



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Національний авіаційний університет

О.М. Акмалдінова, Л.В. Будко,
С.П. Фатєєва

ПРАКТИЧНА ГРАМАТИКА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Навчальний посібник

VIVERE!
VINCERE!
CREATE!

Київ 2016

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5-е видання, стереотипне

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Посібник містить довідник з граматики англійської мови у таблицях і комплекс вправ для закріплення основних граматичних явищ.

Для абітурієнтів, учнів середніх шкіл, студентів немовних вузів та всіх тих, хто бажає поглибити знання англійської мови.

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ВСТУП

Навчальний посібник призначений у першу чергу для абітурієнтів, але він може бути використаний також усіма, хто вивчає англійську мову: учнями спецшкіл, студентами немовних вузів, особами, що навчаються заочно або вивчають мову самостійно.

Метою посібника є подальше формування та розвиток навичок вживання основних граматичних правил.

Структурно посібник складається з довідника з граматики англійської мови і вправ для закріплення основних аспектів граматики англійської мови. Включає такі розділи: групи часів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous у активному та пасивному станах, узгодження часів, типи питальних речень, модальні дієслова, безособові форми дієслова (Infinitive, Participle, Gerund), the Subjunctive Mood (в умовних реченнях, після 'wish', 'suggest', 'it is time' тощо).

Характер вправ усіх розділів в основному ідентичний. Майже кожен розділ починається з вправ ілюстративно-аналітичного характеру, які дають змогу вивчити граматичні явища та їх функціонування у мові. Багато місця займають тренувальні вправи, типу: «Open the brackets using...», «Use the right form of the verb», «Join the sentences using...», «Change the sentences to...», «Fill in the blanks with...», і ін., націлені на оптимізацію засвоєння лексико-граматичних структур. Набуттю навичок використання того чи іншого граматичного правила у мовленні сприяють комунікативні, творчі вправи. До них можна віднести такі, як: «Complete the sentences using...», «Make up sentences of your own using...», «Read the situation and write a sentence with...», «Ask a question on each situation». Кожен розділ завершується контролюючою вправою-перекладом з української на англійську мову. Приклади у посібнику базуються на загальній мовній лексиці, яку вивчають у середній школі. Необхідні пояснення наведені у завданнях та моделях.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR GUIDE

ДОВІДНИК З ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

1. АРТИКЛЬ ARTICLE

В англійській мові є два артикли: означений **the** і неозначений **a(an)**. Артикли є визначниками іменників і ставляться перед іменниками та словами, які до них відносяться.

Використання неозначеного артикля

1. Перед злічуваним іменником в однині для позначення належності до якого-небудь класу предметів з дієсловами to have, to see та ін., із зворотом there is в іменній частині присудка, при наявності означення та без нього.	I've got a son and a daughter. I saw a beautiful flower. There is a vacant seat in the third row.	У мене є син і дочка. Я бачив чудову квітку. У третьому ряду є вільне місце
2. В окличних реченнях після what.	What a fine building!	Який красивий будинок!
3. An використовується перед словами, які починаються з голосної	An apple. An old man.	Яблуко. Старий.

Використання означеного артикля

1. Перед іменниками, які позначають конкретний предмет.	The flat is quite large and comfortable. The moon was shining brightly.	Квартира досить велика і комфортна. Яскраво світив місяць.
2. Перед іменниками, які є єдиними свого роду або при даних обставинах.	Open the door please.	Відкрийте двері, будь ласка.
3. Перед іменниками, що позначають речовини в означеній кількості або в означеному місці.	Pass me the salt, please.	Передай мені сіль, будь-ласка.
4. Після слів one of, some of, many of, each of, most of; звичайно після слів all, both	Most of the stories are very interesting.	Більшість розповідей дуже цікаві.

5. Перед субстантивованими прикметниками та дієприкметниками.	The old don't always understand the young.	Старі люди не завжди розуміють молодих.
6. Перед іменником, перед яким стоїть порядковий числівник.	We were sitting in the second row.	Ми сиділи у другому ряду.
7. Перед власними назвами, які позначають всю сім'ю в цілому.	The Browns	Брауни (сім'я Браунів)
8. Перед назвами чотирьох частин світу.	the North, the South, the East, the West.	Північ, південь, схід, захід.
9. Перед назвами деяких країн і регіонів.	The United States of America. The Middle East. The Far East.	Сполучені Штати Америки. Близький Схід. Далекий Схід.
10. Перед назвами річок, морів, океанів, каналів	The Red Sea. The Dnieper. The English Channel connects the British Isles with the western coast of France.	Червоне море. Дніпро. Ла-Манш з'єднує Британські острови із західним узбережжям Франції.
11. Перед назвами гірських хребтів, груп островів, пустель.	The Canary Isles. The Andes.	Канарські острови. Анди.
12. Перед назвами суден, готелів, ресторанів, музеїв, галерей, англійських газет, кінотеатрів, театрів.	I've read an article about the «Titanic». I read the «Morning Star» every week. We were in the Metropol restaurant last week. I have been to the British Museum twice. We are proud of the National Theatre.	Я читав статтю про «Титаник». Я читаю «Морнінг Стар» кожного тижня. Ми були в ресторані «Метрополь» минулого тижня. Я був у Британському музеї двічі. Ми пишаємось національним театром.

Відсутність артикля

1. Перед абстрактними іменниками, перед назвами речовин.	Our country is rich in coal. Snow is white. Such is life.	Наша країна багата на вугілля. Сніг білий. Таке життя.
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2. Перед іменником, перед яким або за яким стоїть кількісний числівник.	Where is room 102? We have bought two dictionaries.	Де знаходиться кімната 102? Ми купили два словники.
3. Перед власними назвами.	My name is Pete. London is the capital of England.	Мене звати Петро. Лондон — столиця Англії.
4. Перед назвами континентів, країн, графств, штатів, міст, вулиць.	I have never been to Africa. Welcome to Texas!	Я ніколи не був в Африці. Ласкаво просимо до Техасу!
5. Перед злічуваними іменниками у множині, якщо вони позначають усіх представників даного класу, осіб або предметів і коли в однині потрібно використати невідзначений артикль.	This plant is engaged in the production of fans.	Цей завод займається виробництвом вентиляторів.
6. В газетних заголовках, об'явах, телеграмах	Arrival of English Delegation.	Прибуття Англійської делегації.
7. Перед назвами наук	I like literature and history.	Я люблю літературу та історію.

2. ІМЕННИК NOUN

Іменник позначає живі істоти, предмети, речовини, абстрактні поняття.

Власні назви Proper nouns	Загальні назви Common nouns	
Tim Baker Europe Great Britain London the Grand (Hotel) Oxford Street Penny Lane the Thames the British Museum the Daily News	a boy a man a book people sand glass love hatred development marriage	velocity arrival delivery division education departure importance an actor a secretary an engineer

Розрізняють два класи загальних назв: злічувані й незлічувані.

Злічувані іменники Countable nouns	Незлічувані іменники Uncountable nouns	
a boy (two boys) a man (three men) a table (four tables) a city (ten cities) a house (five houses) a mile (a hundred miles) people (many people)	bread water love equality clothing furniture permission length	tea cotton peace ignorance leisure equipment activity news

Деякі іменники можуть виступати як злічувані, так і незлічувані, виражаючи при цьому різні поняття.

Злічувані іменники	Незлічувані іменники
a brick — цеглина (одна) a chocolate — шоколадна цукерка a fire — пожежа a grammar — граматика (підручник) a hair — волосина an iron — праска; a justice — суддя a light — вогник; лампа a paper — газета; документ a play — п'єса a time — раз a wood — ліс a work of art — витвір мистецтва	brick — цегла (будівельний матеріал) chocolate — шоколад fire — вогонь grammar — граматика (наука) hair — волосся iron — залізо justice — справедливість light — світло paper — папір play — гра time — час wood — дерево (деревина) work — робота

Незлічувані іменники — назви різноманітних матеріалів, речовин, рідин — можуть використовуватися, особливо в розмовній мові, в якості злічуваних, коли мова йде про якийсь один різновид, один сорт, вид матеріалу або речовини, про його частини, порції.

This is a very good coffee. — Це дуже хороша кава. (Сорт кави.)
 Buy me two cheeses. — Купіть мені два види сиру. (Два сирка.)
 They ordered three beers. — Вони замовили три пива. (Три кружки.)

Утворення множини злічуваних іменників Plural of countable nouns

Основа + закінчення -s

Однина Singular	Множина Plural
a boy a table a trick a cliff a myth a railway	boys tables tricks cliffs myths railways

Основа + закінчення -es [iz] після -ch, -s, -ss, -sh, -tch, -x і, як правило, після закінчення -o

Однина Singular	Множина Plural
a bench a bus a glass a bush a brush a match a box a potato	benches buses glasses bushes brushes matches boxes potatoes

Кінцева літера -у (після приголосної) змінюється на -ies

Однина Singular	Множина Plural
an army a country a fly a lady	armies countries flies ladies

Кінцева літера -f (-fe) змінюється на -ves

Однина Singular	Множина Plural
a calf a half a knife a leaf a shelf a wife a wolf	calves halves knives leaves shelves wives wolves

За винятком: roof, chief, handkerchief, cliff

**Утворення множини іменників
не за загальним правилом
Irregular plurals**

Змінюється корінна голосна

Однина Singular	Множина Plural
a man a woman a foot a tooth a goose a mouse	men women feet teeth geese mice

Додається закінчення -en

Однина Singular	Множина Plural
an ox a child	oxen children

Іменники, запозичені з латини, грецької та французької мов

Однина Singular	Множина Plural
a radius a corp<u>s</u> a formul<u>a</u> a bacteri<u>um</u> a criteri<u>on</u> a basis a crisis an index a bureau	radii або radiuses corpora formulae або formulas bacteria criteria bases crises indices або indexes bureaux або bureaus

Складні іменники

Однина Singular	Множина Plural
a manservant — слуга a woman-teacher — вчителька a mother-in-law — теща, свекруха a passer-by — перехожий a man-of-war — військовий	menservants — слуги women-teachers — вчителі mothers-in-law — тещі, свекрухи passers-by — перехожі men-of-war — військові

Особливі випадки Special cases

Тільки однина Singular	Тільки множина Plural
news — новина measles — кір physics — фізика knowledge — знання advice — рада, порада furniture — меблі	annals — літопис, хроніка archives — архів arms — зброя belongings — належність clothes — одяг credentials — вірчі грамоти earnings — заробіток goods — товари outskirts — окраїна, передмістя premises — приміщення remains — залишки riches — багатство surroundings — околиця thanks — подяка whereabouts — місцезнаходження

Однакова форма для однини і множини

Тільки однина Singular	Тільки множина Plural
a deer — олень a sheep — вівця a salmon — лосось a trout — форель a means — засіб	deer — олені sheep — вівці salmon — лосося trout — форелі means — засоби

Присвійний відмінок іменників Possessive case of nouns

Присвійний відмінок виражає належність чого-небудь кому-небудь, відношення однієї особи до іншої.

Власні назви Proper nouns

Однина Singular	Множина Plural
Tim's dog — собака Тіма Alice's cat — кішка Аліси, Алісіна кішка James's mother — мати Джеймса St. Paul's Cathedral — собор Св. Павла St. Mary's Church — церква Св. Марії Mr. Baker's house — будинок містера Бейкера	the Bakers' house — будинок Бейкерів

Іменник, що означає назву істот
Animate nouns

Однина Singular	Множина Plural
a girl's hat — дівочий капелюшок the boy's dog — собака хлопчика a man's suit — чоловічий костюм a child's toy — дитяча іграшка a cat's tail — хвіст кішки	a girls' school — школа для дівчат the boys' dogs — собаки хлопчиків men's suits — чоловічі костюми children's books — дитячі книги cats' tails — кошачі хвости

Іменник, що означає назву неживих предметів
Inanimate nouns

В англійській мові іменники, які позначають час, використовують в присвійному відмінку

Однина Singular	Множина Plural
a minute's walk a day's work a week's stay today's conference yesterday's paper	five minutes' walk three days' work a few weeks' stay

Рід іменників
Gender of nouns

Рід іменників в англійській мові — поняття умовне, яким можна знехтувати під час вивчення мови. Означення не залежать від роду іменників.

Чоловічий Masculine	Жіночий Feminine	Середній Neuter
a nice little boy my favourite actor two old Englishmen	a nice little girl my favourite actress two old English women	a nice little toy my favourite play two old English towns

Для всіх родів іменника вживається одна і та ж форма дієслова.

Чоловічий Masculine	Жіночий Feminine	Середній Neuter
The king has a dog. The boys have left.	The queen has a cat. The girls have left.	The table has four legs. The trains have left.

Означники іменників Noun determiners

Означники Determiners	Злічувані іменники Countables		Незлічувані іменники Uncountables
	Однина Singular	Множина Plural	
Неозначений артикль a, an	a boy, an apple	—	—
Означений артикль the	the boy	the boys	the tea
Займенники: присвійні my, your, his, her, its, our, their вказівні this (these) that (those) питальні what which whose	my apple і т.д. this boy that apple what boy? which apple? whose book?	my apples і т.д. these boys those apples what boys? which apples? whose books?	my tea і т.д. this tea that money what tea? which money? whose money?
Кількісні означники some — декілька, небагато, якийсь any — скільки- небудь, будь-який many — багато much — багато little — мало few — мало a little — небагато a few — декілька more — більше most — більшість, більша частина a lot of — багато	some boy any boy — — — — — — — — — — — — —	some boys any boys many boys — — — few boys — a few boys more boys most boys a lot of boys	some tea any tea — much tea little tea — a little tea — more tea most tea a lot of tea

Функції іменника в реченні

Підмет Subject	The boy likes jam. Water is a liquid.
Додаток Object	The boy likes jam . He told us a story .
Іменна частина складного іменного присудку Predicative	Water is a liquid . They are students .
Означення Attribute	There is a metal door in the stone wall. She is Tim's sister.
Обставина Adverbial modifier	There is a large tree in front of the house .

3. ЗАЙМЕННИК PRONOUN

Займенники вживаються замість іменників, прикметників та числівників.

Власні займенники Personal pronouns

Особа Person	Однина Singular		Множина Plural	
	Називний відмінок Subjective case	Знахідний відмінок Objective case	Називний відмінок Subjective case	Знахідний відмінок Objective case
1-а	I*	me	we	us
2-а	you**	you	you	you
3-я чоловічий рід жіночий рід середній рід	he she it	him her it	they	them

* Займенник I завжди пишеться з великої літери.

** В сучасній англійській мові немає займенника **ти**. Замість нього вживається **you** (ви).

Присвійні займенники Possessive pronouns

Вказують на належність чого-небудь кому-небудь.

Однина Singular			Множина Plural		
Особові займенники	Присвійні займенники		Особові займенники	Присвійні займенники	
	1-а * форма	2-а ** форма		1-а форма	2-а форма
I you he she it	my your his her its	mine yours his hers its	we you they	our your their	ours yours theirs

* 1-а форма (1st possessive) вживається разом з іменником, виступаючи його означенням.

This is **my (your, his, her)** book. These are **our (your, their)** books.

** 2-а форма (2nd possessive) вживається самотійно.

You and I have a car; **yours** is newer than **mine**.

Зворотні і підсилювальні займенники Reflexive and emphasizing pronouns

Зворотні займенники відповідають українській зворотній частці **-ся** або слову **себе**.

He shaves **himself**. — Він голиться.

Підсилювальні займенники відповідають українському слову **сам**, самотійно.

He will do it **himself**. — Він зробить це **сам**.

Однина Singular		Множина Plural	
Особові займенники	Зворотньо- підсилювальні займенники	Особові займенники	Зворотньо- підсилювальні займенники
I you he she it	myself yourself himself herself itself	we you they	ourselves yourselves themselves

Неозначено-особовий займенник **one** має зворотню (підсилювальну) форму **oneself**.

Вказівні займенники Demonstrative pronouns

Однина Singular	Множина Plural
this — цей that — той such — такий the same — той самий, такий самий	these — ці those — ті such — такі the same — ті ж / такі ж самі

Взаємні займенники Reciprocal pronouns

each other — один одного Вживається, коли мова йде про двох осіб: Tim and Ann like each other .	one another — один одного Вживається для двох і більше осіб: Football players pass the ball to one another
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Питальні займенники Interrogative pronouns

what — що, який which — який (з декількох) who — хто	whom — кого, кому whose — чий
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Неозначені займенники Indefinite pronouns

some — який-небудь somebody — хто-небудь someone — хто-небудь something — щось, що-небудь one — дехто, кожний	any — якийсь, будь-який anybody — хто-небудь, хто завгодно anyone — хто-небудь, хто завгодно anything — що-небудь, що завгодно
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В загальних запитаннях і заперечних реченнях вживаються займенники any, anybody, anyone, anything.

Заперечні займенники Negative pronouns

no — ніякий, ніяка no one, none — ніхто	nobody — ніхто nothing — ніщо
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4. ПРИКМЕТНИК ADJECTIVE

Прикметники означають певні ознаки та властивості осіб і предметів.

Якісні прикметники Qualitative adjectives		Відносні прикметники Relative adjectives	
big heavy green good	tall strong cold beautiful	English golden weekly magnetic	wooden historical socialist international

Ступені порівняння якісних прикметників Degrees of comparison of qualitative adjectives

Вищий і найвищий ступені порівняння односкладових і двоскладових прикметників з закінченням -у, -ow, -ег, -le утворюється додаванням суфіксів -ег-, -est-.

Основа Base form	Вищий ступінь Comparative	Найвищий ступінь Superlative
old — старий brave — сміливий happy — щасливий narrow — вузький clever — розумний simple — простий	older — старіший braver — сміливіший happier — щасливіший narrower — вужчий cleverer — розумніший simpler — простіший	the oldest — найстаріший the bravest — найсміливіший the happiest — найщасливіший the narrowest — найвужчий the cleverest — найрозумніший the simplest — найпростіший

Прикметники, які складаються з трьох і більше складів, та двоскладові (за виключенням тих, що закінчуються на -у, -ow, -ег, -le), утворюють ступені порівняння за допомогою слів more і most.

beautiful — красивий generous — великодушний interesting — цікавий	more beautiful — красивіший more generous — великодушніший more interesting — цікавіший	the most beautiful — найкрасивіший the most generous — найвеликодушніший the most interesting — найцікавіший
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Правила написання прикметників із суфіксами -er-, -est-

Кінцева голосна -e випадає.

brave simple	braver simpler	bravest simplest
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Кінцева приголосна після короткої голосної подвоюється

sad fat	sadder fatter	saddest fattest
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Кінцева -у після приголосної змінюється на -і перед -er и -est

happy easy busy	happier easier busier	happiest easiest busiest
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Утворення ступенів порівняння прикметників не за загальним правилом (Irregular forms)

Основа Base form	Вищий ступінь Comparative	Найвищий ступінь Superlative
good — хороший bad — поганий little — маленький far — далекий	better — кращий worse — поганіший less * — менший farther ** (further) — да- льший, подальший	the best — найкращий the worst — найпоганіший the least — найменший the farthest (the furthest) — найвіддаленіший, найда- льший

* **Less і least** вживаються у виразах типу: less important (менш важливий), the least important (найменш важливий). У тих випадках, коли мова йде про розмір, **little** замінюється на **small**.

Tim is **little**, but his sister is even **smaller**. She is **the smallest** (youngest) in their family.
** **Farther і farthest** вживаються по відношенню до відстані — більш дальній (далекий), найдальший (найвіддаленіший). **Further** вживається щодо відстані, а також вживається в розумінні **подальший, додатковий**: further improvement (подальше покращення), further information (додаткові дані). **Furthest** означає **найдальший і найпізніший**: He will be back at six **at the furthest** (він повернеться найпізніше о шостій* годині).

Порівняльні конструкції Comparative constructions

Предмети або особи мають однаковий ступінь якої-небудь якості	An apple is as big as an orange. — Яблуко таке ж велике, як і апельсин. Tim is as old as Ann. — Тіму стільки ж років, скільки й Енн.
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Предмети або особи мають неоднаковий ступінь якої-небудь якості

Moscow is not **so** big **as** London. — Москва не така велика, як Лондон. Moscow is half **as** big **as** New York. — Москва наполовину менша, ніж Нью-Йорк. New York is twice **as** big **as** Moscow. — Нью-Йорк в два рази більший за Москву. This city is ten times **as** big **as** that one. — Це місто в десять разів більше ніж те місто. He is taller **than** I am. Або: He is taller **than** I (me). — Він вищий за мене. The Pacific is much **more** dangerous **than** the Atlantic. — Тихий океан набагато небезпечніший, ніж Атлантичний. This dress is a little less expensive **than** those. — Ця сукня трохи дешевша за ті.

