. There were (few / little) people in the library yesterday.
8. I noticed (little / few) emotion in his voice.
9. There are (much / many) big hotels in this city.
10. He discusses (many /much) questions at the office.
11. She usually sends (few / little) letters to her parents.
12. They translate (many /much) at their English lessons.

VIII. Make questions to the underlined words:

1. I am looking at him.
2. This is my mother's dress.
3. She is waiting for him.
4. He helps me in my work.
5. We saw her in the yard.
6. She went to Chicago last week.
7. John studies English with us.
8. The height of this building is 70 meters.
9. This telephone call is from my father.
10. She is 20 years old.
11. Physics is the most difficult subject that I study.
12. The children are sitting under the trees.
13. I have a cup of coffee for breakfast.
14. This is our students' hostel.

IX. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Хто залишив цю ручку на столі?
2. Кому ви дали свій словник?
3. Які журнали ви берете в бібліотеці?
4. Це моя сестра. Їй 17 років. Вона навчається в академії міського господарства.
5. Діти самі намалювали ці малюнки.
6. Кіт захищав себе від великого собаки.
7. Хто із студентів вашої групи написав тест без помилок?
8. Яке населення у цьому місті? Воно становить близько двох мільйонів.
9. Що ми будемо сьогодні писати: диктант чи переклад? – Ми будемо писати переклад нового тексту.

10. Декілька книжок лежать на столі. Ці книжки – підручники з хімії. Їх автор – професор нашого університету.
11. Мій брат любить грати в шахи. – А ви?
12. Я забув свою парасольку вдома. У тебе їх аж дві. – Чи не зміг би ти дати мені одну з них?
13. Що лежить у тебе в сумці? – Там два журнали. Це американські видання з економіки.

X. Correct the relative pronouns if necessary

1. The artist **whom** exhibit we saw last month is our teacher.
2. The gold **that** you saw was mined there.
3. It was your school teacher **whom** called you.
4. The devastation **which** the tornado had brought about was unbelievable.
5. The professor **which** you spoke yesterday is not here today.
6. The student **whose** paper you have read is sitting here.
7. The magazine **that** you lent me is very interesting.
8. The street **which** leads to the university is very long.
9. The doctor **whom** she visited told her to stay in bed.
10. The girl **which** you see here is my sister.
11. This is the finest picture **that** I have ever seen.
12. Do you know the man **that** has written you a letter?

INDEFINITE TENSES PRESENT INDEFINITE

I. Use the correct form of the verb in the following sentences:

1. We (to learn) English at the university.
2. She (to play) tennis very well.
3. My friend (to work) at the office this year.
4. He usually (to walk) much in the evening.
5. The porter (to call) a taxi.
6. He usually (to stay) at this hotel.
7. We (to take) the exams in January.
8. Ben (to go out) to parties every week-end.
9. The manager always (to solve) all the problems.
10. They (to write) the dictations every lessons.

11. This room (to have) a bath and a shower.
12. They (to be) students of the economics.
13. He (to be) a handsome man.
14. My working day usually (to last) 8 hours.
15. Jane (to be) fond of sport.

II. Supply “do” or “does” in the following questions and answer them:

1. Where ... she work?
2. How ... he usually get to his work?
3. ... he drive a car?
4. When ... her working day begin at the University?
5. How often ... Ann watch television?
6. How many languages ... you speak?
7. What time ... you usually get up?
8. Where ... your parents live?
9. Why ... you like to read foreign books?
10. How much ... your coat cost?
11. What marks ... you usually get at your exams?
12. ... you play the piano well?
13. ... he like playing football?
14. What ... he always do in the morning?
15. What ... they eat for breakfast?
16. How often ... she take medicines?
17. Where ...he go on Sunday?

III. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative:

1. She always eats her dinner at the cafeteria.
2. They live in a cottage.
3. He is a good basketball player.
4. We are students of the Biology department.
5. She often prepares meals.
6. He has a car.
7. His flat faces the street.
8. My flat is on the 10th floor.
9. They like travelling by train.
10. She works at school as a teacher.
11. He lives in the centre of Chicago.

12. Tom plays football on Saturday.
13. She goes to her work by bus.
14. Susan is often late for her lessons.
15. Classes at the university always start at 9.
16. My brother drives a car very well.
17. She helps her mother every day.

IV. Put questions to the underlined words:

1. Ann often works in a reading room. (2)
2. Tom works in a big company. (3)
3. His car often breaks down. (2)
4. Different wheat species grow in Ukraine. (2)
5. Water boils at 100 degrees Centigrade. (3)
6. She speaks 2 foreign languages. (2)
7. The Earth goes round the Sun. (2)
8. The river Amazon flows into the Pacific Ocean. (2)
9. Mr. Faster is married and has 2 children. (2)
10. His children study at a college. (3)
11. Our dining-room is big and cozy. (3)
12. She often writes letters to her friend. (3)
13. This man tries to open a door. (2)
14. We usually grow various vegetables in our garden. (4)

V. Insert the necessary form of the verb “to be” in Present Indefinite:

1. What ... your name? — My name ... Shirley Prank.
2. What ... your address? — My address ... 175 Grand Central Parkway.
3. What ... your phone number? — My phone number ... 718-1930.
4. Where ... you from? — I ... from New York.
5. I ... a pupil.
6. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.
7. ... your aunt a doctor? — Yes, she ...
8. ... they at home? — No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
9. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work.
10. ... you an engineer? — Yes, I
11. ... your sister a typist? — No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student.

12. ... your brother at school? — Yes, he
13. ... your sister at school? — No, she ... not at school.
14. My sister ... at home.
15. ... this your watch? — Yes, it
16. She ... an actress.

VI. Translate from Ukrainian into English:

1. Де навчається ваш брат? – Він навчається в аграрному університеті.
2. Його дружина працює в школі. Вона викладає англійську мову.
3. Ви розмовляєте вдома англійською мовою? – Ні, ми розмовляємо українською.
4. Де знаходиться мій журнал? – Він лежить на вашому письмовому столі.
5. Де ви живете? – Ми живемо у гуртожитку. Він досить затишний і має всі зручності: газ, гарячу воду та ін.
6. Ви часто берете участь у наукових конференціях? – Досить часто.
7. Які книжки ви любите читати? – Я надаю перевагу історичним романам вітчизняних авторів.
8. Ваша сестра живе в Києві? – Ні, вона живе у Донецьку.
9. Коли ви готуєте своє домашнє завдання? – Я готую його ввечері.
10. Ви часто працюєте у читальних залах університету? – Ні, дуже рідко. Я там працюю, коли мені треба підготувати виступ на наукову конференцію.
11. Ми вивчаємо англійську мову в академії. На заняттях ми читаємо і перекладаємо тексти з фаху, виконуємо вправи та розмовляємо англійською мовою на різні теми.
12. Які журнали ви читаєте на заняттях? – Ми читаємо фаховий журнал «Економіст». Там дуже багато статей, пов'язаних з нашою майбутньою спеціальністю.
13. Скільки часу триває твій робочий день? Він триває вісім годин.
14. Мій брат працює в лікарні. Він любить свою роботу. Його дружина – студентка. Вона навчається в економічному університеті.
15. Його племінник навчається у мовному ліцеї. Він вивчає три іноземні мови: англійську, німецьку і французьку.

PAST INDEFINITE

I. Transform the following sentences in Present Indefinite into Past Indefinite changing or adding the corresponding adverbial modifiers:

1. Tom usually wakes up early.
2. She is always late for her work.
3. I often go for a walk in the evening.
4. He usually has a sandwich for lunch.
5. The weather is fine today.
6. Every summer I go to London to visit my friend.
7. My parents work in a bank.
8. They always have their exams in June.
9. She always works very hard at her English.
10. They always read much.
11. My friend lives in this street.
12. She often plans her work well.
13. She often goes to the university by bus.
14. He works in this firm.
15. Kate cooks dinner every day.
16. They spend their holidays at the seaside.
17. I always play computer games in the evening.

II. Make the following sentences negative:

1. I got up very early yesterday morning.
2. I made my breakfast myself 2 days ago.
3. I left the flat at 7 o'clock yesterday.
4. She took a bus to get to the university.
5. I saw my friend in a train yesterday.
6. He passed his final exams well last summer.
7. My mother visited her friend in Scotland last month.
8. Last year he got a new job in a bank.
9. She needed a lot of money to buy a new flat.
10. She moved to a new flat last month.
11. My mother studied well at school.
12. It rained yesterday and he took an umbrella.
13. It was very cold in the classroom.
14. He got married last year.

15. She spent her holidays in the country.
16. I helped my mother yesterday.

III. Use the correct form of the verb in the following sentences:

1. The weather (to be) fine and they (to go) for a walk.
2. She (to get) to her office by tram.
3. They (to be) tired after a long journey.
4. Jane (to marry) Sam last year.
5. He (to buy) a new house last month.
6. I (to see) her in a library yesterday.
7. He (to study) French at school.
8. The stranger (to climb) into his car and (to drive away).
9. He (to leave) the house at 7 yesterday.
10. They (to live) in Ireland last year.
11. Tom (to cook) dinner yesterday.
12. My brother (to finish) school 3 years ago.
13. They (to plant) a lot of trees around the school last autumn.
14. I (to buy) a new dress last week.

IV. Put questions to the underlined words:

1. Ann wrote a letter to her friend yesterday. (3)
2. Tom made a phone call to his brother yesterday morning. (3)
3. I had breakfast at 9 o'clock. (2)
4. He worked in the garden last week. (3)
5. They played tennis last Sunday. (2)
6. I saw Carol at the party. (2)
7. It snowed yesterday morning. (1)
8. She lived in Kyiv two years ago. (2)
9. He went to a club after work yesterday. (2)
10. I took a taxi to get home. (2)
11. Yesterday his working day finished at 5. (1)
12. On Sunday he visited his parents. (2)

V. Write the text in Past Indefinite:

Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick! Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bathroom. He has just time to take a cold shower and drink a

glass of tea with bread and butter. He is in a hurry to catch the eight o'clock train.

At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group.

In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming.

They return home late at night, tired but happy.

VI. Translate from Ukrainian into English:

1. 5 років тому я жив у Києві. Я навчався у медичному університеті.

2. Коли твій брат повернувся до Харкова? – Він повернувся минулого тижня.

3. Вчора погода була гарна і ми пішли кататися на ковзанах.

4. Вчора я купив годинник, бо загубив свій старий.

5. Минулого року я часто ходив до театру, а мій брат часто відвідував музеї.

6. Де ви бачили його в суботу? – У театрі. Його дружина і діти були теж з ним.

7. Вчора був вихідний день. Я прокинувся о 8-й годині. Сніданок був вже готовий. Я поснідав і пішов на прогулянку із сином.

8. Де ви були вчора ввечері? – Я ходив в кіно. – Який фільм ви дивилися? – Я дивився фільм «Сутінки». – Він вам сподобався? – Так, це дуже цікавий фільм.

9. Коли ви склали останній іспит? – Два тижні тому і одразу поїхали в Карпати кататися на лижах.

10. Я провів свою відпустку в одному із санаторіїв, розташованих на березі Дніпра. Мій товариш порадив мені туди поїхати.

11. Минулого літа група студентів нашого університету проходила виробничу практику за кордоном у Великій Британії. Вони познайомилися із специфікою ведення сільського та лісового господарства у Британії.

12. Він одягнув пальто, взяв парасольку, відкрив двері і вийшов на вулицю.

13. Вчора я написав листа Джону, але не відправив його. Я забув його вдома на столі.

FUTURE INDEFINITE

I. Use the correct form of the verb in the following sentences in Future Indefinite:

1. The taxi (to drive) him to the railway station.
2. I (to spend) my summer holidays in the country.
3. I (to return) you this book tomorrow.
4. We (to call) a taxi for you.
5. They (to meet) with their partners next Saturday.
6. He (to arrive) at 8 p.m.
7. She (to park) the car near their hotel.
8. Her relatives (to live) in Canada next year.
9. The traffic (to be) heavy during the holiday.
10. She (to buy) a new car next month.
11. They (to take) their exams in a week.
12. It (to take) me half an hour to prepare breakfast.
13. We (to go) to Italy next month.
14. I (to write) a letter to my parents.

II. Change the following sentences from affirmative into negative .Use the contracted form:

1. They will return home at 7 p.m.
2. It will take me half an hour to get to my work.
3. Mr. Smith will leave in the evening.
4. Their friend will be back in 10 minutes.
5. They will sign the contract next Monday.
6. They will be tired after a long trip.
7. Ann will get a job after graduating from the university.
8. Our favourite football team will win the match.
9. I shall be here tomorrow.
10. We shall watch television next evening.
11. Tomorrow we shall know our examination results.
12. I shall spend my next week- end at the seaside.
13. He will miss her very much.
14. They will play tennis next Sunday.

III. Say what you will do:

1. When I have my own car I'll
2. When I arrive in Kyiv I'll
3. As soon as I get to London I'll....
4. If the weather is fine we'll
5. If I know English well I'll
6. When I marry you I'll
7. If I go to Japan I'll
8. If I am free I'll
9. If I work hard I'll
10. When I finish a Sunday school I'll
11. If I have enough money I'll
12. When I arrive in Moscow I'll

IV. Put questions to the underlined words:

1. They will harvest wheat in June. (2)
2. He will carry out his experiments at this research station next year. (2)
3. She will go abroad next month. (2)
4. I shall buy a ticket for the train tomorrow. (2)
5. He will stay here for a week or two. (2)
6. I shall call you in the evening. (2)
7. They will get all the necessary information from this book. (2)
8. She will prepare a report for the conference in a week. (3)
9. They will have their practical training in Scotland. (2)
10. They will plant trees around the house next autumn. (3)

V. Use Present and Future Indefinite in the following sentences:

1. If the day (to be) warm we (to go) to the beach.
2. I (to call) you up as soon as I (to buy) tickets.
3. When I (to get) money I (to buy) a flat.
4. If you (to look) through today's newspaper you (to see) your article published.
5. If you (to return) home at 5 o'clock we (to watch) an interesting football match on TV.
6. If he (to have) time he (to help) us with our translation.

7. We (to walk) if there (to be) no tram.
8. I (to wait) until he (to come) back.
9. If you (to cross) the road you (to see) the Museum of Nature.
10. You (to catch) the train if you (to hurry).
11. If the weather (to be) favourable the farmers (to get) high yields of cereals.

VI. Insert the verb *to be* in Present, Past or Future Indefinite:

Ronald Frank ... a managing director of the First Bank of Kingsville on Main Street. He ... always on a business trip. Yesterday he ... in Geneva. Tomorrow he ... in London. Last week he ... in Chicago. Next week he ... in New Orleans. At the moment he ... in Amsterdam. In two hours he ... in the Hague.

Three days ago he ... in Paris. At the end of his trip he ... usually very tired but happy. He ... with his family now. His sons ... so much excited. They have got new toys from their father. Everybody in the family ... very glad to see him at home again.

VII. Translate from Ukrainian into English:

1. Наступного місяця я візьму участь у науковій конференції. Вона відбудеться у Харківському національному університеті ім. В.Н. Каразіна.

2. Наступного року я закінчу університет. Я буду складати вступні іспити до аспірантури.

3. Ви будете зайняті завтра о 9-й годині? Я хочу показати вам свою нову статтю. – Приходьте, будь ласка! Я буду вільний в цей час.

4. Улітку я відвідаю своїх батьків. Вони живуть у Львові. Я проведу весело і цікаво свій вільний час.

5. На наступному уроці ми будемо писати модульну роботу. Я думаю, що мені треба добре підготуватися до неї.

6. Коли ви нарешті дасте відповідь на мого листа? – Я хочу знати останні новини про вас.

7. Після закінчення інституту мій товариш поїде до Києва. Він буде працювати у будівельній компанії.

8. Восени вони зберуть добрий урожай овочів і фруктів. Частину плодів вони залишать собі на харчування, а частину продадуть.

9. У неділю вони підуть на виставу до українського драматичного театру. Це буде цікава вистава. У ній гратимуть видатні актори.

10. Наступного місяця я поїду до столиці. Це буде ділове відрядження. Я зустрінуся зі своїми партнерами по бізнесу.

11. Я перекладу цю статтю, якщо ти мені повернеш мій словник.

12. Дитина не буде здоровою, якщо ти не даватимеш їй багато фруктів та овочів.

VIII. Use Present, Past or Future Indefinite in the sentences:

1. What present (to receive) your mother for her next birthday? She (to receive) a cat?

2. When my friend (to come) to St. Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum.

3. His sister (to study) English at the university. She (to have) her English lessons every day.

4. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to her office but yesterday she (not to take) a bus, yesterday she (to walk) there.

5. We (to like) to go to the seaside. We (to enjoy) swimming in the sea last weekend.

6. Tom always (to eat) breakfast. Yesterday he (not to have) breakfast because he (to get) up late.

7. I (to go) to bed at 10 o'clock every day. I (not to go) to bed at 10 o'clock yesterday.

8. Yesterday my father (not to read) a newspaper because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) a newspaper tomorrow.

9. He (to turn) on the TV set to watch sports programme every morning. Yesterday he (not to turn) TV set to watch it he (to watch) tomorrow a sports program.

10. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? – My grandmother (to do) it.

11. I (to be) ill yesterday and I (to eat) no ice-cream.

12. When the dinner (to be) ready? – It (to be) ready in an hour.

IX. Translate into English using Present, Past or Future Indefinite:

1. Вчора мої одногрупники були в бібліотеці. Вони підбирали літературу до дипломної роботи.

2. Моя сестра була студенткою того року, а зараз вона вже працює будівельником. – Ти теж будеш будівельником? – Ні, я буду економістом.

3. Минулого місяця я був в історичному музеї. Я отримав багато цікавої інформації для себе.

4. Мій товариш живе не в гуртожитку. Він живе зі своїми батьками.

5. Коли почнуться твої канікули? – У мене будуть канікули за місяць. Зараз у мене іспити.

6. Де ти проведеш канікули? – Я поїду до Києва. Хочу відвідати свого однокласника.

7. Я хочу пройти медичне обстеження. Я піду до лікаря завтра.

8. Якщо я йому не допоможу, він не напише контрольну роботу.

9. Я залишусь завтра вдома і подивлюся цю телевізійну програму.

10. Я повернуся з роботи о 7-й вечора і відразу тобі зателефоную.

11. Студенти нашого факультету проходять навчальну практику у відділеннях банку «Аваль». Вони спостерігають за здійсненням банківських операцій.

12. Кожного літа я відпочиваю зі своїм товаришем. Ми любимо подорожувати Європою. Минулого року ми відвідали Францію і Німеччину. Ми мали змогу поспілкуватися німецькою і французькою мовами.

CONTINUOUS TENSES

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I. Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Present Continuous tense:

1. She (to type) a book now.
2. Don't make any noise. He (to sleep).
3. My sister (to try) the dress on.
4. We (to have) our lunch in the cafeteria.
5. They (to build) a new supermarket in our district.
6. She (to speak) to her teacher now.
7. The shop assistant (to help) them to choose a toy.
8. Where (to go) you to? – I (to go) to the University.
9. What he (to do)? – He (to translate) an article now.
10. They (to have) their English lessons now. They (to read, to translate) the text.
11. They (to discuss) this question now.
12. I (to learn) a grammar rule now.
13. He (to read) a newspaper in the reading room at the moment.
14. She (to write) a new plan now.
15. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now.
16. Look at the sky! The clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer.

II. Compose your own sentences with the help of the table below using the structure "to be going to". Translate them:

I You We They My brother My sister The students	am } is } going are }	to write a letter to Ann; to read this article; to have one's English lesson; to work on the farm; to meet one's friend; to speak to smb; to write a test	tomorrow (morning, evening) tonight soon in a week
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III. Make the affirmative sentences negative:

1. Helen is studying English now.
2. Peter is playing tennis with his brother.
3. They are discussing a very important problem now.
4. Don't go into the classroom. The students are writing a test now.
5. My brother is smoking now.
6. I am reading a very interesting book now.
7. They are watching a new film on TV.
8. He is climbing a tree now.
9. You are speaking to the teacher.
10. We are solving a difficult problem now.
11. I am working in my office now.
12. She is looking through a journal now.
13. His father is drinking coffee at the moment.

IV. Supply Present Indefinite or Present Continuous in the sentences below:

1. Mr. Reeds often (to go) on business trips.
2. Don't make a noise! She is (to prepare) her homework.
3. He usually (to go) home after work.
4. What they (to discuss) now? – They (to discuss) a new play.
5. What you (to do) here? – I (to wait) for my friend.
6. Listen! Somebody (to knock) at the door.
7. Where is Pete? – He (to have) his English lesson. He usually (to have) it at this time.
8. They are busy now. They (to discuss) an important question now.
9. Let's go for a walk, it (not to rain).
10. The man who (to smoke) is my brother.
11. They often (to visit) their relatives.
12. Listen! The telephone (to ring).
13. Look! The sun (to shine) brightly in the sky.
14. He usually (to discuss) his plans with the wife.
15. In the evening I often (to go) to see my friends.
16. On Sunday we sometimes (to go) to the cinema or to a disco club.

V. Comment on the use of Present Indefinite and Present Continuous.

1. I never talk when I am working and never listen either.
2. Do you know where Marry is? – I expect she is talking to her sister.
3. If anyone comes to the door I'll go and let him in.
4. He's going back to the USA.
5. I can easily look the article through while you are having your bath.
6. Can't you see he is laughing at you?
7. I hope that by the time she gets into the public school system, things will be different.
8. Isn't mother coming? – No. She is not feeling well.
9. So, it all passes, passes and begins again.
10. What are you listening to? – It seems to me I hear a strange noise outside.
11. You often see her, don't you?
12. Oh, mummy! The coffee is boiling over!
13. On his way he generally meets many children who are going to school.

VI. Put the questions to the underlined words in the sentences:

1. He is waiting for his friend now. (3)
2. They are translating a text now. (2)
3. My sister is working in the library. (2)
4. The students of my group are having a test now. (2)
5. He is preparing for his exams at the moment. (2)
6. She is trying a new skirt on. (2)
7. I am speaking to the manager at the moment. (2)
8. She is looking for a job now. (2)
9. Mr. Smith is standing at the entrance of the theatre. (2)
10. His father is watching TV at the moment. (2)

VII. Translate from Ukrainian into English:

1. На кого ви чекаєте? – Я чекаю на свого товариша. Ми збираємося разом готуватися до іспиту.
2. У мого брата зараз урок хімії. Він розв'язує задачу в цей момент.

3. Чим ти зараз займаєшся? – Я збираю дані для курсової роботи.
4. Що ти шукаєш в цьому магазині? – Я підбираю подарунок для своєї доньки.
5. Ти занадто швидко їдеш і не звертаєш увагу на світлофор.
6. Йде сильний дощ зараз. Одягни плащ і візьми парасольку!
7. Де зараз Ганна? – Вона прибирає у квартирі. Завтра у неї день народження. Буде багато гостей.
8. Не заважай їй! Вона зараз готує домашнє завдання з математики.
9. Подивись! Той незнайомий чоловік намагається відкрити твою машину!
10. Поквапся! Автобус вже прибуває, ми можемо запізнитися.
11. Про що ти думаєш зараз? – Я думаю про сесію, яка вже буде незабаром.
12. Зараз 9-та година ранку. Віктор готує своє домашнє завдання, а його сестра читає книжку.
13. Де Борис зараз? Я його шукаю. – Він обідає.