5. ЧИСЛІВНИК NUMERALS

Числа	Кількісні Cardinal	Порядкові Ordinal
1	one	the first
2	two	the second
3	three	the third
4	four	the fourth
5	five	the fifth
6	six	the sixth
7	seven	the seventh
8	eight	the eighth
9	nine	the ninth
10	ten	the tenth
11	eleven	the eleventh
12	twelve	the twelfth
13	thirteen	the thirteenth
14	fourteen	the fourteenth
15	fifteen	the fifteenth
16	sixteen	the sixteenth
17	seventeen	the seventeenth
18	eighteen	the eighteenth
19	nineteen	the nineteenth
20	twenty	the twentieth
30	thirty	the thirtieth
40	forty	the fortieth
50	fifty	the fiftieth
60	sixty	the sixtieth
70	seventy	the seventieth
80	eighty	the eightieth
90	ninety	the ninetieth
100	a (one) hundred	the hundredth
1,000	a (one) thousand	the thousandth
1,000,000	a (one) million	the millionth

1. Hundred, thousand, million з кількісними числівниками вживаються в одиниці.

two (three, four) hundred — двісті, триста, чотириста;
five (six, seven) thousand — п'ять (шість, сім) тисяч;
eight (nine, ten) million — вісім (дев'ять, десять) мільйонів.

Але: hundreds of letters, thousands of students.

2. Кожен три знаки від кінця відокремлюються комою.

5,500 — five thousand five hundred.

6,573,960 — six million five hundred and seventy three thousand, nine hundred and sixty.

3. Десяткові дробі розділяються крапкою (point):

9.5 (nine point five) — дев'ять цілих, п'ять десятих.

6.75 (six point seven five) — шість цілих, сімдесят п'ять тисячних.

4. Прості дробі читаються як в українській мові:

$1/3$ — one third; $3 \frac{2}{7}$ — three and two sevenths; $5 \frac{1}{2}$ — five and a half.

Чотири арифметичні дії **Four arithmetic operations**

Складання Addition	We add four to five and get nine. — Додаємо чотири до п'яти і одержуємо дев'ять. Або: Four and five equals nine. — Чотири плюс п'ять дорівнює дев'яти. Або: Four and five is (are) nine.
Віднімання Subtraction	We subtract four from nine and get five. — Віднімаємо чотири від дев'яти і одержуємо п'ять. Або: We take away four from nine. — Віднімаємо чотири від дев'яти. Або: Four from nine is five.
Множення Multiplication	We multiply four by five and get twenty. — Помножимо чотири на п'ять і одержуємо двадцять. Або: Four times five is twenty. — Чотири рази по п'ять — двадцять. Або: Four fives is twenty.
Ділення Division	We divide twenty by four and get five. — Ділимо двадцять на чотири і одержуємо п'ять.

6. ЧАСИ ДІЄСЛОВА VERB TENSES

Прості часи Simple / Indefinite Tenses

Виражають звичайні, характерні дії, загальні положення в теперішньому, минулому та майбутньому. Часто супроводжуються прикметниками **usually** (звичайно), **generally** (взагалі), **always** (завжди), **often** (часто), **daily** (щодня), **every day** (кожного дня) та ін.

У третій особі однини дієслово приймає закінчення -s (es). Питальні і заперечні форми утворюються за допомогою допоміжного дієслова do / does (для третьої особи однини).

Простий теперішній час Simple Present

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I play. He / She plays. We play. You play. They play.	Do I play? Does he / she play? Do we play? Do you play? Do they play?	I do not (don't) play. He / She does not (doesn't) play. We do not (don't) play. You do not (don't) play. They do not (don't) play.

Простий минулий час Simple Past

За способом утворення форм простого минулого часу і дієприкметника II англійські дієслова діляться на стандартні і нестандартні. Більша частина дієслів належить до стандартних дієслів, які утворюють форми простого минулого часу і дієприкметника II шляхом додавання закінчення -ed до основи дієслова: to use - used - used.

Нестандартні дієслова утворюють форми простого минулого часу і Participle II різними індивідуальними способами (див. таблицю нестандартних дієслів с. 47—49).

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I played (wrote). He / She played (wrote). We played (wrote). You played (wrote). They played (wrote).	Did I play (write)? Did he / she play (write)? Did we play (write)? Did you play (write)? Did they play (write)?	I did not (didn't) play (write). He / She did not (didn't) play (write). We did not (didn't) play (write). You did not (didn't) play (write). They did not (didn't) play (write).

Простий майбутній час
Simple Future

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I shall (I'll) play. He / She will (He'll, She'll) play. We shall (We'll) play. You will (You'll) play. They will (They'll) play.	Shall I play? Will he / she play? Shall we play? Will you play? Will they play?	I shall not (shan't) play. He / She will not (won't) play. We shall not (shan't) play. You will not (won't) play. They will not (won't) play.

У розмовній мові спостерігається тенденція використання допоміжного **will** для всіх осіб.

Тривалі часи
Continuous / Progressive Tenses

Виражають дії, що відбуваються в момент розмови, в теперішній період або в конкретний період в минулому або майбутньому. Можуть супроводжуватись прислівниками now (зараз), at this time (в цей час), at that time (в той час), still (все ще) та ін. Утворюються за допомогою допоміжного дієслова be + смислове дієслово у формі Present Participle.

Теперішній тривалий час
Present Continuous / Progressive

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I am (I'm) playing. He / She is (He's, She's) playing. We are (We're) playing. You are (You're) playing. They are (They're) playing.	Am I playing? Is he / she playing? Are we playing? Are you playing? Are they playing?	I am not (I'm not) playing. He / She is not (isn't) playing. We are not (aren't) playing. You are not (aren't) playing. They are not (aren't) playing.

Минулий тривалий час
Past Continuous / Progressive

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I was playing. He / She was playing. We were playing. You were playing. They were playing.	Was I playing? Was he / she playing? Were we playing? Were you playing? Were they playing?	I was not (wasn't) playing. He / She was not playing. We were not (weren't) playing. You were not (weren't) playing. They were not (weren't) playing.

Майбутній тривалий
Future Continuous / Progressive

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I shall (I'll) be playing. He / She will (He'll / She'll) be playing. We shall (We'll) be playing. You will (You'll) be playing. They will (They'll) be playing.	Shall I be playing? Will he / she be playing? Shall we be playing? Will you be playing? Will they be playing?	I shall not (shan't) be playing. He / She will not (won't) be playing. We shall not (shan't) be playing. You will not (won't) be playing. They will not (won't) be playing.

Перфектні (доконані) часи
Perfect Tenses

Виражає завершену дію, результат якої важливий на момент мовлення. А також дії, які починались в минулому і продовжуються на момент мовлення. Можуть супроводжуватись прислівниками already (уже), yet (досі), just (щойно), for (протягом), since (з моменту), ever (коли-небудь), never (ніколи). Утворюються за допомогою допоміжного дієслова have + смислове дієслово у формі Past Participle (III форма дієсл.).

Сучасний доконаний час
Present Perfect

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I have (I've) played / written. He / She has (He's / She's) played / written. We have (We've) played / written. You have played / written. They have (They've) played / written.	Have I played / written? Has he / she played / written? Have we played / written? Have you played / written? Have they played / written?	I have not (haven't) played / written. He / She has not (hasn't) played / written. We have not (haven't) played / written. You have not played / written. They have not (haven't) played / written.

Приклад: He **has** already **written** 2 letters. — Він вже написав 2 листи.

Минулий доконаний час *Past Perfect*

Виражає дію, що передує означеному моменту або іншій дії у минулому.

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I had played /written.	Had I played /written?	I had not (hadn't) played /written.
He / She had played / written.	Had she / he played / written?	He/ She had not played / written.
We had played / written.	Had we played /written?	We had not played / written.
You had played / written.	Had you played / written?	You had not played / written.
They had played / written.	Had they played / written?	They had not played / written.

Приклад: **I had written** 2 letters before he came. — Я написав 2 листи до того, як він прийшов.

Майбутній доконаний час *Future Perfect*

Виражає дію, яку буде завершено до деякого строку в майбутньому.

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I shall (I'll) have played / written.	Shall I have played / written?	I shall not (shan't) have played /written.
He / She will have played /written.	Will he / she have played / written?	He / She will not (won't) have played /written.
We shall (We'll) have played /written.	Shall we have played / written?	We shall not (shan't) have played /written.
You will (You'll) have played / written.	Will you have played / written?	You will not (won't) have played /written.
They will (They'll) have played /written.	Will they have played / written?	They will not (won't) have played /written.

Приклад: He **will have written** his report by the end of the week. Він напише доповідь до кінця тижня.

Перфектно-тривалі часи Perfect Continuous / Progressive Tenses

Виражає дію, яка почалась до деякого моменту в теперішньому (минулому, майбутньому) і продовжується (продовжувалась, буде продовжуватись) в момент мовлення або у вказаний момент в минулому (майбутньому). Супроводжується словами *since* (з моменту), *for* (протягом).

Теперішній перфектно-тривалий час Present Perfect Continuous / Progressive

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I have been playing. He / She has been playing. We have been playing. You have been playing. They have been playing.	Have I been playing? Has he /she been playing? Have we been playing? Have you been playing? Have they been playing?	I have not been playing. He / She has not been playing. We have not been playing. You have not been playing. They have not been playing.

Приклад: He **has been playing** the piano since 10 a.m. — Він грає на піаніно з 10 години ранку.

Минулий перфектно-тривалий час Past Perfect Continuous / Progressive

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I had been playing. He / She had been playing. We had been playing. You had been playing. They had been playing.	Had I been playing? Had he / she been playing? Had we been playing? Had you been playing? Had they been playing?	I had not been playing. He / She had not been playing. We had not been playing. You had not been playing. They had not been playing.

Приклад: He **had been playing** for an hour when she came at last. Він грав цілу годину, коли вона нарешті прийшла.

Майбутній перфектно-тривалий час
Future Perfect Continuous / Progressive

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I shall have been playing. He / She will have been playing. We shall have been playing. You will have been playing. They will have been playing.	Shall I have been playing? Will he / she have been playing? Shall we have been playing? Will you have been playing? Will they have been playing?	I shall not have been playing. He / She will not have been playing. We shall not have been playing. You will not have been playing. They will not have been playing.

Приклад: We **shall have been playing** for five hours when you come* back. — Ми будемо грати вже п'ять годин, коли ви **повернетесь**.

* У складнопідрядних реченнях з підрядними часу (після сполучників when, while, as soon as, before, after, as) і умови (після сполучників if, unless, in case of та ін.) в підрядних реченнях замість майбутнього часу вживається теперішній.

Майбутні часи «в минулому»
Future in the Past

Вживаються у відповідності з правилами узгодження часів в розповідях про минулі події для передачі непрямою мовою намірів, думок, слів, що відносяться до майбутнього.

Простий майбутній час «в минулому»
Simple Future in the Past

Стверджувальна форма	Заперечна форма
I / we he / she would play. You / they	I (we і т. д.) would not play.

Приклад: He said he **would come back** soon. — Він сказав, що незабаром повернеться.

Майбутній тривалий час «в минулому»
Future Progressive in the Past

Стверджувальна форма	Заперечна форма
I / we he / she would be playing. you / they	I (we і т.д.) would not be playing.

Приклад: I was sure they **would be playing** chess at this time tomorrow. Я був впевнений, що вони будуть грати в шахи завтра в цей же час.

Майбутній перфектний час «в минулому»
Future Perfect in the Past

Стверджувальна форма	Заперечна форма
I /we he /she would have played / written. you/they	I (we і т. д.) would not have played/written.

Приклад: I wondered if they **would have written** the test by 11 a.m.
— Я поцікавився, чи напишуть вони тест до 11 години.

Майбутній перфектно-тривалий час «в минулому»
Future Perfect Progressive / Continuous in the Past

Стверджувальна форма	Заперечна форма
I /we he / she would have been playing. You / they	I (we і т. д.) would not have been playing.

Приклад: I wondered how long he **would have been watching** TV by our coming. — Я запитував себе, скільки він просидить біля телевізора до нашого приходу.

7. СТАН VOICE

В англійській мові існує активний стан (Active voice) і пасивний стан (Passive voice).

В активному стані дієслово позначає дію, яку здійснює підмет.

We **play** tennis on Sundays. — Ми граємо в теніс кожної неділі.

They **are playing** tennis now. — Вони зараз грають в теніс.

This boy **has never played** tennis. — Цей хлопчик ніколи не грав в теніс.

Пасивний стан Passive voice

У пасивному стані дієслово позначає дію, яка здійснюється над підметом. Утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова be + смислове дієслово у формі Past Participle (III ф. дієсл.)

Прості часи в пасивному стані
Simple Tenses Passive

Теперішній Present	Минулий Past	Майбутній Future
I am invited. He / She is invited. It is written. We are invited. You are invited. They are invited / written.	I was invited. He / She was invited. It was written. We were invited. You were invited. They were invited / written.	I shall be invited. He / She will be invited. It will be written. We shall be invited. You will be invited. They will be invited / written.

Приклад: Last month I **was invited** to ten parties. — Минулого місяця мене десять разів запрошували на всілякі вечірки. This book **was written** two years ago. — Ця книга була написана десять років тому.

Простий майбутній час «в минулому»
Simple Future in the Past Passive

I / we he / she You / they	would be invited/written.
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Приклад: He said **she would be invited**. — Він сказав, що її запросять. He said the article **would be written**. — Він сказав, що статтю напишуть.

Тривалі часи в пасивному стані
Progressive Tenses Passive

Теперішній Present	Минулий Past
I am being invited. He / She is being invited. It is being written. We are being invited. You are being invited. They are being invited/written.	I was being invited. He / She was being invited. It was being written. We were being invited. You were being invited. They were being invited/written.

Приклад: A new super-market **is being built** in our neighbourhood. — У нас по-сусідству будується новий універсам.

Перфектні часи в пасивному стані
Perfect Tenses Passive

Теперішній Present	Минулий Past	Майбутній Future
I have been invited. He / She has been invited.	I had been invited. He / She had been invited.	I shall have been invited. He / She will have been invited
It has been written. We have been invited. You have been invited. They have been invited / written.	It had been written. We had been invited. You had been invited. They had been invited / written.	It will have been written. We shall have been invited. You will have been invited. They will have been invited / written.

Приклад: He told me that he **had been invited** to hundreds of parties in his life. — Він сказав мені, що за все життя його сотні разів запрошували на всілякі вечірки.

8. СПОСІБ
MOOD

Дійсний спосіб
Indicative mood

Представляє дію як реальний факт.

We **played** tennis yesterday. — Ми грали в теніс вчора.
I **have never played** golf. — Я ніколи не грав у гольф.

Наказовий спосіб
Imperative mood

Виражає спонукання до дії, прохання, наказ, заборону і таке ін.

Help me, please. — Допоможіть мені, будь ласка.
Be quiet! — Заспокойтесь!
Come in! — Заходьте!
Don't smoke here! — Тут не палять!

Для англійської мови характерним є вираження прохань в питальній формі. При перекладі їх виражають стверджувальними фразами.

Will you open the window? — Відкрийте, будь ласка, вікно.
Come in, will you? — Заходьте, будь ласка.

Умовний спосіб Subjunctive mood

Виражає можливі або бажані дії.

Прості речення Simple sentences

Побажання	God save the Queen! Long may she reign . Be it so! Long live our friendship! If only I were a king.	— Боже, бережи королеву! — Нехай вона довго править. — Нехай буде так! — Нехай живе наша дружба! — Якби я тільки був королем.
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Складнопідрядні речення Complex sentences

В підрядних умовних реченнях

Нереальна дія, що відноситься до теперішнього або майбутнього	If I were rich, I would travel all over the world. — Якби я був багатим, я б об'їздив увесь світ. If he were here, he would help us. — Якби він був тут, він би нам допоміг. If we had more time, we could visit her tomorrow. — Якби у нас було більше часу, ми б змогли навідати її завтра. We would go for a walk, if it stopped raining. — Ми б пішли на прогулянку, якби дощ закінчився.
Нереальна дія, що відноситься до минулого	If I had had a car last summer, I would have driven to Paris. — Якби у мене була машина минулого літа, я з'їздив би у Париж. If she had told me of her coming, I would have prepared lunch for her. — Якби вона повідомила мене про свій прихід, я приготував би обід.

Після дієслова **wish** — хотіти, бажати

Дія відноситься до теперішнього або майбутнього	I wish I were a king. — Я хотів би бути королем. (Шкода, що я не король). He wishes he were me. — Він хотів би бути на моєму місці. (Він шкодує, що він не я). We wish it were not cold. — Нам хотілось би, щоб не було холодно. (Нам хотілось би тепла).
Дія відноситься до минулого	I wish I had known it yesterday. — Шкода, що я не знав цього вчора. She wishes she had not gone there. — Вона шкодує, що ходила туди.

Після дієслів, які виражають наказ, пораду, пропозицію, припущення: **order, command, demand, propose, recommend** і т. ін.

We +	demand order suggest propose advise	+ that Tim should apologize (в амер. варіанті that Tim apologize)	Ми вимагаємо (пропонуємо, тощо), щоб Тім вибачився.
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Після сполучника **lest** — як би не, щоб не, аби не

We are afraid lest he **should run away**. — Ми боїмося, як би він не втік.
Put down the address lest you should forget it. — Запишіть адресу, аби не забути

Після головного речення типу **it is necessary** — необхідно, **it is strange** — дивно, **it is a pity** — шкода, і т. ін.

It is (was) necessary It is (was) important It is (was) unlikely It is (was) best It is (was) desirable	that Tim should apologize . — Необхідно (важливо, краще всього), щоб Тім вибачився.
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Після головного речення **it is time**

It is (it's) time we **went** home. — Нам пора додому.
It is (it's) high time we **went** home. — Нам давно пора додому.
It is time you **were washed** and **dressed**. — Вам пора бути вмитими та одягненими.

9. БЕЗОСОБОВІ ФОРМИ ДІЄСЛОВА VERBALS

Безособові форми дієслова: інфінітив, дієприкметник, герундій.
Не змінюються за особами та числами.

ІНФІНІТИВ Infinitive

Неозначена форма дієслова звичайно вживається з часткою to.

Форми інфінітива Forms of Infinitive

Активний стан Active voice	Пасивний стан Passive voice
<i>Простий час Simple tense</i>	
I am glad to meet you. Я радий з вами познайомитися.	He does not like to be disturbed . Він не любить, щоб його турбували.
<i>Тривалий час Progressive tense</i>	
The weather seems to be changing . Схоже, що погода змінюється.	—
<i>Перфектний час Perfect tense</i>	
I am glad to have seen you. Я радий, що побачився з вами.	This book seems to have been translated into all languages. Схоже, що ця книга була перекладена на всі мови.
<i>Перфектно-тривалий час Perfect progressive tense</i>	
He seems to have been living only on water. Схоже, він живе на одній воді.	—

Використання інфінітиву без частки to

Після допоміжних дієслів After auxiliary verbs	I do not like it. — Мені це не подобається. We will do it tomorrow. — Ми зробимо це завтра.
Після модальних дієслів, крім ought After modal verbs except ought	He can swim . — Він може (вміє) плавати. We must be off . — Нам треба іти.
Після дієслів фізичного сприйняття в конструкціях “Складного додатку” After the verbs of physical perception in “Complex Object” constructions	I saw (heard) him come . — Я бачив (чув), як він прийшов. I felt my pulse quicken . — Я відчув, як мій пульс почастішав.

<p>Після дієслів let — дозволяти, make — у значенні “змушувати” After verbs let, make</p>	<p>Let them speak. — Нехай говорять. Let us visit him. — Давайте відвідаємо його. She made me come back. — Вона змусила мене повернутись.</p>
<p>Після виразів had better, would rather, cannot but After phrases had better, would rather, cannot but</p>	<p>We had better go to France. — Ми краще поїдемо до Франції. I would rather visit Paris. — Я би радше відвідав Париж. I cannot but accept his suggestion. — Я не можу не прийняти його пропозицію.</p>

Функції інфінітива в реченні

<p>Підмет Subject</p>	<p>To know the truth is our first duty. — Наш першочерговий обов’язок — знати правду. It is so good to see him again. — Так приємно його бачити знову.</p>
<p>Частина складеного дієслівного присудка Part of compound verbal predicate</p>	<p>We should not leave him alone. — Ми не повинні залишати його одного. It began to rain. — Почався дощ.</p>
<p>Частина складеного іменного присудка Predicative</p>	<p>His intention is to win the Cup. — Він прагне виграти кубок.</p>
<p>Додаток Object</p>	<p>I like to speak English. — Мені подобається розмовляти англійською мовою.</p>
<p>Означення Attribute</p>	<p>He has a family to look after. — Він має сім’ю, про яку потрібно клопотатись.</p>
<p>Обставина Adverbial modifier</p>	<p>She came to say good - bye. — Вона прийшла попрощатись. He is too busy to come with us. — Він надто зайнятий, щоб іти з нами.</p>

ДІСПРИКМЕТНИК PARTICIPLE

Поєднує в собі властивості дієслова, прикметника і прислівника.

Утворення дієприкметників

Дієприкметник теперішнього часу **Present Participle / Participle I**

	Основа дієслова + ing Verb-stem +ing
play stop tie give sell	playing — той, що грає, граючи stopping — той, що зупиняє, зупиняючи tying — той, що прив'язує, прив'язуючи giving — той, що дає, даючи selling — той, що продає, продаючи

Дієприкметник минулого часу **Past Participle / Participle II**

Для правильних дієслів: основа + ed For regular verbs: verb-stem +ed	
play stop tie	played — зіграний stopped — зупинений tied — прив'язаний
Для неправильних дієслів: різні способи (III форма в таблиці) For irregular verbs (see the table p. 47—49)	
give sell begin	given — даний sold — який продається, проданий begun — який почався, розпочатий

Форми дієприкметників теперішнього часу Forms of Present Participle

Активний стан Active voice	Пасивний стан Passive voice
<i>Прості часу</i> <i>Simple tenses</i>	
playing writing Playing cricket you hit the ball with a bat. — Граючи в крикет, ви б'єте м'яч бітою.	being played being written Being played by two groups of people, cricket is a team game. — Оскільки в крикет грають дві групи людей, це командна гра.

<i>Доконані часи Perfect tenses</i>	
having played having written	having been played having been written
Having played the first set he broke his racket. — Відігравши перший сет, він зламав ракетку.	Having been played all over England cricket became a national English game. — Оскільки в крикет грали по всій Англії, він став національною грою.

Дієприкметник минулого часу (Participle II) має одну форму для всіх граматичних часів, для активного та пасивного станів.

I have never **played** cricket. — Я ніколи не грав в крикет.

He said he had never **played** cricket. — Він сказав, що ніколи не грав у крикет.

Cricket is **played** mostly in England. — У крикет грають головним чином в Англії.

Cricket has been **played** for over two centuries. — У крикет грають вже більше 200 років.

Функції дієприкметника в реченні

Означення Attribute	The playing boy is my brother. — Хлопчик, який грає, — мій брат. The boy playing in the field is my brother. — Хлопчик, що грає на полі, мій брат. The broken chair was thrown away. — Зламаний стілець викинули. The chair broken by Tim was thrown away. — Стілець, зламаний Тімом, був викинутий.
Частина дієслівного присудку Part of Verbal Predicate	He has been working here for 2 years. — Він працює тут протягом 2 років.
Іменна частина складеного присудку Predicative	A few pages in the book are missing . — У книзі не дістає декількох сторінок. The door is locked . — Двері зачинені.
Частина конструкції «Складний додаток» Part of the «Complex Object»	I saw him crossing the street. — Я бачив, як він переходив вулицю.
Обставина Adverbial modifier	Playing cricket two teams hit the ball in turn. — Граючи в крикет, дві команди закидали м'яч по черзі. Having won the first game, they left the field talking and laughing . — Вигравши перший гейм, вони пішли з поля, розмовляючи і сміючись. Not knowing the rules of the game Tim was at a loss. — Не знаючи правил гри, Тім був у розпачі.

ГЕРУНДІЙ GERUND

Герундій поєднує в собі властивості дієслова і іменника. Всі форми герундія збігаються з формами дієприкметника теперішнього часу (Participle I): playing, being played; having played, having been played. В українській мові подібної форми немає.

Переклад герундія на українську мову

Віддієслівним іменником	swimming — плавання smoking — паління reading — читання singing — спів
Інфінітивом	before leaving — перед тим, як піти to be afraid of falling — боятись упасти
Дієприслівником	without waiting — не чекаючи on turning to the right — повертаючи (повернувши) направо
Підрядним реченням	I do not remember seeing her before . — Я не пам'ятаю, щоб бачив її раніше.

Функції герундія в реченні

Підмет Subject	Playing football is his favourite sport. — Гра у футбол — його улюблений вид спорту.
Іменна частина складеного присудку Predicative	Her greatest pleasure was travelling . — Її найбільшою насолодою було подорожувати.
Додаток Object	He mentioned having seen this film before. — Він пригадав, що бачив цей фільм раніше.
Означення Attribute	We discussed different methods of teaching foreign languages. — Ми обговорювали різні методи викладання іноземних мов.
Обставина Adverbial modifier	The day was spent in packing . День витрачено на пакування речей.

10. МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА MODAL VERBS

Модальні дієслова виражають не саму дію, а відношення до неї — можливість здійснення дії, необхідність, здатність або ймовірність її здійснення.

Модальне дієслово	Модальне значення	Приклади
Can (could) еквівалент — be able (to)	1. Здатність, можливість, вміння 2. Сумнів, припущення	He can speak English. Can you do it? She couldn't come. They will be able to come tomorrow. Can they be home?
May (might) еквівалент — be allowed (to)	1. Можливість, дозвіл 2. Сумнів, припущення	May I come in? — Yes, you may . She might go for a walk. The child will be allowed to swim if the weather is warm. It may rain. They may come soon.
Must еквівалент — have (to)	1. Необхідність 2. Припущення (впевненість)	You must know your subject. He must try to do the work. She must be still working. This must be your coat.
Mustn't	Заборона	You mustn't go out today.

Переклад модальних дієслів

I can speak English.	Я можу розмовляти англійською мовою.
I couldn't speak English last year.	Я не міг розмовляти англійською мовою минулого року.
I hope I shall be able to speak good English next year.	Сподіваюсь, що наступного року я зможу добре розмовляти англійською
They can come soon.	Можливо, вони незабаром прийдуть
May I ask a question?	Можна запитати?
The weather may change.	Погода може змінитися.
The children were not allowed to go in before the bell.	Дітям не дозволили заходити в клас до дзвінка.
The teacher must know her students well.	Вчитель повинен добре знати своїх учнів.
It must be very interesting.	Це, певно, дуже цікаво.

You mustn't eat too much ice-cream.	Не можна їсти надто багато морозива.
We have to work hard now	Зараз нам доведеться багато працювати.
Tomorrow is Saturday, we don't have to get up early.	Завтра субота, не треба рано вставати.
The delegation is to arrive in April	Делегація повинна приїхати у квітні.

11. ПРИСЛІВНИК ADVERB

Прислівники позначають час, місце, обставини, спосіб дії. Велика кількість прислівників утворена від прикметників за допомогою суфікса -ly: recently — недавно, skilfully — майстерно, busily — діловито, quickly — швидко.

Прислівники способу дії Adverbs of manner	well badly quickly	slowly hard fast
Прислівники часу Adverbs of time	now today soon early late	then before lately first recently
Прислівники частоти Adverbs of frequency	always often seldom	never sometimes occasionally
Прислівники місця Adverbs of place	here there somewhere inside outside	upstairs above aboard abroad ashore
Прислівники ступеня Adverbs of degree	very almost nearly rather much little badly (= very much) pretty (= rather)	enough too quite fairly greatly a lot a little a great deal

Збіг прислівників з іншими частинами мови Similar forms

З прикметниками	<p>A daily newspaper is published daily. — Щоденна газета друкується кожний день.</p> <p>A fast train travels fast. — Швидкий поїзд їде швидко.</p> <p>This is hard work and he has to work hard. — Це важка робота і йому потрібно напружено попрацювати.</p> <p>She is a pretty girl and she is pretty clever. — Вона гарна дівчина і досить розумна.</p>
З прийменниками і сполучниками	<p>He left before noon. — Він пішов до полудня. (прийменник)</p> <p>They will phone us before he leaves. — Нам зателефонують перед тим, як він вийде. (сполучник)</p> <p>We have not met him before. — Ми раніше з ним не зустрічались (не були знайомі). (прислівник)</p>

Ступені порівняння прислівників Comparison Degrees of Adverbs

Основа Base form	Вищий ступінь Comparative	Найвищий ступінь Superlative
Односкладові прислівники і early		
soon late early	sooner later earlier	soonest latest earliest
Двоскладові (крім early) і багатоскладові прислівники		
slowly often efficiently	more slowly more often more efficiently	most slowly most often most efficiently

Утворення ступенів порівняння прислівників не за загальним правилом Irregular forms

Основа Base form	Вищий ступінь Comparative	Найвищий ступінь Superlative
well badly much little far	better worse more less farther (further)	best worst most least farthest (furthest)

12. ПРИЙМЕННИК PREPOSITION

Прийменники вживають для зв'язку іменників або займенників з іншими словами у фразах і реченнях.

Прийменники місця

in — в	The boy is in the house. — Хлопчик — в будинку.
inside — всередині	It is warm inside the house. — В будинку тепло.
at — біля	The postman is at the door. — Листоноша — біля дверей.
on — на	There is a cap on his head. — У нього на голові картуз.
in front of — перед	There is a lawn in front of the house. — Перед будинком — газон.
behind — позаду	The garden is behind the house. — Сад — позаду будинка.
between — між	It is between the house and the river. — Це між будинком і рікою.
beside — поряд, біля	There is a tree beside the house. — Біля будинку росте дерево.
near — біля, коло	The tree is near the fence. — Дерево — біля паркану.
through — крізь, через	We see it through the window. — Ми бачимо його крізь вікно.
against — до, на	The bicycle leans against the tree. — Велосипед приставлений до дерева. (Спирається на дерево.)
under — під	The bicycle is under the tree. — Велосипед - під деревом.
across — через	The post-office is across the street. — Пошта — через дорогу.
round — навколо	There are flowers round the porch. — Навколо ганку —квіти.
by — біля	This town is by the sea. — Це місто — біля моря.
above — над	The sun is above the sea. — Сонце — над морем.
below — нижче, під	The cloud is below the sun. — Хмара нижче сонця.
Over — над за через	The sky over the house is blue. — Небо над будинком синє. The church is over the river. — Церква — за річкою. The postman has a bag over his shoulder. — У листоноші сумка через плече.

Прийменники напрямку та руху

до to — в / у	The postman came to the door. — Листоноша підійшов до дверей. He moved to this town a year ago. — Він переїхав у це місто рік тому.
into — в	He came into the house. — Він увійшов в будинок.
out of — з	He went out of the house. — Він вийшов з будинку.
from — від	He walked from the house to the road. — Він пройшов від будинку до дороги.
towards — до, у напрямку	He is walking towards the post-office. — Він іде до пошти.
across — через	He is going across the street. — Він переходить вулицю.
along — по, вздовж	Cars run along the street. — Машини їздять вулицею.
up — на (вверх)	They drive up the hill. — Вони їдуть на гору.
down — з (вниз)	Then they go down the other side. — Потім вони спускаються з іншого боку.
onto — на	The boy climbed onto the roof. — Хлопчик заліз на дах.
off — з	He jumped off the roof. — Він зістрибнув з даху.

Прийменники часу

at — о	They arrived at 4 o'clock. — Вони приїхали о четвертій годині.
в in — через	He was born in 1952, in February. — Він народився в 1952 році, у лютому. He will be back in an hour. — Він повернеться через годину.
by — до	He will be back by Friday. — Він повернеться до п'ятниці.
в on — у	We are leaving on Monday, on May, 1. — Ми від'їжджасмо в понеділок, першого травня. He is always busy on weekends. — Він завжди зайнятий у вихідні дні.
till (until) — до	They are leaving till August. — Вони від'їжджають до серпня.
since — від	I have not seen her since winter. — Я не бачив її від зими.
for — на	Let's go there for a day or two. — Давай поїдемо туди на декілька днів.
between — між	He left between 3 and 4. — Він пішов між третьою і четвертою годиною.

during — під час	He had a snack during the break. — Він перекусив під час перерви.
before — до, перед	He called on before leaving. — Він заходив перед від'їздом.
after — після	He came after supper. — Він прийшов після вечері.
through — з - по (включно)	It will be closed April 15 through 20. — Він буде закритий з 15 по 20 квітня включно.

Англійські прийменники виражають відмінкові відношення іменників.

The roof **of** the house is sloping. — Дах будинку — похилий (родовий відмінок).

The postman gave the letter **to** the boy. — Листоноша віддав листа хлопчику (давальний відмінок).

The letter was **for** his father. — Лист був адресований його батьку (давальний відмінок).

It was written **by** his relation. — Він був написаний його родичем (орудний відмінок).

He wrote it **with** a ball-point pen. — Він написав його кульковою ручкою (орудний відмінок).

The letter was **about** his life in Canada. — Лист був про його життя у Канаді (місцевий відмінок).

13. СПОЛУЧНИК CONJUNCTION

Сполучники з'єднують слова, словосполучення і речення. Найпоширеніший сполучник - and – і / та.

Tim **and** his sister came to the party. (З'єднує два іменники.) They played **and** danced. (Два дієслова.)

They ran about the house **and** in the yard. (Два словосполучення.)

He had a cup of tea **and** she had a cup of coffee. (Два речення.)

Утворювальні сполучники Coordinating Conjunctions

З'єднують однорідні члени речення або сурядні речення.

З'єднувальні	and — і as well as — також, як both ... and — як ... так і neither... nor — ні ... ні not only ... but also — не тільки ... але і
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Роз'єднувальні	or — або either ... or — або ... або than — чим or else — інакше, а то; а ні, то
Супротивні	but — але while — тоді як still — все ж yet — втім nevertheless — втім
Сполучники причини, результату або наслідку	for — оскільки so — так що thus — таким чином therefore — тому

Приклади: I **saw** * neither Pete **nor** Jack. — Я не бачив ні Піта, ні Джека.
Come on Saturday **or** Sunday. — Приходьте в суботу або в неділю.

I wish I could go **but** I am too busy. — Я хотів би піти, але дуже зайнятий.
Let's wait, **for** it is raining. — Давайте зачекаємо, оскільки йде дощ.

* В англійській мові в реченні можливе лише одне заперечення, в даному випадку вживається заперечний сполучник neither ... nor, тому присудок (saw) стоїть у стверджувальній формі, а в перекладі на українську мову — в заперечній (не бачив).

Підрядні сполучники Subordinating Conjunctions

Вживаються для приєднання підрядних речень до головного.

that	— що	so that	— щоб
if	— якщо	as if	— ніби то
whether	— чи	where	— де
as	— так як	unless	— якщо не
since	— так як, з тих пір як	because	— тому що
when	— коли	after	— після того як
before	— перед тим, як	until / till	— до тих пір, поки не
though	— хоча	in order that	— для того, щоб

Функції підрядних сполучників в реченні

Приєднують підметові підрядні речення (subject clauses)	That spring comes after winter is a fact. Або: It is a fact that spring comes after winter. — Те, що весна приходить після зими, це факт.
Приєднують додаткові речення (object clauses)	Time will show if (whether) I am right . — Час покаже, чи правий я.

Приєднують підрядні речення обставин (adverbial clauses): підрядні часу	Have a cup of tea before you leave . — Випий чашку чаю перед тим, як підеш.
підрядні місця	I hid it where nobody can find it . — Я сховав його там, де ніхто не знайде.
підрядні способу дії	He did everything as he was told . — Він робив все так, як йому казали.
підрядні порівняння	We went as fast as we could . — Ми йшли так швидко, як тільки могли.
підрядні причини	He took a taxi because it was a long way . — Він взяв таксі, тому що це було далеко.
підрядні мети і результату	He gave me a lift so that I wouldn't miss the train . — Він підвіз мене, щоб я не запізнився на поїзд.
	The traffic was so heavy that he missed his train . — Вулиці були так запружені машинами, що він запізнився на поїзд.
поступальні підрядні	Although they drove fast , he missed the train. — Хоч вони їхали швидко, він запізнився на поїзд.
умовні підрядні	If you drive faster , we'll get there in time. — Якщо поїдеш швидше, ми дістанемося туди вчасно. We'll miss the train unless you drive faster . — Ми спізнимось на поїзд, якщо ти не поїдеш швидше.

14. ПОРЯДОК СЛІВ У ПРОСТИХ РЕЧЕННЯХ WORD ORDER IN SIMPLE SENTENCES

Прості речення бувають розповідними, питальними, спонукальними й окличними.

Розповідні речення Statements

Стверджувальні речення Affirmative sentences	Заперечні речення Negative sentences
We are students. I like tea. He likes tea. They will do it. She has left.	We are not (aren't) students. I do not (don't) like tea. He does not (doesn't) like tea. They will not (won't) do it. She has not (hasn't) left.

В заперечних реченнях можливе лише одне заперечення. He **does not** know anything about it. Або: He knows **nothing** about it. — Він **нічого не** знає про це.

He **never** comes on time. — Він **ніколи не** приходить вчасно.

Порядок слів в розповідному реченні Word order in English statements

Підмет Subject	Присудок Predicate	Додаток Object	Обставина Adverbial modifier
Mr. Black I She Everybody	sent am writing will arrive knows	his son a letter her	to Mr.Green. now. tomorrow. very well.

Прямий порядок слів в розповідному реченні порушується, і присудок (або його частина) стоїть перед підметом у таких випадках:

1. Коли розповідне речення починається із звороту **there is / there are**, з прислівників **here, there, now, then**.

There are some letters on the table. **Here** is one of them.

2. В коротких реченнях — репліках, що починаються словами **So** і **Neither**.

I like him. — **So** do I. **So** does everybody.

We can't stand her. — **Neither** can I.

Питальні речення Questions

Загальні питання (потребують відповіді так або ні) Simple / General Questions	Are you coming with us? — Yes, I am. Do you like sweets? — No, I don't. Will they call us tomorrow? — Yes, they will. Has he left? — No, he hasn't. Can she drive? — I think so. Або: I don't think so.
Питально-заперечна форма	Aren't you coming with us? — Хіба ви не ідете з нами? Hasn't he come yet? — Хіба він ще не прийшов? Don't you like jam? — Невже ви не любите варення?

<p>Спеціальні питання (починаються з питального слова) Information / Special Questions</p>	<p>What did you do last week-end? — Що ви робили в минулі вихідні? What dress did you wear? — Яку сукню ви одягли? Where did you go? — Куди ви їздили? When did you set off? — Коли ви виїхали (відправились)? Who (whom) did you visit? — Кого ви відвідали? How did you travel there? — Як (на чому) ви туди їздили? Which road did you take? — По якій дорозі ви поїхали? Why did you choose that place? — Чому ви вибрали те місце? How long did you stay there? — Як довго ви там були? How much did it cost? — Скільки це коштувало?</p>
<p>Питально-заперечна форма</p>	<p>Why didn't you travel by car? — Чому ви не поїхали машиною? Who hasn't returned yet? — Хто ще не повернувся?</p>

Спонукальні речення Imperatives

<p>Накази і прохання</p>	<p>Be careful. — Будьте обережні. Everybody, stand up. — Всі встаньте. Let's visit them. — Давайте відвідаємо їх. Open the window, please. — Відкрийте, будь-ласка, вікно. Have another helping, will you? — Будь-ласка, беріть ще (пригощайтесь). Will you pass me the salt, please? — Передайте, будь-ласка, сіль.</p>
<p>Спонукально- заперечна форма</p>	<p>Don't open the window! — Не відкривайте вікно! Don't stand up! — Не вставайте!</p>

Окличні речення Exclamations

What wonderful weather! — Яка чудова погода!
How interesting! — Як цікаво!
What a pity! — Як шкода!