VIII. Rewrite the text putting the verbs in brackets in Present Continuous:

We are at the English wedding. The bride, the groom, the relatives and the guests (to stand) outside the house. The bride (to wear) a long white dress and (to have) some blue flowers in her left hand. The groom (to wear) a traditional morning suit and (to have) a top hat in his right hand. They all (to smile), because they are very happy. In a few minutes they (to go) to get into a Rolls – Royce and drive to a restaurant for celebration.

IX. Put in Present Indefinite or Present Continuous. Note where both forms are possible:

A HOLIDAY JOB WITH A DIFFERENCE!

I (to study) English at Exeter University. I'm on holiday at the moment and I (to work) in a public library. I'm lucky to have this job. I (not to have) get up early. The library (to open) at 10 and (to close) at 7. It's interesting work because people always (to come in) and (to ask) me to help them, so I (to learn) a lot about different subjects. I (to enjoy) the job and (to find) it very amusing, too. People (to use) the

strangest things as bookmarks. I have found a rasher of bacon(uncooked!), Matchsticks (to be) common and so (to be) bus tickets. My colleagues always(to find) things too — even a £10 note, but I haven't been so lucky! I often (to think) of the photo of a beautiful woman which I found. On the back were the words: 'I (to love) you. I (to miss) you and I'll never forget you.'

PAST CONTINUOUS

I. Transform the following sentences from Present Continuous into Past Continuous adding the necessary adverbial modifiers:

1. The kettle is boiling. Can you turn it off, please?
2. Kate is waiting for you in the library.
3. This computer isn't working. It broke down yesterday.
4. What are you thinking about? – I am thinking about tomorrow's exam.
5. Somebody is climbing up that tree over there.
6. Can you hear those people? What are they talking about?
7. She is looking for a Christmas present for her husband.
8. He is going to the supermarket. He wants to buy some milk.
9. The Browns are coming to see us tonight. Buy some sweets and a cake!
10. He is celebrating his birthday today. Send him your congratulations.
11. She is studying English now. Don't make a noise!

II. Comment on the use of Past Continuous.

1. Around us people were talking German, Italian and English.
2. He was talking to some of the other guests on the terrace when Hardy came in.
3. Lizzie was busily eating and didn't raise her head.
4. A few minutes later Dixon was hurrying through the streets to his bus stop.
5. The house was humming with activity. The family was preparing for a party.

6. I saw Irene yesterday at the Stores. She and her friend were having a nice little chat in the Groceries.
7. Nick was continually looking at his watch.
8. He wasn't staying in the house. He was playing football with his friends that evening.
9. He drank some of the wine and ate several chunks of bread while he was waiting for his dinner to come up.
10. While the eggs were boiling I went out into the hall and phoned John.
11. It was raining hard, and she ran for a taxi.
12. She looked up to see if we were listening.

III. Put questions to the underlined words in the sentences:

1. Carol was wearing a beautiful dress at the party yesterday. (2)
2. She was watching TV when I rang her up. (2)
3. When Tom arrived we were having dinner. (2)
4. This time last year I was living in London. (3)
5. He was sitting in the park and reading a newspaper. (3)
6. When I entered the room Ann was writing a letter. (2)
7. He was repairing a computer at 8 o'clock yesterday. (3)

IV. Use Past Continuous or Past Indefinite in the following sentences:

1. We (to drive) too fast and didn't see the traffic lights.
2. George fell off the ladder while he (to paint) the walls.
3. He (to watch) TV when I phoned him.
4. I (to see) Ann at the party. She was wearing a beautiful dress.
5. When I (to work) in the garden I hurt my leg.
6. They (to play) tennis at 9.00 yesterday.
7. I was drawing pictures for my son when he (to come).
8. When I (to walk) in the park yesterday I saw a little dog lying under a tree.
9. She (to choose) an umbrella too long but she didn't buy any.
10. When I (to enter) the room my son was sleeping.
11. At 5.00 yesterday it (to rain).

V. Translate from Ukrainian into English:

1. Коли я повернулася додому, моя донька грала на піаніно.
2. Вчора о 7-й годині вечора я готувалася до іспиту.
3. Коли я зайшла до магазину, моя подруга вибирала подарунок для доньки.
4. Що ти робив вчора після роботи? – Я працював в бібліотеці.
5. Ти проводила досліди в лабораторії після занять? – Ні, я друкувала доповідь на конференцію.
6. Ми обідали, коли приїхав Том.
7. Вчора цілий вечір йшов сильний дощ.
8. Коли я прокинулася, моя подруга готувала сніданок.
9. В той час, як я прибирала в кімнаті, мій чоловік готував обід.

VI. Use Past Continuous or Past Indefinite in the following sentences:

We (to walk) down the street in the direction of Mike's house, when we (to see) him in the window of a bus that (to pass) by. He (to recognize) us, too, but he could not get off as the bus (to be) overcrowded. We (to be) very sorry that we (to have) no chance to speak to him. But we could do nothing and (to decide) to go back. At that very moment we (to hear) Mike's voice behind us. "How funny," he (to say), "I (to go) to your place when I suddenly (to see) you here. I am so glad to see you."

VII. Put the verb in Past Continuous or Past Indefinite in the following sentences:

The sun (to go) down behind the hills when I (to reach) a village which (to be) only a few miles from the sea. The working day (to be) over, and the villagers (to come) home from the fields. Along the road two boys (to drive) cows and sheep in the direction of the village. I (to approach) a group of people standing near the road and (to ask) them if I could find a place in the village to spend the night. An old man (to say) he would help me. He (to take) me to his small cottage at the far end of the

street. A fire (to burn) in the stove when we (to enter) the house. One girl of about eighteen (to prepare) supper in the kitchen while two other girls still (to do) something in the kitchen garden near the house. The old man (to invite) me to have supper with them. They all (to seem) to be nice people and we (to have) a friendly talk. After supper my new friends and I (to go) out into the garden. The moon (to shine) high in the sky, and the night (to be) warm and beautiful. That evening (to be) very pleasant, and I shall remember it a long time.

VIII. Put in Past Indefinite or Past Continuous in the following sentences. Note where both forms are possible:

Mrs May, our District Nurse, (to drive) home at 3 am. one night after an urgent visit to a sick patient. She (to drive) along a deserted country lane, when she (to see) a new kind of animal. She (to stop) her car and (to get out) The animal (to be) clearly visible in the blaze of her headlights. It (to look) like a hedgehog with a tall white hat. It (to cross) the road without paying any attention to Mrs May. When Mrs May (to come) close to it, she (to notice) that there was a plastic yoghurt pot on the hedgehog's head. The poor creature had got its head stuck in the plastic pot! Her instincts as a nurse (to tell) her she would have to rescue it, so she (to pull) at the pot, but the hedgehog (to pull) too. After a struggle, she (to pull) the pot off the hedgehog's head. Mrs May (to think) the hedgehog (to look) rather sad, when she (to notice) that the pot was half full of strawberry yoghurt. She (to give) it back to the hedgehog. The creature (to seize) it, (to put) it on its head again, and triumphantly (to continue) its journey across the road.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

I. Use Future Continuous in the following sentences and make them negative:

1. I (to do) my homework the whole day tomorrow.
2. He (to work) at his essay when I call him.
3. She (to sleep) tomorrow at 9.
4. When we go out, it (to rain).

5. They (to drink) coffee when I enter the room.
6. Mike (to write) a letter to his sister on Sunday at 7.
7. I (to have) dinner when you call me.
8. What you (to do) at 9.30 on Saturday evening? – I (to watch) the film in the cinema.
9. We (to wait) for you at the library at 5 tomorrow.
10. I (to cook) dinner at this time tomorrow.

II. Fill in the verbs in brackets in Future Continuous:

1. This time next week he (to fly) to South Africa.
2. At 6 o'clock on Friday they (to sing) at the concert.
3. We (to meet) him tomorrow.
4. Tomorrow at nine I (to write) a test.
5. Andy (to watch) a video when I arrive tonight.
6. We (to go) to Dubai for the vacation in a week.
7. Peggy (to come) to the party on Saturday.
8. You (to eat) pizza soon.
9. They (to arrive) in Budapest just about now.
10. You (to be going) to visit your granny in Boston?
11. The boys (to play) football the whole weekends.
12. It (to rain) when I reach Bangkok.
13. The adults (to talk) about their project from five till eight p.m.
14. She (to sleep) when I come back.
15. Why they (to do) that project?
16. What you (to do) today the whole evening?
17. When my friend (to come) to my apartment, I (to work) at my project the whole day.
18. When he (to get) here? – I (to be going) to play tennis the whole evening
19. I (not to stay) at the office during 7 hours.
20. The girls (to go) shopping tomorrow, one of them (to be going) to buy a wedding dress, because she (to get married) next month.

III. Use the proper tense (Future Indefinite, Present Continuous or Future Continuous) in the following sentences:

1. She (to do) her homework tomorrow.

2. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow.
3. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow?
4. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) the book.
5. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening.
6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening.
7. I (to do) my homework from three till six.
8. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to sleep).
9. You (to play) volleyball tomorrow?
10. When you (to go) to see your friend next time?

IV. Translate sentences into English using Future Continuous:

1. Я буду телефонувати йому завтра о 15-й годині.
2. Якщо він спатиме, коли ви прийдете, розбудіть його.
3. Завтра о 12-й годині студенти писатимуть диктант.
4. Якщо Еліз повернеться пізно, я не зможу їй допомогти, бо я спатиму.
5. Що ти робитимеш на цих вихідних? – Я готуватимуся до іспитів.
6. Кейт завтра буде вдома? – Ні. Завтра о 2-й годині вона летітиме до Америки.
7. Тобі буде потрібен цей словник завтра? – Так. Я перекладатиму цю статтю весь день завтра.
8. Наступної неділі я гратиму в теніс цілий день.
9. Коли мама повернеться з роботи, я читатиму книжку.
10. Коли я відчиню вікно, ще йтиме дощ?

PERFECT TENSES

PRESENT PERFECT

I. Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Present Perfect:

1. My friend (to help) me to solve a difficult problem.
2. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again.
3. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk.
4. My friend knows so much because he (to travel) a lot of.
5. I just (to meet) our teacher.
6. I never (to visit) that place.
7. He already (to move). He (to find) a nice flat.
8. Have a cup of tea with me! I (to bake) a new cake.
9. I am not hungry. I (to have) lunch already.
10. Don't describe the place to me! I (to be) there several times.
11. I know him very well. We (to be) friends since childhood.
12. How is she? I (not to see) her for ages.
13. I don't need the menu. I (to make) the order.

II. Make the affirmative sentences negative:

1. They have been to this pub many times
2. I have lost my car keys.
3. He has known her for a long time.
4. Mr. Jackson has already paid the bill.
5. I have already seen this film.
6. She has left the door opened.
7. You have made a lot of mistakes in the dictation.
8. I have booked the tickets today.
9. They have just finished their work.
10. I have spent my holidays in the Crimea.
11. I have just got a letter from my relatives.
12. They have already returned from Italy.
13. They have been friends since 1990.
14. She has made her experiments this year.

III. Put questions to the underlined words:

1. They have never been to any foreign countries. (2)
2. We have already seen this new film. (2)
3. His friend has translated two English books into Russian. (3)
4. They have sent us several telegrams lately. (4)
5. She has read an interesting article this month. (2)
6. He has done the translation lately. (2)
7. My friend has been to Italy recently. (3)
8. They have finished their project lately. (2)
9. She has met her friend at the exhibition this month. (2)
10. My father has had his birthday this week. (1)

IV. Comment on the use of Present Perfect. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. How long have you been an officer, Ettore?
2. I shall never love anyone as I have loved you.
3. I haven't closed my eyes for forty-eight hours.
4. I have always hated this town and everyone in it.
5. I have watched her doing it day after day.
6. You have never been absent from my thoughts for a moment.
7. She has never had the slightest desire to be an actress.
8. I have met Tom at the station this morning.
9. She has already finished cleaning the bathroom.
10. Doctor Griffiths has just gone to Sweden on important business.
11. They have just left the hotel.
12. Most of the students have already passed their exams.

V. Translate into English:

1. Ми знаємо один одного вже чотири роки.
2. Вони не зустрічалися ще з дитинства.
3. Ти вже дочитав цю книжку? – Ні, я її ще не дочитав.
4. Ваш син закінчив вже роботу над дисертацією? – Ще ні.
5. Я чула цю пісню сьогодні по радіо. Її заспівала Софія Ротару.
6. Ти вже переглянув фільм «Том Сойер»? – Так, він мені сподобався.

7. Ти вже був у бібліотеці? – Ще ні. Я збираюсь туди після занять.
8. Скільки лекцій з філософії ви пропустили в цьому семестрі? – Жодної.
9. Ми тільки що зустріли Ганну. Вона була дуже щасливою.
10. Вони щойно одружились. Ти їх вже привітав?

V. Put the verbs in brackets in Past Indefinite or Present Perfect:

1. I already (to do) my home task. Now I can go for a walk.
2. I (to do) my hometask yesterday.
3. She just (to come) from school. Now she is having dinner.
4. I never (to live) in Washington.
5. I (to go) to the USA 2 years ago.
6. She (to leave) the room 2 hours ago.
7. We (to go) to the country yesterday but the rain (to spoil) all the pleasure.
8. The lecture (not to begin) yet and the students are talking in the classroom.
9. I (not to see) him since 1980.
10. Peter isn't in class. He (to be) ill for a week.
11. Peter (to be) ill last week and missed a lot of lessons.
12. He knows English well. He (to live) in Britain for 2 years.
13. He (to study) English 3 years ago.
14. There is nobody in the office. Everybody (to leave).
15. She (to return) home 3 hours ago.

VI. Use the Present Perfect Tense:

1. Write down what you have and what you haven't done this week and why.
2. Think of 5 good things you have done this year and of 5 important things you haven't done.

VII. Change the tense in the following sentences (Present Continuous into Present Perfect):

1. The pupils are writing a dictation.
2. I am learning a grammar rule.
3. I am eating a breakfast.

4. Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party.
5. Jane is ordering a bottle of apple juice.
6. She is opening a box of chocolates.
7. You are putting dishes on the table.
8. She is bringing some vegetables
9. She is telling them an interesting story.
10. The teacher is asking many questions.
11. John is staying in London.
12. His dog is attacking the stranger.

PAST PERFECT

I. Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Past Perfect:

1. By 5 o'clock yesterday the doctor (to examine) all the patients.
2. On my way to the office I remembered that I (to leave) my key at home.
3. During the holidays my friend visited the village where he (to live) in his childhood.
4. When they entered the classroom the students (to finish) the test.
5. He (to study) English before he entered the University.
6. Jenny said that she (to get) her education at Cambridge University.
7. By the end of the last year they (to build) the canal.
8. When we came the performance (to begin).
9. When they returned home the football match (to finish).
10. She went for a holiday after she (to pass) the exam.
11. He didn't start eating until he (to wash) his hands.
12. She understood the text only after she (to read) it again.

II. Change the following sentences according to the model:

Model: *I received a letter from my sister yesterday (for a long time).*

I hadn't received letters from my sister for a long time.

1. I was in the Opera Theatre yesterday (for many years).
2. I saw Ann last month (since we finished school).
3. I watched a football match on TV yesterday (for a long time).
4. There was an interesting thriller on at our local cinema last week (for many months).
5. We went to the Museum of History last week (since we were students).
6. I laughed so much watching the comedy (for a long time).
7. I wrote an article yesterday (for many months).
8. She visited her relatives last month (for a long time).
9. He translated an article into English last week (for many years).
10. There was an interesting exhibition at our Museum of Arts (for many months).

III. Complete the following sentences according to the model:

Model: It was cold in the room (the door / be open / for a long time).

It was cold in the room because the door had been open for a long time.

1. We didn't know the address (she / to move / to Kyiv).
2. She didn't know the way there (she / never /to be / there).
3. They were upset (they / not to pass / their exam).
4. She was happy (she / to get / excellent marks / for her exam).
5. Ann didn't want to go to the movie (she / to see / the comedy / before).
6. I couldn't get into my flat at once (I /to lose / the key).
7. She couldn't ring me up (she /to lose / my telephone number).
8. He felt tired (she /to work / hard / the day before).
9. He rang me up (I /to ask / him / to do it).
10. The pie was very sweet (my mother /to put / a lot of sugar / into it).

IV. Put questions to the underlined words:

1. By the end of the month the students had passed their exams. (2)
2. Tom had returned home by 5 o'clock. (2)
3. I had finished my homework by 7 o'clock. (3)
4. My friend had left Kyiv by the time I got there. (2)
5. He thought that he had lost his money. (2)
6. When I came home my mother had cooked dinner. (2)

V. Translate these sentences into Ukrainian and explain the use of Past Tenses:

1. Tom returned from school at 3 o'clock.
2. When I got to Moscow my friend had gone to St. Petersburg. When I came back to Kyiv, my friend went to Minsk.
3. Ann passed her entrance exams to the University last week. Ann had passed her entrance exams to the University by the end of the last week.
4. Lena had spoken to the teacher when Mary came to show him her work. Ann was speaking to the teacher when Mary came to discuss the work she had done.

5. The film had begun before we got to the cinema. As soon as we got to the cinema the film began.

6. When my brother rang me up I was cooking. I had already cooked when my brother rang me up.

7. She had read that play by the evening. When I returned home she was reading that play. She read that play yesterday.

8. When the taxi arrived I was packing the cases. When the taxi arrived I had packed the cases.

VI. Translate from Ukrainian into English using Past Tenses:

1. Коли ми зайшли до кінотеатру, фільм щойно розпочався.

2. До кінця місяця вони вже склали всі іспити.

3. Коли я зайшов до кімнати, мої друзі грали в шахи.

4. Стівен не захотів піти зі мною в театр. Він вже бачив цю виставу.

5. Він зрозумів цей граматичний матеріал тільки після того, як вивчив правило.

6. Вони підписали контракт до кінця робочого дня.

7. Ганна сповістила нам, що вже розлучилася зі своїм чоловіком.

8. Вона сказала, що дала мені неправильну адресу.

9. Мама сказала, що зібрала великий урожай яблук.

10. Коли містер Сміт повернувся додому, то побачив, що грабіжник обікрав його квартиру.

11. До початку навчального року вони закінчили ремонт школи.

12. До приходу весни механізатори відремонтували всю техніку.

VII. Use the verb in brackets in Past Tenses (Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Past Perfect):

Last night we (to go) to a football match. We (to take) a bus. The bus (to be) full of people as many people (to want) to see the match. We (to get) off the bus and (to go) in the direction of the stadium. While we (to cross) the road, I (to see) Victor. He (to stand) at the corner. He said he (to wait) for his friend who (to come) to St. Petersburg the day before and (to wish) to see the new stadium. A man (to come) up to me and asked if I (to have) a spare ticket for the

match. Victor told us that two boys just (to ask) him whether he (to have) a spare ticket. We (to enter) the stadium just as the football players (to come) out on to the field. At the entrance to the stadium we (to meet) Sergei. He (to show) us to our seats and we (to agree) to meet in the snack bar during the interval. He (to ask) me if I (to play) football in my childhood.

VIII. Use Past Perfect, Past Continuous or Past Indefinite in the text below:

Old Mr Williams was very concerned. He and his wife were pensioners and he (to spend) the whole morning looking for their pension books. He (to look) everywhere, but he (not to be able) to find them.

Meanwhile, his wife (to be) busy. She (to cook) all morning. She (to prepare) a delicious meal. She (to make) soup, followed by a lovely pie, which she (to bake) in the oven. Mr Williams always (to enjoy) his food, but he clearly wasn't enjoying his lunch. 'What's the matter, Tom?' his wife asked. Mr Williams (to have to) confess that he (to lose) their pension books. 'I know,' Mrs Williams (to say) with a twinkle in her eye. 'I've got them'. 'You've got them?' 'Yes — and guess where I (to find) them!' Mr Williams suddenly remembered. 'In the oven! I (to put) them there for safe-keeping.' He (to smile) with relief as she (to fish) them out of her apron pocket!

FUTURE PERFECT

I. Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Future Perfect:

1. By the end of this year I (to learn) English very well.
2. When the uncle returns from Britain his son (to grow up).
3. I'll return this book. Will you (to look it through) by the morning?
4. If you come at 9 the lessons (to begin).
5. By the end of the month they (to move) into a new flat.
6. We mustn't be late. They (to eat) everything by the time we come.
7. Before they choose a suitable car they (to see) hundreds of them.
8. When you go out it (to stop) raining.
9. By the end of June they (to pass) their final exams.
10. Before they write a test they (to review) all the rules.

11. If you come in the evening the football match (to begin).
12. By the beginning of the month they (to repair) their computer.

II. Make up sentences in Future Perfect using adverbial modifiers of time in the right column:

Translate them into Ukrainian

Model: I shall finish the work at 5. I shall have finished the work by 5.

The concert will start	at 5		by 5
I hope the rain will stop	in the evening		by the evening
The actors will discuss the play	on the 1 st of May		by the 1 st of May
We shall discuss the article	at the conference		by the conference
The students will pass their exams	in July		by July
They will have dinner	when I come home		by the time I come home
She will leave the office	when the taxi arrives		by the time the taxi arrived
The weather will change	next week		by next week

III. Ask questions to the underlined words:

1. When they get there the film will have started. (2)
2. By the end of May the students will have had their practical training. (2)
3. By the beginning of October the farmers will have plowed the soil of their farm.(2)
4. Before the end of his holiday he will have spent all his money. (2)
5. When Ann arrives Jim will have gone to bed. (2)
6. By the end of the lesson the students will have learned the new words. (3)

IV. Translate into English:

1. До кінця місяця вони складуть всі іспити.
2. Коли мама повернеться з роботи, донька вже приготує обід.
3. Якщо ти прийдеш о 9-й годині, фільм вже почнеться.
4. До твого приходу я вже прочитаю статтю і напишу рецензію.
5. Він виконає цю роботу до кінця року.
6. До 3-ї години вона не прочитає цю книжку.
7. Я вже перекладу статтю до того часу, як повернеться директор фірми.
8. До кінця вересня вони посіють всі озимі культури.
9. До початку навчального року вони зроблять ремонт в усіх аудиторіях.
10. Коли ти її побачиш, вона вже отримає диплом магістра.

V. Put the verbs in Future Indefinite, Future Continuous or Future Perfect:

By the middle of the 21st century we (to build) space stations which (to circle) the earth and probably (to circle) the moon, too. We (to establish) bases on planets like Mars. At present, we use radar to 'watch' nearly 8,000 objects in space. In addition, there are at least 30,000 bits of rubbish from the size of marbles to the size of basket balls flying round the earth. These (to increase) in number by the year 2050 and (to orbit) the earth. All these bits and pieces are watched by NORAD (North American Radar Defence Command). NORAD (to have) more and more rubbish to watch as the years go by. Some bits fall back to earth, like the Russian satellite C954, which crashed in the Northern Territories of Canada in 1978. Crashing junk could give us a bad headache. Most of the stuff (to stay) up there (we hope)! The sad fact is that we who are alive today (not to clear up) our own junk tomorrow. Perhaps we just (to watch) 10 from some other safe place as it goes round and round the earth!

PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I. Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Present Perfect Continuous:

1. I (to learn) French for seven years now.
2. Hello, John. I (to look) for you all morning. Where have you been?
3. Ann began looking for a job six months ago. She (to find) for six months.
4. Sarah is very tired. She (to work) very hard recently.
5. The rain started two hours ago. It (to rain) for two hours.
6. We started waiting for the bus 30 minutes ago. We (to wait) for 30 minutes.
7. How long they (to look for) a car?
8. Tom (to live) in Paris since January.
9. How long you (to work) here?
10. Her shoes are muddy. She (to dig) in the garden.
11. Sophie (to clean) all day, and I (to cook).
12. You (to work) too hard. You are off your balance.