15. СЛОВОТВОРЕННЯ WORD-FORMATION

1. Основні словотвірні суфікси

Частина мови	Суфікс	Приклади словотворення
1. Іменник	-ion -ment -ance (-ence) -er (-or) -ant (-ent) -ness -ity -dom -ism -ist -ship	to decorate — decoration to develop — development to perform — performance to work — worker to assist — assistant happy — happiness active — activity free — freedom social — socialism social — socialist friend — friendship
2. Прикметник	-able -ive -al -ful -less -ic -ous -y	to count — countable to act — active continent — continental beauty — beautiful help — helpless history — historic mountain — mountainous rain — rainy
3. Дієслово	-ate -ize (-ise) -fy -en	to decorate to organize (organise) to electrify to broaden
4. Числівник	-teen -ty -th	six — sixteen six — sixty six — sixth
5. Прислівник	-ly	nice — nicely

2. Основні словотвірні префікси

Префікс	Приклади словотворення
un-	to dress — to undress important — unimportant like — unlike
dis-	to like — to dislike appearance — disappearance content — discontent
mis-	to understand — to misunderstand
re-	to write — to rewrite

in-	attentive — inattentive
im-	possible — impossible
il-	legal - illegal
ir-	regular — irregular
de-	to mobilize — demobilize
non-	effective — non-effective
pre-	war — prewar
over-	estimate — overestimate
under	estimate — underestimate
co-	existence — coexistence
en-	large — enlarge
ex-	minister — ex-minister
anti-	war — antiwar
counter-	balance — counterbalance

16. LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

Інфінітив Infinitive	Простий минулий час Simple Past	Дісприкетник минулого часу Past Participle	Переклад
be	was/were	been	бути
beat	beat	beaten	бити, ударяти
become	became	become	ставати, робитися
begin	began	begun	починати
bend	bent	bent	гнути(ся)
bet	bet	bet	битися об заклад
bite	bit	bitten	кусати(ся)
blow	blew	blown	дути, віяти
break	broke	broken	ламати
bring	brought	brought	приносити
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	транслювати (по радіо, телебаченню)
build	built	built	будувати
burst	burst	burst	вибухати, розриватися
buy	bought	bought	купувати
catch	caught	caught	ловити, піймати
choose	chose	chosen	вибирати, обирати
come	came	come	приходити, прибувати
cost	cost	cost	коштувати, вартувати
creep	crept	crept	повзати, крастися; підкрадатися
cut	cut	cut	різати
deal	dealt	dealt	займатися (чимсь), мати справу
dig	dug	dug	копати

Інфінітив Infinitive	Простий минулий час Simple Past	Дієприкметник минулого часу Past Participle	Переклад
do	did	done	робити
draw	drew	drawn	малювати, креслити, тягнути
drink	drank	drunk	пити
drive	drove	driven	їхати (машиною), правити, керувати
eat	ate	eaten	їсти
fall	fell	fallen	падати
feed	fed	fed	годувати, жити
feel	felt	felt	почувати, сприймати, зазнавати
fight	fought	fought	боротися, битися
find	found	found	знаходити
flee	fled	fled	тікати, рятуватися втечею
fly	flew	flown	літати, летіти
forbid	forbade	forbidden	забороняти
forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
forgive	forgave	forgiven	вибачати
freeze	froze	frozen	заморожувати, замерзати
get	got	got	отримувати, одержувати, здобувати, ставати
give	gave	given	давати
go	went	gone	ходити, їздити, рухатися
grow	grew	grown	рости,
hang	hung	hung	вішати, висіти
have	had	had	мати
hear	heard	heard	чути
hide	hid	hidden	ховати(ся)
hit	hit	hit	ударяти, влучати в ціль
hold	held	held	тримати, вмщувати
hurt	hurt	hurt	завдати болю, пошкоджувати, ображати
keep	kept	kept	тримати, зберігати
kneel	knelt	knelt	стояти навколішки
know	knew	known	знати
lay	laid	laid	класти, накладати
lead	led	led	вести, керувати
leave	left	left	залишати, кидати
lend	lent	lent	позичати (комусь)
let	let	let	дозволяти, пускати
lie	lay	lain	лежати; перебувати, знаходитися
light	lit	lit	запалювати, засвічувати, світити
lose	lost	lost	губити, упускати
make	made	made	робити, виробляти
mean	meant	meant	означати
meet	met	met	зустрічати(ся)
pay	paid	paid	платити, сплачувати
put	put	put	класти, ставити
read	read	read	читати
ride	rode	ridden	їхати верхи
ring	rang	rung	дзвонити
rise	rose	risen	підійматися, вставати

Інфінітив Infinitive	Простий минулий час Simple Past	Дієприкметник минулого часу Past Participle	Переклад
run	ran	run	бігати, бігти
say	said	said	казати, сказати
see	saw	seen	бачити
seek	sought	sought	шукати
sell	sold	sold	продавати
send	sent	sent	посилати, відсилати
set	set	set	ставити, класти, розташовувати
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	шити, пришивати
shake	shook	shaken	тремтіти, трясти(ся)
shine	shone	shone	світити, сяяти, освітлювати
shoot	shot	shot	стріляти
show	showed	shown/showed	показувати
shrink	shrank	shrunk	збігатися, стискатися
shut	shut	shut	зачиняти
sing	sang	sung	співати
sink	sank	sunk	тонути, топити, занурювати
sit	sat	sat	сидіти
sleep	slept	slept	спати
slide	slid	slid	ковзати; рухатися плавно
speak	spoke	spoken	розмовляти, балакати
spend	spent	spent	витрачати
spit	spat	spat	плювати
split	split	split	розколювати(ся), розщеплювати(ся)
spread	spread	spread	розстилати(ся), поширювати(ся)
spring	sprang	sprung	стрибати, виникати
stand	stood	stood	стояти
steal	stole	stolen	красти
stick	stuck	stuck	встромляти, приклеювати(ся)
sting	stung	stung	жалити, пекти (про кропиву)
stink	stank	stunk	смердіти
strike	struck	struck	бити, стукати
swear	swore	sworn	клястися, присягати(ся)
sweep	swept	swept	мести, підмітати, чистити
swim	swam	swum	плавати
swing	swung	swung	гойдати(ся), коливати(ся)
take	took	taken	брати, забирати
teach	taught	taught	вчити (когось), викладати
tear	tore	torn	рвати, розривати
tell	told	told	розповідати, наказувати
think	thought	thought	думати
throw	threw	thrown	кидати
understand	understood	understood	розуміти
wake	woke	woken	будити, прокидатися
wear	wore	worn	бути одягненим, носити
weep	wept	wept	плакати, ридати, оплакувати
win	won	won	перемагати, вигравати
write	wrote	written	писати

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE

THE GROUP OF INDEFINITE TENSES

Exercise 1. Put in «am», «is», «are»

1. This case ... very heavy.
2. These cases ... very heavy.
3. My brother and I ... good tennis players.
4. She ... at home but her children ... at school.
5. I ... a student. My sister ... a doctor.
6. I ... not tired.
7. The weather ... very nice today.
8. This castle ... one thousand years old.

Exercise 2. Write questions from these words. Use «am», «is», «are»

The park open today? — Is the park open today?

1. You interested in art?
2. The shops open today?
3. This hotel expensive?
4. Your parents at home?
5. John angry with me?
6. You a student?
7. It cold today?
8. He married?
9. You hungry?
10. I your friend?

Exercise 3. Make the sentences negative

I am interested in football. — I am not interested in football.

1. It is warm today.
2. Rome is in Spain.
3. I am afraid of dogs.
4. My hands are cold.
5. He is hungry.
6. They are very happy today.
7. Her daughter is six years old.
8. Those flowers are beautiful.
9. His shoes are very dirty.

Exercise 4. Use the right form of the verb

1. She (read) French pretty well.
2. We (understand) Chinese a little.
3. You (speak) Italian very well.
4. He (know) Arabic extremely well.
5. Betty (understand) Greek.
6. They (write) Japanese very well.
7. I (know) a little Spanish.
8. Helen and George (speak) Portuguese fluently.

Exercise 5. Change the following sentences to the negative form

He knows Spanish. — He doesn't know Spanish.
They speak English. — They don't speak English.

1. She speaks four languages.
2. He understands German perfectly.
3. They often make mistakes.
4. Her brothers know Ukrainian well.

5. My sister makes mistakes in Greek. 6. Mary writes Chinese. 7. Tom reads Arabic. 8. Those people speak French. 9. She has an American accent.

Exercise 6. Use the right form of the possessive pronoun

She speaks English. — Her native language is English.

1. He reads French perfectly. ...native language is French. 2. We understand German extremely well. ...native language is German. 3. I speak English fluently. ...native language is English. 4. She writes Greek exceptionally well. ...native language is Greek. 5. They speak Russian very well. ...native language is Russian. 6. You understand Spanish perfectly. Is ...native language Spanish? 7. John knows English well. ...native language is English.

Exercise 7. Use «on», «in», «to», «or», «over», «by»

1. I know that lady ... the middle. 2. Do you know that thin man ...the right? 3. I'd like some tea ... a few minutes. 4. Who are those people ... there? 5. Who is that young boy ... the left? 6. We'd like to talk ... Mr. Cooper. 7. He goes ... the Institute ... car.

Exercise 8. Put in «me», «him», «her», «us», «them»

1. Give Jane this watch. Give ... that one, too. 2. Give the children these ice-creams. Give ... those ones, too. 3. Give Tom this book. Give ... that one, too. 4. That is my notebook. Give ... my notebook, please. 5. That is my coat. Give ... my coat, please. 6. Those are our umbrellas. Give ... our umbrellas, please.

Exercise 9. Change the following sentences to questions

We study English. — Do we study English?
He works very hard. — Does he work very hard?

1. He washes his hands. 2. Their mother works in the house. 3. We come to the Institute at the same time. 4. He drinks a lot of tea at breakfast. 5. The teacher comes in and shuts the door. 6. I read newspapers every day. 7. We often drink coffee together.

Exercise 10. Complete the following sentences using the adverbs in brackets according to the patterns

A I work here (Often). — I often work here.

1. He reads aloud. (Always). 2. He sleeps in the open air. (Never).
3. My friend works here. (Usually). 4. This girl plays in the garden. (Seldom). 5. I go to the library to work. (Sometimes). 6. He speaks French. (Hardly ever). 7. The post arrives at 8 00. (Usually). 8. I buy shirts in this shopping centre. (Generally).

B He is busy (Always). — He is always busy.

1. My mother is at home. (Seldom). 2. Nick is late. (Often). 3. My mother is glad to receive guests. (Always). 4. You are welcome to my house. (Always). 5. He is at a loss for words. (Never).

Exercise 11. Answer the following questions using the words in brackets

Which newspapers do you read? (Usually. «Kyiv Post»).
— I usually read «Kyiv Post».

1. When do you go to bed? (Usually, at 11 30). 2. When do you get up? (Usually, at 7). 3. What do you have for breakfast? (Generally, bacon and eggs). 4. What do you drink with your meals? (Often, tomato juice). 5. Where do you have lunch? (Sometimes, at the cafe). 6. What do you do on Sundays? (Usually, play tennis). 7. Where do you go on your holidays? (Generally, to the sea-side). 8. How often do you watch TV? (Rarely). 9. Who makes breakfast for you? (My mother, usually).

Exercise 12. Ask when-questions

He arrives home early. — When does he arrive home?
It is cold in winter. — When is it cold?

1. It is dark at night. 2. We get up in the morning. 3. We have breakfast at 8 o'clock. 4. I have lunch at 1 o'clock. 5. They play football in the afternoon. 6. The English lesson begins at 9 sharp. 7. It is light during the day.

Exercise 13. Translate into English using the Present Indefinite Tense

1. Ми завжди раді бачити Вас тут. 2. По понеділках він звичайно запізнюється. 3. Іноді він пояснює мені граматику. 4. Студенти нашої

групи часто обговорюють фільми. 5. Тут часто ідуть дощі. 6. Взимку тут рідко випадає сніг. 7. Вона рідко працює у бібліотеці, зазвичай вона працює вдома. 8. Її оцінки завжди добрі. 9. Він інколи читас німецькі журнали. 10. Я зазвичай увечері буваю вдома, але іноді я йду працювати у бібліотеку. 11. Як правило, я ходжу в театр у неділю. 12. Він завжди знайде потрібне слово.

Exercise 14. Make up sentences using the construction «there is» / «there are» according to the pattern

A book — on the table. — There is a book on the table.
Two windows — in the classroom. — There are two windows in the classroom.

1. A board — on the wall. 2. A tape-recorder — on the table. 3. A pen and some pencils — on the desk. 4. Some Ukrainian and English books — on the table. 5. Some bookshelves and a table — in the room. 6. Two chairs — at the table. 7. A clock and some pictures — on the wall.

Exercise 15. Use the right form of the verb «to be»

1. There ... seven days in a week. 2. There ... three beds in the room. 3. There ... a large table in the room. 4. There ... a desk, two beds and two small tables there. 5. There ... some pens, pencils and notebooks here. 6. There ... a big tree in the garden. 7. There ... a chair at the table.

Exercise 16. Make the sentences negative according to the pattern

There is a board on the wall. — There is no board on the wall. There is not a board on the wall.
There are some desks in the classroom. — There are not any desks in the classroom. There are no desks in the classroom.

1. There are ten desks in the classroom. 2. There are some ear-phones on the desks. 3. There is a clock in the top right-hand corner. 4. There is a tape-recorder on the table. 5. There are two windows in the room. 6. There are some bags on the desks. 7. There are some bookshelves on the wall. 8. There are some books in the bag. 9. There are two beds in our room. 10. There is a chair at the table.

Exercise 17. Change the following sentences to the plural form

There is a pen on the table. — There are some pens on the table.

There is a pen and some pencils on the table. — There are some pens and some pencils on the table.

Is there a pen on the table? — Are there any pens on the table?

1. There is a tape-recorder on the table.
2. There is a book on the desk.
3. There is a bed and a chair here.
4. Is there a Russian book on your desk?
5. Is there a bag on the chair?
6. There is not any picture on the wall.
7. Is there a clock in the room?

Exercise 18. Fill in the blanks with «some», «any», «no», and their derivatives «something/somebody», «anything/anybody», «nothing / nobody»

1. There is ... in my eye.
2. Is there ... on the desk?
3. Are there ... students in the classroom?
4. Are there ... books in my bag?
5. There is ... in the bathroom.
6. There are ... pictures on the wall.
7. Are there ... English books on the desk?
8. Is there ... tape-recorder on a small table?
9. Is there ... in the room?
10. There is ... on the table.
11. I am hungry but there isn't ... to eat.

Exercise 19. Answer the following questions about your classroom

1. Is this your classroom?
2. Are there many desks in it?
3. Are there many chairs in the room?
4. Is there a board on the wall?
5. Are there any tables and pictures on the wall?
6. What is there on the desks?
7. Where are the bags?
8. Is there any clock in the classroom?
9. Where is the clock?
10. How many tables are there in your room?
11. Are there any bookshelves there?
12. Are the bookshelves full of books?

Exercise 20. Change the sentences to questions according to the pattern

There are some books on the desks. — Are there any books on the desks?

There is a book on the table. — Is there a book on the table?

There are two / many desks in the room. — Are there two / many desks in the room?

1. There are some big trees in the garden.
2. There is a hotel near here.
3. There are some students in the classroom.
4. There is some money in

my bag. 5. There are two chairs at the table. 6. There is a tape-recorder on the desk. 7. There is a bag on the table. 8. There are some letters for me today. 9. There is a good film on TV this evening.

Exercise 21. Ask questions to the underlined words

There is a book on the table. — What is there on the table?

1. There are some pictures on the wall. 2. There are six desks and a table in the classroom. 3. There are some books, pencils, pens and ear-phones on the desk. 4. There are seven days in a week. 5. There are thirty days in September. 6. There are some bookshelves in the room.

Exercise 22. Ask questions and answer them according to the pattern

Desks. — How many desks are there in your classroom?
A. There are eight desks in our classroom.
B. There are not eight desks in the classroom, there are ten desks there.

Windows, chairs, beds, tape-recorders, students, lamps, ear-phones.

Exercise 23. Complete the questions in your own way. Answer them.

1. Is there much ...? 2. Are there many ...? 3. Is there little ...? 4. Are there a few ...? 5. Is there much ...? 6. Is there a large number of ...? 7. Are there any ...?

Exercise 24. Change the sentences according to the pattern

The newspaper is on the table. — There is a newspaper on the table.

1. The book is on the desk. 2. The pencils are in the box. 3. The duster is on the floor. 4. The picture is on the wall. 5. The matches are in the box. 6. The chair is near the wall. 7. The pen is under the box. 8. A piece of chalk is on the table.

Exercise 25. Give short answers

1. Is there a tape-recorder on the table? 2. Is your mother at home? 3. Are the shops open today? 4. Are there many windows in the classroom? 5. Are there any pictures on the wall? 6. Is there a clock in the

classroom? 7. Are you interested in art? 8. Are there any books in your bag? 9. Is there a newspaper on your table? 10. Are there any pens and pencils on your desk? 11. Is this hotel expensive? 12. Is it cold in your room?

Exercise 26. Translate into English using the construction «there is/there are»

1. На столі багато підручників? — Так, багато. 2. У класі є дошка? — Ні. 3. У класній кімнаті чотири стола та сім стільців. 4. У коробці є крейда? — Так, є. 5. На парті є папір? — Ні, там немає ніякого паперу. 6. На столі багато хліба? — Так, багато. 7. Скільки зошитів у сумці? — Вісім. 8. Що є на столі у вчителя? — Підручники, зошити, книги, ручки та шматок крейди.

Exercise 27. Fill in the blanks with prepositions «in», «on», «by», «of», «at», «to»

1. Where is the table ... your flat? 2. It is ... the corner ... the room. 3. The clock is ... the wall. 4. The books are ... book-shelves. 5. Nick is ... the room. He is sitting ... the window. 6. There is a man ... the bus stop. 7. They go ... the airport ... car.

Exercise 28. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives

A Alice is tall. Paul is taller than Alice, but Jack is the tallest student in our class.

1. The brown suitcase is heavy, the blue suitcase is _____ than the brown one, but the green suitcase is _____ of them all. 2. My test is easy, his test is _____, but her test is _____. 3. This bookcase is large, that one is _____, but Ann's bookcase is _____. 4. Betty is pretty, Jane is _____ than Betty, but Alice is _____ girl in our group. 5. This dress is long, that one is _____, but Mary's dress is _____. 6. This book is cheap, that one is _____. but Peter's book is _____.

B My test is difficult. Your test is more/less difficult, but her test is the most/the least difficult test I have ever done.

1. My book is expensive, your book is _____, but her book is _____. 2. Jane is beautiful, Helen is _____, but Susan is _____ girl I have ever seen. 3. This story is interesting, that one is _____, but the story from your book

is _____ story I have ever read. 4. Tom is intelligent, Bill is _____, but Harry is _____ student in our class. 5. Your task is important, her task is _____, but my task is _____ task.

Exercise 29. Use the right form of adjectives

1. Which is the (big) department store in Kyiv? 2. Money is important but it is not (important) thing in life. 3. It is (cold) today than it was yesterday. 4. What is (long) river in the world? 5. These shoes are (expensive) than those shoes. 6. These are the (bad) shoes I have ever bought. 7. It is (dark) in our room than in theirs. 8. Our flat is (comfortable) than yours. 9. Summer is the (warm) of the four seasons. 10. It is a (good) film I have ever seen.

Exercise 30. Fill in the blanks with «as...as», or «not so/as ...as»

1. This coat is ... expensive ... that one. 2. This department store is ... large ... the one which is in their block of flats. 3. This story is ... long ... that one, but it is not ... interesting. 4. The winter in Great Britain is ... cold ... in Ukraine. 5. I have ... many books ... Yuri has. 6. His room is ... light ... mine. 7. Are there ... many places of interest in Odessa ... in Lviv? 8. Have you got ... many friends in Kyiv ... you have in Lviv? 9. This year you don't work at your English ... much ... you did last year, do you? 10. This shop is ... large ... that one.

Exercise 31. Translate into English

1. Цей магазин не такий великий, як той. 2. Він не такий енергійний, як його брат. 3. Її робота не така цікава, як моя. 4. Цей будинок не такий великий, як наш. 5. Його книга не така цікава, як моя. 6. Його кімната гірша за нашу. 7. Волга довша (більша) за Дніпро. 8. Я старший від своєї дружини на п'ять років. 9. Він найстарший у сім'ї. 10. Сьогодні так само холодно, як і вчора. 11. Ця книга така ж легка, як і та. 12. Твоя блакитна сукня краща за білу. 13. Їхні відповіді (най)кращі у групі. 14. Ця аудиторія менша від нашої. 15. Цей хлопчик — найгірший учень в класі. 16. Хто вважається найкращим студентом вашої групи? 17. Німецька мова важча від англійської. 18. Цей шлях найкоротший.

Exercise 32. Put in prepositions or adverbs «from», «on», «at», «of», «in», «to», «by», «back», «up»

1. Look ... the first ... these two pictures. Whom do you see ... these pictures? 2. Even day Mr. Green gets 7 o'clock, goes ... the bath-

room, takes a bath and has breakfast. 3. He goes ... the office ... underground. 4. He arrives ... his place ... work ... 8 o'clock. 5. He works ... weekdays. 6. It takes him an hour to get ... his plant. 7. ... Saturdays I work ... the library. It is not far ... my house. 8. What do you usually do ... your day-off. 9. You can take my umbrella but please bring it 10. ... summer we spend our time outdoors ... the forest or ... the beach.

Exercise 33. Translate into English using the Present Indefinite Tense

A. 1. Я живу у Києві. 2. Я не вивчаю німецьку мову, я вивчаю англійську. 3. Ви перекладаєте англійські тексти удома? 4. Ми не розмовляємо російською мовою. 5. Ви пишете диктанти кожного дня? 6. Кожного ранку вони приходять до офісу. 7. Багато моїх друзів мешкають у центрі міста. 8. Він не робітник. Він — інженер. 9. Ви ходите туди після занять?

B. 1. Де ви працюєте? — Я працюю на заводі. 2. Ваші сини вивчають англійську чи французьку? 3. Коли ви займаєтесь англійською мовою? — Увечері. 4. Що ви читаєте кожного ранку? — Я читаю газети. 5. Куди вони ходять кожного вечора? 6. Ви виконуете багато вправ у класі? — Ні. 7. Вони розмовляють англійською? — Так. 8. Ваші сестри живуть у Москві? — Ні. 9. Яку мову вивчають ваші друзі? 10. Якою мовою ви зазвичай розмовляєте у класі?

Exercise 34. Change to the Past Indefinite Tense

It often rains. — It rained last Monday.
He often loses his keys. — He lost his keys yesterday.

1. It often snows here. 2. They always get up early. 3. He never dries his hands on the towel. 4. I understand the text quite well. 5. He is in my room. 6. He often listens to records. 7. I write a letter to Jane every year. 8. He never leaves friends in trouble. 9. They buy a new car every year. 10. He makes many mistakes. 11. I am glad to meet my friends. 12. We read a lot of books.

Exercise 35. Change to general questions

This work seemed easy. — Did this work seem easy?
I was tired last night. — Was I tired last night?

1. He dried his hands carefully. 2. The students went to the club yesterday. 3. They understood the text very well. 4. She enjoyed the per-

formance. 5. He wanted to be a sailor. 6. It was cold yesterday. 7. I met my friend at the theatre. 8. We made friends with him quickly. 9. Jane went out to lunch at 12 o'clock. 10. Someone phoned while you were out. 11. He had a good lunch. 12. We were late yesterday.

Exercise 36. Change to negative sentences

She received a letter yesterday. — She didn't receive a letter yesterday.

1. The children stayed at home all (the) evening. 2. They spent the summer vacation in the Crimea. 3. I read this newspaper yesterday. 4. They had time to do it. 5. She sent her mother a telegram. 6. I got his answer this morning. 7. They played tennis on Saturday. 8. The party finished at midnight. 9. We watched TV last night. 10. I spoke to him on Monday. 11. It stoped raining at lunchtime. 12. They moved into the new flat on Friday.

Exercise 37. Change to the past. Use the words in brackets

1. They usually have 5 lessons a day. (Last week). 2. How many lessons a day do you have? (Last month). 3. I usually work at the library on Saturday. I come home very late. (Last Saturday). 4. I am angry because Tom and Ann are late. (Last night). 5. I usually stay at home on my day off. (Last Sunday). 6. My colleague often visits us on Sunday. (Last Sunday). 7. We usually spend our summer holidays at the seaside. (Last summer). 8. Tom usually walks to work. (Last Monday).

Exercise 38. Complete the sentences using adjectives related to the italicized words

1. The two methods *differ* greatly. The methods are quite 2. They *enjoyed* the concert. The concert was really 3. I was *impressed* by this speech. His speech was very 4. The paper presented by Mr. West *interested* everybody. It was really 5. The exhibition *attracted* a lot of people. It was a very ... exhibition. 6. We often *use* this method. The method is really

Exercise 39. Ask questions on the underlined words

He went to visit his friend last week.
— Who went to visit his friend last week?
— When did he go to visit his friend?

1. They interrupted our talk. 2. The other day I got a letter from him. 3. Our team won the last game. 4. I didn't go to the concert as I was ill. 5. She said it just for fun. 6. We packed all the things in time. 7. My son returned home at 6 p.m. yesterday. 8. I was in the kitchen when the doorbell rang. 9. Ten students got excellent marks for this dictation. 10. I listened to his speech very attentively. 11. Dick and Harry worked together for several years. 12. My father worked at a large plant 2 years ago. 13. I attended some lectures yesterday. 14. We enjoyed our stay in the country last year. 15. I made progress in English when I worked at the laboratory.

Exercise 40. Answer the questions using the words in brackets

How long did it take you to get to the University yesterday?
(Half an hour). — It took me half an hour to get to the
University yesterday.

1. How long did it take you to do your homework? (2 hours).
2. How long did it take you to get to your place of work? (20 minutes).
3. How long did it take you to have breakfast? (A quarter of an hour).
4. How long did it take you to have lunch at the canteen? (Half an hour).
5. How long did it take you to read the newspaper? (20 minutes).
6. How long did it take you to talk to your friends? (An hour).

Exercise 41. Add question tags and reply to them according to the pattern

You get up early in the morning, ... ? — You get up early in
the morning, don't you? — Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

1. You are a student, ...? 2. Your sister is married, ...? 3. Your working day lasts 6 hours, ...? 4. His friend works at a large plant, ...? 5. She got to her office by bus yesterday, ...? 6. It took her half an hour to get to her office, ...? 7. She often has lunch at her office, ...? 8. Last evening he watched TV, ...? 9. There is a nice park not far from their house, ...? 10. Last Sunday they spent their free time there, ...? 11. On their days off they often go to the cinema, ...?

Exercise 42. Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary

1. Do you live in ... Franko street? 2. My mother lives in Lysenko Street. 3. There are some theatres near ... Myr Square. 4. There are always a lot of people in ... Independence Square. 5. Do you live near ... Central Park? 6. There are a lot of apartment houses near ... Rylski Park.

7. Yuri Belov lives near ... Shulavska Metro Station, doesn't he?
8. They're going to ... Shevchenko Museum. 9. My brother lives near ... Boryspil Airport. 10. In ... big cities ... streets are broad and straight, there are ... lot of squares and ... beautiful parks. 11. When ... traffic-lights changed from yellow to green, we crossed ... street and entered ... underground station, paid our fares, went down ... escalator, got on ... train and rode as far as ... University Station. 12. We went by metro as far as ... Nyvky Station and then changed for ... trolley-bus. 13. Do you happen to know the way to ... Picture Gallery? 14. Excuse me, is there a bus from here to ... Sophia Square? 15. Last summer we had ... lovely time in ... South.

Exercise 43. Change the sentences using the constructions «used to + Infinitive» to say that something or some situation regularly happened or existed in the past but no longer happens or exists

For a long time he wrote to his mother every week. — He used to write to his mother every week, but now he has no time.
Mary was my best friend. — Mary used to be my best friend, but we aren't friends any longer.

1. She went to the library every Sunday, but now she has no time.
2. He had dinner at a restaurant, but now he hasn't got any money. 3. We lived in a small village, but now we live in London. 4. I was once a hockey player, but now I am a referee. 5. In the past she was a journalist, but now she is an actress. 6. This building was formerly a large department store. 7. In the past the climate was much warmer than it is now. 8. There was once a bridge across the river at this place. 9. I played tennis a lot, but now I'm too lazy. 10. When I was a child my mother would read me a fairy-tale each night before I went to bed. 11. Outbreaks of flu are not so frequent now as they were before.

Exercise 44. Ask general questions, then make the sentences negative

He used to get up early.
— Did he use to get up early?
— He didn't use to get up early.

1. He used to take the bus. 2. There used to be some trees in this field.
3. He used to live here. 4. She used to play tennis twice a week. 5. He used to come here at week-ends. 6. Ann used to study hard. 7. She used to have long hair. 8. Tom used to travel a lot.

Exercise 45. Translate into English using the Past Indefinite Tense

1. Вона розмовляла з моєю сестрою учора. 2. Мені дуже сподобалася вечірка. 3. Він повернувся додому рівно о п'ятій годині. 4. Учора я отримала від нього телеграму. 5. Він вийшов з дому, взяв таксі й поїхав до аеропорту. 6. Він подивився на мене і посміхнувся. 7. Він мовчки палив. 8. Минулого року ми прочитали багато цікавих книжок. 9. На тому тижні він часто заходив до нас, а тепер у нього немає часу. 10. Минулого року ми часто відвідували виставки. 11. Що ви робили увечері? 12. Коли я був студентом, я зазвичай кожного дня ходив до бібліотеки. 13. Поїзд хвилину тому відійшов. 14. Як давно ви були у Москві? 15. Він не тільки чув, він бачив це. 16. Ми швидко подружилися з ним. 17. Я отримав від нього відповідь учора вранці. 18. Він і не думав про це тоді. 19. Том не палив, коли був студентом, але зараз він палить. 20. Тепер на цій вулиці тільки один магазин, а було три.

Exercise 46. Change to the Future Indefinite Tense

I am eighteen. — I'll be nineteen next month.

1. He reads a lot. 2. She works hard. 3. I usually get up early. 4. I have tea in the morning. 5. Mary thought about the play. 6. I thought about my work. 7. It rained heavily in the evening. 8. You are again on holiday.

Exercise 47. Make the sentences (a) interrogative, (b) negative

It will rain tomorrow. — a) Will it rain tomorrow?
b) It won't (will not) rain tomorrow.

1. He will arrive tomorrow morning. 2. It will snow tonight. 3. We'll meet him next week. 4. She will come this evening. 5. I'll go there next month. 6. They will see him again tomorrow afternoon. 7. He will pack his bags tomorrow night.

Exercise 48. Change the sentences according to the pattern using the Future Indefinite Tense

He went to Paris last year. — He will go to Paris next year.

1. He went to New York last week. 2. She went to Berlin last month. 3. I went to London last year. 4. We went to Rome last month. 5. They went to Geneva last year. 6. You went to Stockholm last week. 7. He went to Madrid yesterday.

Exercise 49. Answer the questions in the negative

Will he call on us tomorrow? — No, he won't. He won't call on us tomorrow.

1. Will it snow in the morning?
2. Will he become a good engineer?
3. Will she translate this article tomorrow?
4. Will the manager answer my question on Saturday?
5. Will granny receive the letter tomorrow?
6. Shall we review these rules in some days?
7. Will this medicine do her good?

Exercise 50. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Indefinite Tense

1. I (do) my homework in the evening.
2. They (tell) us about their work.
3. John (see) his friend at the cinema.
4. I (be) in the dining-room at eight o'clock.
5. He (cook) the breakfast for you?
6. We (see) you on Sunday.
7. She (get) up early tomorrow morning.
8. She (finish) her work next month?
9. I (know) the result in a week.
10. You (have) time to help me tomorrow?
11. I (remember) this day all my life.
12. Jack (be) twenty years old next week.
13. She (stay) at home tomorrow.
14. Where the children (go) on the summer holiday? — They (go) to the seaside.
15. I hope he (remember) to buy bread.
16. Perhaps he (arrive) in time for lunch.

Exercise 51. Add question tags

1. You'll learn this poem. — You'll learn this poem, won't you?
2. You won't translate this article. — You won't translate this article, will you?

1. You'll wait for me in the waiting room.
2. Your friend won't miss the train.
3. Jack will get tickets to the Opera house.
4. He'll phone you tomorrow.
5. I'll carry your case for you.
6. She won't pass the exam.
7. My sister won't fall ill.
8. Her father will arrive by the 5 o'clock train.
9. This doctor will treat you.
10. It will improve the state of affairs.

Exercise 52. Answer the questions using the phrases in brackets

What will you do when you have spare time? (To go to the cinema). — When I have spare time, I shall / will go to the cinema.

1. What will you do if you get a new flat? (To buy a set of furniture).
2. What will she do when she graduates from the Institute? (To work at a school).
3. Where will they live when they get married? (In Kyiv).

4. What will you do after you pass the exams? (To go to the cinema).
5. What will you do if your TV set is out of order? (To buy a new one).
6. What will she do if she doesn't find them at home? (To ring them up later on).

Exercise 53. Join the following sentences according to the pattern

He will live in the center of the city. He will get a new flat.
(When). — He will live in the center of the city when he
gets a new flat.

1. He will come. He will return from the country. (When).
2. They will tell you everything. They will come to see you. (When).
3. These students will work in various fields of our economy. They will graduate from the Institute. (After).
4. I shall show you the photo of my family. I shall leave. (Before).
5. She will not come. They will invite her. (Until).
6. She will look quite beautiful. She will cut her hair short. (After).

Exercise 54. Translate the English sentences into Ukrainian and the Ukrainian sentences into English. Use the Present Indefinite Tense in adverbial clauses of time, condition, concession and in object clauses after «take care», «mind»

a) We'll be late unless we hurry. — Ми запізнимося, якщо не поквапимося,
b) Ти не знатимеш, що робити, якщо не будеш уважно слухати. — You won't know what to do unless you listen carefully.

1. a) I shall not come unless you ring me up. b) Якщо ви не будете багато працювати, ви не досягнете успіху.
2. a) You will receive a warm welcome when you come to Ukraine. b) Коли прийде весна, поверніться ластівки.
3. a) I'll give you some money in case you need it. b) Я візьму парасольку на випадок, якщо піде дощ.
4. a) My son will be twenty when I am forty-two. b) Я куплю нову машину, коли ми переїдемо до села.
5. a) I'll see to it that he is never late. b) Я прослідкую, щоб вона переклала статтю вчасно.
6. a) Whatever happens, he won't change his mind. b) Щоб не трапилось, я завжди буду рада допомогти тобі.
7. a) Mind you don't forget to send me a telegram. b) Дивіться, не забудьте принести книгу.
8. a) Take care that you don't get knocked down when you cross the road. b) Дивіться, не заблукайте, коли будете гуляти містом.

Exercise 55. Translate into English using the Future Indefinite Tense where necessary

1. Якщо ви прийдете сьогодні, ми зіграємо у шахи. 2. Я поговорю з ним перед тим, як він піде. 3. Що ви будете робити, якщо він не прийде? 4. Він зробить це, коли повернеться, але ніхто не знає, коли він повернеться. 5. Якщо він прийде, я спитаю у нього про це. 6. Ми підемо у кіно, коли закінчимо роботу. 7. Я не піду туди, якщо дощ не ушухне. 8. Якщо я побачу його знову, я його впізнаю. 9. Запишіть це, поки не забули. 10. У наступному році мені буде 20 років. 11. Іспити почнуться третього січня. 12. Я гадаю, він прийде завтра. 13. Фільм буде дуже цікавим. 14. Не дзвоніть мені увечері. Я буду зайнята. 15. Сподіваюсь, ви добре напишете контрольну роботу. 16. Заняття не закінчаться о другій годині. 17. Джек приїздить сьогодні увечері. Чи будете ви його зустрічати?

Exercise 56. Change the sentences using the Passive Voice according to the patterns

A Tom opens the door. — The door is opened by Tom.

1. They speak English in Australia. 2. The teacher answers questions. 3. The students make no mistakes in their dictations. 4. Tom takes the dog for a walk. 5. My mother makes the beds. 6. They eat a lot of rice in Asia. 7. My sister sweeps the room. 8. They never tell me the family news.

B They asked her her age. — She was asked her age.

1. We discussed a new film yesterday. 2. They published an interesting article in this magazine. 3. Mary washed the dishes. 4. They translated the article with a dictionary. 5. We considered this matter at the conference. 6. My son broke the cup. 7. They asked me my name. 8. Someone told us a very funny story yesterday. 9. The secretary didn't tell me the exact time of my appointment.

C They will ask you a lot of questions at the interview.
— You will be asked a lot of questions at the interview.

1. They'll give us a lift. 2. They'll organize the meeting on Saturday. 3. The teacher will examine the students in spring. 4. I'll finish my work at 5 o'clock. 5. We'll sign the treaty tomorrow. 6. A guide will show the

tourists most of the sights of London. 7. They will type your letters in a minute. 8. The examiner will read the passage three times.

Exercise 57. Change the sentences using «to be interested in»

Tom finds politics interesting. — Tom is interested in politics.

1. I take great interest in modern literature. 2. Do you take any interest in cybernetics? 3. Do these experiments interest you? 4. These problems are of great interest to me. 5. What problems interest you most of all? 6. Astronomy is one of Tom's main interests. 7. She finds mathematics very interesting.

Exercise 58. Translate the English sentences into Ukrainian and the Ukrainian sentences into English

a) This book is always referred to. — На цю книгу завжди посилаються.
b) Чи будуть посилатися на цю статтю? — Will this article be referred to?

1. a) No decision was arrived at. b) Чи було досягнуто якогось рішення? 2. a) The doctor was sent for at once. b) У подібних випадках завжди викликають лікаря. 3. a) Yesterday I saw the film which is so much spoken about. b) Це досягнення, про яке будуть багато говорити. 4. a) The lecture will be attended by a great number of people. b) На зустрічі були присутні тисячі людей. 5. a) What articles were referred to by the speaker? b) На його книги часто посилаються. 6. a) I was told nothing about it. b) Цими днями вам розкажуть про ці події. 7. a) He is always listened to with great interest. b) Я впевнений, що доповідача будуть слухати уважно.

Exercise 59. Change the sentences to the Active Voice. Use the words in brackets as the subject

A lot of new experiments were carried out. (Our students).
— Our students carried out a lot of new experiments.

1. The new film was much spoken about. (They). 2. This fact is often referred to. (The speaker). 3. She wasn't listened to. (Nobody). 4. We were greatly impressed. (The performance). 5. I was invited to see the new machines. (The manager). 6. Everything will be explained to you.

(The teacher). 7. The boy is looked after by his aunt. (The boy's mother). 8. His advice is listened to carefully. (People). 9. He can't be relied on. (People).

Exercise 60. Answer the questions according to the patterns, using the Passive Voice

A Do people speak English in many countries? — Yes, English is spoken in many countries.

1. Do people buy newspapers every day? 2. Do they translate many foreign books into Ukrainian every year? 3. Do most people often spend summer holidays in the south? 4. Do the Caucasian mountains protect the Black Sea coast from the cold northern winds?

B Did they ask many questions after the lecture? — Yes, a lot of questions were asked after the lecture.

1. Did they complete the plan yesterday? 2. Did they show the film yesterday? 3. Did they publish his article last week? 4. Did he solve this problem yesterday? 5. Did they make the sky-scraper of glass and steel?

C Will they complete the plan tomorrow? — Yes, it'll be completed tomorrow.

1. Will they settle the problem next Wednesday? 2. Will he complete the novel next month? 3. Will they publish his new textbook next October? 4. Will they stage the play next April? 5. Will they pass the exam tomorrow?

Exercise 61. Change the sentences using the Passive Voice. Mind the tense

They don't pay Jim very much. — Jim isn't paid very much.
We shall hold this meeting tomorrow. — This meeting will be held tomorrow.

1. The president addressed the conference. 2. I shall present my paper in Ukrainian. 3. They didn't offer Ann the job. 4. 320 registered participants attended the conference. 5. They never invite me to parties. 6. The computer solves complex mathematical problems. 7. She didn't introduce me to her mother. 8. They gave me two hours to make my decision.

Exercise 62. Change the sentences using the Passive Voice. The time is indicated in brackets

They sent for the doctor in the evening. (Tomorrow morning).
— The doctor will be sent for tomorrow morning.

1. The teacher will explain this rule tomorrow. (Yesterday). 2. They'll send a letter to the wrong address. (Yesterday). 3. They'll build the bridge next year. (Two years ago). 4. We translated similar articles last term. (Next term). 5. They published very interesting articles in this magazine. (Regularly). 6. Somebody cleaned the room yesterday. (Tomorrow). 7. The student makes a lot of mistakes (At the last lesson).

Exercise 63. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian using the Passive Voice

1. Де продаються книги та журнали іноземною мовою? 2. Цей красивий палац побудовано багато років тому. 3. Я гадаю, що йому поставлять багато запитань, коли він скінчить говорити. 4. Магазины зазвичай відкриваються о восьмій ранку. 5. Ці книги повернено до бібліотеки вчора. 6. Музей влітку зачинено. 7. Йому дали два дні, щоб закінчити роботу. 8. Ці предмети не вивчаються у нашому інституті, чи не так? 9. Йому сказали, що моя дочка ще вчиться у школі. 10. Мені сказали, що він повернувся. 11. Мене запитали, де я живу. 12. Які запитання йому поставили?

THE GROUP OF CONTINUOUS TENSES

Exercise 1. Change the sentences using the Present Continuous Tense

Tom plays tennis every Saturday. (Now).
— Tom is playing tennis now.

1. She often sits here. (Now). 2. My father works here every morning. (Still). 3. My mother cooks dinner every day. (Now). 4. It often rains here in autumn. (Now). 5. The teacher answers his students' questions at each lesson. (At this moment). 6. He always waits for his friend. (At present). 7. She thinks about her friend a lot. (At the moment).

Exercise 2. Change the sentences to questions

He is getting ready for school. — Is he getting ready for school?