II. Put the verb in the correct form. Choose between Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous:

1. Wake up! You (to sleep) for 10 hours already.
2. I (to clean) the windows. I (to clean) already 5 of them and there are 2 more to do.
3. Sorry I'm late!- That's all right. I (not to wait) long.
4. Look! Somebody (to break) the plate.
5. There is a nice smell. You (to cook) something?
6. Where you (to be)? - I (to play) tennis.
7. I (to look for) my keys for 15 minutes already.
8. My brother is an actor. He (to appear) in several films.
9. He (to buy) 2 flats lately.
10. I (to read) the book which you gave me but I(not to finish) it yet.
11. She (to nurse) the hardest cases for four years.
12. I'm afraid, I (to promise) to wait for Mr. Watkin.

III. Translate into English:

1. Моя сестра займається танцями вже чотири роки.
2. Де ти був весь цей час? Я шукала тебе цілий вечір, але так і не знайшла.
3. Чому іграшки на підлозі? – Діти досі грають.
4. Твої штани дуже брудні. – Я ремонтую машину ще з самого ранку.
5. Як довго вони працюють разом? – Вони працюють разом з 2000 року.
6. Час вставати! Ти спиш уже цілий день!
7. Чому в тебе таке червоне обличчя? – Я бігаю вже 15 хвилин.
8. Це подружжя одружене вже 20 років.
9. Студенти пишуть екзамен після обіду.
10. Мої друзі вже 10 років живуть у Празі.

IV. Use the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous or Past Indefinite:

Before I (to visit) Australia, an Australian friend in London (to tell) me I'd learn 'the Australian salute'. 'What's that?' I (to ask) 'You'll find out when you get there,' he (to say) I (to arrive) in Perth last week. Since then, I (to stay) at a nice hotel near a beautiful beach. I never (to visit) Australia before and I am enjoying my stay. I (to swim) every day from the time I (to arrive) Yesterday, an Australian friend (to suggest) a tour into 'the bush'. I (to agree) 'at once. The first thing I (to notice) when we (to be) in the bush (to be) the flies. After a while I (to remember) the conversation I had had in London before I (to come) here. 'What's the "Australian salute"?' I (to ask) suddenly, as I waved my right arm to keep the flies away.

'That's it!' my friend said as he (to wave) back!

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I. Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Past Perfect Continuous:

1. When I looked out of the window, it (to rain).
2. I was tired because I (to work) all day long.

3. When I arrived, everyone was sitting round the table and talking. They (to eat).
4. They (to argue) for half an hour before they reached an agreement.
5. I (to play) football since I was ten. Then I had to stop.
6. You (to play) in the band before you entered the University?
7. We (to walk) along the road for about 20 minutes when a car stopped and I saw our old friend.
8. We (to save) money since our marriage when somebody stole it.
9. She (to read) all day long when her friends called her.
10. How long you (to work) before you finished this project?

II. Put the verb in the correct form. Choose between Past Continuous or Past Perfect Continuous:

1. Poor mother was in shock. Her only child (to tell) lies for 3 years.
2. When I opened the door, the cat (to sit) on the table.
3. John was really irritated because he (to look for) his papers for a long time.
4. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book.
5. His hands were dirty. He (to work) in the garden.
6. I (to work) very hard for a few years before I achieved promising results.
7. She (to paint) pictures since school but then she decided to give up painting.
8. I (to do) my homework from 5 till 7 yesterday.
9. We (to drive) for half an hour but couldn't find a market.
10. All the soldiers were having a rest. They (to fight) with the enemy for 5 hours.
11. When I got up, my parents (to drink) tea.
12. I had a terrible headache. I (to prepare) a project all night.
13. When mother returned home, I (to do) my homework.
14. I was disappointed when I had to cancel my holiday. I (to look forward) to it.
15. I (to write) my exercises for two hours when my friend came.

III. Comment on the use of Past Perfect Continuous:

1. They had been talking a few moments when he raised his head.
2. The women came from under the trees where they had been waiting.
3. Archie couldn't have said how long he had been sitting in the deep armchair near the window.
4. Suddenly when he had been working six months his wife's aunt took ill and wrote asking her to come.
5. I wondered how long I'd been standing there, my hand on the phone.
6. Betty wasn't such a fool as not to see that Mrs Sunbury had been doing all she could to make her uncomfortable.
7. I was very tired when I arrived home. I'd been working hard all day.
8. Ken had been smoking for 30 years when he finally gave it up.
9. He was out of breath. He had been running.
10. We had been playing for an hour when there was a terrible storm.

IV. Translate into English:

1. Коли тато повернувся з роботи, син вже дві години перекладав текст, але так і не встиг його закінчити.
2. Це подружжя було одружене 25 років, коли в них з'явилися онуки.
3. Він займався тенісом з дитинства, але потім був змушений припинити заняття через перелом ноги.
4. Діти спали вже 12 годин, коли мама прийшла їх будити.
5. Хлопці каталися на велосипедах з самого ранку, коли раптом почався дощ.
6. Вони пропрацювали більш ніж 10 годин, щоб досягти бажаних результатів.
7. Коли Том виглянув з вікна, все ще йшов сніг.
8. Він ледве дихав. З ним щось сталося? – Ні. Він просто бігав вже 30 хвилин.
9. Вони гуляли вздовж річки вже годину з надією побачити рибаків, але ті так і не з'явилися.
10. До того моменту, як Джон подзвонив у двері, Мері вже грала на піаніно і не почула його дзвінка.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I. Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Future Perfect Continuous:

1. By next summer we (to live) here for 10 years.
2. He (to travel) since 6 in the morning.
3. Before the machine is stopped tomorrow morning, it (to work) for 4 hours.
4. He (to ride) his bike to school for 2 years by the time he graduates in July.
5. On Christmas Eve our family (to live) in London for 25 years.
6. When Mr John retires next week, he (to work) for our firm for 30 years.
7. The children (to do) their lessons since 2 o'clock.
8. You (to study) English for 5 years by the next spring.
9. John (to watch) TV for 3 hours.
10. She (to sleep) for 10 hours at 5 p.m.

II. Put the verb in the correct form. Choose between Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous:

1. By the 1st of October she (to work) at the factory for 20 years.
2. We (to finish) his project by the end of the next month?
3. He (to read) a book for 3 hours when I come.
4. She (to do) her homework by 6 o'clock tomorrow.
5. By the time you return they (to play) cards for more than an hour.
6. You (to write) a report by the end of the week?
7. He will be tired when he arrives. He (to travel) for 24 hours.
8. You (to finish) playing tennis by 7 p.m?
9. Helen (to clean) the flat since morning.
10. They (to marry) for 5 years in September.

III. Translate into English:

1. Наступного року буде шість років, як вони живуть разом.
2. Я почну дивитися фільм о 5-й годині. До того моменту, як ти повернешся додому, я ще дивитимуся телевізор.
3. Я впевнена, що коли я вигляну з вікна, він все ще буде чекати на мене, як і дві години тому.
4. Завтра буде три дні, як я думаю про цю зустріч. Ніяк не можу забути про це.

5. У вівторок буде рівно неділя, як він ремонтуватиме машину. Це просто нестерпно! Йому варто звернутися до майстра.
6. Коли бос мене помітить, я чекатиму на нього вже цілу годину.
7. Завтра буде місяць, як вони разом гратимуть в команді.
8. До того часу, як він почне готувати обід, вона все ще прибиратиме в кімнаті.
9. Через 10 хвилин буде рівно дві години, як він на неї чекає.
10. До того моменту, як ти повернешся, вони гратимуть у шахи вже більше ніж чотири години.

IV. Complete the following sentences using the verbs in brackets in Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous:

1. They the new bridge by the end of the year (to complete).
2. By the end of this week, I, seventeen weeks for my phone to be repaired (to wait).
3. Do you realize that on August 15, we in this house for fifty years (to live)?
4. I hope I this report by the end of the day (to finish).
5. She for work before the children get home from school (to leave).
6. We non-stop for fourteen hours before we get to Calcutta (to fly).
7. They work on the great dam by the end of this decade (to complete).
8. Radio waves from earth for light years before anyone picks them up (to travel).

PASSIVE VOICE

I. Transform the following sentences using the verbs in brackets in Passive Voice:

Model: *That church looks very old (it / to build/in 1760). - It was built in 1760.*

1. This is a very popular festival of folk songs (it/ to attend/millions of people).

2. They could not meet yesterday (the date of meeting/ to change).
3. There is a very thick fog in the city today (all the flights to/put off/at the airport).
4. Jim works as a driver (he/not to pay/very well).
5. She always celebrates her birthday at the restaurant (many friends/ to invite /every year).
6. It is a beautiful monument! (it/ to construct in the 19th century).
7. The library is very rich (a lot of books/ to gather/from all over the world).
8. It was an international scientific conference (many scientists/to invite/to take part in it).
9. This is a very popular television programme (it/ to watch/millions of people).
10. Moscow University is a well-known University in the world (many foreign students/to train here).

II. Change the following sentences from Active into Passive Voice.

1. They have already signed the contract.
2. The plant has already bought the equipment.
3. The sales manager took the proposal last month.
4. We had settled all the points by the end of the last week.
5. She is preparing her report for the conference.
6. They will analyze all the data in their work.
7. The secretary always brings the mail.
8. The tourist asked the guide a lot of questions about the history of London.
9. I have bought this dress at the supermarket.
10. She was writing a composition the whole lesson.
11. The people of many countries speak English.
12. They are looking through the catalogue now.
13. We shall have made the final version by the end of the year.
14. He solved a difficult problem yesterday.
15. She has just cooked this wonderful pie.
16. The postman delivered that letter yesterday.
17. Someone has moved my desk.
18. They were questioning us and searching our vehicle at the same time.

19. The manager always welcomes new employees.
20. They owe a lot of money to the bank.
21. They have already sold their old car and bought a new one.
22. They hold a meeting in the village hall once a week.
23. C. Wren designed St.Paul's in London.
24. They broke the window in the classroom yesterday.
25. Strong winds have damaged the roof of the school.

III. Use the verbs in brackets in Passive Voice

A. The English Language

English nowadays (to consider) the most popular language in the world. It is the official language of the U.K., of the USA , of Australia and New Zealand. It (to use) as one of the official languages in Canada, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Republic. It also (to speak) as a second language by many people in India, Pakistan, and numerous countries in Africa.

B. Washington

Washington (to found) in 1790 and (to name) after the first US president, George Washington, as the capital of the sovereign states, which (to call) the United States of America. Washington is the residence of the President and the Congress of the USA. All government departments and numerous federal institutions (to house) in the capital. The White House is the President's residence and it is the oldest building of the city. The Capitol, the seat of Congress, is the other main centre of the city. The two centers (to connect) by Pennsylvania Avenue, the main business street of the city. The majority of the State Departments are situated here. Washington, that belongs to the specially created Federal District of Columbia (D.C.), (to use) always as the scene for mass demonstrations, and rallies.

C. The Statue of Liberty

The first view of the city of New York from the sea is the sight that can never (to forget). Hudson Bay (to crowd) with lots of ferry-boats with people hurrying to work in the downtown sky-scrappers. Then you pass Liberty Island with the bronze Statue of Liberty which (to present) to the U.S. by France in 1886 to commemorate the hundredth

anniversary of American independence. The statue is about 50 meters high and stands on the pedestal of almost the same height. Its torch rises about 60 meters above the harbor and can (to see) at night for many miles. A new American Immigration Museum (to open) at the base of the statue. The Statue of Liberty (to call) often "the grandest lady in the world."

IV. Ask questions to the underlined words:

1. This book is sold in every shop of Kyiv. (2)
2. The letter was delivered yesterday. (2)
3. This article has been translated by Ivanov. (2)
4. The president of the USA is elected every 4 years. (2)
5. That programme is being shown on TV at the moment. (2)
6. The film had been discussed by the end of the lesson. (2)
7. The New Year tree will be decorated tomorrow. (2)
8. Many places of interest are visited by Ukrainian tourists every year. (3)
9. English is spoken in many countries. (1)
10. Easter eggs have been painted. (1)
11. The concert hall is being decorated now. (2)

V. Translate from Ukrainian into English:

1. Ці питання будуть обговорені завтра на семінарі.
2. Проект контракту був підготовлений учора. Сам проект буде підписаний за два дні.
3. Дані для дипломної роботи вже зібрані.
4. Польові дослідження вже завершено і стаття готується до друку.
5. Декілька доповідей на конференції було присвячено проблемі захисту довкілля.
6. Праця робітників була оплачена минулого тижня.
7. Текст перекладають зараз студенти на занятті з англійської мови.
8. Харків був заснований у XVII сторіччі.
9. Англійська, французька, іспанська, російська та китайська мови широко розповсюджені серед народів світу.

10. Тисяча студентів навчаються у Харківському національному університеті ім. В.Н. Каразіна.
11. Науково-дослідна робота проводиться на всіх кафедрах університету.
12. Багато міноритарних мов світу зараз відроджуються.
13. Листи будуть відправлені завтра моїм секретарем.
14. Телеграма була принесена моїм сином ще вчора.
15. Про результати досліджень цього молодого вченого говорили на останній конференції.
16. Багато нових дитячих садочків та шкіл будуються зараз.
17. Книга цього молодого українського письменника вже перекладена багатьма мовами світу.
18. Лекції професора Петрова слухають завжди з великим інтересом.
19. Ким була написана ця стаття? – Вона була написана аспірантом нашої кафедри.
20. Мене попросили допомогти їй перекласти цю статтю англійською мовою.
21. Нас зустрінуть завтра о 6-й ранку на залізничному вокзалі.
22. Мені сказали прийти на роботу на годину раніше.
23. Ким був побудований цей корпус юридичного університету? – Він був збудований архітектором Бекетовим.
24. Це питання буде обговорюватися на семінарі завтра. Ви зможете взяти в цьому участь.
25. У неї була висока температура і тому послали за лікарем.
26. Мені запропонували квиток на концерт, але я відмовилася.
27. Студентам медичних закладів викладають латинську мову.
28. Їм показали лабораторію та бібліотеку університету.
29. Я думаю, що ця школа буде побудована до першого червня.
30. Бібліотека була закрита, оскільки була тільки восьма година ранку.

VI. Translate from English into Ukrainian:

1. The meeting was attended by hundreds of people.
2. His article is often referred to.
3. That law was soon followed by another.
4. These books are needed by all our students.

5. We hope that the agreement will be arrived at.
6. This man can be relied on.
7. Finally his name was called and the boy was pushed forward to the bar.
8. The reporter was listened to attentively.
9. These terms were insisted upon.
10. The doctor will be sent for at once.
11. Her child will be taken care of.
12. At last the ship was lost sight of.
13. He was interrupted by the ringing of the telephone.
14. This proposal will be thought over next week.
15. He felt with satisfaction that he was being stared at.

VII. Use the required active or passive forms instead of the Infinitives in brackets:

1. Always a punctual woman, she (to come) downstairs as the front door (to open) for Charles.
2. It (to be) an old house that (to divide) into flats.
3. Julia can't know what (to say) about her, and someone must tell her.
4. Each apartment usually (to share) by two or three girls. They (to know) as stewardess' nests.
5. Two young but experienced nurses (to assist) the doctor during the operation.
6. Each candidate (to question) in turn by two separate examiners.
7. He insisted on seeing the article before it (to publish).
8. The walls (to cover) with green paint.
9. He (to open) his eyes and (to blind) by a circle smaller than the moon.
10. My question (not to answer) properly yet.
11. While the meal (to prepare) the mother (to sit) by the sick child's bedside.
12. This proposal (to think) over next week.

MODAL VERBS

I. Define the meaning of the modal verbs in the following sentences and translate them:

1. You must heat the mixture for 2 hours.
2. You should control the experiment.
3. You can't cross the street here.
4. It may rain today. Take an umbrella!
5. If he doesn't know how to translate these words he should ask the teacher.
6. You mustn't smoke here.
7. You can start the experiment today.
8. He can speak 3 foreign languages.
9. May I come in? – Yes, you may.
10. You shouldn't speak Ukrainian at your English lessons.
11. He can drive a tractor well.
12. Peter must be at the University now. They have a meeting today.
13. She can meet you at the station today.
14. He can't carry this bag. It is too heavy.
15. She told him that he might go home.
16. Why did you stop at a hotel? You could have spent the night at my house.
17. I could do it tomorrow if I were free.
18. We must go home before it gets dark.
19. He must be angry with you.

II. Write these sentences in Past and Future tenses:

- A.**
1. We can solve this problem.
 2. I can do this work myself.
 3. She can translate this article without a dictionary.
 4. She can buy a flat for her children.
 5. They can read this poem.
 6. He can leave this box.
- B.**
1. We must go home.
 2. You must bring me a book.
 3. He must miss the train.
 4. He must be at the station at 5.
 5. You must learn this poem by heart.
 6. I must wait for you.

III. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Mark the sentences where the verbs “to be / to have” express modality?

1. Last summer I had to stay at home.
2. I had much work last summer.
3. She has to get up early: she must get ready for the conference.
4. Next summer the farmer will have good yields of cereals.
5. They have to introduce new technologies in their production.
6. The students planted many trees in the orchard and are to plant still more.
7. They have already planted a lot of flowers in the garden.
8. The train was to arrive at 8 o'clock.
9. He is to come here tomorrow. We are waiting for him.
10. I was to send him a telegram but I forgot.
11. I have to get up early on Mondays because my work starts at 7.
12. We didn't have supper at home yesterday.
13. They didn't have to go there.
14. You don't have to write this exercise at home.
15. They are to begin this work at once.

IV. Choose the correct variant among *can/ could/ to be able*:

1. He *can/ had to/ could* help me but he did not even try to.
2. When I was 6, I *cannot/ could not* cycle.
3. She *can/ could* cook better than anyone else in the family.
4. *Can/ Are able to* you speak English?
5. We *can/ could* read that Spanish text yesterday.
6. She *could/ was able to* dance very well when she was a child.
7. We *could/ can* meet them at the airport last week.
8. *Could/ can* you find the key, please?
9. *Can/ could* your brother swim across the river? – No, he *can't/ could not*.
10. I *can/ could* play the guitar.
11. *Could/ can* we play volleyball now?
12. The children *can/ could* make different toys to play with.
13. What *will you be able to/ can* you cook for the birthday?
14. He *can/ has been able/ could* ski for already ten years.
15. He *cannot/ couldn't* make this work better than his partner does.
16. I *can/ could* change it just because you want so.
17. They *can/ will be able to* sew you a dress for the party.
18. A teacher *can/ could* find the best way to explain this material to pupils.

V. Choose the correct option of the modal verb or its equivalent:

1. He (can / had to / could) help me but he did not even try to.
2. When I was 6, I (cannot / could not) cycle.
3. She (can / could)cook better than anyone else in the family.
4. (Can / Are able to) you speak English?
5. We (can / could) read that Spanish text yesterday.
6. She (could / can) dance very well when she was a child.
7. We (could / can) meet them at the airport last week.
8. (Could / can) you find the key, please?
9. (Can / could) your brother swim across the river? – No, he (can't/ could not.)
10. I (can / could) play the guitar.
11. (Could / can) you play volleyball now?
12. The children (can / could) make different toys to play with.
13. What (will be able to / can) you cook for the birthday?
14. He (can / has been able to / could) ski for already ten years.
15. He (cannot / couldn't)make this work better than his partner does.
16. I (can / could) change it just because you want so.
17. They (can / will be able to) sew you a dress for the party.
18. A teacher (can / could) find the best way to explain this material to pupils.
19. We (will be able to / can) watch this performance tomorrow.
20. How (can / could) you help me in this situation?

VI. Choose the correct option between *may / might / to be allowed to*:

1. You (might / may) bring me the book but you forgot.
2. She (will be allowed to / may) go to the party tomorrow evening.
3. (Might / May) I take your pen? – Yes, you(may / might).
4. Your partner (may not / might not) find the way to our office.
5. Libraries are quite free, and anyone who likes (to be allowed to / may) get books there.
6. If you have done your homework, you (may / might) go for a walk.
7. I was so busy, you (may / might) help me to translate the text.
8. The book (may / might) lie on the table.
9. You (might / may) invite them to the party but you always ignore them.

10. (May / Might) I take your bag? – Yes, you (might / may).
11. Her husband (may / might) get promotion next week.
12. We (may / might) swim in this pool.
13. (May / might) we take notes with a pencil? – No, you (may not / might not).
14. He said that he (might / may) return back later.
15. She (may not / might not) find the documents, you'd better send someone more experienced.

VII. Choose the correct variant among *must* / *to have to* / *to be to*:

1. He (has to / must) wake up early today.
2. You (must not / are not to) argue with the boss.
3. Every pupil (must / has to / is to) come to school in time.
4. You (must / have to) stop smoking if you want to be healthy.
5. They (are to / have to) meet her at the airport.
6. At what time (must / is to / have to) the meeting begin?
7. We (have to / are to) correct our mistakes.
8. He (has to / is to) find a better apartment for his family?
9. The students (have to / are to) pay attention at the lesson.
10. I (must / am to) handle the situation.
11. You (don't have to / must not / are not to) do it, it is not your duty.
12. You (have to / must) take care of your parents.
13. They (are to / have to) be at the lesson in time.
14. They (must / have to / are to) take care about the house.

VIII. Translate into English using modal verbs (*can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*, *have to*, *be to*, *to be able to*):

1. Він міг прийти вчасно, але проспав.
2. Напевно вони не змогли прилетіти вчасно через запізнення літака.
3. Можна мені відчинити вікно? – Звісно.
4. Я повинна сьогодні прибрати в квартирі, тому що завтра приїдуть гості.
5. Не можна кидати сміття просто неба, цим Ви шкодите природі.
6. Поки що їй не можна користуватися машиною, вона ще не отримала права.
7. Не може бути, щоб вона нас обдурювала весь цей час!

8. Кожен повинен чинити так, як підказує йому серце.
9. Потяг має прибути о 12.00, тому Вам варто вийти завчасно.
10. Вона пообіцяла, що зможе відправити листа завтра після сніданку.
11. Ти міг допомогти мені з вечерею, але й пальцем не ворухнув.
12. Усі пасажери повинні пройти митний контроль.
13. Я не встигаю виконати роботу в призначений термін, ти міг би мені допомогти, але навіть не запропонував.
14. Це не може бути правдою, ніколи не повірю, що він хотів її смерті.
15. Він може не носити окулярів, але його зір неідеальний.
16. Тут заборонено палити!
17. Незважаючи на те, що недавно він постраждав в аварії, він уже може сідати за кермо.
18. Не може бути, щоб вона зараз читала В. Шекспіра, вона байдужа до класики.
19. Ти не можеш більше зустрічатися із цим хлопцем, він тебе обдурює.
20. Будь-хто може зробити помилку! Це життя, не варто так засмучуватися.
21. У цій крамниці немає нічого, щоб я могла собі купити.
22. Чому ти не провів її до будинку, вона могла заблукати.
23. Ви могли б сплатити всі борги раніше, але вирішили проігнорувати попередження.
24. Ми можемо поїхати до Франції наступного тижня.
25. Він сказав, що я не повинна поважати тих, хто не поважає мене.
26. Ти не повинен змушувати їх чекати, такі поважні люди не звикли на когось чекати.
27. Діти не можуть гуляти, доки повністю не одужають.
28. Ти не міг би позичити мені грошей? – Без проблем.
29. Не хвилюйся, вона не з'явилася, оскільки, мабуть, просто забула про вашу зустріч.
30. Ми домовилися зустрітися о 6-й годині, вона ось-ось має прийти.
31. Можна було б уникнути таких наслідків, якби влада вжила відповідних заходів раніше.