1. You are staying at that hotel. 2. She is looking at the picture. 3. My father is reading a newspaper. 4. They are reviewing their homework. 5. The boys are playing football. 6. The teacher is explaining the Passive Voice. 7. We are listening to your words.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions according to the pattern

Is your sister playing computer games? — Yes, she is. Yes, she is playing computer games.

1. Are your brothers playing chess? 2. Is it raining? 3. Is George speaking to the dean? 4. Are they having a rest? 5. Is Mary packing her things? 6. Is the doctor examining a patient? 7. Are people walking in the street?

Exercise 4. Give negative answers to the questions

Are you staying at the Hilton Hotel? — No, I am not. I am not staying at the Hilton Hotel.

1. Is the sun shining? 2. Are you laughing? 3. Is she learning French at night school? 4. Are you working hard these days? 5. Is your friend helping you? 6. Is your father teaching you? 7. Are you listening to what I am saying?

Exercise 5. Translate into English to complete the sentences. Use the Present Continuous Tense

He never speaks, коли він працює. — He never speaks while he is working.

1. My younger brother always moves his lips, коли читає. 2. We always consult a dictionary, коли перекладаємо з англійської. 3. My sister always smiles, коли танцює. 4. He is always silent, коли він обідає. 5. The students always listen, коли я пояснюю новий матеріал. 6. Never interrupt other people, коли вони розмовляють. 7. My mother never disturbs me, коли я працюю. 8. My younger sister listens attentively, коли я читаю їй.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with the articles where necessary

1. Miss Green is going to have ... lunch with ... friends at ... canteen. 2. What are you reading? — I'm reading ... very interesting book. 3. Do you usually have ... dinner at ... home or at ... canteen? 4. If ... weather

is fine, they go to ... park and spend ... day in ... open air. 5. What is ... highest mountain in ... world? 6. As a rule I cook ... breakfast every ... morning except ... Sunday. 7. He gives ... lectures twice ... week: on Monday and Friday. 8. There are ... lot of ... advantages of living outside ... city. 9. There is not so much ... noise and hurry. 10. He has ... nice garden in ... front of... his house.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences using the Present Indefinite Tense. Mind that the verbs of sense perception, mental ability and statements denoting general truth are not used in Continuous Tenses

1. Зараз я добре чую ваш голос. 2. Чи бачите ви кого-небудь на вулиці? 3. Я не розумію цього правила. 4. Не говоріть так голосно, я чую вас добре. 5. Високо у небі я бачу декілька літаків. 6. Я не належу до жодної політичної партії. 7. Земля обертається навколо сонця. 8. Вода кипить при температурі 100°C. 9. Ріка Амазонка впадає в Атлантичний океан.

Exercise 8. Complete the dialogue in writing

A. I say, Nick, what are you doing now?

N. ...

A. What are you going to do next?

N. ...

A. Are you going to listen to the tape-recorder?

N. ...

A. When are you going to do it?

N. ...

A. What are you going to read in class?

N. ...

Exercise 9. Translate the sentences using the Present Indefinite Tense or the Present Continuous Tense

1. Вода замерзає при температурі 0°C? 2. Моя сестра багато працює над вимовою. 3. На кого ви зараз дивитесь? — Я дивлюсь на цю дівчину. 4. З ким розмовляє ваш друг? — Він розмовляє з нашим вчителем. 5. Семестр починається п'ятого лютого. 6. Сонце сідає на заході. 7. Чи добре вони розмовляють німецькою? 8. Куди ви йдете? — Я йду додому. 9. Ці студенти зараз вчать нові слова. 10. Вона працює в магазині. 11. Хто стоїть біля вікна? — Моя сестра. 12. Під час уроку наш вчитель зазвичай стоїть біля столу. 13. Я ходжу до свого офісу кожного ранку. 14. Мені подобається читати.

Exercise 10. Translate the English sentences into Ukrainian and the Ukrainian sentences into English

a) When I returned she was watering flowers. — Коли я повернувся, вона поливала квіти.
b) Коли я увійшов до кімнати, вони дивилися телевізор.
— When I entered the room they were watching TV.

1. a) I was playing the piano while my sister was reading. b) Мати готувала обід у той час, коли я мила посуд. 2. a) She was writing when somebody knocked at the door. b) Ми каталися на ковзанах, коли пішов сніг. 3. a) I was waiting for my friend when the bell rang. b) Ми повторювали граматику, коли увійшов учитель. 4. a) Jane was speaking over the phone when I entered the room. b) Ми снідали, коли задзвонив телефон. 5. a) I was playing the piano the whole evening. b) Мій брат цілий день перекладав статтю.

Exercise 11. Add question tags

It was raining in the morning.
— It was raining in the morning, wasn't it?
He wasn't driving very fast.
— He wasn't driving very fast, was he?

1. She was reading at 5 p. m. yesterday. 2. You were not watching television when I phoned you. 3. This time last year Tom was living in Brazil. 4. You were reviewing grammar all day yesterday. 5. They were not waiting for the manager. 6. The teacher was explaining the rule. 7. Mother was cooking dinner. 8. Your parents were not speaking to you.

Exercise 12. Change the sentences to the Past Indefinite and the Past Continuous Tenses using corresponding time phrases

I go to the cinema. — I went to the cinema yesterday.
— I was going to the cinema when I met you.

1. It often snows in winter. 2. George sometimes cooks himself. 3. It gets dark early now. 4. On Sundays we often go to the forest. 5. I play the piano. 6. Tom often skates not far from his house. 7. The children drink milk in the evening. 8. We usually swim in the river and bathe in the sun in summer. 9. We usually have dinner in the evening.

Exercise 13. Translate into English using either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous Tense

1. О чверть на сьому вони вивчали англійську мову. 2. Учора з четвертої до п'ятої години ранку йшов дощ. 3. Він читав книгу, коли я прийшов. 4. Я читав цю книгу минулого року. 5. Я дзвонила йому учора, але його не було вдома. 6. Він дивився телевізор, коли задзвонив телефон. 7. Коли Мері грала з дітьми, її брат поливав квіти. 8. Коли не було дощу, ми ходили до лісу. 9. Коли настала зима, декілька тижнів ішов сніг. 10. Люди діставалися до місця роботи з великими труднощами. 11. Діти каталися на ковзанах недалеко від нашого дому. 12. Мені дуже сподобалося літо. 13. Ми часто ходили купатися і загоряти на річку. 14. Що ви вчора робили? Ми встали о дев'ятій годині, оскільки була неділя, поснідали і пішли гуляти. Після обіду ми слухали музику, а увечері пішли в кіно. 15. Минулого тижня я придбав дві англійські книги. Одну з них я дав почитати своїй сестрі, другу я читав сам три дні.

Exercise 14. Write sentences using the Future Continuous Tense

... to leave next week — I'll be leaving next week.

1. ... to watch TV when you come. 2. ... to play the piano at this time tomorrow. 3. ... to translate the story in the afternoon. 4. ... to take an exam in English in the morning. 5. ... to have a dancing class at 2 p.m. tomorrow. 6. ... to work in the garden.

Exercise 15. Change to a) negative sentences, b) questions

He'll be dancing at 7 p.m. tomorrow.
a) He won't be dancing at 7 o'clock.
b) Will he be dancing at 7 p.m. tomorrow?

1. I'll be working at my French at 12 o'clock tomorrow. 2. She'll be making a report at this time tomorrow. 3. We'll be watching TV tonight. 4. You'll be waiting for me at 3 p.m. tomorrow. 5. My sister will be explaining this rule to me when you come. 6. She'll be playing the piano at 9 p.m. tomorrow. 7. He'll be working in the lab at the usual time tomorrow. 8. She'll be leaving for Kyiv at this time in two days.

Exercise 16. Use the Future Continuous or Future Indefinite Tense of the verbs in brackets

1. This time next month I (sit) on a beach. 2. I'll come at three o'clock. — Good, I (wait) for you. 3. The garden (look) its best next month. 4. Don't ring her up at 9 o'clock, she (put) the children to bed. Ring her later. 5. When I get home my dog (sit) at the door waiting for me. 6. When we reach England it (rain) probably. 7. When you next see me I (wear) my new dress. 8. If you come after eleven o'clock, I (sleep). 9. When I come back they (have) supper. 10. If I receive a letter from him, I (let) you know.

Exercise 17. Change the sentences according to the time phrases in brackets

Ann often takes photographs. (At this time tomorrow).
— Ann will be taking photographs at this time tomorrow.

1. I'll read this book tomorrow. (When you ring me up). 2. He played the guitar yesterday. (From 9 to 11 tomorrow). 3. He is learning English. (At this time tomorrow). 4. She'll have a French lesson tomorrow. (At 4 o'clock tomorrow). 5. Helen will work at the library tomorrow. (All day tomorrow). 6. The children will ski tomorrow. (At 4 o'clock). 7. The boy will play tennis tomorrow. (When you return).

Exercise 18. Translate into English to complete the sentences. Use the Future Continuous Tense

Вони будуть вечеряти, when you come back.
— They'll be having supper when you come back.

1. Ви будете розмовляти по телефону, when your mother comes. 2. Він буде слухати радіо at this time tomorrow. 3. Він буде працювати тут all day long. 4. Ми будемо обговорювати це питання at 3 p.m. tomorrow. 5. Діти будуть снідати, when you come back.

Exercise 19. Translate into English using the Present, Past or Future Continuous Tense

1. Що ти робив о другій годині? — Слухав музику. 2. Я поспішав на роботу, коли зустрів свого давнього друга. 3. Я буду грати на піаніно весь вечір. 4. Чи вона буде займатися англійською з дев'ятою до одинадцятою? — Так. 5. Ми прийдемо о п'ятій годині. — Добре, я буду чекати на вас. 6. Я гадаю, ми зустрінемося зі своїми друзями

через декілька днів. 7. Ми подорожували, коли отримали листа від батьків. 8. Ви перекладали статтю чи готувалися до контрольної о другій годині? — Я готувався до контрольної. 9. Я пишу листа своєму другу зараз. 10. Якою мовою вони розмовляють зараз з вашим другом? — Вони розмовляють англійською, але мій друг також знає німецьку. 11. Поїзд відійде за п'ять хвилин. 12. Завтра у цей час ми будемо проводити його на вокзал. 13. Ми не виходили тому, що йшов дощ. 14. Що ти робив о цій порі учора? 15. Він обпік руку, коли готував обід.

Exercise 20. Change the sentences to the Passive Voice according to the patterns

A

James is showing her a photograph now. — She is being shown a photograph now.

1. She is typing the letter at the moment. 2. Father is repairing the TV set. 3. The professor is examining my friend now. 4. My mother is cooking dinner now. 5. We are discussing these questions now. 6. His mother is making the bed now. 7. The waiter is picking up the broken plates. 8. I am looking for Ann. 9. She is learning English in Cambridge. 10. I am looking after my neighbour's cat while she's on holiday.

B

My brother was repairing the radio set in the evening.
— The radio set was being repaired in the evening.

1. He was making a report at 7 p. m. yesterday. 2. We were discussing a new film at the lesson yesterday. 3. I was translating the article when somebody knocked at the door. 4. They were still building these houses when I arrived. 5. She was writing a letter when the telephone rang. 6. She was laying the table when he came. 7. He was painting the ceiling when I came. 8. I was listening to the news when the phone rang. 9. He was watching television while his mother was washing up. 10. She was cleaning the room when she heard some noise.

Exercise 21. Add question tags

A new library is being built in our district.
— A new library is being built in our district, isn't it?

1. Tom and Ann are being examined now. 2. The letter was being written when she entered the room. 3. This article is being translated

now. 4. The doctor was being sent for when our mother returned. 5. They are being shown a new video film now. 6. An interesting report is being made now. 7. Your friend was being asked by the teacher when the bell rang.

Exercise 22. Use the right form of the verb. Mind the tense and voice

1. This book (be) very popular with the reader and (discuss) widely. 2. When I (come) into the classroom, the last student (examine). 3. Where (be) your watch? — It (repair). 4. We (wait) for them now. 5. At that moment a very interesting problem (discuss) and everybody (listen) to it attentively. 6. The documents (not/be) ready for dispatch. They (sign) now. 7. What (explain) to the group when you (join) them?

Exercise 23. Translate into English using the Passive Voice

1. Не заходьте до аудиторії. Там екзамнують студента. 2. Учора в цей час на вас чекали. 3. Коли я зайшов до зали, моїм однокласникам показували новий фільм. 4. Ці статті переписують зараз. 5. Ці питання обговорюють зараз на зборах. 6. Цей будинок все ще будувався, коли ви приїхали до Києва? 7. Завтра на першому уроці будуть пояснювати нове правило. 8. На нас там зараз чекають. 9. Про нього зараз говорять. 10. Документи не готові, їх зараз передрукують. 11. Цю книгу перекладали на українську мову, коли він подзвонив. 12. Ці речення перекладають зараз на уроці. 13. Про нього говорили, коли ми зайшли до кімнати. 14. Я не користувався машиною минулого тижня. її ремонтували.

THE GROUP OF PERFECT TENSES

Exercise 1. Write down three forms of the verbs

Buy, spend, send, sell, go, come, have, take, see, be, meet, put, do, make, ring, know, get, pay, arrive, lose, give, break, write, forget, burn, drive, rain, read, eat, tell.

Exercise 2. Use the right verb form

1. I've (speak) English all my life. 2. He's (know) me for over ten years. 3. She has (work) hard for ten years. 4. How long have you (be) here? 5. Has she (have) breakfast already? 6. They've (go) to bed late every night for two weeks. 7. You haven't (speak) German all your life, have you? 8. I've (get) dressed quickly this morning. 9. He has (do) his work.

Exercise 3. Change the sentences to the Present Perfect Tense

I wrote the letter yesterday. — I have written the letter this morning.

1. He saw this film yesterday. 2. She wrote a new book last year. 3. He gave me the answer to my question at the last lesson. 4. Mr. Smith spoke to me about you on Monday. 5. I heard about the play yesterday. 6. Bill studied very hard last year. 7. They went to the theatre together yesterday evening. 8. We read a play by Shakespeare last summer. 9. You left your book at home yesterday morning. 10. John gave us the tickets two days ago.

Exercise 4. Change the following sentences to questions

Jane has (never) seen this film. — Has Jane (ever) seen this film?

1. Mother has told me to answer the letter. 2. He has enjoyed the performance. 3. This painter has lived in Paris for a long time. 4. Granny has prepared the dinner. 5. He has written a letter to his parents. 6. They have seen this play. 7. I have never smoked. 8. It hasn't rained for ages. 9. I have seen George recently. 10. He has phoned Mary this evening.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions according to the pattern. Translate the answers

Has he bought a car?
— Yes, he has. He has just bought a car. Так. Він щойно купив машину.
— No, he hasn't. He has not bought a car yet. Він ще не купив машину.

1. Have you written the exercise? 2. Has she finished her work? 3. Has the steamer arrived? 4. Has the manager signed the letter? 5. Have you seen the film «Gone with the wind»? 6. Have you rung her up today? 7. Have we received any letters from him this week?

Exercise 6. Change the sentences to the Present Perfect Tense using the adverb «already». Translate the sentences

My brother is going to do the shopping. Мій брат збирається зробити покупки. — My brother has already done the shopping. Мій брат вже зробив покупки.

1. They are going to have dinner soon.
2. What are you going to do?
3. I'm going to buy some food-stuffs.
4. His family is going to listen to the seven o'clock news.
5. I am going to clean the flat.
6. John is going to shave.
7. They are going to have a rest in the country.
8. Ann is going to switch on the light.
9. Who is going to have lunch?
10. They are going to have a cup of tea.

Exercise 7. Use the given words to make sentences and put the verb into the Present Perfect Tense

Phil /find/ a new job. — Phil has found a new job.
 You ever /be/ to Rome? — Have you ever been to Rome?

1. Charles /go/ to Brazil.
2. Jack and Jill /decide/ to get married.
3. Tom /give up/ smoking.
4. Ann /pass/ her driving test.
5. Bill /break/ his leg.
6. Mary /lose/ weight.
7. Jill /wash/ her hair.
8. I /pay/ the waiter.
9. Chris /forget/ to phone Tome.
10. We /see/ John.
11. You /read/ any English books?
12. You /live/ in this town all your life?
13. You ever /eat/ caviar?
14. You ever /have/ a car?

Exercise 8. Translate into English to complete the sentences

Вона знаходиться тут since two o'clock. — She has been here since two o'clock. («Since» is a preposition).

A Я його не бачила since. — I haven't seen him since. («Since» is an adverb).
 Я його не бачила since he graduated from the Institute. — I haven't seen him since he graduated from the Institute. («Since» is a conjunction).

1. Вона живе у Києві since 1955.
2. Я одержала від нього тільки два листа since I graduated from the Institute.
3. Він поїхав на північ, і я не бачила його since.
4. Я знаю його since childhood.
5. Ви зустрічали своїх шкільних друзів since you finished school?
6. Дівчина не спала since the day before yesterday.

B Я знаю його for two years. — I have known him for two years.

1. Я не одержую від нього листів for many years.
2. Мої батьки живуть у Києві for ten years.
3. Він знає мене for several years.
4. Ваш знайомий був тут for half an hour.
5. Я не бачила його for ages.
6. Вона вже хворіє for a fortnight.
7. Вони одружені for twenty years.

Exercise 9. Translate into English using the Present Perfect Tense

1. Ви написали листа своєму другу? 2. Чи відпочивали ви коли-небудь навесні? 3. Ми ще не бачили картин цього художника. 4. Щось трапилось з цим хлопцем. 5. Я вже бачила цей фільм. 6. Ви приготували обід на сьогодні? 7. Ви вже відповіли на це запитання? 8. Вони вирішили багато важливих проблем. 9. Він був у Франції три роки. 10. Вона живе у Києві з жовтня.

Exercise 10. Translate the sentences using the correct form of the verb with the proper time phrase given in brackets

Я написав листа. (Today; yesterday).
— I have written a letter today.
— I wrote a letter yesterday.
Він розмовляв з вами? (Ever; on Monday).
— Has he ever spoken to you?
— Did he speak to you on Monday?

1. Я бачив його. (Just; just now). 2. Він загубив свій ключ? (This week; last week). 3. Ваш друг був у Лондоні. (This year; last year). 4. Чи були ви у Москві? (This month; last month). 5. Я купив нову машину. (Just; two weeks ago). 6. Він грав у теніс. (Never in his life; last summer). 7. Вони побралися. (Recently; last week). 8. Том знайшов свій ключ? (Yet; yesterday)

Exercise 11. Use the verbs in brackets either in the Present Perfect Tense or the Past Indefinite Tense

1. I just (tell) you the answer. 2. I (tell) you the answer yesterday. 3. She already (answer) the letter. 4. She (answer) it on Tuesday. 5. John and David (go) away five minutes ago. 6. I (read) that book on the summer holidays. 7. You (wear) your hair long when you were at school? — Yes, my mother (insist) on it. 8. You (lock) the door before you left the house? 9. I (write) the letter but I can't find a stamp. 10. You (have) breakfast yet? — Yes, I (have) it at 8 00. 11. I (meet) him last June.

Exercise 12. Translate into English using either the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect Tense

1. Він жив і працював в Одесі минулого року. 2. Ми закінчили роботу на тому тижні. 3. У нас було багато труднощів, але ми їх подолали. 4. Ви давно знаєте їхню сім'ю? 5. Ми не отримували від неї

ніяких новин з червня. 6. Позавчора вони грали у футбол. 7. Де ви були годину тому? 8. Ви закінчили книгу? — Ні, але з сьомої години я прочитав вже 100 сторінок. 9. Я дуже голодний. Я нічого не їв зранку. 10. Два роки тому вона не працювала в нашому інституті.

Exercise 13. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Tense. Translate the sentences

I didn't recognize Mary. She (change) a lot. — I didn't recognize Mary. She had changed a lot. Я не впізнав Мері. Вона дуже змінилася.

1. Tom wasn't at home when I arrived. He just (go) out. 2. We arrived at the cinema late. The film already (begin). 3. Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here. 4. I was very pleased to see Nora again. I (not/see) her for five years. 5. The woman was a complete stranger to me I never (see) her before. 6. Bill no longer had his car. He (sell) it. 7. The house was dirty. We (not/clean) it for weeks. 8. Mr. Brown was no longer alive. He (die).

Exercise 14. Join the following sentences using the conjunctions «before» and «after». Use the Past Perfect Tense where necessary. Translate the sentences

Mary arrived at the airport. Her friends came there later too.
— Mary's friends came to the airport after she has arrived there. — Друзі Мері приїхали до аеропорту після того, як вона прибула туди.
— Mary had arrived at the airport before her friends came here. — Мері прибула до аеропорту раніше, ніж туди приїхали її друзі.

1. We got home. It began to rain. 2. I came to the airport. The plane landed safely. 3. They invited him to take part in the conference. He wrote a paper. 4. He took part in the conference at the University. He came to London. 5. John studied French. John entered the University.

Exercise 15. Change the sentences to the past beginning with «He/she said (that)...»

1. Tom says he has visited many beautiful places along the Black sea coast. 2. He says he has just come back from the Crimea. 3. He says he has taken many photographs while travelling in the Crimea. 4. She says

Tom has told her a lot of interesting stories about his travels in the Crimea. 5. She says she has never been to the Crimea.

Exercise 16. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect Tense

The tourists arrived at London Airport early on Monday morning. They (leave) Cairo on Sunday evening. They (spend) a fortnight in Egypt and (see) most of the sights. After they (show) their passports to the officials and (pass) through the Customs, they (get) on the bus and (go) to the Terminal.

Exercise 17. Translate into English using the Past Perfect or Past Indefinite Tense

1. Ми вже закінчили свою роботу, коли прийшов мій батько.
2. Оскільки я пропустив лекцію, я попрохав його пояснити мені це правило.
3. На третю годину вона вивчила вірш.
4. Ми не переклали статтю на п'яту годину.
5. Діти ще не лягли спати, коли прийшли батьки.
6. Я згадав номер телефону, коли вийшов з дому.
7. Недавно вона зацікавилася мовами.
8. Минулого тижня я застудився.
9. Спочатку сестра зміряла мені температуру, а потім перевірила пульс.
10. Ви вже закінчили виконувати домашнє завдання, коли він прийшов.

Exercise 18. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the use of the Future Perfect Tense.

1. By the end of the week I shall have translated the article. — До кінця тижня я перекладу цю статтю.

2. I'll be back in two hours. I hope you will have finished the translation by then. — Я повернуся за дві години. Сподіваюсь, що до цього часу ви закінчите переклад.

1. He will have started on his way back by the time she returns.
2. I shall have returned the book to the library by this time tomorrow.
3. I suppose by then they will have settled all the problems.
4. They will have gone for a walk by the time I finish the job.
5. «Don't be late,» I said. «He won't have gone before you come back.»
6. When my thoughts are written down I shall have finished with them and I shall have time to think of other things.

Exercise 19. Change the sentences to questions and answer them according to the pattern.

By six o'clock she will have made a new dress. — Will she have made a new dress by six o'clock? — Yes, she will.
No, she won't.

1. He will have read the book by this time tomorrow. 2. She will have given the final answer before he returns. 3. We shall have left Moscow by 5 o'clock tomorrow. 4. I shall have returned the book to the library by 2 p.m. tomorrow. 5. By the end of this term we shall have learnt many new words. 6. If you come at 3 o'clock, I shall have copied these articles. 7. If you call at my place in the evening, the book will have been brought to me. 8. You will have translated this article by 5 o'clock.

Exercise 20. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect Tense

1. I (finish) this book by tomorrow evening. 2. I'll still be here next summer but Tom (leave). 3. I (finish) this job in twenty minutes. 4. By the end of the term I (read) all the books on the list. 5. By the end of the month 5,000 people (see) this exhibition. 6. After this performance I (see) «Hamlet» twenty-two times. 7. By half past seven we (have) supper. 8. I hope you (not/forget) all about the Future Perfect Tense by the next lesson.

Exercise 21. Translate the following sentences using the Future Perfect Tense

1. Ви вже пообідаєте до другої години? 2. Поїзд вже відійде, коли вони придуть на вокзал. 3. Я складу всі іспити на перше червня. 4. Ти перекладеш цю статтю на завтра? 5. Ви перекладете усі речення перш ніж прозвонить дзвоник. 6. На той час, як ви приїдете, вона дасть остаточну відповідь. 7. Ви закінчите роботу на другу годину, чи не так? 8. Я ще не написала їй листа, але я напишу, перш ніж він прийде.

THE GROUP OF PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

Exercise 1. Read the situation and write a sentence with the Present Perfect Continuous. Translate the sentences

A Ann is very tired. She /work/ hard for 5 hours. — Ann is very tired. She has been working hard for 5 hours. — Ганна дуже стомилася. Вона важко працює впродовж п'яти годин.

1. Tom is out of breath. He / ran.
2. Mary is hot and tired. She /play tennis.
3. Your friend's hands are covered in oil. They / work/ on the car.
4. Jack has just come from the beach. He is very red. He /lie/ in the sun.
5. George has a black eye and Bob has a cut lip. They / fight.

Tom is studying. He began studying three hours ago. — Tom has been studying for three hours. — Том вчиться впродовж трьох годин.

B I am learning English. I started learning English in September.

— I have been learning English since September. — Я вивчаю англійську з вересня.

1. It is raining now. It began raining two hours ago.
2. She is looking for a job. She began looking six weeks ago.
3. Mary is waiting for you. She began waiting for you at 2 o'clock.
4. He is working in Rome. He started working there on 21 October.
5. Jack smokes. He started smoking two years ago.
6. We are watching television. We began watching at 2 o'clock.
7. His father began working at this museum in 1980. He is still working here.
8. I began looking for my key half an hour ago. I am still looking for it.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences according to the pattern

She has been watching TV ...
 — She has been watching TV for 2 hours.
 — She has been watching TV since I returned.
 — She has been watching TV since 8 o'clock.

1. He has been studying the history of the country
2. She has been showing me the places of interest of her native town
3. He has been trying to park his car
4. I have been looking for my friend's address
5. They have been listening to the lecture

Exercise 3. Ask a question for each situation and answer it according to the pattern

Peter came to Kyiv on the 1st of November. Now it is the 1st of December. — How long has he been studying in Kyiv?

— He has been studying in Kyiv for a month.

1. I began working at the Institute in 1989. Now it is 2001. 2. They began travelling at 9 o'clock in the morning. Now it is 5 o'clock in the afternoon. 3. Peter came to Kyiv on the 1-st of November. Now it is the 1-st of December. 4. Mary began cooking dinner at 10. Now it is 10.55. 5. You began studying English in September. It is December now. 6. It started raining at 10 o'clock in the morning. Now it is 11 o'clock.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions using the phrases given in brackets

What has he been watching for an hour? (TV). — He has been watching TV for an hour.

1. How long has your friend been learning French? (For three years). 2. How long had you been playing chess then? (Since 10). 3. Who has been writing for two hours? (I). 4. How long will she have been singing by 3 o'clock? (For an hour). 5. By what time will they have been learning Russian for ten months? (By the 1st of January). 6. Who have you been waiting for half an hour? (You). 7. How long have they been discussing the plan of the work? (Since the very morning).

Exercise 5. Ask questions according to the pattern

I had been waiting for 20 minutes before he came.
— How long had you been waiting before he came?

1. We had been waiting for several days before he answered our questions. 2. She has been wearing this suit for 2 years. 3. He has been suffering from toothache all day long. 4. We'll have been listening to the record for 20 minutes before you return. 5. They'll have been learning English for 3 years by June. 6. He had been playing the piano for an hour by that time. 7. I have been looking for the magazine for several hours.

Exercise 6. Read the situation and write a sentence using the Past Perfect Continuous Tense. Translate the sentences

A I was very tired when I arrived home. I /work/ hard all day.
— I had been working hard all day. Я важко працював увесь день.

1. When I walked into the room, there was a smell of cigarettes there. Somebody /smoke/ in the room. 2. When Mary came back from the beach, she looked very red from the sun. She /lie/ in the sun too long.

3. The two boys came into the room. They had a football and they were both very tired. They /play/ football. 4. Tom was learning new words. He was feeling very tired. He /study/ hard all day.

В We began playing tennis. After half an hour there was a terrible storm. — We had been playing tennis for half an hour when there was a terrible storm. Ми грали в теніс пів години, коли почалася сильна гроза.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown went to live in the country. Two years later Mr. Brown died. 2. Tom began smoking 30 years ago. He finally gave it up. 3. The orchestra began playing at the concert. After about ten minutes a man in the audience suddenly began coughing. 4. She began reading when we left. Three hours later the telephone rang.

Exercise 7. Translate the English sentences into Ukrainian and the Ukrainian ones into English using the proper tense

а) We have been playing tennis for 20 minutes. — Ми граємо у теніс 20 хвилин.

б) Вони працюють в бібліотеці три години. — They have been working at the library for 3 hours.

1. а) The teacher has been explaining these rules to the students for 40 minutes. б) Моя молодша сестра спить вже три години. 2. а) It has been raining since morning. б) Я вивчаю англійську мову з 1985 року. 3. а) He felt very tired as he had been playing football for several hours. б) Ми говорили 20 хвилин, коли він раптом втрутився. 4. а) She had been speaking over the phone for half an hour by that time. б) Її батьки жили у Києві два роки на той час, коли він поїхав. 5. а) By the 1st of September I'll have been attending school for 8 years. б) На перше січня мій батько буде працювати на заводі вже 15 років. 6. а) We had been discussing the book for more than an hour when he came. б) Я спав вже дві години, коли вона прийшла. 7. а) I am tired as I have been walking very fast. б) У неї червоні очі через те, що вона довго плакала. 8. а) They have been gathering mushrooms for about 3 hours. б) Вона чекає на вас вже годину.

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense

1. I (make) cakes for the party all the morning. — How many you (make)? — I (make) 20. 2. I (polish) this table all the morning and my

mother isn't satisfied with it yet. 3. Why you (not/bring) me the letters to sign? You (not/type) them yet? 4. I (do) the room all morning and I (not/finish) yet. — I (do) mine already. I always start at 6 a.m. 5. She just (sell) two of her own paintings. — She's lucky. I (paint) for five years and I (not/sell) a single picture yet. 6. What you (do) with my typewriter? I can't find it anywhere. — Tom just (go) off with it. 7. George (collect) matchboxes ever since he left school. Now he (collect) so many that he doesn't know where to put them. 8. That man (stand) at the bus stop for half an hour. Shall I tell him that the last bus already (go)?

Exercise 9. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous Tense

1. We (drive) for three hours before we came to Coventry. 2. By the time the train arrived they (wait) already for an hour and a half. 3. He knew where the Browns lived but he never (be) there. 4. When I first met him he (lecture) at Cambridge University for ten years. 5. It was in Bristol that I first met Peter Black. I was fifteen and I just (come) back from school for the summer holidays. 6. Before Ann came to college she (study) French for quite a while. 7. She realized that it was now completely dark and that she (walk) for a long while. 8. She (look) at him since they sat down; and he wondered what she (think) about all the time. 9. It (snow) all day when I left home. 10. At lunch Peter told them about New York and what he (do) there.

Exercise 10. Translate into English using the proper tense

1. Я писав вже годину, коли прийшла сестра. 2. Дощ іде вже дві години. 3. Я буду тренуватися вже півгодини, коли ви прийдете. 4. Він шукав журнал вже двадцять хвилин, коли прийшов батько. 5. Телефон дзвонив вже декілька хвилин, коли він взяв трубку. 6. У неї червоні очі. Вона плакала. 7. Вони будують цей будинок вже два роки. 8. Я навчаюсь в університеті вже чотири роки. 9. Як давно ви вивчаєте англійську мову? 10. Я вивчаю французьку вже три місяці. 11. Сніг не ущухає вже декілька годин.

Exercise 11. Change the sentences to the Active Voice using the words in brackets as the subject

A

I have been given a very interesting book. (My brother). — My brother has given a very interesting book to me.

1. These rules have been explained to us. (The teacher). 2. The letter has been written. (I). 3. The work has already been finished. (She). 4. The

newspaper has been looked for everywhere but hasn't been found. (My sister). 5. A lot of new English words have been learnt. (The students). 6. Two questions have been discussed. (We).

B The work had been finished by yesterday evening. (They).
— They had finished the work by yesterday evening.

1. So much had been learnt by the end of the last term. (The students).
2. The book had been promised to me before it appeared on sale. (She).
3. The lawyer had been asked for just before you came here. (Someone else).
4. The bed had not been made yet. (Nobody).
5. The text had been translated before he rang me up. (I).
6. The table had been laid before the guests came. (My mother).

C The documents will have been typed by the time I come. (The typist).
— The typist will have typed the documents by the time I come.

1. The doctor will have been sent for by that time. (My brother).
2. Dinner will have been cooked by the time you return. (My mother).
3. The letter will have been written by the time you ring me up. (I).
4. This article will have been translated by tomorrow morning. (She).
5. These questions will have been discussed by that time. (The students).

Exercise 12. Change the sentences to the Passive Voice using the underlined words as the subject

We have already made the plan, here it is. — The plan has already been made.

1. I'll have looked the plan through by tomorrow. 2. I suddenly remembered that I had left the book at home. 3. Somebody had sent for the doctor before you suggested that. 4. I'll have looked through your translation by the time you ring me up. 5. They have built the library this year. 6. We have offered him a very interesting job. (Give two passive constructions). 7. I had promised him the book before I received it. (Give two passive constructions).

Exercise 13. Change the sentences to the proper tense according to the phrases given in brackets

This book is being read now. (By the end of the week).
— This book will have been read by the end of the week.

1. The problem is being discussed now. (Before you came). 2. The article has been translated. (By tomorrow). 3. My children were put to bed early. (Before the telephone rang). 4. Many new houses are being built in our street. (By next year). 5. Water was given to her. (Before she asked for it). 6. The questions are being answered by the teacher. (Just). 7. A lot of new books are being received by our library. (Lately). 8. The boy is being laughed at. (Never). 9. The telegram will be received soon. (Before they ring him up).

Exercise 14. Use the verb in brackets in the proper voice and tense form

1. I just (offer) an interesting job. 2. This house (build) before World War II (break) out. 3. The car (send) for as soon as all the things (pack). 4. This book already (sell) out. It is in great demand. 5. We (get) upset when we learnt that our luggage (lose). 6. You (tell) that the meeting is fixed for Monday? 7. I (not/know) that he (not/invite) to the party. 8. When we (arrive), the room at the hotel already (book).

Exercise 15. Translate into English using the Passive Voice. Use the proper tense

1. Цей пам'ятник буде збудовано до кінця року. 2. Мене ніколи про це не запитували. 3. За лікарем послали? 4. Лист буде прочитано на зборах. 5. План обговорюється вже дві години. 6. Ці питання обговорювалися вже півтори години, коли вона прийшла. 7. Чи буде цю статтю перекладено на третю годину? 8. Мене запитали, які ще справи з дванадцятого уроку я зробив. 9. Зі мною таким чином ще ніколи не розмовляли. 10. Про цей факт давно знають. 11. Тільки два питання було обговорено, коли ми почули дзвоник. 12. Його сповістили про ці новини до того, як він поїхав.

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Exercise 1. Change direct statements and questions into indirect ones according to the patterns

A I live here. — She said (that) she lived there.
I am not hungry. — She said she was not hungry.
I have lived here for two years. — He said he had lived there for two years.
I shall do it tomorrow. — He said he would do it the next day.

1. He usually goes to the country on Sundays. 2. He usually watches the news on TV every night. 3. He'll telephone you when he returns. 4. Since she left school she has seen him only once. 5. She'll return my book as soon as she has read it. 6. She has been studying Italian for a year. 7. He is watching TV now. 8. She is rising at 5 tomorrow. 9. She is going to take her sister to the Zoo today.

B Who is he? — I wondered who he was. Is he a student? — I wondered if he was a student.

1. What does he want? 2. Why is he late? 3. Will he come? 4. Whose book is it? 5. Who lives in that large house at the corner? 6. What are they doing? 7. What is it? 8. Are they sportsmen? 9. Are you Ukrainian?

C Does Pete study at school? — He asked me if Pete studied at school.
When did you see the film? — He asked me when I had seen the film.

1. Do you find English a difficult language to learn? 2. Have you been waiting for a long time? 3. When does your brother return from England? 4. Where did you go for your holiday? 5. How many English lessons do you have each week? 6. Hasn't Tom left yet? 7. How long have you been learning English? 8. Are you going to take an examination in English?

Exercise 2. Change according to the patterns

A She lives here. (I remembered). — I remembered (that) she lived there.

1. What does he mean? (I understood). 2. It is curious. (She thought). 3. I'm very hungry. (He said). 4. She is speaking English. (I heard). 5. I don't like football. (John confessed). 6. You are right. (I thought). 7. My friend's name is Jane. (She said). 8. How well you are looking! (Everyone said). 9. He is a boxer. (I didn't know). 10. I am tired. (She complained). 11. What is Dick doing? (He asked). 12. Is he right? (I doubted). 13. It is getting late. (She remarked). 14. Are you satisfied or not? (She asked me).

B Jane will be back in a few days. (He told me). — He told me (that) Jane would be back in a few days.

1. The train will leave in a quarter of an hour. (He said). 2. I'll behave myself. (The boy promised). 3. How shall we proceed? (She asked). 4. I'll do it now. (Karen said). 5. Things will improve. (The assumption was). 6. I'll be here in half an hour. (He promised). 7. When will the plane leave? (I wondered). 8. He'll do his best. (I was sure). 9. I'll telephone today. (He said). 10. How long will it take me to do the work? (She wondered). 11. My sister will be thirty in May. (He said). 12. I shall work harder next term. (He promised). 13. The plan will fail. (I warned them). 14. Shall I open the window? (He wondered).

C I warned her against taking a hasty decision. (He said).
— He said that he had warned her against taking a hasty decision.

1. No one has ever spoken to me. (She complained). 2. You've convinced me. (I told her). 3. Did you see the boy that evening? (She was asked). 4. The exhibition finished last week. (Karen explained). 5. The play proceeded very slowly from this point. (He said). 6. I saw them yesterday. (He told me). 7. I moved there two years ago. (He explained). 8. Have they left? (She wondered). 9. Our team has won the match at last! (The boys exclaimed). 10. Your parcel arrived yesterday. (He told me). 11. Have you been to London? (She asked me). 12. She has already seen the picture. (He remarked). 13. I don't know how it was done. (He said).

Exercise 3. Change to the past. Mind the sequence of tenses

I have no doubt that you will succeed. — I had no doubt that you would succeed.

1. I question whether he is right. 2. She complains that no one has ever spoken to her. 3. It is surprising that you didn't lose your way in the dark. 4. She has her doubts whether he will come. 5. The question is what she will do next. 6. I promise I shall return your book as soon as I have read it. 7. He admits he has made a mistake. 8. Few people know how hard he works. 9. I wonder why she left without saying good-bye. 10. We all hope (that) you will be able to come. 11. He says he is busy. 12. I promise (that) I will come. 13. Mary says (that) I am wrong. 14. He asks what John is doing.

Exercise 4. Change according to the patterns

Please show me your new book. — He asked her to show him her new book.
Don't take my book. — He told her not to take his book.

1. Take a seat, please. 2. Have a cup of tea, please. 3. Don't buy any oranges today. 4. Please don't go out tonight. 5. Please show me round the city tomorrow. 6. Please book two train tickets. 7. Don't be late for the theatre, please.

Exercise 5. Change direct speech into reported speech

1. «Please show them round the city,» Peter said to him. 2. «Don't call me up before Wednesday,» Mr. Dobson said to him. 3. «Please phone Mr. Petrov,» Mr. Dodd said to the secretary. 4. «Please show me another pair of shoes,» the customer said to the shop-assistant. 5. «Don't buy any bread today,» Mary said to her son. 6. «Please don't come back very late,» Peter said to his daughter. 7. «Please try on these shoes,» the shop-assistant said to the customer. 8. John asked a passer-by, «Is it far from here?» 9. Jane asked, «Is there a bus from here to the National Gallery?» 10. Peter asked, «Does this bus go to the station?» 11. John asked an old man, «Can you tell me where to get off?» 12. Ann asked one of the passengers, «Is this the right bus for the Town Hall?» 13. Peter asked me, «What are your plans for tomorrow morning?» 14. He asked me, «What are you doing in the afternoon?» 15. He asked John, «What Art galleries have you been to?» 16. «Did you find the shortest way to the underground station yesterday?» Bill asked him. 17. «How long will it take me to get there?» he asked the taxi-driver. 18. The policeman said to him, «Turn round and turn left at the traffic-lights».

Exercise 6. Translate into English

- а) Він сказав, що не пам'ятає номера мого телефону не може пробути в Києві більш, ніж два дні вони підуть на стадіон завтра, якщо куплять білети познайомився з ними багато років тому.
- б) Вона сказала мені, що купить подарунок для Петра сьогодні, якщо у неї буде час їм не вдалося здійснити свій план він цікавиться сучасною літературою отримала велике задоволення від вистави.