32. Я повинна написати Сему, тому що вже сто років його не бачила.
33. Ви не могли б подати нам меню, будь ласка.
34. Цієї ночі я бачила щось дивне в небі. То, мабуть, НЛО.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

I. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form:

1. I knew they (to wait) for me at the railway station.
2. Sarie understood why Lonny (not to come) the previous evening.
3. He said he (to leave) tomorrow morning.
4. He stopped and listened, the clock (to strike) five.
5. I asked my friend if he ever (to travel) by air before.
6. My friend asked me who (to play) the piano in the sitting room.
7. He said he (to come) to the station to see me off.
8. I was sure he (to post) the letter.
9. They realized that they (to lose) the way to town.
10. Ann said she (to be) very busy.
11. He said he (to take) me to the theatre.
12. She was glad that she (not to have) mistakes in the test.
13. We were sure that our athletes (to win) the game.
14. I thought that he (to live) in New York.

II. Rewrite the following sentences in the Past forms of the verb tenses. Observe Sequence of tenses.

1. My aunt says that she has just come back from her office.
2. He says that his wife and he spent their holidays at the seaside.
3. Pat says that he had been waiting for me.
4. Ann tells us that Jack has gone away.
5. John tells me that he's tired because he's worked a lot.
6. She says she will come to see us on Saturday.
7. Brian tells me that he doesn't like Tom.
8. Joe informs that he has had some good news.
9. The teacher says that they have made good progress in English.
10. My brother says he has just met Boris at the station.

11. Charlie claims that he has been playing tennis a lot recently.
12. They say they will write me a letter.
13. Tom says that he had an accident last week but he wasn't injured.
14. She says she has already found my book.
15. He is sure that Ann and Lena will be excellent students.
16. She says she has just met my mother in the shop.
17. He says they were friends at school.
18. He states that I couldn't have said that.
19. She says they have not been here for a long time.
20. He says he is translating the text now.

III. Transform direct speech into indirect one:

1. The teacher said: "I have already checked up your compositions".
2. The teacher tells the pupils: "Listen carefully!"
3. "You like Italian food, don't you?" she asks.
4. The teacher said: "We shall discuss this problem tomorrow!"
5. My friend said to me: "I can't explain this rule to you".
6. Ann said: "My friend lives in London now".
7. Dr. Grey says: "I've conducted a number of tests".
8. He said: "I am sure she will ring me up tomorrow".
9. Lena said: "I saw them at my parents' house last week".
10. He said: "They are staying at "The Europe" hotel".
11. "Shut the door but don't lock it", she says to us.
12. Paul states: "I must catch an early train".
13. My grandmother asked: "Do you like my pies"?
14. Ned adds: "I needn't have gone there!"
15. He wonders: "Who makes a noise like that?"
16. Tom asked: "When will you come back home tomorrow?"

IV. Reproduce the direct speech in the following sentences:

1. Tom said he would return home at 5.
2. He told me he was busy.
3. I told my brother that she might catch cold.
4. She said she was feeling bad that day.
5. My friend said he had spent a month at a health resort.
6. He said that his health had greatly improved since then.
7. I asked him if the doctor had given him some medicines.

8. I asked the man how long he had been ill.
9. I asked my friend if he had a toothache.
10. My mother said she would join us.

V. Paraphrase the sentences in the Past using the verb given in brackets:

1. "Would you like to come on a picnic with us?" she asked.
(suggest)
2. "I saw Megan in town," she said. (mention)
3. "Don't ever enter this room," she said to them. (warn)
4. "Yes, I lied to the police," she informed. (admit)
5. "I saw bright flashing lights in the sky," she said. (report)
6. "I didn't take the money," he said. (deny)
7. "Wait for me," I said to him. (tell)
8. "Go on holiday when the weather gets warmer," she told him.
(advise)
9. "Remember to post those letters," he said to me. (remind)
10. "Keep out of this room at all times," she said to them. (warn)
11. "Don't go into my study," he said to them. (ask)
12. "Don't wait for me," I said to him. (tell)
13. "Don't go on holiday yet," she told him. (advise)
14. "Stay away from me!" she said. (warn)
15. "Don't forget to go to the supermarket after work," Mother said. (remind)

VI. Put the verbs into the appropriate tense form.

BURNING THE CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS

The nurse asked me if I —— (to be) next and she led me into Dr Grey's surgery. Dr Grey smiled at me and asked —— (what the problem to be) I'm a young man and am not the sort of person she has to see very often! I told her I —— (to be) feeling rather run down. She asked me if I _____ (to keep) regular hours and I said I _____ (not to have). She wanted to know why I _____ (not to keep) regular hours and I said I _____ (to be) out with friends almost every evening. Dr Grey then wanted to know how I _____ (to spend) my time and I _____ (to tell) her I _____ (to go) to parties mostly. The doctor asked if I _____ (not to have) the chance to recover during weekends and I _____ (to tell) her that my party-going

_____ (to be) even worse during the weekends! She asked me if I _____ (to smoke). When I said I did, she asked how many cigarettes a day I _____ (to smoke). She raised her eyebrows when I answered! Then she asked me if I _____ (to take) any exercise and I answered that I _____ (not to have) time for that sort of thing. “You're burning the candle at both ends, Mr Finley,” she told me. “Rest is the only cure for you. You've really got to slow down.” She looked at me wistfully before I left her surgery and added, “but I do envy you the life you've been living!”

VII. Translate into English:

1. Вони попереджали, що це може статися, але ви не прислухалися до їхньої думки.
2. Учитель запитав учнів, чи готові вони до контрольної роботи?
3. Він сказав, що зустрічав своїх батьків на залізничному вокзалі.
4. Він наполягав, щоб ми залишилися та повечеряли зі Стівом.
5. Вона повідомила, що скоро повернеться до Харкова.
6. Сем вибачився за спізнення на лекцію.
7. Це ти звинувачувала мене у брехні? – Ні, я думала, що ти не кажеш всієї правди нам.
8. Коли я зателефонувала Елен, мама відповіла, що вона зараз в садку, займається садівництвом від самого ранку.
9. Мама дуже розлютилася, коли діти не зателефонували, і сказала, що вони повинні негайно повернутися.
10. Пітер жалкував, що так вчинив із Мері, але в нього не було другого шансу, щоб виправити все.
11. Батьки часто повторювали, що одного дня я зрозумію, чому вони так хвилюються за мене.
12. Джек запитав, чи піду я на його матч у суботу, а я розгубився і не знав, як відмовитися.
13. Вона сказала, що скоро повернеться з роботи.
14. Я знала, що вона декілька років жила за кордоном.
15. Том сказав, що бачив її тиждень тому, але встиг сказати, що їде відпочивати до Гааги.
16. Я думав, що мій брат працює, і тому не заходив до кімнати.

17. Я не знав, що він хворий та потребує моєї підтримки.
18. Він був упевнений у тому, що товариш запросить його на свій день народження.
19. Викладач сказав, що в цьому журналі часто друкують статті з економіки.

INFINITIVE

I. Define the function of the Infinitive and translate into Ukrainian:

1. To know foreign languages is very important nowadays.
2. In order to get high yields we must apply fertilizers.
3. This soil is too bad to cultivate it.
4. We stopped to have a smoke.
5. We spoke about the new library to be built next year.
6. I asked him to help me.
7. He has a great desire to be invited to the conference.
8. It is too late for you to gather crops.
9. I want to be informed about her arrival.
10. I went to the station to see off a friend.
11. To work on the farm is necessary for every student of agrarian institute.
12. This area is big enough to grow different kinds of vegetables.
13. The new method to be used in plant breeding was discussed at the conference.
14. He came here yesterday to participate in the concert.

II. Define the type of the Infinitive Construction and translate into Ukrainian:

1. I expected them to tell us about the company income.
2. They are expected to come back in 3 days.
3. He is said to have gone to Canada.
4. The work proved to be useful.
5. He wanted me to come in time for dinner.
6. I should like him to be invited to the party.
7. I like people to tell the truth.
8. I saw her enter the classroom.

9. I heard him play the piano in the sitting room.
10. I saw the luggage put into the car.
11. They are said to know French well.
12. The delegation is reported to have left Kharkiv.
13. This plant is known to produce tractors.
14. The weather appears to be improving.
15. He proved to be a good teacher.
16. They are likely to come soon.
17. The goods are unlikely to arrive at the end of the month.
18. New uses of plants are expected to be discovered.

III. Translate the sentences into English using the Infinitive Construction:

1. Він хоче, щоб ми прийшли до нього сьогодні.
2. Вона любить, коли їй задають питання.
3. Я ніколи не чула, як вона говорить англійською мовою.
4. Відомо, що цей сорт пшениці дає високі врожаї зерна.
5. Ми бачили, як вони працювали на будівництві.
6. Я хочу, щоб ви працювали краще.
7. Говорять, що цей інженер поїхав працювати за кордон.
8. Очікують що він повернеться за місяць.
9. Я хочу, щоб моя стаття була опублікована в серпні.
10. Очікують, що делегація приїде завтра.
11. Вважають, що Петров – найкращий інженер цього заводу.
12. Говорять, що він вчасно захистив кандидатську дисертацію.
13. Відомо, що Ньютон – один з найвидатніших фізиків світу.
14. Здається, він дуже порядна людина.
15. Мати не любить, щоб її діти готували уроки після 9-ї вечора.
16. Я бачила, що вона не розуміє це правило, і пояснила їй ще раз.

IV. Replace the complex sentences by simple ones containing the Infinitive Construction:

1. People believe that they purchase goods of high quality.
2. We consider that government spending taxes and subsidies are the fiscal activities of government.

3. It was said that unemployment would persist.
4. It is expected that nominal wages will decline a lot.
5. It is likely that the prices for these products will go up again.
6. It is likely that the conference will be held in Kyiv.
7. It is known that he is a great painter.
8. It was reported that a vast territory of forests had been damaged by fire.
9. It is considered that this farm is the best in the region.

PARTICIPLE I, PARTICIPLE II

I. Translate the sentences paying attention to the functions of Participle I, II:

- A.**
1. The man working in the reading room is my brother.
 2. Translating the text I didn't look up words in the dictionary.
 3. Look at the trees growing here!
 4. They were reading journals on an interesting problem of ecology.
 5. A person bringing good news is always welcome.
 6. Having lived in the town all his life he knew it very well.
 7. While playing football yesterday he fell and hurt himself.
 8. Having received the information required they signed the contract.
 9. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun.
 10. Using chemicals, the firemen soon put out the fire in the forest.
 11. Having entered the room, she turned on the light.
 12. He saw his mother watering flowers in the garden.
- B.**
1. Yesterday we were invited for the party.
 2. The article written by this scientist is very actual.
 3. A word spoken in time may have important results.
 4. The book referred to can be borrowed from the library.
 5. Henry felt disappointed yesterday.
 6. We were too excited to hear the bell.
 7. Jane entered the room followed by her brother.

8. All the guests invited to the party were enjoying themselves.
9. The goods have been sent to the client.

II. Complete the following sentences:

- A.**
1. Running into the room
 2. Looking through the newspaper....
 3. The man playing the piano....
 4. While speaking
 5. The students speaking good English
 6. They are working
 7. Standing at the window....
 8. When sending the telegram....
 9. The girl washing the floor....
 10. Talking to her neighbour

- B.**
1. The lost book
 2. The floor washed by
 3. The exercises done by....
 4. The house surrounded by
 5. Everything written here
 6. A letter sent from
 7. The message left
 8. Well known all over the world
 9. When given the book
 10. The farmers have improved
 11. When translated into English

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of Participle I or Participle II:

1. Everybody knows that it is dangerous to jump from (to move) car.
2. Drivers must stop at a (to flash) red light.
3. Drunk drivers are a (to grow) problem.
4. Research showed that (to marry) men are better drivers than single men.
5. Is your car (to insure)?
6. There is a lot of traffic in the morning. The streets are (to crowd) with heavy transport.

7. I am (to lose). I need to stop at a gas station and ask for directions.
8. Mel stopped, (to realize) he was talking to himself.
9. They saw a young woman, (to hurry) away from the place of the accident.
10. (To open) the French window, he went out to the terrace.
11. The two boys exchanged quick (to embarrass) glances.
12. (To find) in the garden after the rain, the letter was impossible to read.
13. I came here in the afternoon (to think) I might find Bill in the house.
14. He pointed at the ship (to stand) in the harbour.

IV. Replace the subordinate clauses in the sentences below by the appropriate form of Participle I or Participle II:

1. All the people who live in this house are students.
2. The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new.
3. People who take books from the library must return them in time.
4. When you speak English pay attention to the order of words.
5. When you are leaving the room, don't forget to switch off the light.
6. The man who bent over the patient is the chief surgeon of the hospital.
7. As Laura did not know whether Tim had noticed his brother or not, she did not know how to react.
8. I got my lunch which was waiting for me in the kitchen.
9. You must have much practice when you are learning to speak a foreign language.
10. When we were travelling in Central Africa we met many wild animals.
11. As he had been taught English by a good teacher he knew the English language well.
12. The moon was invisible as it was hidden by a cloud.
13. Philip who was smoking a cheap cigar, observed the boy closely.

V. Translate the following sentences into English using Participle I or II:

1. Вони не знали один одного, хоча прожили в одному місті багато років.
2. Відчинивши вікно, він побачив, що йде дощ.
3. Відчинивши двері, вона побачила, що йде сніг.
4. Книги, якими користуються студенти, є у бібліотеці.
5. Нам потрібні фахівці, які добре знають іноземні мови.
6. Розбита чашка лежала на столі.
7. Питання, які обговорювались на зборах, уже вирішені.
8. Ця фірма зацікавлена у закупівлі автомашин, які випускає наш завод.
9. Добре знаючи англійську мову, він переклав статтю без словника.
10. Вона сиділа в кріслі, читаючи газету.
11. Загубивши ключ, він не зміг зайти до квартири.
12. Не отримавши від нього відповіді, вона вирішила знову написати йому листа.

GERUND

I. Complete the following sentences using Gerund and translate them:

1. He is busy with (to solve a problem).
2. My sister is fond of (to work with a computer).
3. It is a pleasure (to see you here again).
4. She likes (to work in the orchard).
5. We are sorry for (to be late for our English lesson).
6. I know of him (to work here).
7. She doesn't like (to miss lectures).
8. I am surprised at (to hear it).
9. She insisted on (to help me).
10. I am proud of (to have such a daughter).
11. Here is a little chance of (to see her here today).
12. The rain prevented me from (to walk in the park).

II. Replace the subordinate clauses by the structures containing Gerund. Insert a preposition if necessary:

1. The doctor insisted that I should stay in bed.
2. There is no hope that you will receive a letter from him.
3. I remember that I have read this article.
4. I know that he is working here.
5. We insist that government should favour foreign investments.
6. When he entered the room he greeted everybody.
7. She insisted that I should help him.
8. He enjoys when she sings.
9. She dislikes when they make noise.
10. You should visit the farm before you analyze its economic state.
11. You should inform the manager of the hotel before you leave.

III. Complete the sentences using Gerund:

1. I am fond of
2. She began (finished, continued)
3. I am tired of
4. She enjoys
5. I can't afford
6. She insisted on
7. He stopped
8. I gave up

9. I couldn't help
10. They are engaged in
11. Thank you for
12. He was surprised of
13. It is no use of
14. It is worth while

IV. Define noun and verb characteristics of Gerund:

1. Keeping his secret won't do any harm.
2. All I want is getting to the truth.
3. He had great difficulty in undoing his collar.
4. He was good at gathering mushrooms.
5. He was aware of Jack's watching him attentively.
6. Raymond did not like being called Ray.
7. She smiled without showing her teeth.
8. It's no use doing things by halves.
9. She kept eyeing Henry with interest.
10. He supposed it was the civilized way of doing things.
11. She waited a minute or two before speaking.
12. He didn't feel like talking to anyone new.
13. She explained this to them by saying she was busy.

V. Translate into English using Gerund:

1. Ці питання варто розглянути на семінарі.
2. Ми не заперечуємо, щоб ви приєдналися до нас.
3. Я люблю читати. А ви? – Я надаю перевагу спорту.
4. Він переклав статтю, не користуючись словником.
5. Вона почала працювати над магістерською роботою два місяці тому.
6. Я знаю, що він тут працює.
7. Фермери почали сіяти озиму пшеницю у серпні.
8. Вони завершили складання бюджету на наступний рік.
9. Люди почали вирощувати рослини тисячі років тому.
10. Існують різні способи боротьби з бур'янами.
11. Я відчуваю велике задоволення, працюючи поряд з вами.
12. Я зачиню вікно, бо боюся застудитися.
13. Вибачте мене за те, що я вам не зателефонував.
14. Мій викладач наполягає на тому, щоб я більше читав удома.
15. Я пам'ятаю, що він говорив мені про це.

CONDITIONALS

I. Sort out the sentences below according to the table.

0 Conditional	
1 Conditional	
2 Conditional	
3 Conditional	
Mixed Conditional	

1. If we hurry, we will be able to get to the airport in time.
2. If you weren't living in the UK, we could see you more often.
3. If you listen to me carefully, you may learn something useful.
4. If you should happen to see my book, let me know immediately.
5. If you wait a minute, the doctor will be here to see you.
6. But for my father's job, we might have moved to the USA.
7. I'll clean the room if you'll go shopping.
8. Iron rusts if it gets wet.
9. If the bank lends me money I'll start my business as soon as possible.
10. If it hadn't been for Peter, we might have caught that train.
11. If you explained it better, I would catch it at once.
12. If I happen to see her, I'll invite her to my party.
13. If we hadn't worked so hard, we could have missed our deadline.
14. If Ann had got a job then, she would be happier.
15. If you heat ice, it melts.

II. Complete the sentences using:

A. Real Conditionals (Real Present Conditionals + Real Future Conditionals):

1. I _____ (to give) you this book if you _____ (to return) it in a couple of days.
2. Unless children _____ (to play), they _____ (to be) unhappy.
3. Jim _____ (to do) this work in time if he _____ (to work) hard.
4. We _____ (to be) grateful if you _____ (to give) us an answer as soon as possible.

5. If one ____ (to drop) eggs, they ____ (to break).
6. If our company _____ (to prepare) the best project, we _____ (to win) the competition.
7. That glass _____ (to break to pieces) if you _____ (to let) it fall.
8. If the manager ____ (not to know) this news, I _____ (to inform) him.
9. If you _____ (to find) my watch, bring it to me at once.
10. Unless men ____ (to be fed to the teeth), they don't feel pleased.

B. Second Conditional:

1. If Anna _____ (to know) his e-mail address she _____ (to consult) with him.
2. If I _____ (to be) you I _____ (not to sign) this contract.
3. But for the rain, we _____ (to go) for a walk.
4. The manager _____ (to help) us if he _____ (to have) time tomorrow.
5. If you ____ (to ask) them, they ____ (to help) you to tidy the room.
6. If John _____ (to give up) smoking, he _____ (to feel) much better.
7. If it ____ (not to be) for Peter's illness, they ____ (to join) our trip.
8. We _____ (to have) good profit if this big company _____ (to get) interested in our project.
9. If he ____ (to promote), his family ____ (to afford) a journey to the USA.
10. If I ____ (to have) enough money, I ____ (to buy) that expensive dress.

C. Third Conditional:

1. If ____ (to know) about your arrival then I _____ (to meet) you at the airport.
2. If the weather ____ (to be) better yesterday, we ____ (to go) mushrooming.
3. If John ____ (not to work) long yesterday he _____ (not to look) so tired.
4. If our partners _____ (not to be) late for the meeting we _____ (to discuss) more important aspects of the project.

5. If Jack _____(to get) a job at university, he _____(to finish) his research long ago.

6. If Anna _____ (to know) about cool summer in that region she _____ (to take) warm clothes.

7. But for his refusal/ If it _____ (no to be) for his refusal, we _____(to solve) that issue long ago.

8. We _____(not to start) this project if we _____ (know) about all these problems.

9. If the plan_____ (not to delay) then, we _____ (not to be late) for the conference.

10. If I _____ (not to book) tickets in advance, we ____ (not to see) that performance.

D. Mixed Conditional:

1. If Alex _____(to be) more sociable, he _____(to make) more friends in the camp.

2. If I _____(to enjoy) that kind of music, I ____ (to go) to the concert with them.

3. If his sister _____(to take) the medicines yesterday, she _____(not to have) a headache now.

4. If she ____ (not to be) selfish, she _____ (to help) us then.

5. He ____ (to understand) that rule then if he _____ (to be) smarter.

6. If I _____(to be rich), I _____(to offer) to help those poor people who were starving.

7. If your parents _____(not to meet) then, you _____(to sit) here now.

8. If I_____(to know) him well enough, I _____(to allow) him to see me home that day.

9. If my friends ____ (to help) me, I _____(not to have) to do it myself now.

10. If you _____(not to waste) so much money last week, you _____(to afford) a better holiday.

III. Underline the correct option:

1. If Anna *gets/ got* more practice she *will speak/ spoke* English better.

2. If he *hasn't got/ hadn't had* good partners his business *would not have increased/ doesn't increase* then.

3. If I *had/ would have* some eggs, I *make/ would make* a cake.

4. If it *is/ will be* warm enough we *will have/ have got* a party in the garden.
5. If the company *pays/ would pay* high salaries it *attracts/ attracted* more qualified employees.
6. If I *win/ would win* that lottery, I *will give up/ gave up* my job.
7. If you *freeze/ will freeze* water, it *will become/ becomes* solid.
8. If John *does/ will be doing* more exercises he *will be/ could be* in a better physical condition.
9. If we *go/ will go* to the beach I *will try/ be trying* windsurfing.
10. What *would you tell/did you tell* your teacher if you *didn't do/ hadn't done* your home task?
11. If good services *were suggested/ suggest* by the company it *would have/ has* more clients.
12. If I *were/ am* you, I *apply/ would apply* for this job.
13. If it *were not/ hadn't been* for your hand, I *would have never given up/ never gave up* smoking.
14. What *did you do/ would you do* if you *found/ will find* 500\$ in the street?
15. I *won't meet/ wouldn't have met* my husband if I *wasn't going/ hadn't gone* to Germany.

IV. Continue sentences using Real and Unreal Conditionals:

1. If they had looked at the map before they left...
2. If you had made coffee...
3. If the day weren't so dull...
4. He would have made more friends
5. If your daughter eats too much chocolate....
6. I won't make any noise....
7. If the weather is fine...
8. If the dog hadn't barked....
9. You might be more popular....
10. If they could only see me now...
11. If his train comes on time.
12. If Daddy is at home....
13. If you should happen to.....
14. If you will iron the dress....
15. We would visit the Eiffel Tower....
16. If I had had more time....
17. I would have bought that skirt....

18. Unless plants are watered....
19. She would have recognized him then...
20. Mummy wouldn't be worried....

V. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given (do not change it):

1. It's raining outside, we couldn't go for a walk (**rain**).
But for _____ we might have gone for a walk.
2. I didn't have the money so I didn't buy a new suit (**would**).
If I _____ a new suit.
3. If you are in London by any chance, come and see me (**happen**).
If you _____ come and see me.
4. Please take a seat, and I'll inquire for you (**will**).
If you _____ I'll inquire for you.
5. If Pauline hadn't been interested, the project would have been abandoned (**interest**).
But _____ the project would have been abandoned.
6. The fire was brought under control thanks to the night-watchman (**for**).
If it hadn't _____ got out of control.
7. I am not tall enough to reach the shelf (**taller**).
If I _____ reach the shelf.
8. But for Helen acting so wonderfully, the play would be a flop (**wonderful**).
If it _____ the play would be a flop.
9. Getting up early makes me feel hungry (**get**).
If _____ makes me feel hungry.
10. His knowledge was so poor, he couldn't pass the exam (**knowledge**).
If his _____ he could have passed the exam.

VI. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate tense form.

1. Now we're lost! If you _____ (to write down) her directions, this _____ (not to happen).
2. If it _____ (not to be) the invention of S. Morse in 1835, mankind _____ (not to have) the electric telegraph.
3. Why don't we emigrate? If we _____ (to live) in Australia, at least the weather _____ (to be) better!
4. Thanks to Dr Jones, I'm still alive! If it _____ (not to be) for her, I _____ (to be) dead for certain.
5. If the first cosmonaut Y. Gagarin _____ (not to make) his glorious flight in 1961 the science of space travel _____ (not to develop) so quickly and successfully.
6. I'm sorry I can't lend you any money. You know that if I _____ (to have) it. I _____ (to lend) it to you.
7. If penicillin _____ (not to be invented) by A. Flening in 1945 people still _____ (to die) of infection.
8. Don't be afraid. If you _____ (to touch) the dog, it _____ (not to bite).
9. In those days, if you _____ (to have) a job, you _____ (to be) lucky.
10. It's always the same! If I _____ (to decide) to leave the office early, my boss _____ (to call) me after I've left!
11. If G. Mendel _____ (not to perform) many experiments with genes he _____ (not win) the title of "Father of Genetics".
12. If E. Hemingway _____ (not to develop) a new prose style, it _____ (not to influence) an entire generation of authors.
13. If it _____ (not to be) Ch. Darwin's invention the theory of natural selection _____ (not to be formulated).
14. If TV _____ (not to be invented) in 1926 it _____ (not to have) such a great impact on people's everyday lives.
15. If computers _____ (not to appear) at the end of the 20th century the life style of people in industrialized countries _____ (not to change) so much.

VII. Correct the mistakes in the use of conditionals in this text.

My mother keeps trying to give me a big old armchair that used to belong to my grandparents. I remember that, when I was a child, if my grandfather sit in that chair after dinner, he always fall asleep. He snored too. If his feet are near the fire, his slippers start to smoke and my grandmother has to rush over and wake him up. I have also noticed recently that if my father sit in that chair, he immediately go to sleep and start snoring. My mother get really annoyed if that happen. It's like a chair with a curse. I am worried that if I take the chair, the same thing happen to me. I don't have this dilemma if my older brother didn't move away two years ago. If he stays, he is given the chair first and I am not faced with the problem. But it is a really nice-looking chair and maybe I could make room for it. If I move a small table, the chair fit in my living room next to the fire. Do I really have a problem if I settle into its comfortable embrace after dinner and give in to its seductive charms? But who wake me up if my slippers catch fire?

VIII. Translate the following sentences into English using Real and Unreal Conditionals:

1. Якщо менеджера не буде в офісі, коли я прийду, я зачекаю на нього.
2. Якщо партнери кожного разу домовлялися б про зустріч заздалегідь, робота була б продуктивнішою.
3. Цікаво, чи не забуде вона відправити мого листа.
4. Україна не стала б незалежною державою, якби Радянський Союз не розпався 1991 року.
5. Людина споживає необхідну кількість вітамінів, якщо вона піклується про своє здоров'я.
6. Якщо Ви не проти, ми проведемо переговори завтра.
7. Якби стародавні племена не об'єдналися, їхні мови не знакли б.
8. Якби співробітники нашої компанії мали змогу більше спілкуватися англійською мовою, вони вивчили б її краще.
9. Якби менеджер мав зараз час, він зустрівся би з нашими партнерами.
10. Якщо рейс не затримують, наші колеги прибудуть до аеропорту о 10-й ранку.

11. Керівник затвердив би Ваше доповнення до проекту, якби Ви надіслали його минулого тижня.

12. Якби студенти сумлінніше вчили граматичний матеріал, вони робили б менше помилок у вправах.

13. Деякі мови не були б під загрозою зникнення, якби кількість мовних носіїв не зменшувалася.

14. Наш менеджер був би зараз в офісі, якби його літак не запізнився.

15. Якби вчора доповідач використав би нові комп'ютерні засоби, його презентація виглядала би переконливішою.

16. Якщо влітку довго немає дощу, врожай може загинути.

17. Якщо студенти застосовують електронні словники, їх робота під час перекладу полегшується.

18. У тебе був би зараз час, якби вчора ти все приготував заздалегідь.

19. Ми могли б обговорити текст договору зараз, якби Ви принесли його на нашу зустріч.

20. Якщо ви не можете заснути вночі, спробуйте сподійне.

21. Я допоможу тобі підготувати цю доповідь, якщо ти сходиш за покупками.

22. Я не переймалася б зараз, якби він мені вчора зателефонував і повідомив про його плани.

23. Ми б не були змушені зараз стояти в черзі, якби тато замовив квитки вчора.

24. Якщо ти раптом знайдеш його номер, дай мені знати.

25. Джулі вже закінчила б роботу над дисертацією, якби їй тоді дозволили провести науковий експеримент.

THE SENTENCE

I. Arrange the words in the right order. Use a capital letter to begin each sentence:

1) till 9 o'clock this morning /slept / the children/.

2) my term / begins / in January/.

3) your breakfast / you should eat / slowly /.

4) the phone / at night / woke me up /.

5) she doesn't speak / German /well /.

- 6) my car / I parked / in the center of the town /.
- 7) all my life / I have lived / here /.
- 8) our school / 2 years ago / was closed /.
- 9) from the bank / a loan / you will have to get /.
- 10) on this shelf / I left / this morning / some money /.
- 11) my father /the dishes / doesn't wash /.
- 12) John / the game / can't play /.

II. Define subject, predicate, object and adverbial modifier in the following sentences:

1. He reads the notes quickly.
2. We eat our meal in silence.
3. The banks close at 7 in the evening.
4. I saw an old man near the shop.
5. They arrived at the station at 10.
6. My son attends the local school.
7. I have cooked a meal for you.
8. He washed the car and polished it.
9. We rarely stay in hotels.
10. Tom phoned and left me a message.
11. The taxi stopped at the station.
12. My parents prefer to live in town.
13. Her mother wanted her to be a doctor.

III. Define the type of predicates in the following sentences:

1. This dictionary is mine.
2. He became a teacher.
3. The book seems interesting.
4. He continued reading the newspaper.
5. The equipment can be delivered within 2 days.
6. He is translating a text now.
7. I tried to do it.
8. This farm is the largest in the region.
9. There are some pictures on the wall.
10. The house was destroyed by the fire.
11. The city with the suburbs has a population of over 2 million.
12. The letter has been lost.

IV. Comment on the forms of the underlined members of the sentence?

1. The cover of this book is made of leather.
2. She wore a strange straw hat.
3. Sugar cane grows in warm climates.
4. The ship was not loaded yesterday because of the storm.
5. He spent his week end in the country.
6. The climate of Great Britain is mild and warm because of the warm Gulf Stream.
7. The City is the business and commercial heart of London.
8. Festivals of folk songs are attended by a lot of people annually.
9. The streets of the city are all well-planned.
10. This church looks very old.
11. Many old Ukrainian traditions have been revived in our country.
12. Most needleleaf forests grow in the north of our country.
13. Most students of our group can speak English well.
14. The student translating the text is my friend.

V. State the type of the questions. Translate them into Ukrainian:

1. What does he have to say?
2. Wasn't it an adventure?
3. Will you do it alone or will you have someone to help you?
4. A good deal has been written about the importance of practice, hasn't it?
5. Do you care to comment or don't you?
6. Isn't it a lovely bit of jewelry?
7. Don't you always appreciate frankness?
8. It was difficult for Fanny to believe his words, wasn't it?
9. Do you speak English or German?
10. May I speak to your husband, please?
11. What makes you think I value his opinion particularly?
12. Are they abandoning their plan?

VI. Make up questions of various kinds to suit the following answers:

1. Well, it depends.
2. It's hard to say.

3. Sure, I will.
4. So do I.
5. Nothing of the kind.
6. More or less.
7. That's too bad.
8. Some other time.
9. By all means.
10. Why not?
11. Next door.
12. Neither of them.

VII. Join the following simple sentences to make compound ones. Use the words in brackets:

1. I took the shoes back to the shop. I complained about them (*and*).
2. Your mother phoned yesterday. She did not leave a message (*but*).
3. We got ready to get on the train. It did not stop (*but*).
4. I have always wanted to live in the country. My parents prefer to live in town (*but*).
5. My new assistant can type very well. He has not much experience with computers (*but*).
6. The bus stopped at the station. Two men got out of it (*and*).
7. No one was in when we called. We left a message (*so*).
8. The letter has been lost. The postman has delivered it to the wrong address (*or*).
9. We did not want to get home late after the film. We went straight back (*so*).
10. For a moment the top of the mountain was visible. A cloud covered it (*and then*).

VIII. Put a circle round the correct word in brackets.

The customers at the funfair were leaving (and/but) the lights were going out. The last two people on dodgem cars paid (and/so) left. The big wheel stopped (for/and) the merry-go-round stopped (as well/not only). The stalls closed down (so/and) the stall-owners went home. At 2 a.m. four nightwatchmen walked round the funfair, (but/so) there was no one to be seen. 'I'm fed up walking round,' one of them said, (yet/and) what can we do?' 'We can (or/either) play cards (either/or) sit

and talk.’ They were bored, (so/for) there was nothing to do on this quiet warm night. ‘We can have a ride on the merry-go-round!’ one of them cried. ‘That’d be fun!’ Three of them jumped on merry-go-round horses (yet/and) the fourth started the motor. Then he jumped on too (and/but) round they went. They were having the time of their lives, (but/so) suddenly realized there was no one to stop the machine. They weren’t rescued till morning (and/but) by then they felt very sick indeed!

IX. Join the sentences:

a) using *who* or *which*

1. She is the accountant. She does my accounts.
2. She is the nurse. She looked after my children.
3. They are the postcards. They arrived yesterday.
4. They are the secretaries. They work in our office.
5. That is the magazine. It arrived this morning.
6. They re the workmen. They repaired our roof.
7. He is a teacher.He teaches English at our local school.

b) using *whose*

1. He is the customer. I lost his address.
2. She is the novelist.Her book won the first prize.
3. They are the children. Their team won the match.
4. You are the expert. We want your advice.
5. I am the witness. My evidence led to his arrest.

X. Join the sentences using the conjunctions in brackets.

Translate these sentences into Ukrainian:

1. She’s never in when I phone. I shall write to her (*since*).
2. Your design is excellent. It is not suitable for our purpose (*while*).
3. She feels sorry. The damage has been done (*no matter how*).
4. I have to get the document translated. I can’t read Russian (*since*).
5. I try hard to play the piano. I don’t seem to improve (*although*).
6. We should visit the Duty Free Shop. Our flight will be called (*before*).
7. It is expensive. He has determined to buy it (*however expensive*).
8. How much will they pay us? It will never compensate us (*no matter how much*).

9. She is the nurse. I saw her at the hospital (*whom*).
10. He is the man. I sent the telegramme to him (*who(m)*).

XI. Complete the following sentences:

a) to say *where*

1. This is the exact spot where.....
2. You are not allowed to park anywhere.....
3. Some TV programmes are familiar everywhere.....
4. Please sit wherever.....
5. Let us put the TV set in a place where.....

b) to say *how*

1. It sounds as if.....
2. I think this omelette is exactly as....
3. When I told her the news she acted as though....
4. I think you should write the report in the way....
5. You never do anything the way.....

XII. Fill in the blanks using the conjunctions *as, as soon as, as if, before, that, the way (that), when, which*:

Mr Boxell was just shutting his shoe shop at the end of the day ___ a man in a well-cut suit walked in and asked for an expensive pair of shoes. There was something about ___ the man walked that made Mr Boxell suspicious. He felt ___ he had seen him before somewhere, and then remembered that he had — on TV! The man was a wanted criminal! The man tried on a few pairs of shoes ___ he bought a pair ___ Mr Boxell strongly recommended. They're a bit tight,' the man complained. They'll stretch, sir,' Mr Boxell said. ___ Mr Boxell had expected, the man limped into the shop next day to complain about the shoes. ___ he entered the shop, he was surrounded by police. Mr Boxell had deliberately sold the man a pair of shoes _____ were a size too small, knowing he would return them the next day!

XIII. Fill in the blanks with the conjunctions *as, because, even though, since, though, while*:

_____ it's difficult to find work these days, Joe Dobson has just given up his job. They were surprised when he announced this at the Job Centre _____ after a lot of effort, they had found Joe a job at a

Hamburger Bar. ____ Joe wasn't highly-qualified, this hadn't been easy. Yet Joe resigned, ____ the job was easy and quite well-paid. 'What did you have to do for your money?' the young woman at the Job Centre asked. 'Strange ____ it sounds,' Joe said, 'I had to dress up as a hamburger and stand outside the restaurant.' 'A sort of humanburger?' she suggested. 'That's right,' Joe said. 'I had to stand between the two round halves of a bun, ____ I was "disguised" as the hamburger filling, covered in tomato sauce. The uniform was wonderful, ____ I looked good enough to eat. The manager was pleased with me, ____ I attracted a lot of customers.' 'So why did you give up, Joe?' the young woman asked kindly. '____' Joe said, his voice breaking slightly, 'students kept turning me on my side and rolling me down hill!'

XIV. Put in *as...as, but, in case, in order that, so ... that, such ... that, when, which*:

We create new words all the time. We have to do this ____ may express new ideas. Perhaps the strangest word ____ has come into the English language recently is 'wysiwyg'. I was ____ puzzled by this word ____ I kept asking people what it meant, ____ no one knew. Last week I found it in a dictionary. It is not ____ peculiar ____ I had thought. It comes from computers. This is what it means, ____ you want to know: 'What You See Is What You Get'. This means that what you see on your screen is what you get ____ you print. Now I discover that everyone knows this word. The other day I was in my favourite restaurant and ordered sausages. They were ____ small sausages ____ I complained to the waitress. She just smiled at me and whispered, 'Wysiwyg!'

XV. Translate from Ukrainian into English:

1. Я знаю, що він вже повернувся з Англії.
2. Покажи мені, що він приніс!
3. Вона запитала, де працює моя сестра.
4. Який чудовий сьогодні день! Можна відправлятися на прогулянку до парку.
5. Ганна запитала, коли починаються сьогодні заняття в університеті.
6. Лікар сказав, щоб я залишалася сьогодні у ліжку.

7. Для того, щоб скласти успішно іспити, необхідно багато працювати.

8. Як він гарно розмовляє англійською мовою!

9. Зачини вікно! В аудиторії вже холодно.

10. Дуже складно перекласти такі тексти без словника.

11. О котрій годині починається твій робочий день? – О восьмій.

12. Він зателефонував і повідомив про свій приїзд.

13. Це викладач, який читав нам лекції з економіки.

14. Конференція, в якій я братиму участь, відбудеться за місяць.

15. Джейн намагається знайти своє місце у житті, бо хоче бути незалежною.

17. Ми були настільки втомлені, що відразу пішли спати.

WORD FORMATION

I. Fill in the missing parts of speech. There may be more than one word in a column:

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Value			
Application			
		Primary	
		Biological	
			Subsequently
			Relatively
	Apply		
	Impact		
Market			
Association			
	Differ		
Product			
	Plant		
	Compare		
		Important	
			Simply
Profit			
	Reduce		
		Possible	
			Annually

**II. Define the parts of speech of the words having one stem.
Translate them into Ukrainian:**

- 1) to develop – developed – developing – development
- 2) to manage – manager – management – managerial
- 3) to achieve – achieved – achievement
- 4) to motivate – motivator – motivation – motivational
- 5) to employ – employer – employee – employment
- 6) to consider – consideration – considerate
- 7) to tax – taxation – taxable
- 8) to earn – earner – earning
- 9) to reduce – reduction – reducer – reducible – reduced
- 10) to pay – payer – payee – payable
- 11) to organize – organizer – organization – organized
- 12) to prepare – preparation – preparatory – preparedness
- 13) to widen-width—widely
- 14) to soften-softness-softly
- 15) to respect-respectful- respectfully-respectability.

III. Form derivates with the following words:

- clean
- pay
- apply
- use
- desire
- exist
- resist
- accept

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words:

1. Local / locality

1. He lives in this... .
2. Some ... governments introduce new taxes .

2. Account / accountant

1. If you have an ... at a bank and you want to pay money to someone, you write a cheque.
2. My sister is going to be an

3. Own / owner
 1. He is an ... of the big farm “Zorya”.
 2. This farmer ... hectares of fertile soil.
4. Economy / economist / economic ...
 1. ... use the term “land” when they speak of natural resources as a factor of production.
 2. Macroeconomics is the study of the
 3. He is a third – year student of the ...department.
5. Invest / investment
 1. They ... a lot of money in the development of the firm.
 2. Production of agricultural machinery needs a lot of
6. Produce / production / producer
 1. One way to calculate living standard is to divide total ... by the population.
 2. This farm is a good ... of milk and meat.
 3. Capital is something created by people to ... other goods and services.
7. Classify / classification
 1. This scientist is famous for his... of plants.
 2. Accountants ... and summarize the data provided by the book-keepers.
8. Finance / financial
 1. The ... state of this enterprise isn't satisfactory.
 2. He is a good specialist in the field of
9. Cultivate/cultivation
 - 1.They began cucumbers many years ago.
 - 2.The of cucumbers began in ancient Egypt.
10. Write/writer
 1. I like reading books by this
 2. He ... a lot of articles about this wheat variety.
11. Wide/widely
 - 1.This river is deep and
 - 2.This cereal crop is ...used for human food and malting.

V. Give the opposite form of the following adjectives:

comfortable, equal, happy, important, official, pleasant, legal, logical, regular, resolute, responsible, mobile, patient, possible, probable, honest, significant, comparative, dependent.

VI. Give the opposite form of the following verbs:

to dress, to load, to lock, to pack, to tie, to approve, to like, to obey, to satisfy, to connect, to appear, to arm .

VII. Form the nouns denoting the “doer of the action”:

to buy, to direct, to inspect, to invent, to produce, to sell, to supply, to teach, to translate, to visit, to work, to write.

VIII. Form compounds with the words in the left and right boxes:

bed	school
black	reading
ice	shoe
news	steam
opera	dress

box, room (2), board, paper, boy, maker, glasses, ship, maker
--

IX. READ THE TEXTS, FIND THE NOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND VERBS, DETERMINE THE WAYS OF THEIR FORMING

1. How do the Englishmen spend their week-end? Those who live in cities and towns like to go out of town. They may go to stay in the country. Every Englishman is fond of the countryside in a nice cottage with roses round the porch and in the garden, the fresh air and bright sun. No crowds of people, silence and leisure. Those who stay at home try to do all the jobs they were too busy to do during the week. Some go shopping on Saturday mornings, some do the house work washing, cleaning. Some men do and watch sporting events. Saturday evening is the best time for parties, dances, going to the cinema or theatre. On Sunday after breakfast they may go to work in the garden take a dog for a walk, play a visit to a pub. Sunday is a day for inviting friends and

relatives to afternoon tea. There are some traditions concerning food. English cooking is heavy, substantial and plain. The Englishman likes a good breakfast. To him a good breakfast means porridge, fish, bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade, tea or coffee. It is the same day to day. The English like their toast cold. Tea is part of the prose of British life, as necessary as potatoes and bread. Seven cups of it wake you up in the morning, 9 cups will put you to sleep at night. The midday meal is called lunch. This meal consists on week-days of stew, fried fish, chops, liver or sausages, vegetables. Rice and macaroni are seldom served. Then goes an apple tart, or hot milk and pudding. Sunday dinner is a special occasion, it is a joint beef or lamb with vegetables. Then goes a large heavy pudding with custard. From 4 to 6 there is a very light meal called 5 o'clock tea. It is a snack of thin bread and butter and cups of tea with small cakes. This became a kind ritual. At this time everything stops for tea. Dinner (usually at 6 p.m.) is much like lunch and is in many families the last meal of the day. Supper is a snack of bread and cheese and cocoa. The English have a popular speciality known as fish and chips. They are bought at special fish and chips shop

2. Every nation has different customs and traditions, its own way of life. In Europe there are people who have lived in the same house and been in the same job for 20, 30 or more years. That's not the American way of life. The Americans love change, they call it the spirit of adventure, a spirit that they think is more characteristic in America than in Europe. They like to move away, to change houses and jobs.

While the Englishman thinks it is ill mannered to ask private questions, the American doesn't feel that at all. He will tell you all about himself, his wife and family, and ask where you have come from, what your job is, how you like America and how long you are staying. The American prefers sociability. At his home he doesn't object to being seen by everyone — he actually likes it.

With this sociability goes overwhelming hospitality. A national Thanksgiving Day is perhaps the only holiday spent by the Americans at home. Table decorations follow a traditional pattern — a harvest of Indian corn, apples, oranges, walnuts and grapes. Flowers also bring the fall scene indoors. The centrepiece is the traditional roast turkey.

In Texas, where the West begins, the biggest annual festival — the Fat Stock Show — is held. Its rodeo, hold together with the stock show, is the biggest indoor rodeo on the earth.

And, of course, no nation can exist without humour. As they themselves say, an American must have one wife, two cars, three children, four pets, five suits, six acres, seven credit cards — and is lucky to have eight cents in his pocket.

3. London is very rich in museums and art galleries. If you are fond of painting you will go to the Tate Gallery. A rich sugar manufacturer Henry Tate founded it in 1897. There are about 300 oils and 19000 watercolours and drawings. There are many works by the English painter William Turner. Most of his paintings are connected with the sea theme. There are a lot of paintings of the 16-th century English artists and paintings by foreign artists of the 19-20-th centuries. There are some paintings of impressionists.

The National Gallery is one of the most important picture galleries in the world. The Tate Gallery is the most necessary compliment to the National Gallery as it contains contemporary works particularly by English and French masters.

The British Museum is the largest and richest of its kind in the world. It comprises the National Museum of archaeology and ethnography and the national library. The present building was built in 1852. According to law, a copy of every book, periodical and newspaper, published in Britain must be presented at the British museum. It contains books and manuscripts: Greek, Roman, British and Oriental antiques. This collection is so vast that only a very small percentage of it is shown to the public. There's also a department of prints and drawings. There are departments devoted to maps, coins, medals and philately. Those who come to the British museum can see a fascinating array of clocks and watches.

Cultural life in London would be impossible without the Royal Albert hall, the Royal Festival hall, the National theatre and a great number of museums: the Victoria and Albert museum, the Geological Museum, the Museum of Mankind, Natural History museum and others.

PREPOSITIONS

1. Read the texts about British and American celebrities and insert the necessary prepositions.

Ernest Hemingway



Ernest Hemingway (July 21, 1899 – July 2, 1961) was an American author and journalist whose unique, understated writing style had a strong influence (1) 20th-century fiction and culture.

Hemingway lived through the major conflicts of Europe during the first half (2) the Twentieth-Century. His war experiences led to powerful accounts, which described the horrors of modern war. Two major books include; A Farewell to Arms (1929) – about the First World War, and For Whom the Bell Tolls (1940) – about the Spanish Civil War. Many (3) his books are considered classics of American literature.

Hemingway was born in Oak Park, Illinois. After leaving school, he worked as a journalist (4) the Kansas City City Star. However, after a few months, he enlisted with the Red Cross to volunteer as an ambulance driver. He was sent to the Italian front where he saw the horrors of the trench war. In 1918, he was seriously wounded (5) mortar fire, and he was sent home to recuperate. He was awarded the Italian Silver Medal of bravery (6) helping an Italian soldier – despite his injuries. He later wrote a fictional book, based on his experiences in the 1929 novel – A Farwell to Arms. The main character in the book is an ambulance driver who becomes disillusioned with the war.

After recovering from his injuries, he moved (7) Chicago and then Paris, where he spent much of the inter-war years. He worked as a

correspondent for the Toronto Star and became acquainted (8) many modernist writers, such as James Joyce, Gertrude Stein and Ezra Pound who lived in Paris at the time.

“If you are lucky enough to have lived in Paris as a young man, then wherever you go for the rest of your life, it stays with you, for Paris is a moveable feast.”

In 1937, he went to Spain to cover the Spanish Civil war. He advocated international support for the Popular Front – who were fighting the fascist regime led (9) Franco. He later wrote a book – *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), which captures the struggles and brutality of the Spanish civil war. During the Second World War, he continued to work as a foreign correspondent. He was present at the Normandy landings and the liberation of Paris.

In the 1950s, Hemingway was involved in two plane crashes which left him severely injured and (10) pain for the rest of his life. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1953, and in October 1954, Hemingway was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Hemingway’s style had some similarities to other modernist writers. It was a reaction against the more elaborate, turgid style of the nineteenth century. Hemingway’s writing was direct and minimalist – often leaving things unstated, but (11) the same time profoundly moving for bringing the reader into the heart of the story and experience.

“All good books are alike in that they are truer than if they had really happened and after you are finished reading one you will feel that all that happened to you and afterwards it all belongs to you: the good and the bad, the ecstasy, the remorse and sorrow, the people and the places and how the weather was. If you can get so that you can give that to people, then you are a writer.”

“If a writer of prose knows enough of what he is writing about he may omit things that he knows and the reader, if the writer is writing truly enough, will have a feeling of those things as strongly as though the writer had stated them. The dignity (12) movement of an ice-berg is due to only one-eighth of it being above water. A writer who omits things because he does not know them only makes hollow places in his writing.”

Hemingway said the facts float (13) the water, but the structure is kept out of sight. Behind the minimalist prose is a great effort, but the result is simplicity, immediacy and clarity.

In 1959 he moved from Cuba to Ketchum Idaho. However, tragically tormented by the pain of the plane crashes, he committed suicide in the summer of 1961.

He was married four times.

“There are events which are so great that if a writer has participated in them his obligation is to write truly rather than assume the presumption (14) altering them with invention.”

Charles Dickens



Charles John Huffman Dickens was born in Portsmouth (1) February 7, 1812, to John and Elizabeth Dickens. (2) the age of three the family left the south coast and went to live in London where a young Charles attended school, only for his education to abruptly stop three years later when his father was incarcerated (3)Marshalsea’s Debtors Prison.

With his father behind bars Charles was sent to work at Warren’s blacking factory, earning just six shillings a week. The appalling conditions of the factory, long thankless work and being separated (4) his family made a huge impression on the teenage Charles Dickens, later influencing his novels and essays – Little Dorrit was set around Marshalsea Prison and his experiences in the

workhouses had a major bearing on David Copperfield, Great Expectations, and most notably Oliver Twist.

Once his father was released from prison Charles went back to school (5) starting his working life as a clerk at a law office in the Holborn area of London. During his time in the junior role Charles learnt how to write in shorthand and after 18 months left the profession to become a freelance crime reporter. In 1833 Charles published his first story, 'A Dinner at Poplar Walk', and turned his hand to political journalism, covering elections for the Morning Chronicle – leading (6) 1836 to the publication of his first collection of written work, Sketches by Boz, followed shortly after by his first novel The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club.

A month after the success of The Pickwick Papers Charles Dickens married Catherine Hogarth, and had ten children with her. During March 1837 the young family moved (7)48 Doughty Street, in Camden, along with Charles' brother Frederick and Catherine's sister Mary. Charles became very attached to Mary and later that year had to watch her die in his arms, inspiring the death of Little Nell in The Old Curiosity Shop. While at 48 Doughty Street Charles published the novels Oliver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby and Barnaby Rudge.

In 1842 Charles Dickens made his first trip to North America, giving lectures and gaining support for copyright laws and after returning to the UK published *A Christmas Carol* in 1843 before briefly going to live in Italy and Switzerland.

(8)1846 Charles Dickens was approached by Angela Burdett Coutts, heir to the banking fortune, about setting up a home for 'fallen' women. At first Dickens was not keen on the idea but eventually came round and opened Urania Cottage, in Shepherds Bush. He set the rules for Urania Cottage and interviewed prospective residents, a task which undoubtedly supplied him with more ideas for characters in his books.

Once the women graduated (9) Urania Cottage they were required to emigrate from the UK. It is believed around 100 women passed through Urania Cottage between 1847 and 1859. During this time Dickens completed Dombey and Son, David Copperfield, Bleak House, Hard Times and Little Dorrit – all of which proved hugely popular. With the profits from these publications Dickens bought a house in Gad's Hill, Kent.

As an up and coming author, Dickens looked up to William Shakespeare and it is rumoured he went to Stratford-upon-Avon and

inscribed his initials (10) the window ledge of the Bard's house. Indeed, it is believed the reason Charles wanted to move to Gad's Hill was because Shakespeare had set some of Henry IV, Part 1 there. While at Gad's Hill Charles co-wrote a play called *The Frozen Deep* and interviewed actresses for one of the main parts himself, building a relationship with one such actress – Ellen Ternan. A year after meeting Ellen, Charles separated from wife Catherine.

He continued his charity work, this time helping Great Ormond Street Hospital which was in financial trouble – speaking at fundraising events and giving public readings of his work. He enjoyed public reading and undertook his first series (12) public readings for personal profit in London. (13) a short rest period he embarked on a gruelling three month UK tour. *A Tale of Two Cities* and *Great Expectations* followed before he survived a train crash in 1865 and finished *Our Mutual Friend*. Dickens continued to perform public readings and in 1867 set sail for America once more, where he gave a host of readings and lectures.

Back in England, Charles again went on a public reading tour which was halted when he suffered a suspected stroke in 1869. He stopped performing and started to write *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, but once he had regained his health, the following year, he insisted (14) a farewell reading tour.

On June 8, 1870, Charles suffered a second stroke (15) his home in Gad's Hill, he failed to regain consciousness and was pronounced dead the next day, aged 58. Charles Dickens' body was laid to rest (16) Poet's Corner (17) Westminster Abbey.

George Washington



George Washington led the American army (1) the War of Independence and was the first president of the United States. He is one (2) the most important figures in American history.

George Washington was born (3) 22 February 1732 in Westmoreland County, Virginia, into a family of prosperous farmers.

At 16 he became a surveyor and a year later he was appointed surveyor of Culpeper County, Virginia, his first public office. In 1752, he joined (4) the colonial militia.

During the French and Indian War (known in Europe as the Seven Years War) Washington won a reputation (5) bravery. He then returned to farming at Mount Vernon, a plantation he had inherited (6) his half-brother. In 1759, he married Martha Custis, a wealthy widow.

In the same year, Washington entered the Virginia House of Burgesses where he consistently opposed what he saw as unfair British taxes. (7) 1774, Washington was one of the leading Virginian figures supporting the colonial cause. He was sent (8) Virginia to both the first and second Continental Congresses in 1774 and 1775.

In June 1775, Washington was appointed commander of all colonial forces. He set about forming the Continental Army and trying to feed, clothe and equip his soldiers. His early military fortunes were mixed, but an American victory (9) Saratoga in October 1777 prompted the French to agree to an alliance with the Americans.

Although Washington's fortunes did not immediately improve, with French military and naval assistance the tide began to turn. On 19 October 1781, the British army surrendered at Yorktown. Peace talks began (10) Paris and a treaty was signed in 1783.

In 1787, Washington was elected president of the Constitutional Convention and used his immense influence to persuade the states to ratify the resulting constitution. In 1789, he was unanimously elected the first president of the United States. He faced huge challenges in welding together the individual states to establish a new nation, and creating a government (11) that nation. Washington was also dismayed by the emergence of political parties, the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans, led (12) his two closest advisers, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson respectively.

Washington wanted to retire ((13) his first term, but was re-elected to a second term in 1792. He succeeded in maintaining American neutrality when war broke out between Britain and France in 1793 and also normalised diplomatic relations (14) Britain.

Washington finally retired from public life in 1797 and died at Mount Vernon on 14 December 1799.

Margaret Thatcher



The first female prime minister of Britain, Margaret Thatcher was a controversial figurehead of conservative ideology (1) her time in office.

Politician and former British prime minister Margaret Thatcher was born as Margaret Hilda Roberts (1) October 13, 1925, in Grantham, England. Nicknamed the "Iron Lady",

Thatcher served as the prime minister of England from 1979 to 1990. The daughter (2) a local businessman, she was educated (3) a local grammar school, Grantham Girls' High School. Her family operated a grocery store and they all lived in an apartment above the store. In her early years, Thatcher was introduced to conservative politics (4) her father, who was a member of the town's council.

A good student, Thatcher was accepted to Oxford University, where she studied chemistry at Somerville College. One of her instructors was the Dorothy Hodgkin, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist. Politically active in her youth, Thatcher served as president of the Conservative Association (5) the university. She earned a degree in chemistry in 1947, and went on to work as a research chemist in Colchester. Later, she worked as a research chemist in Dartford.

2 years after graduating from college, Thatcher made her first bid (6) public office. She ran as the conservative candidate for a Dartford parliamentary seat in the 1950 elections. Thatcher knew from the start that it would be nearly impossible to win the position away from the liberal Labour Party. Still she earned the respect of her political party peers with her speeches. Defeated, Thatcher remained undaunted, trying again the following year, but once more her efforts were unsuccessful. Two months (7) her loss, she married Denis Thatcher.

In 1952, Thatcher put politics aside (8) a time to study law. She and her husband welcomed twins Carol and Mark the next year. After completing her training, Thatcher qualified as a barrister, a type of lawyer, in 1953. But she didn't stay away from the political arena for

too long. Thatcher won a seat (9) the House of Commons in 1959, representing Finchley.

Clearly a woman on the rise, Thatcher was appointed parliamentary under secretary for pensions and national insurance in 1961. When the Labour Party assumed control of the government, she became a member of what is called the Shadow Cabinet, a group of political leaders who would hold Cabinet-level posts if their party was (10) power.

When Conservatives returned (11) office in June 1970, Thatcher was appointed secretary of state for education and science, and dubbed "Thatcher, milk snatcher," after her abolition of the universal free school milk scheme. She found her position frustrating, not because (12) all the bad press around her actions, but because she had difficulty getting Prime Minister Edward Heath to listen to her ideas. Seemingly disenchanted on the future of women in politics, Thatcher was quoted as saying, "I don't think there will be a woman prime minister in my lifetime," during a 1973 television appearance.

Thatcher soon proved herself wrong. While the Conservative Party lost power in 1974, Thatcher became a dominant force in her political party. She was elected leader of the Conservative Party in 1975, beating out Heath for the position. With this victory, Thatcher became the first woman to serve as the opposition leader in the House of Commons. England was in a time of economic and political turmoil, with the government nearly bankrupt, employment on the rise and conflicts with labor unions. This instability helped return Conservatives to power in 1979. As party leader, Thatcher made history in May 1979, when she was appointed Britain's first female prime minister.

As prime minister, Thatcher battled the country's recession by initially raising interest rates to control inflation. She was best known (13) her destruction of Britain's traditional industries through her attacks on labor organizations such as the miner's union, and (14) the massive privatization of social housing and public transport. One of her staunchest allies was U.S. President Ronald Reagan, a fellow conservative. The two shared similar right-wing, pro-corporate political philosophies.

Thatcher faced a military challenge during her first term. In April 1982, Argentina invaded the Falkland islands. This British territory had long been a source (15) conflict between the two nations, as the islands

are located off the coast of Argentina. Taking swift action, Thatcher sent British troops to the territory to retake the islands in what became known as the Falklands War. Argentina surrendered in June 1982.

In her second term, (16)1983 (17) 1987, Thatcher handled a number of conflicts and crises, the most jarring of which may have been the assassination attempt against her in 1984. In a plot by the Irish Republic Army, she was meant to be killed by a bomb planted at the Conservative Conference in Brighton in October. Undaunted and unharmed, Thatcher insisted that the conference continue, and gave a speech the following day. As for foreign policy, Thatcher met (18) Mikhail Gorbachev, the, in 1984. That same year, she signed an agreement with the Chinese government regarding the future of Hong Kong. Publicly, Thatcher voiced her support for Ronald Reagan's air raids on Libya in 1986 and allowed U.S. forces to use British bases to help carry out the attack. Returning (19) a third term in 1987, Thatcher sought to implement a standard educational curriculum across the nation and make changes to the country's socialized medical system. However, she lost a lot of support due to her efforts to implement a fixed rate local tax—labeled a poll tax by many since she sought to disenfranchise those who did not pay it. Hugely unpopular, this policy led to public protests and caused dissention within her party.

Thatcher initially pressed on for party leadership in 1990, but eventually yielded to pressure (20) party members and announced her intentions to resign on November 22, 1990. In a statement, she said, "Having consulted widely among colleagues, I have concluded that the unity of the Party and the prospects of victory in a General Election would be better served if I stood (21) to enable Cabinet colleagues to enter the ballot for the leadership. I should like to thank all those in Cabinet and outside who have given me such dedicated support." On November 28, 1990, Thatcher departed from 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's official residence, for the last time.

Not long after leaving office, Thatcher was appointed (22) the House of Lords, as Baroness Thatcher of Kesteven, in 1992. She wrote about her experiences as a world leader and a pioneering woman in the field of politics in two books: *The Downing Street Years* (1993) and *The Path to Power* (1995). Around this time, Thatcher suffered a series of small strokes. She then suffered a great personal loss in 2003, when her husband of more than 50 years, Denis, died. The following year, Thatcher had to say goodbye (23) an old friend and ally, Ronald

Reagan. In fragile health, Thatcher gave a eulogy at his funeral via video link, praising Reagan as a man who "sought to mend America's wounded spirit, to restore the strength of the free world, and to free the slaves of communism."

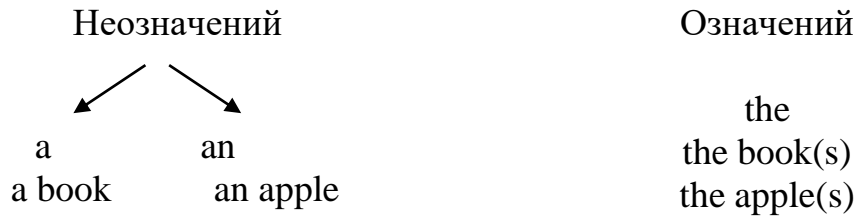
In 2005, Thatcher celebrated her 80th birthday. A huge event was held (24) her honor and was attended (25) Queen Elizabeth II, Tony Blair and nearly 600 other friends, family members and former colleagues. Two years later, a sculpture of the strong conservative leader was unveiled in the House of Commons.

Margaret Thatcher's health made headlines in 2010, when she missed a celebration at 10 Downing Street, held in honor of her 85th birthday (26) David Cameron. Later, in November 2010, Thatcher spent two weeks in the hospital for a condition that was later revealed to cause painful muscle inflammation. In 2011, she sat out such a number of major events, including the wedding of Prince William in April, and the unveiling of the Ronald Reagan sculpture in London in July. Additionally, in July 2011, Thatcher's office in the House of Lords was permanently closed. The closure has been seen by some to mark the end of her public life. Battling memory problems in her later years due to her strokes, Thatcher retreated from the spotlight, living in near seclusion at her home in London's Belgravia neighborhood.

Margaret Thatcher died on April 8, 2013, (27) the age of 87. She was survived (28) her two children, daughter Carol and son Sir Mark. Thatcher's policies and actions continue to be debated (29) detractors and supporters alike, illustrating the indelible impression that she has left on Britain and nations worldwide.

GRAMMAR ENCLOSURE

The Articles



Артикли перед загальними іменниками вживаються:

“a”

- 1) для означення однини, крім іменників, що не підлягають рахуванню
I have a book, але
I like tea.
- 2) в загальних ствердженнях
A lion is a wild animal.
- 3) для введення суб'єкта, який раніше не згадувався
He bought a new car.
- 4) з назвою професії, яка входить до складу іменного присудка
He is a writer.
She is a singer.
- 5) у певних нумерологічних фразах
a hundred, a great many, a great deal, a lot of.

“the”

- 1) коли певні речі відомі всім учасникам розмови
Could you shut the window?
- 2) для означення єдиних у своєму роді предметів
When we went out, the moon was shining.
- 3) якщо мовець згадує іменник вдруге
She has bought a book this week.
The book is very interesting.
- 4) для означення назв музичних інструментів
He plays the guitar.
- 5) коли іменнику передуює прикметник у найвищому ступені порівняння
Winter is the coldest season.
- 6) якщо іменник має специфічне значення
The tea in the cup is not very sweet.
- 7) коли іменник виконує функцію обставини місця, якщо не підкреслюється значення *один з*
It was very dark in the forest.
She is still working in the garden.

Перед власними назвами артиклі вживаються:

- 1) для означення національності
The Ukrainians, the Russians, the English.
- 2) якщо прізвище вживається у множині
The Petrenkos, the Ivanovs, the Browns.
- 3) коли назва країни складається більше ніж з одного слова або у своїй назві містить іменник у множині, або представлена аббревіатурою
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the UK, the Netherlands.
- 4) для іменування річок, озер, морів, океанів
The Dnipro, the Volga, the Black Sea, the Baikal Lake, the Pacific Ocean
- 5) для вказування на географічні регіони
The Middle East, the Orient.
- 6) щоб назвати гори, острови
The Urals, the British Isles.
- 7) для іменування навчальних закладів, коли назва починається зі слова „університет”, „інститут” тощо
The University of Kyiv, the college of painting.
- 8) якщо іменник указує на частини світу
The East, the North, the South, the West.
- 9) коли йдеться про назви частин міста
The Westminster Abbey, the Arbat, the Podol
- 10) для іменування унікальних історичних монументів, пам’ятників
the Tower, the Kremlin.

Артикли не вживаються перед :

1) назвами предметів, що згадуються у тексті у множині
She likes reading books.

2) іменниками, яким передують присвійні займенники
This is his car.

3) абстрактними іменниками
Life is impossible without belief.

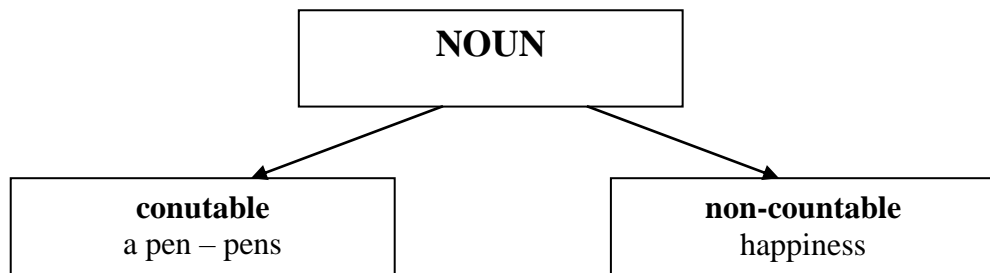
4) іменниками, що не підлягають рахуванню
There is much snow in winter. Milk is useful for children.

5) назвами міст, вулиць та ін.
Kyiv, Moscow, London, Asia, Europe.

6) назвами країн, що складаються з одного слова
Ukraine, Russia, England, France.

7) іменами людей та іменниками, що стоять при власних назвах, які означають рід занять, професії, звання
Mykola Gogol`, Queen Elizabeth, Captain Sokolov, Academician Pavlov, Doctor White.

8) іменниками у стійких виразах:
from day to day, from morning till night, from beginning to end,
from head to foot, from time to time, to have breakfast (dinner, supper).



Множина утворюється:

1) +s (pencils)

+ **es** (boxes, matches, classes, buses, heroes, wishes)

але:

2) fly – flies

3) knife – knives

(в той же час chiefs, handkerchiefs, roofs, proofs);

3) винятки:

a) man – men

woman – women

child – children

foot – feet

tooth - teeth

mouse – mice

goose – geese

ox – oxen

b) bacterium – bacteria

datum – data

phenomenon – phenomena

basis – bases

crisis – crises

addendum – addenda

memorandum – memoranda та ін.

advice

air

bread

butter

cheese*

clothing

coffee*

courage

equipment

evidence

enjoyment

food*

fruit*

fun

furniture

happiness

homework

honesty

housework

information

intelligence

jealousy

jewelry

knowledge

luck

luggage

machinery

meat*

milk

money

music

pepper*

postage

pottery

poverty

progress

rice*

sadness

salt*

scenery

silver

sugar*

tea*

traffic

transportation

violence

Іменники, позначені зірочкою (*) можуть мати також форму множини.

PRONOUN (Personal) особові

P R O N O U N S	→	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Наз. відм.</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Об'єктний відм.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>I</td><td>me</td></tr> <tr><td>You</td><td>you</td></tr> <tr><td>He</td><td>him</td></tr> <tr><td>She</td><td>her</td></tr> <tr><td>It</td><td>it</td></tr> <tr><td>We</td><td>us</td></tr> <tr><td>They</td><td>them</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Наз. відм.	Об'єктний відм.	I	me	You	you	He	him	She	her	It	it	We	us	They	them
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	I	me																
	You	you																
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your	yours																	
his	his																	
her	hers																	
its	its																	
our	ours																	
their	theirs																	
→	<p style="text-align: center;">(Reflexive) зворотні</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>myself</td><td>ourselves</td></tr> <tr><td>yourself</td><td>yourselves</td></tr> <tr><td>himself</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>herself</td><td>themselves</td></tr> <tr><td>itself</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	myself	ourselves	yourself	yourselves	himself		herself	themselves	itself								
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herself	themselves																	
itself																		
→	<p style="text-align: center;">(Demonstrative) вказівні</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Однина</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Множина</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>this</td><td>these</td></tr> <tr><td>that</td><td>those</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Однина	Множина	this	these	that	those											
Однина	Множина																	
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→	<p style="text-align: center;">(Interrogative) питальні</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>who (whom), whose, what, which</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	who (whom), whose, what, which																
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→	<p style="text-align: center;">(Relative) відносні</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>who (whom), whose, what, which</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	who (whom), whose, what, which																
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→	<p style="text-align: center;">(Indefinite) неозначені</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>Some, any, no (та похідні від них), none, much, many, little, few, all, both, either, neither, each, every, other, one (та похідні від них)</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Some, any, no (та похідні від них), none, much, many, little, few, all, both, either, neither, each, every, other, one (та похідні від них)																
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DEGREES OF COMPARISON

	Звичайний ступінь	Вищий ступінь	Найвищий ступінь
-er -est	I. Синтетичний спосіб		
	Односкладові прикметники		
	kind (добрий) big (великий)	kinder (добріший) bigger (більший)	(the) kindest (найдобріший) (the) biggest (найбільший)
	Двоскладові прикметники, які закінчуються на –er -ow, -y, -ble		
	clever (здібний) easy (легкий)	cleverer (здібніший) easier (легший)	(the) cleverest (найздібніший) (the) easiest (найлегший)
more/ (the) most	II. Аналітичний спосіб		
	Інші двоскладові прикметники		
	active (активний)	more active (більш активний)	(the) most active (найактивніший)
	Прикметники з двох і більше складів		
	beautiful (прекрасний)	more beautiful (прекрасніший)	(the) most beautiful (найпрекрасніший)
Особливі випадки утворення ступенів порівняння прикметників			
good (гарний)	better (кращий)	(the) best (найкращий)	
bad (поганий)	worse (гірший)	(the) worst (найгірший)	
little (маленький)	less (менший)	(the) least (найменший)	
far (далекий)	farther (більш далекий) further (більш далекий, подальший)	(the) farthest (найdaleьший) (the) furthest (найdaleьший)	
old (старий)	older (старший) elder (старший із членів сім'ї)	(the) oldest (найстарший) (the) eldest (найстарший із членів сім'ї)	

NUMERAL

Кількісні	Порядкові
1 – one	first
2 – two	second
3 – three	third
4 – four	forth
5 – five	fifth
6 – six	sixth
7 – seven	seventh
8 – eight	eighth
9 – nine	ninth
10 – ten	tenth
11 – eleven	eleventh
12 – twelve	twelfth
13 – thirteen	thirteenth
14 – fourteen	fourteenth
20 – twenty	twentieth
21 – twenty one	twenty first
30 – thirty	thirtieth
40 – forty	fortieth
50 – fifty	fiftieth
100 – hundred	hundredth
300 – three hundred	3 hundredth
302 – three hundred and two	3 hundred and second
1000 – thousand	thousandth
1000000 – million	millionth

ДРІБ

Звичайний, змішаний	Десятковий
$\frac{1}{2}$ one (a) half $\frac{1}{3}$ – one third $\frac{2}{3}$ – two thirds $\frac{2}{5}$ – two fifths $2 \frac{5}{6}$ – two and five sixths	0.1 – nought (zero) point one; point one
	0.01 – nought (zero) point nought one
	2.35 – 2 point three five
	Арифметичні та алгебраїчні знаки
	+ – plus – – minus = – equals (is equal) to x – multiplied by : / – divided by x^2 – x square, x^3 – x cube, x^4 – x to the power of 4 $\sqrt{\quad}$ – the third root of ... x_1 – x sub 1

The Present Indefinite Tense

Уживається для визначення дії, звичайної, постійної, притаманної підмету, тобто дії, що відбувається взагалі, а не в момент мовлення.

Відмінювання дієслова
в **Present Indefinite Tense**

<i>I</i>	}	translate
<i>We</i>		
<i>You</i>		
<i>They</i>		
<i>He</i>	}	translates
<i>She</i>		
<i>It</i>		

Обставини часу:

usually – звичайно
always – завжди
sometimes – інколи
seldom – рідко
often – часто
as a rule – як правило
every day – кожного дня
every week – кожного тижня
every month – кожного місяця
today – сьогодні
this year – цього року

Види речень в **Present Indefinite Tense** активного стану

Речення		Питання			
розповідні	заперечні	загальні	альтернативні	спеціальні	розділові
You read books every day.	You do not (don't) read books every day.	Do you read books every day?- Yes, we do. (No, we don't.)	Do you read books or magazines every day?	What do you usually read every day?	You don't read books every day, do you?
The bird flies south every autumn.	The bird does not (doesn't) fly south every autumn.	Does the bird fly south every autumn?- Yes, it does. (No, it does not).	Does the bird fly south or east every autumn?	Where does the bird fly every autumn?	The bird flies south every autumn, doesn't it?
He is a painter.	He is not (isn't) a painter.	Is he a painter?- Yes, he is. (No, he isn't).	Is he a painter or a sculptor?	What is he?	He is a painter, isn't he?
They usually have breakfast at 8 a. m.	They usually have no breakfast at 8 a. m.	Do they usually have breakfast at 8 a. m.?	Do they usually have breakfast at 8 a.m. or at 9 a.m.?	When do they usually have breakfast?	They don't usually have breakfast at 8 a. m., do they?

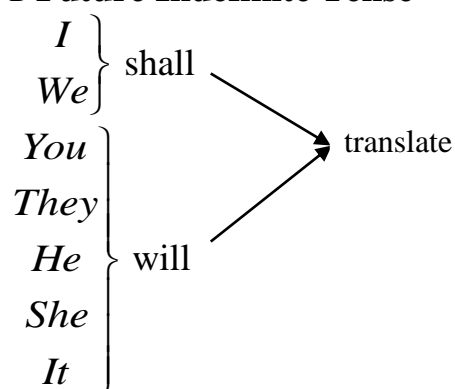
They had breakfast an hour ago	They didn't have breakfast an hour ago	Did they have breakfast an hour ago? – Yes, they did. (No, they didn't)	Did they have breakfast or dinner an hour ago?	When did they have breakfast?	They didn't have breakfast an hour ago, did they?
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The Future Indefinite Tense

Уживається для вираження фактів чи дії, що відбудуться у майбутньому.

Відмінювання дієслова

в **Future Indefinite Tense**



Обставини часу:

tomorrow – завтра

the day after tomorrow – післязавтра

next week – наступного тижня

next month – наступного місяця

next spring – наступної весни

in an hour – за годину

in a year – за рік

Види речень в **Future Indefinite Tense** активного стану

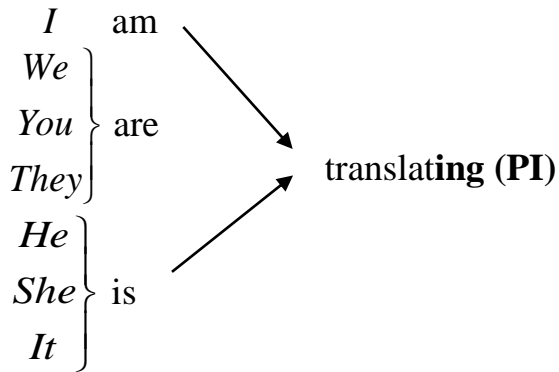
Речення		Питання			
розповідні	заперечні	загальні	альтернативні	спеціальні	розділові
We shall learn new words tomorrow.	We shall not (shan't) learn new words tomorrow.	Shall we learn new words tomorrow? – Yes we shall. (No, we shan't).	Shall we learn new words or rules tomorrow?	What shall we learn tomorrow?	We shan't learn new words tomorrow, shall we?
The bird will fly back from the south next spring	The bird will not (won't) fly back from the south next spring	Will the bird fly back from the south next spring? – Yes, it will. (No, it won't)	Will the bird fly back from the south or from the east next spring?	Where will the bird fly back from next spring?	The bird will fly back from the south next spring, won't it?

The Present Continuous Tense

Уживається для визначення дій, що відбуваються в момент мовлення.

Відмінювання дієслова

в **Present Continuous Tense**



Обставини часу:

now – зараз

at the moment – в цей момент

Види речень в **Present Continuous Tense**

Речення		Питання			
розповідні	заперечні	загальні	альтернативні	спеціальні	розділові
They are speaking English now.	They are not (aren't) speaking English now.	Are they speaking English now? – Yes, they are. (No, they aren't).	Are they speaking English or German now?	What language are they speaking now?	They aren't speaking English now, are they?
Pete is working at the library at the moment	Pete is not (isn't) working at the library at the moment	Is Pete working at the library at the moment? – Yes, he is	Is Pete working at the library or at home at the moment?	Where is Pete working at the moment?	Pete is working in the library at the moment, isn't he?

The Past Continuous Tense

Уживається для вираження дій, що відбувалися в конкретний момент часу в минулому.

Відмінювання дієслова

в **Past Continuous Tense**

I	}	was	}	→	translating (PI)
He					
She					
It					
We	}	were	}	→	translating (PI)
You					
They					

Обставини часу:

at 3 p.m. yesterday – вчора о 15-й годині
from 6 a.m. till 11 a.m. the day before
yesterday – позавчора з 6-ї до 11-ї ранку,
 або інша дія в минулому (*While Ann was cooking, he was reading a newspaper*)

Види речень в **Past Continuouse Tense** активного стану

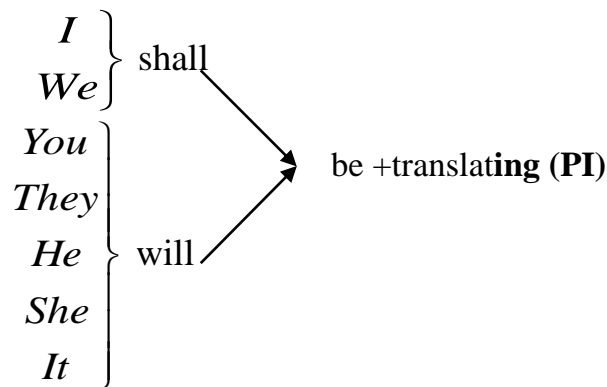
Речення		Питання			
розповідні	заперечні	загальні	альтернативні	спеціальні	розділові
They were translating texts at 2 p.m. yesterday.	They were not (weren't) translating texts at 2 p.m. yesterday.	Were they translating texts at 2 p.m. yesterday?	Were they translating texts at 2 or at 3 p.m. yesterday?	What were they translating at 2 p.m. yesterday?	They weren't translating texts at 2 p.m. yesterday, were they?
He was writing a composition from last Monday till last Saturday	He was not (wasn't) writing a composition from last Monday till last Saturday	Was he writing a composition from last Monday till last Saturday?	Was he or was she writing a composition from last Monday till last Saturday?	How long was he writing a composition?	He was writing a composition from last Monday till last Saturday, wasn't he?

The Future Continuous Tense

Уживається для вираження дії, що відбудеться в конкретний момент часу в майбутньому.

Відмінювання дієслова

в **Future Continuous Tense**



Обставини часу:

at 3 p.m. tomorrow – завтра о 15-й год.

from 5 till 7 p.m. the day after

tomorrow – з 17-ї до 19-ї години

післязавтра.

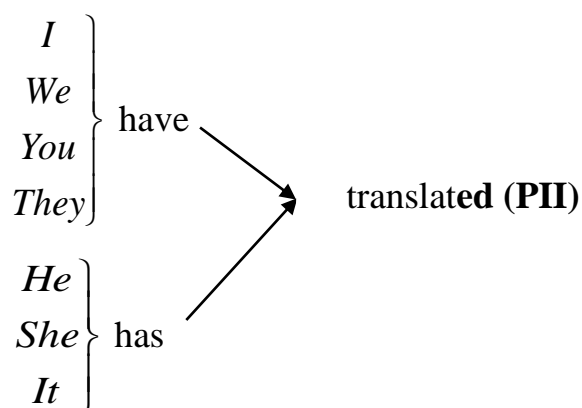
Види речень в **Future Continuous Tense** активного стану

Речення		Питання			
розповідні	заперечні	загальні	альтернативні	спеціальні	розділові
We shall be translating the articles at 9 a. m. tomorrow.	We shall not (shan't) be translating articles at 9 a. m. tomorrow.	Shall we be translating the articles at 9 a. m. tomorrow? – Yes, we shall. (No, we shan't).	Shall we be translating or looking through the articles at 9 a. m. tomorrow?	What shall we be translating at 9 a. m. tomorrow?	We shan't be translating the articles at 9 a. m. tomorrow, shall we?
The farmers will be picking up apples in the garden from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m. next Saturday	The farmers will not (won't) be picking up apples in the garden from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m. next Saturday	Will the farmers be picking up apples in the garden from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m. next Saturday? – Yes, they will. (No, they won't)	Will the farmers be picking up apples or pears in the garden from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m. next Saturday?	How long will the farmers be picking up apples in the garden next Saturday?	The farmers will be picking up apples in the garden from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m. next Saturday, won't they?

The Present Perfect Tense

Уживається для вираження закінченої дії, що завершилася в попередній період до моменту мовлення, але має безпосередній зв'язок з теперішнім моментом.

Відмінювання дієслова
в **Present Perfect Tense**



Обставини часу:

- just* – тільки що
 - yet* – ще, вже
 - already* – вже
 - recently, lately* – недавно
 - ever* – коли-небудь
 - never* – ніколи
 - this week* – цього тижня
 - this month* – цього місяця
- (іноколи момент дії може бути невираженим)

Види речень в **Present Perfect Tense**

Речення		Питання			
розповідні	заперечні	загальні	альтернативні	спеціальні	розділові
You have already translated the text.	You have not (haven't) translated the text yet.	Have you already translated the text? – Yes, we have. – (No, we haven't).	Have you already translated the text or the article?	What have you already translated?	You haven't translated the text yet, have you?
He has passed the exams this week	He has not (hasn't) passed the exams this week	Has he passed the exams this week? – Yes, he has. (No, he hasn't)	Has he or has she passed the exams this week?	Who has passed the exams this week?	He has passed the exams this week, hasn't he?

The Past Perfect Tense

Уживається для вираження закінченої дії, що відбулася до певного моменту в минулому та співвідносилася з цим моментом в минулому, а не з моментом мовлення, тобто не з теперішнім моментом.

Відмінювання дієслова

в **Past Perfect Tense**

<table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="padding-right: 5px;">I</td><td rowspan="6" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding-right: 5px;">We</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding-right: 5px;">You</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding-right: 5px;">They</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding-right: 5px;">He</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding-right: 5px;">She</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding-right: 5px;">It</td></tr> </table>	I	}	We	You	They	He	She	It	had +translated (PII)
I	}								
We									
You									
They									
He									
She									
It									

Обставини часу:

by 3 p.m. yesterday – вчора до 15-ї години
by last Wednesday – до минулої середи;
 інша дія в минулому (When I came to Kyiv
my friends had already been there)

Види речень в **Past Perfect Tense**

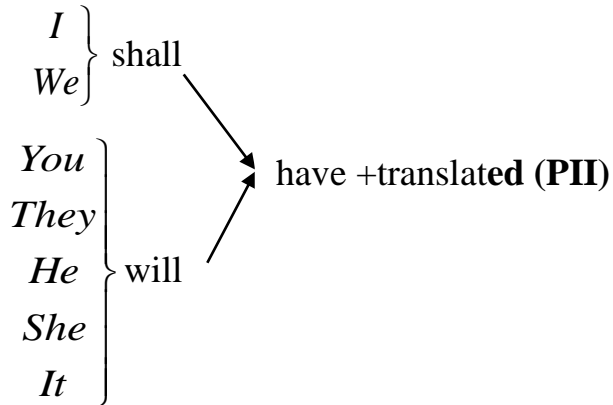
Речення		Питання			
розповідні	заперечні	загальні	альтернативні	спеціальні	розділові
She had translated the poem by last Thursday.	She had not (hadn't) translated the poem by last Thursday.	Had she translated the poem by last Thursday? – Yes, she had. (No, she hadn't).	Had she translated the poem by last Thursday or Friday?	What had she translated by last Thursday?	She had translated the poem by last Thursday, hadn't she?
Ivan had written the letter to his friends by 4 p.m. yesterday	Ivan had not (hadn't) written the letter to his friends by 4 p.m. yesterday	Had Ivan written the letter to his friends by 4 p.m. yesterday? – Yes, he had. (No, he hadn't)	Had Ivan written the letter to his friends by 4 or by 5 p.m. yesterday?	What had Ivan written by 4 p.m. yesterday?	Ivan hadn't written the letter to his friends by 4 p.m. yesterday, had he?

The Future Perfect Tense

Уживається для вираження дії, що відбудеться та закінчиться раніше певного моменту в майбутньому.

Відмінювання дієслова

в **Future Perfect Tense**



Обставини часу:

by next Thursday – до наступного четверга

by 5 p.m. tomorrow – завтра до 17-ї години.

(They will have studied problem before they begin their practical work)

Види речень в **Future Perfect Tense** активного стану

Речення		Питання			
розповідні	заперечні	загальні	альтернативні	спеціальні	розділові
Natasha will have translated the text by next Thursday.	Natasha will not (won't) have translated the text by next Thursday.	Will Natasha have translated the text by next Thursday? – Yes, she will. (No, she won't).	Will Natasha or will Tanya have translated the text by next Thursday?	What will Natasha have translated by next Thursday?	Natasha will not have translated the text by next Thursday, will she?
The bird will have flown back from the south before trees are in blossom	The bird will not (won't) have flown back from the south before trees are in blossom	Will the bird have flown back from the south before trees are in blossom? – Yes, it will (No, it won't)	Will the bird have flown back from the south or from the north before trees are in blossom?	Where will the bird have flown back from before trees are in blossom?	The bird will have flown back from the south before trees are in blossom, won't it?

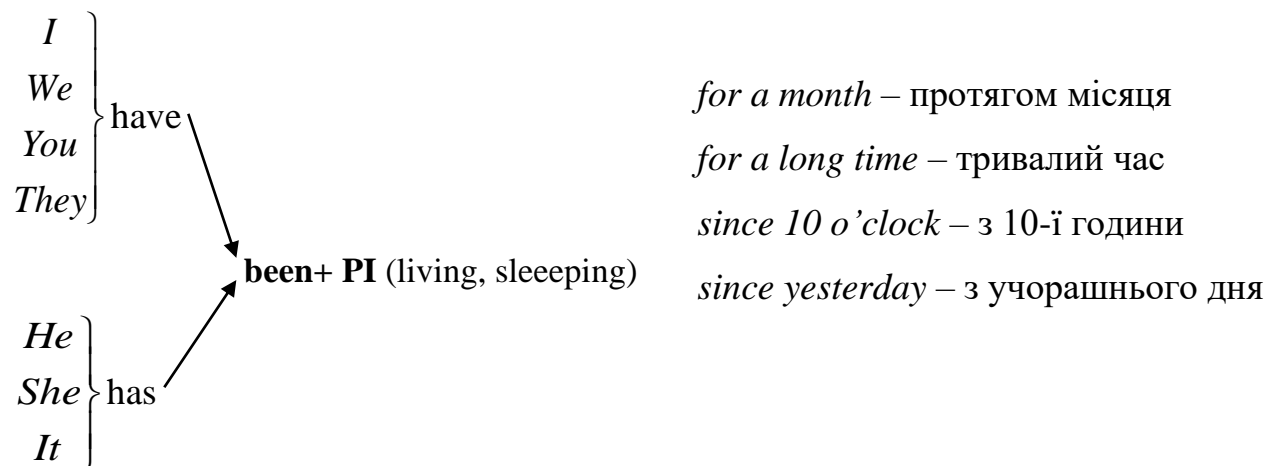
The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Уживається для вираження тривалої дії, яка почалася в минулому і продовжується в теперішньому.

Відмінювання дієслова

в **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**:

Обставини часу:



Види речень **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** активного стану

Речення		Питання			
розповідні	заперечні	загальні	альтернативні	спеціальні	розділові
She has been waiting for her mother for a long time.	She has not (hasn't) been waiting for her mother for a long time.	Has she been waiting for her mother for a long time?	Has she been waiting for her mother or friends for a long time?	Why has she been waiting for her mother for a long time?	She has been waiting for her mother for a long time, hasn't she?
The students have been writing a test since 2 o'clock	The students have not (haven't) been writing a test since 2 o'clock	Have the students been writing a test since 2 o'clock?	Have the students been writing a test or an essay since 2 o'clock?	What have the students been writing since 2 o'clock?	The students have been writing a test since 2 o'clock, haven't they?

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Уживається для вираження тривалої дії в минулому, яка почалася раніше за дію, виражену в Past Indefinite, і продовжувалася в момент говоріння.

Відмінювання дієслова

в **Past Perfect Continuous Tense:**

Обставини часу:

<p><i>I</i> <i>We</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i> <i>He</i> <i>She</i> <i>It</i></p>	}	<p>had+been PI (doing, working)</p>	<p><i>for 2 hours</i> – протягом 2-х годин <i>for a long time</i> – тривалий час <i>for 3 months</i> – протягом 3-х місяців інша дія в минулому (<i>It had been raining for 2 hours <u>when she left home</u></i>)</p>
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Види речень **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** активного стану

Речення		Питання			
розповідні	заперечні	загальні	альтернативні	спеціальні	розділові
Ann had been living in London for 5 years when I saw her.	Ann had not (hadn't) been living in London for 5 years when I saw her.	Had Ann been living in London for 5 years when I saw her?	Had Ann been living in London or in Kyiv for 5 years when I saw her?	Where had Ann been living for 5 years when I saw her?	Ann had been living in London for 5 years when I saw her, hadn't she?
The children had been working for a long time when their parents returned	The children had not (hadn't) been working for a long time when their parents returned	Had the children been working for a long time when their parents returned?	Had the children been working or sleeping for a long time when their parents returned?	Who had been working for a long time when the parents returned?	The children had been working for a long time when their parents returned, hadn't they?

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Уживається для вираження тривалої дії в майбутньому, яка почнеться раніше іншої дії в майбутньому і триватиме в момент говоріння.

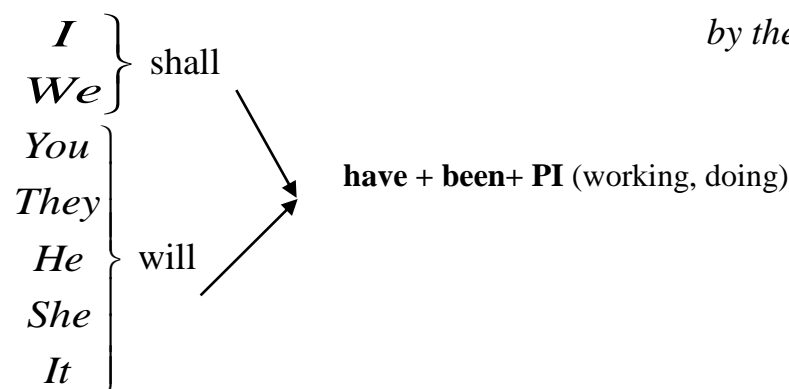
Відмінювання дієслова

в Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Обставини часу:

for 10 days – протягом 10 днів

by the 2nd of May – до 2 травня



Види речень **Future Perfect Continuous Tense** активного стану

Речення		Питання			
розповідні	заперечні	загальні	альтернативні	спеціальні	розділові
By the 1 st of June she will have been working in the university for 10 years.	By the 1 st of June she will not (won't) have been working in the university for 10 years.	Will she have been working in the university for 10 years by the 1 st of June?	Will she have been working in the university for 10 or 20 years by the 1 st of June?	Where will she have been working for 10 years by the 1 st of June?	By the 1 st of June she will have been working in the university for 10 years, won't she?
This couple will have been living together for 30 years this year	This couple will not (won't) have been living together for 30 years this year	Will this couple have been living together for 30 years this year?	Will this couple have been living or working together for 30 years this year?	Who will have been living together for 30 years this year?	This couple will have been living together for 30 years this year, wont it?

THE PASSIVE VOICE

(Пасивний стан)

to be + Participle II (asked, written)

Time	Tense		
	INDEFINITE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT
PRESENT	<p><i>I am</i> <i>She</i> } <i>is</i> <i>He</i> } } asked</p> <p><i>You</i> } <i>We</i> } <i>are</i> <i>They</i> } } asked</p> <p><i>Мене</i> } <i>Її</i> } <i>Його</i> } } запитують</p> <p><i>Вас</i> } <i>Тебе</i> } <i>Нас</i> } <i>Їх</i> } } запитують</p>	<p><i>I am</i> <i>She</i> } } being asked <i>He</i> } <i>is</i></p> <p><i>You</i> } <i>We</i> } <i>are</i> <i>They</i> } } being asked</p> <p><i>Мене</i> } <i>Її</i> } <i>Його</i> } } запитують</p> <p><i>Вас</i> } <i>Тебе</i> } <i>Нас</i> } <i>Їх</i> } } запитують</p>	<p><i>She</i> } } has <i>He</i> } <i>has</i></p> <p><i>I</i> } <i>You</i> } } been asked <i>We</i> } <i>have</i> <i>They</i> } } been asked</p> <p><i>Мене</i> } <i>Її</i> } <i>Його</i> } } запитали</p> <p><i>Вас</i> } <i>Тебе</i> } <i>Нас</i> } <i>Їх</i> } } запитали</p>
PAST	<p><i>I</i> } } asked <i>She</i> } <i>was</i> <i>He</i> } <i>was</i></p> <p><i>You</i> } <i>We</i> } <i>were</i> <i>They</i> } } asked</p> <p><i>Мене</i> } <i>Її</i> } <i>Його</i> } } запитали</p> <p><i>Вас</i> } <i>Тебе</i> } <i>Нас</i> } <i>Їх</i> } } запитали</p>	<p><i>I</i> } } being asked <i>She</i> } <i>was</i> <i>He</i> } <i>was</i></p> <p><i>You</i> } <i>We</i> } <i>were</i> <i>They</i> } } being asked</p> <p><i>Мене</i> } <i>Її</i> } <i>Його</i> } } запитували</p> <p><i>Вас</i> } <i>Тебе</i> } <i>Нас</i> } <i>Їх</i> } } запитували</p>	<p><i>I</i> } } had been asked <i>She</i> } <i>had been</i> <i>He</i> } <i>asked</i></p> <p><i>You</i> } <i>We</i> } } had been asked <i>They</i> } <i>had been</i></p> <p><i>Мене</i> } <i>Її</i> } <i>Його</i> } } запитали</p> <p><i>Вас</i> } <i>Тебе</i> } <i>Нас</i> } <i>Їх</i> } } запитали</p>

FUTURE	<i>I</i> } <i>We</i> } <i>shall</i> <i>She</i> } <i>He</i> } <i>will</i> <i>You</i> } <i>They</i> }	<hr/>	<i>I</i> } <i>We</i> } <i>shall</i> <i>She</i> } <i>He</i> } <i>will</i> <i>You</i> } <i>They</i> }
	} be asked		} have been asked
	<i>Мене</i> } <i>Її</i> } <i>Його</i> } <i>Вас</i> } запитають <i>Тебе</i> } <i>Нас</i> } <i>Їх</i> }		<i>Мене</i> } <i>Її</i> } <i>Його</i> } <i>Вас</i> } запитають <i>Тебе</i> } <i>Нас</i> } <i>Їх</i> }

MODAL VERBS
(модальні дієслова)

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
<p>CAN</p> <p>1) "можливість"</p> <p>They <u>can</u> come to us soon. Вони <u>можуть</u> прийти до нас скоро.</p> <p>2) "вміння"</p> <p>I <u>can</u> speak English well. Я <u>вмію</u> добре розмовляти англійською.</p> <p>I <u>cannot</u> read Spanish. Я <u>не вмію</u> читати по-іспанськи.</p> <p>Еквівалент: <u>to be able to</u> I <u>am able to</u> come. Я <u>можу</u> прийти</p>	<p>COULD "міг, міг би"</p> <p>We <u>couldn't</u> do it last week. Ми <u>не могли</u> зробити це минулого тижня.</p> <p><u>Could</u> you help me do this task? Ви <u>не могли</u> б допомогти мені зробити це завдання?</p> <p><u>was / were able to</u> I <u>was able to</u> do it yesterday. Я <u>зміг</u> це зробити вчора</p>	<p><u>shall/will be able to</u> I <u>shall be able to</u> come tomorrow. Я <u>зможу</u> прийти завтра</p>
<p>MAY</p> <p>1) "ймовірність події або дії"</p> <p>It <u>may</u> rain. Можливо буде дощ.</p> <p>2) "прохання"</p> <p><u>May</u> I come in? <u>Можна</u> мені увійти?</p>	<p>MIGHT</p> <p>"ймовірність події або дії"</p> <p>It <u>might</u> be John. Це, <u>можливо</u>, Джон</p>	<p><u>shall/will be allowed to</u> I shall be allowed to use the dictionary while translating the text tomorrow. Завтра мені дозволять користуватися словником при перекладі тексту</p>
<p>MUST</p> <p>1) "необхідність дії"</p> <p>He <u>must</u> do it in time. Він <u>повинен</u> зробити це вчасно.</p> <p>Еквіваленти: 1. <u>to have to</u> "змушений"</p> <p>He <u>has to</u> get up early. Він <u>змушений</u> рано вставати.</p> <p>2) <u>to be to</u> – "змушений зробити згідно з планом або домовленістю"</p> <p>I <u>am to</u> be at home at 5. Я <u>повинна</u> бути вдома о 5-й годині</p>	<p>He <u>had to</u> do it yesterday. Він <u>змушений</u> був зробити це вчора.</p> <p>He <u>was to</u> speak at the meeting. Він <u>повинен</u> був виступити на зборах</p>	<p>He <u>will have to</u> do it next week. Він <u>мусить</u> зробити це наступного тижня</p>

SEQUENCES OF TENSES

Головне речення

He said

that

підрядне

he worked at school at that time
he was working at school at that time

Past Indefinite
Past Continuous

одночасна дія

he had worked at school before

Past Perfect

дія відбулася раніше

he would work at school in a year

Future in the Past
(*should / would* + н. ф. д. без *to*)

майбутня дія

при перетворенні прямої мови в непряму відбувається зміна часових форм

Пряма мова	Непряма мова
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Future Indefinite	Future-in-the- Past
Past Perfect	без змін

CONDITIONAL MOOD

В англійській мові існують наступні типи умовних речень:

Нульовий тип умовних речень – загальновідоме правило, закон природи (Zero Conditional)

Present Simple (if-clause)	Present Simple (main clause)
If/when you <u>heat</u> ice, Якщо нагріти лід,	it <u>melts</u>. він тоне
If/when I <u>eat</u> dairy products, Якщо я їм молочні продукти,	I <u>get</u> red spots on my skin. у мене на шкірі з'являється почервоніння
If/when babies <u>are</u> hungry, Якщо немовлята голодні,	they <u>cry</u>. вони плачуть

Перший тип умовних речень – реальна умова (First Conditional)

Present Simple (if-clause)	Future Simple (main clause)
If you hurry Якщо ти поквапишся,	you will come to the place in time то дістанешся місця вчасно
If you <u>study</u> hard. Якщо будеш старанно працювати,	you <u>will pass</u> the test. ти складиш тест

Другий тип умовних речень – маловірогідна або нереальна умова, яка відбувається у теперішньому або майбутньому часі (Second Conditional)

Past Simple/ Past Continous (if-clause)	Would + Simple Infinitive (without to) (main clause)
If John got a job in an international company Якби Джон отримав роботу у зарубіжній компанії	he would get a good professional training. він мав би хорошу професійну практику

If I <u>were</u> you/in your place/in your shoes На твоєму місці	I <u>would wait</u> a year before getting married. я би ще рік почекав, перш ніж одружуватись
If rains were not so frequent here, Якби дощі не випадали тут так часто,	it would be a good resort area. це було б гарне курортне місце

Третій тип умовних речень передає нереальну умову, що могла б відбутися в минулому часі (Third Conditional)

Past Perfect (if-clause)	Would + Perfect Infinitive (main clause)
If I had seen the Dean yesterday Якби я побачив декана вчора,	I would have explained everything to him. я б все йому пояснив
If she <u>hadn't gone</u> to Emma's party, Якби вона не пішла на вечірку до Емми,	they <u>would never have met.</u> вони б ніколи не зустрілися,

<p>If we <u>had known</u> about it earlier, Якби ми знали про це раніше,</p>	<p>we <u>would have warned</u> people of the danger. то попередили б людей про небезпеку</p>
--	--

Змішаний тип умовних речень (Mixed Conditionals) відображає нереальну дію, яка могла б відбутися в минулому/ теперішньому і мати певний результат в теперішньому / минулому часі.

Past Simple/ Past Continous (if-clause)	Would + Perfect Infinitive (main clause)
<p>If I <u>were</u> rich, Якби я була б багатою,</p>	<p>I <u>would have bought</u> that Ferrari we saw yesterday. я б купила ту Феррарі, що ми бачили вчора</p>
<p>If Sam <u>spoke</u> Russian, Якби Сем розмовляв російською,</p>	<p>he <u>would have translated</u> the letter for you. він би тоді переклав цього листа для тебе</p>
<p><u>If we knew</u> him better, Якби ми знали його краще,</p>	<p>we <u>would have invited</u> him to our party. ми б запросили його тоді на вечірку</p>

Past Perfect (if-clause)	Would + Simple Infinitive (without to) (main clause)
If I <u>had won</u> the lottery, Якби тоді я виграв лотерею,	I <u>would be</u> rich. я б був багатим
If she <u>had been born</u> in the United states, Якби вона народилася в США,	she <u>wouldn't need a</u> visa to work here. їй би була не потрібна віза для роботи
If I <u>had taken</u> French in high school, Якби я займалася французькою в школі,	I <u>would have</u> more job opportunities now. в мене був би більший вибір вакансій зараз

NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

Voice Tenses	Infinitive (з часткою <i>to</i>)		Gerund (<i>-ing</i>)		Participle I (<i>-ing</i>)		Participle II (ст. д. – <i>ed</i> , нест. д. – 3 ф. д.)
	Active	Passive	Active	Passive	Active	Passive	
Indefinite	to ask to write	to be asked to be written	asking writing	being asked being written	asking writing	being asked being written	asked written
Continuous	to be asking to be writing	-	-	-	-	-	-----
Perfect	to have asked to have written	to have been asked to have been written	having asked having written	having been asked having been written	having asked having written	having been asked having been written	-----

The use of non-finite forms of the verb

Член речення	Infinitive (to)	Gerund (-ing)	Participle I (-ing)	Participle II (ст. д. – ed, нест. д. – 3 ф. д.)
Підмет	To walk is useful	Walking is useful	----	----
	<u>Гуляти</u> – корисно			
Частина присудка	Our aim is <u>to master</u> English. Наша мета – <u>оволодіти</u> англійською мовою	Our aim is <u>mastering</u> English. Наша мета – <u>оволодіння</u> англійською мовою	He is <u>writing</u> a letter. Він <u>пише</u> листа	He has <u>written</u> a letter. Він <u>написав</u> листа
Додаток	She likes <u>to sing</u>	She likes <u>singing</u>	----	----
	Вона любить <u>співати</u>			
Означення	The method <u>to be used</u> is not new. Метод, який треба <u>використати</u> , не новий	_____	Look at the trees <u>growing</u> in our garden. Подивись на дерева, <u>які ростуть</u> у нашому садку	The method <u>used</u> is not new. <u>Використаний</u> метод не новий
Обставина	He went there <u>to study</u> . Він пішов туди <u>навчатися</u>	He went there for <u>studying</u> . Він пішов туди <u>навчатися</u>	(While) <u>reading</u> he made notes. <u>Читаючи</u> , він робив записи	<u>When done</u> this work will give good results. Коли робота <u>буде зроблена</u> , вона дасть хороші результати

INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

Complex Subject

“Складний підмет”

Підмет	Присудок	Інфінітив	Другорядні члени речення	Переклад
He	is said	to come	to us	Кажуть, що він прийде до нас
This farm	is known	to have	rich soil	Відомо, що це господарство має багаті ґрунти
They	are expected	to work	on the farm	Сподіваються, що вони будуть працювати в господарстві
This crop	is likely	to give	high yields	Ймовірно, що ця культура дасть високі врожаї

Дієслова, що вживаються як присудок:

в Passive Voice:

to report, to say, to know, to suppose, to state, to expect, to believe та ін.

в Active Voice:

to seem, to appear, to be likely, to be unlikely, to be sure та ін.

Complex Object
 “Складний додаток”

Підмет	Присудок	Додаток, виражений іменником або займенником в об'єктному відмінку	Інфінітив	Другорядні члени речення	Переклад
We	expect	them	to do	it in time	Ми сподіваємось, що вони зроблять це вчасно
I	want	you	to work	better	Я хочу, щоб ви працювали краще
They	consider	us	to translate	this text	Вони сподіваються, що ми перекладемо цей текст
We	saw	him	enter	the house	Я бачив, що він входив в будинок
I	heard	her	sing		Я чув, що вона співала

Конструкція вживається після дієслів (в активному стані):
 to know, to want, to expect, to consider, to think, to suppose, to find, to
 believe та ін.

SENTENCE

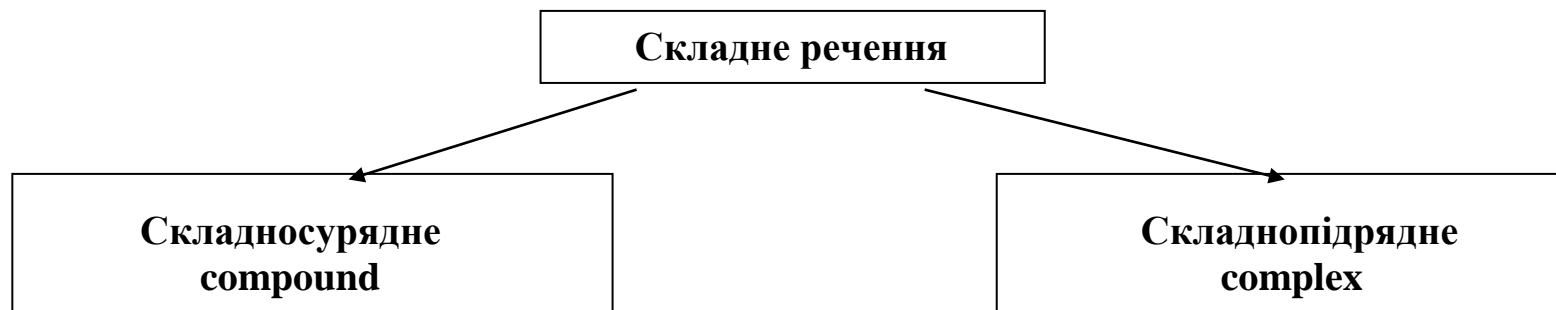
Типи речень залежно від мети висловлювання

розповідні (declarative)	питальні (interrogative)	наказові (imperative)	окличні (exclamatory)
<p>The flat is on the first floor. Квартира знаходиться на другому поверсі</p>	<p>When will you come back? Коли ти повернешся?</p>	<p>Open the window, please. Відчини вікно, будь ласка</p>	<p>How well she dances! Як гарно вона танцює!</p>

ТИПИ ПРОСТОГО РЕЧЕННЯ (залежно від структури)

Непоширене (unextended)	Поширене (extended)
<p>Підмет + присудок The bus has stopped Автобус зупинився</p>	<p>Підмет + присудок + другорядні члени а) The bus stopped at the bus station Автобус зупинився на автобусній зупинці (Підмет + присудок + обставина місця) б) The manager has received a telegram Менеджер отримав телеграму (Підмет + присудок + додаток)</p>

ТИПИ СКЛАДНИХ РЕЧЕНЬ



включає 2 або більше простих рівноправних речень

включає головне та підрядне:

Сполучники сурядності *and, as well as, but, either or* та **сполучні слова**: *or* та *ін.*

Tom phoned me and left a message.

Том зателефонував мені і залишив повідомлення

1) підрядне – підмет та сполучні слова (сполучники: *that, whether, if, who, what, how, why ...*).

That he has made a mistake is strange.

Те, що він зробив помилку, дивно.

2) підрядне – присудок (ті ж сполучники, що і у підрядному – підметі).

The question is whether they will help us.

Питання полягає у тому, чи допоможуть вони нам.

3) додаткове (*that, what, who ...*)

He asked us what we thought of it.

Він запитав, що ми думаємо про це.

4) означальне (who, whose, where, why)

I have found the house, where Tolstoj lived.

Я знайшов будинок, в якому жив Толстой.

5) підрядне обставинне: часу, місця, причини, способу дії, цілі, умови та ін.:

підрядне часу (*when, whenever, while, after, till, until as, since, as long as* та ін.)

As I was going along the street I met my friend.

Коли я йшов вулицею, я зустрів свого товариша.

місця (*where, wherever*)

Wherever he went he was welcome.

Куди б він не пішов, його радісно зустрічали.

причини (*as, since, because, for*)

He walked quickly for he was in a hurry.

Він йшов швидко, бо дуже квапився.

способу дії (*as, as if, that, so ... that*)

He spoke as if he knew this question well.

Він говорив, начебто добре знав це питання.

результату дії (*so that, so*)

He went to the lecture early so that he got a good seat

Він пішов на лекцію рано, так що зайняв хороше місце.

цілі: (*so that, so, in order that*)

I gave him a dictionary so that he might translate the text.

Я дав йому словник, щоб він переклав текст.

поступки: (*though, in spite of the fact that*)

Though it was 8 o'clock, there were few people in the street.

Хоча була 8 година, на вулиці було небагато людей.

умовні (*if, unless, on condition that, ... unless ...*)

If I have time I shall help her.

Якщо у мене буде час, я їй допоможу.

Примітка

Деякі види підрядних речень (наприклад, означальні, умовні, додаткові) можуть приєднуватися до головного без сполучника:

The fertilizers the farmers applied last year increased yield greatly.

Добрива, які застосовували фермери минулого року, значно збільшили врожай

WORD-FORMATION

I. Афіксація

Частини мови	Префіксація	Суфіксація
1) іменник	counter: counteraction anti: antifascist over: overproduction non: nonconductor in: inability та ін.	er / or (додається до дієслів): doer ee (від дієслів) – payee age (від дієслів) – marriage ance / ence (від прикметників) – resistance dom (від іменників та прикметників) – freedom hood (від іменників) – brotherhood ion (ation, tion, sion, ssion) (від дієслів) – collection ment (від дієслів) – development ness (від прикметників) – coldness ship (від іменників) – friendship ure (від дієслів) – departure та ін.
2) прикметник	un: unequal in (il): incomplete, illegal dis: dishonest non: nonessential post: post-revolutionary inter: interdependent sub: subconscious ultra: ultra-short та ін.	able /ble (від дієслів) eatable al (від іменників) central ant / ent (від дієслів) different ful (від іменників) beautiful ish: (від іменників та прикметників) Danish, reddish ive: (від дієслів та прикметників) active -less: (від іменників) hopeless -ous: (від іменників) glorious y (від іменників) windy та ін.

Частини мови	Префіксація	Суфіксація
дієслово	un: to undress dis: to disapprove re: to re-elect mis: to mislead to over: to over-estimate under: underpay counter: to counteract en: to enslave	en (від прикметників / іменників) to sharpen fy (від прикметників) to simplify ize (від іменників) to characterize
II. Конверсія		
а) іменник answer work б) прикметник clean empty	дієслово to answer to work дієслово to clean to empty	
III. Чергування звуків (букв)		
іменник use [ju:s] life [laif]	дієслово to use [ju:z] to live [li:v]	

IV. Зміна наголосу

éxport

to expórt

ímport

to impórt

V. Словоскладення:

а) утворення іменника

bed + room = bedroom

school + boy = schoolboy

father + in + law = father-in-law

б) утворення прикметника

dark + blue = dark-blue

first + class = first-class

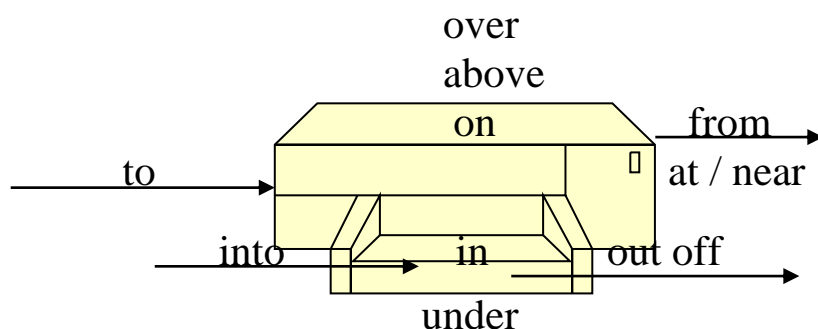
в) утворення дієслова

white + wash = to whitewash

broad + cast = to broadcast

PREPOSITIONS

а) місця



in front of – перед
behind – за, позаду
along – по, уздовж
across – через
up – зверху
down – знизу

б) часу

at: at 5 o'clock – о 5-й годині
at noon – опівдні
at midnight – опівночі
at sunset – на заході сонця

on: on Sunday – в неділю
on the 5th of May – 5 травня

in: in 1997 – в 1997 р.
in March – у березні
in spring (summer, autumn, winter) – весною, влітку, взимку
in the morning (evening, afternoon) – вранці, ввечері, вдень.
in an hour – за годину
in a year – за рік

але this (last, next) year – цього (минулого, наступного) року
this month – цього місяця
last week – минулого тижня

by: by 5 o'clock – до 5-ї години

since: since last year – з минулого року
since spring – з весни

within: within a week – за неділю (в межах неділі)

for: for 2 weeks – протягом двох неділь

IRREGULAR VERBS

(Список неправильних дієслів)

be	was, were	been	бути
become	became	become	стати, зробитися
begin	began	begun	починати(ся)
blow	blew	blown	дути
break	broke	broken	ламати(ся)
bring	brought	brought	приносити
build	built	built	будувати
burn	burnt	burnt	горіти, палити
buy	bought	bought	купувати
catch	caught	caught	ловити, схоплювати
choose	chose	chosen	вибирати, добирати
come	came	come	приходити
cost	cost	cost	коштувати
cut	cut	cut	різати
do	did	done	робити
draw	drew	drawn	тягти; малювати
drink	drank	drunk	пити
eat	ate	eaten	їсти
fall	fell	fallen	падати
feed	fed	fed	годувати
feel	felt	felt	почувати (себе)
fight	fought	fought	боротися, битися
find	found	found	знаходити
fly	flew	flown	літати
forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
freeze	froze	frozen	заморожувати
get	got	got	одержувати; ставити
give	gave	given	давати
go	went	gone	іти, ходити
grow	grew	grown	рости, ставати
have	had	had	мати
hear	heard	heard	чути
hold	held	held	тримати
keep	kept	kept	тримати, зберігати
know	knew	known	знати

Продовження списку

lead	led	led	вести
learn	learnt	learnt	вчити(ся)
leave	left	left	залишати
let	let	let	дозволяти
loose	lost	lost	губити, втрачати
make	made	made	робити
meet	met	met	зустрічатися
pay	paid	paid	платити
put	put	put	класти
read	read	read	читати
ride	rode	ridden	їздити верхи
rise	rose	risen	вставати, сходити
run	ran	run	бігти
say	said	said	сказати
see	saw	seen	бачити
sell	sold	sold	продавати
send	sent	sent	посилати
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shine	shone	shone	сяяти, блищати
show	showed	shown	показувати
sing	sang	sung	співати
sleep	slept	slept	спати
smell	smelt	smelt	нюхати, пахнути
speak	spoke	spoken	говорити, розмовляти
spend	spent	spent	витрачати
stand	stood	stood	стояти
swim	swam	swum	плавати
take	took	taken	брати
teach	taught	taught	вчити
tell	told	told	розповідати, говорити
think	thought	thought	думати
throw	threw	thrown	кидати
understand	understood	understood	розуміти
wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)	прокидатися
wear	wore	worn	носити
win	won	won	перемагати
write	wrote	written	писати

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