Exercise 7. Change the sentences to direct speech

1. The farmer said that he hadn't grown any wheat since 1975. 2. The teacher told his students that he was going to give them a test. 3. Mother told her children not to play with fire. 4. I asked Peter to open the win-

dow. 5. I told him that I hadn't seen his brother for a long time. 6. Henry told the teacher that he liked arithmetic, but he didn't like algebra. 7. I told the taxi-driver that he was driving too fast. 8. My sister said that she hadn't got a watch. 9. John asked who had taken his pen. 10. I asked my sick friend what the doctor had said. 11. He asked me how I spelt «beginning». 12. Mary's mother asked her if she was hungry. 13. I asked Tom if he had sold his bicycle. 14. Mary's mother asked her whether she was hungry or thirsty. 15. The teacher asked his students not to forget their homework.

Exercise 8. Translate into English. Follow the rules of the Sequence of Tenses where necessary

1. Завтра я запитаю його, чого він хоче. 2. Він сказав, що дискусія продовжується. 3. Сподіваюсь, що лист прийде вчасно. 4. Вона повідомила про те, що бачила. 5. Я сумнівався, чи він був правий. 6. Наступного разу я зроблю, як він говорить. 7. Цікаво, чому він спізнився. 8. Він помітив, що раптом похолоднішало. 9. Він сказав, що поїхав до того, як вони прибули. 10. Вона зауважила, що стає пізно. 11. Я обіцяв, що прийду. 12. Кажуть, що дослід удався. 13. В газетах сповіщали, що договір вже підписано. 14. Він помітив, що, мабуть, буде дощ. 15. Вона сказала, що хоче бачити мене. 16. Звідки тобі було відомо, що він прийде? 17. Джон сказав, що я помиляюсь.

THE TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Exercise 1. Ask questions using the words in brackets. Follow the patterns. Mind the tense

A
general
question

They go to see him everyday. (Tom). — Does Tom go to see them everyday?

1. I returned home late yesterday. (Ann). 2. She meets her friends every day. (You). 3. He loses his pen every day. (Mary). 4. They are listening to the news now. (Your friend). 5. The children were playing in the garden at 5 o'clock yesterday. (Peter). 6. We spent our holidays at the seaside last summer. (Jane). 7. She stayed at home on her day off. (John). 8. I have got many books. (You). 9. I have read this book. (Mary). 10. He will arrive tomorrow morning. (Your mother). 11. I shall go there next month. (She). 12. He has written a novel. (They).

B
special
question

She went to see them yesterday. (When). — When did she go to see them?

1. He got up early yesterday. (When). 2. She met him at the seaside last. (Where). 3. They spent their summer in the South. (Where). 4. He will pack his bags tomorrow night. (What). 5. He has sold his car. (What). 6. She is typing a letter now. (What). 7. She usually drinks tea in the morning. (When). 8. They have been discussing this matter for two hours. (How long). 9. It was raining yesterday, so I took my umbrella. (Why). 10. Dinner will be served soon. (When). 11. He is going to spend two days more here. (Where).

C
subject
question

She went to see them yesterday. (Who). — Who went to see them yesterday?

1. He was watching TV when you phoned. (Who). 2. We were skating all day long yesterday. (Who) 3. The film has been running for a month. (What). 4. My friend has lived here all his life. (Whose friend). 5. These houses were built about twenty-five years ago. (What). 6. This room hasn't been swept for a fortnight. (What room). 7. The sick man has just been taken to hospital by ambulance. (Who). 8. He won't get the letter in time. (Who). 9. My friend can't find a good job. (Whose friend). 10. Sally and Tom were driving to Scotland. (Who). 11. They haven't seen Bill for ages. (Who). 12. I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. (Who).

Exercise 2. Ask general questions according to the pattern. Mind the tense

Ask Peter if he lives far from here. — Peter, do you live far from here?

1. Ask Mary if she is fond of skating. 2. Ask Jane if she has got many English books at home. 3. Ask John if he has already had his breakfast. 4. Ask him if he has done these exercises. 5. Ask Sam if he is going to leave for Lviv on Sunday. 6. Ask Jane if she has passed her English. 7. Ask him if his father is busy. 8. Ask your friend if he is writing a report. 9. Ask Tom if he will come on Sunday. 10. Ask them if dinner will be served soon. 11. Ask Mary if she saw him yesterday. 12. Ask your friends if they had been discussing the plan for half an hour before he came.

Exercise 3. Ask alternative questions changing the Present Indefinite Tense into the Present Continuous Tense. Follow the pattern

At this time he always reads. (To have dinner). — Is he reading or having dinner now?

1. At this time he always plays tennis. (To play football). 2. At this time my mother usually sweeps the floor. (To cook dinner). 3. At this time Mary always does her homework. (To listen to the radio). 4. At this time he always looks through newspapers. (To look through magazines). 5. At this time Nick usually does his morning exercises. (To sleep). 6. At this time my parents usually play chess. (To go for a walk). 7. At this time my grandmother always cooks dinner. (To make a dress). 8. At this time my father always takes a bath. (To walk).

Exercise 4. Ask an alternative question as in the pattern. Mind the tense

Ask Peter if he will come on Saturday or on Sunday.
— Peter, will you come on Saturday or Sunday?

1. Ask Helen if she made her report two or three days ago. 2. Ask Ann if she is going home or to the library after the lecture. 3. Ask her if we are going to have our meeting before or after the lessons. 4. Ask Miss Smith if there is much or little snow here in winter. 5. Ask Jane if she is fond of skating or skiing. 6. Ask Peter if he has got many or few English books at home. 7. Ask John if he can speak English or French. 8. Ask the teacher if we must read one or two texts for the next lesson.

Exercise 5. Translate the alternative questions into English

1. Його день народження у лютому чи у березні? 2. Він обіцяв прийти о шостій чи о п'ятій годині? 3. Ми повинні виконати цю вправу усно чи письмово? 4. Ви зайдете за мною чи ми зустрінемося у бібліотеці? 5. Завтра ви збираєтесь залишитися вдома чи піти до друзів?

Exercise 6. Add question tags. Follow the pattern

A He is fond of reading. — He is fond of reading, isn't he?
His bag isn't heavy. — His bag isn't heavy, is it?
He will have to start early. — He will have to start early, won't he?
He won't have to start early. — He won't have to start early, will he?

1. They are going to his lecture tonight. 2. She will pass her examination successfully. 3. They weren't present at the conference last Monday. 4. These students aren't taking the examination. 5. He wasn't sitting at the back desk. 6. She won't be back from school till after dinner. 7. He'll miss the train if he doesn't hurry. 8. They were just in time. 9. The journey was not an easy one. 10. That was not a very polite remark.

B

1. She likes music very much. — She likes music very much, doesn't she?
2. He didn't attend lectures regularly. — He didn't attend lectures regularly, did he?

1. The house looks very attractive. 2. You never drink coffee. 3. She easily loses her temper. 4. These students don't know Dutch. 5. She always has dinner at 5 o'clock. 6. They have three music lessons a week. 7. He didn't have much work to do. 8. She usually comes in time. 9. They always pass their examinations successfully. 10. He learned that poem by heart last week. 11. Tom didn't promise to give her his notes.

C

1. They have passed their examination today. — They have passed their examination today, haven't they?
2. They haven't passed their examination today. — They haven't passed their examination today, have they?

1. You haven't had your lunch yet. 2. We have been waiting for him for an hour and a half. 3. These students haven't seen him at the lecture. 4. The driver hasn't broken the traffic regulations. 5. She has invited him to our party. 6. He has learned the grammar rules.

D

1. She can read English texts now. — She can read English texts now, can't she?
2. She couldn't read English texts last year. — She couldn't read English texts last year, could she?

1. He could make a report yesterday. 2. They couldn't do a written translation of this article. 3. He could have practised those rules. 4. She can learn this poem by heart. 5. She couldn't have written such a composition.

E

There is a book on the table. — There is a book on the table, isn't there?

1. There wasn't a single seat vacant.
2. There used to be a hotel at the corner.
3. There won't be time to get lunch before the lecture.
4. There isn't any milk in the jug.
5. There can't be anything wrong with him.
6. There were some books on the shelf.

Exercise 7. Ask subject questions. Don't forget to use the direct word order

Mary knows German. — Who knows German?

1. My friend will graduate from the University this year.
2. Peter failed at the examination.
3. They have already visited the new plant.
4. Jane will give you a piece of advice.
5. Your friends were late for the seminar.
6. Something fell on the floor.
7. Ann has broken her pen.
8. The teacher is giving a lesson.
9. They have already written the test.
10. Tom went on an excursion last Sunday.
11. This switch operates the machine.

Exercise 8. Ask questions to the underlined words

1. The book was given to my brother.
2. He is going to visit our place on Sunday.
3. She'll make a good teacher in a year.
4. It was raining from 7 till 10 in the morning.
5. I have been wearing this dress for a year.
6. I'll be very busy tonight.
7. Mary had learnt the poem by the time her mother returned.
8. She is still working at the library.
9. My younger brother likes such books.
10. She specialized in the use of computers.

MODALS

Exercise 1. Make these sentences a) interrogative, b) negative

She can read English books now. — Can she read English books now? She can't read English books now.

1. He can speak English quite well.
2. The boy can climb the tree.
3. I can type this letter for you.
4. The machine can be packed into this case.
5. You can persuade him to give up smoking.
6. My brother can do sums better than his friend.
7. His sister's son can run very quickly.

Exercise 2. Change to the past

You can get there by car. — You could get there by car yesterday.

1. He can play the piano very well. 2. You can visit this museum. 3. I can go sightseeing. 4. I can't finish the work in time. 5. She can translate these English texts. 6. The teacher can't give you this book. 7. Can they see this picture at the exhibition? 8. Nobody can do it better. 9. I can't believe my eyes. 10. They can easily get to the University in half an hour. 11. We can watch them playing football. 12. I cannot understand what it means.

Exercise 3. Add question tags

She can swim. — She can swim, can't she?

1. She can skate. 2. We can help them. 3. If necessary, my brother could speak English. 4. Now they can hear us. 5. I couldn't see this picture last year. 6. We can't use the definite article with this noun. 7. Your sister can't speak English. 8. His son can't be out after nine o'clock. 9. You couldn't change the time of the meeting.

Exercise 4. Change to the future

We can speak French a little. — We will be able to speak French a little in a year.

1. Everybody can do this work. 2. He can write to me. 3. We can see the performance tonight. 4. I can't buy this book. I haven't got enough money about me. 5. Which of your students can take part in the concert? 6. Can you go to the South in the summer? 7. When can they go somewhere for a holiday? 8. I am sure he can make a good report.

Exercise 5. Translate into Ukrainian. Remember that the modal verb «can» may have the meaning of doubt, uncertainty

My son can't be telling lies. — Не може бути, щоб мій син брехав.

1. It can't be true. 2. It can't be Peter. 3. He can't know French well. 4. He can't have read this book in two days. 5. I can't have lost the ticket. I've put it in my pocket. 6. They can't have arrived. I received the telegram only yesterday. 7. He can't have been studying English for only three years. 8. They can't have been arguing for two hours.

Exercise 6. Change the sentences according to the pattern. Translate them into Ukrainian

I am able to help him. Я в змозі допомогти йому.
— I can help him. Я можу допомогти йому.
I was able to help him. Я зміг допомогти йому.
— I could help him. Я міг допомогти йому.

1. He was able to repair his radio set himself. 2. I am able to translate this text by myself. 3. We were able to finish the work in five days. 4. I am glad that I was able to help him. 5. We are unable to wait for her any longer. 6. Are you able to start working immediately?

Exercise 7. Refer the sentences to the past using the Perfect Infinitive

He can't know this. Він не може цього знати.
— He couldn't have known this. Не може бути, щоб він про це знав.

1. It can't be true. 2. The conference can't be cancelled. 3. Can it be cold? 4. Can you discuss the subject without your friend? 5. You can't hear him. 6. He can escape by this window. 7. It can't be so. 8. Can you believe it? 9. They can't be at home. 10. Can they be waiting for someone? 11. She can't mean it.

Exercise 8. Answer the questions according to the pattern. Use the Perfect Infinitive. Translate the answers

Did you go to the theatre? — No. We could have gone to the theatre but we decided not to. Ми могли б піти до театру, але вирішили не йти.

1. Did you go to the concert last night? 2. Did Tom take the examination? 3. Did John play football? 4. Did she buy a new car? 5. Did they play tennis yesterday? 6. Did you stay with Mary in New York?

Exercise 9. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian

1. Is it your dog running in the garden? — No, it can't (be) my dog. My dog is at home. 2. He couldn't (catch) the 9.20 train because he didn't leave home till 9.25. 3. She can't (read) four hours at a running. She has read only two pages. 4. The door was open. — It couldn't (be)

open. I had locked it myself and the key was in my pocket. 5. I saw Ann in the library yesterday. — You couldn't (see) her, she is still abroad. 6. The lecturer is a tall thin man with white hair. — Then it can't (be) Dr. Smith because he is short and fat. 7. We went sailing on a lake in a London park. I think it was the Round Pond. — It couldn't (be) the Round Pond. There are only toy boats there. 8. We went to a restaurant and had a very good dinner for 75 p. — You couldn't (have) a very good dinner if you only paid 75 p.

Exercise 10. Translate into English

1. Чи ви можете мені допомогти? 2. Що я можу для вас зробити? 3. Я знав, що він зможе зробити цю роботу. 4. Я не міг піти додому тому, що йшов дощ. 5. Хто з ваших студентів зможе працювати перекладачем? 6. Він не міг запросити так багато людей. 7. Один з моїх друзів вмів грати у шахи. 8. Вони нічого не можуть обіцяти. 9. Я знав, що можу відповісти на це запитання. 10. Чи зможете ви дістати квитки на цю виставу? 11. Ви можете пообідати зі мною сьогодні, чи не так? 12. Він міг заповнити бланки до ланчу. У нього був час. 13. Не може бути, щоб він залишив університет.

Exercise 11. Ask for permission using the modal verb «may». Mind the pattern

To come in. — May I come in?

1. To go out. 2. To go with you. 3. To have a cigarette. 4. To open the window. 5. To have an apple. 6. To leave the office half an hour earlier today. 7. To trouble you for a glass of water. 8. To ask you to do me a favour.

Exercise 12. Change the sentences using the verb «may»

We don't mind his smoking here. — He may smoke here.

1. Do you allow me to smoke here? 2. He permits us to have our meeting in this room. 3. Would you mind my closing the window? 4. Permit me to stay here. 5. We don't mind your visiting us. 6. Will you allow me to see my sister, doctor? 7. Will you allow him to leave the office half an hour earlier today? 8. Will you permit us to watch television?

Exercise 13. Make the sentences negative

You may come in. Ви можете увійти. — You may not come in. Вам не можна увійти.

1. You may go out now.
2. You may smoke here.
3. He may see his sister now.
4. She may switch on the radio.
5. We may put off the meeting till tomorrow.
6. He may look through this letter.
7. Children may see this film.

Exercise 14. Change to the past. Mind the sequence of tenses. Translate your sentences into Ukrainian

He says they may come soon. — He said they might come soon. Він сказав, що вони, мабуть, скоро придуть.

1. He says they may come in time.
2. I think it may be the chance of a lifetime.
3. His mother says the boy may be doing his lessons.
4. The teacher thinks that the news may affect us.
5. The students say that he may have told her about the meeting.
6. He says he may wear his new suit.

Exercise 15. Change the sentences according to the pattern. Remember that «may» may be used to express advice, disapproval or reproach. Translate the sentences

He doesn't want to help us. — He might help us. Він міг би допомогти нам (можливо й допоможе).

He didn't want to help us. — He might have helped us. Він міг би допомогти нам (але не допоміг).

1. You never gave them a chance.
2. He did not tell the truth.
3. They are not going to finish their work ahead of time.
4. You do not remember their request.
5. He does not pay attention to written exercises.
6. They do not know the writer's biography.
7. She did not take the opportunity.
8. He did not warn us of the meeting.
9. The boy did not keep his temper.

Exercise 16. Change the second part of the sentence to the past using the Perfect Infinitive. Follow the pattern

He says she may help them. Він каже, що вона може допомогти їм. — He says she may have helped them. Він каже, що вона, можливо, допомогла їм.

He said she might help them. Він казав, що вона може допомогти їм. — He said she might have helped them. Він казав, що вона, можливо, допомогла їм.

1. I suppose he may ignore their remarks. 2. We hope he may keep his promise. 3. I think your assumption may prove wrong. 4. She suggested that he might be offended. 5. The boy says the teacher may give them a text to translate. 6. He says the students may speak to the dean. 7. He said they might be at home at this time. 8. We thought he might be informed of the matter.

Exercise 17. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian

1. I saw them in the street but they didn't stop to speak to me. They may (be) in a hurry. 2. I know she was in because I heard her radio but she didn't open the door. She may not (hear) the bell. 3. You might (be) right but I don't think you are. 4. If you said that, he might (be) offended. 5. It may (rain), take a coat. 6. He said that it might (rain). 7. Nobody knows how people first came to these islands. They may (sail) from South America on rafts.

Exercise 18. Translate into English

1. Він, мабуть, подзвонить мені увечері. 2. Це, мабуть, єдина можливість у житті. 3. Він, можливо, у залі зараз очікує на нас. 4. Ви, мабуть, зустрінете їх на виставці. 5. Вони, мабуть, працюють зараз у бібліотеці. 6. Він, мабуть, захворів. 7. Вона сказала, що вони, можливо, вже приїхали. 8. Вони, можливо, вже обмінялись думками з цього питання. 9. Він міг би попередити нас про збори учора. 10. Він сказав, що Мері, мабуть, все їм розповіла.

Exercise 19. Change the sentences to the negative. Translate them

He must go there. Він повинен піти туди.
— He mustn't go there. Він не повинен йти туди.

1. He must do it. 2. You must wait for them. 3. He must give the dictionary to her. 4. You must read this book. 5. They must put off the meeting.

Exercise 20. Ask a question and answer it according to the pattern

He must go there. Він мусить піти туди. — Must he go there? Чи він обов'язково повинен йти туди? — Yes, he must. Так, повинен. No, he needn't. Ні, йому не треба.

1. He must learn the poem by heart. 2. They must see this film. 3. I must help them. 4. They must prepare their lessons now. 5. We must let him know about it.

Exercise 21. Make the sentences 1) interrogative, 2) negative. Translate them

He has to leave early. Він має піти рано. — Does he have to leave early? Чи треба йому йти рано? — He doesn't have to leave early. Йому не треба йти рано.

She must leave early. Вона мусить піти рано. — Must she leave early? Чи повинна вона піти рано? — She needn't leave early. Їй не потрібно йти рано.

1. She has to go there. She must go there. 2. He has to speak to her. He must speak to her. 3. I have to leave you for some minutes. I must leave you for some minutes. 4. They have to stay at home. They must stay at home. 5. He has to inform them of it. He must inform them of it. 6. You have to call a doctor. You must call a doctor. 7. He has to hurry. He must hurry.

Exercise 22. Translate the answers to the questions according to the pattern

Must they discuss the question again?

A. Так. Багато залежить від цього обговорення. — Yes, they must. A lot depends on this discussion.

B. Ні, не треба, все ясно. — No, they needn't, everything is clear.

1. Must I do it? A) Так, повинні. Всі студенти повинні це зробити. B) Ні, не потрібно. Ми зробимо це самі. 2. Must he learn the poem by heart? A) Так, тому що завтра його спитають. B) Ні, він може вивчити його на суботу. 3. Must she take care of her sister's child? A) Так, повинна, тому що дитину залишено під її опіку (in her care). B) Ні, не треба. Це зробить її мати. 4. Must we break the news to Ann? A) Боюся, що так. Ви не маєте права приховувати це від неї. B) Ні, не слід. Почекайте, поки прийдуть її батьки. 5. Must I go and help them? A) Гадаю, що так. Вони розраховують на вашу допомогу. B) Ні, не треба. Вони вже все закінчили.

Exercise 23. Change the sentences to the past according to the patterns

A He must go there today. Він мусить йти туди сьогодні.
— He had to go there yesterday. Він був змушений піти туди учора.

1. He must do it today. 2. He must learn all the new words from the text. 3. They must translate the article. 4. Must he spend the summer there? 5. Must you speak to him? 6. He mustn't go anywhere. 7. Must they visit him?

В He must be there at 5 o'clock. Він мусить бути там о п'ятій. — He was to be there at 5 o'clock. Він мав бути там о п'ятій.

1. You must learn the poem by Monday. 2. He must wait for me near the metro station. 3. They must visit him, he is ill. 4. The students must come to the meeting. 5. We must take the children to the station. 6. Must he show the place to her? 7. Who must make the report?

Exercise 24. Put in «must», or «had to»

1. The windows are very dirty. I ___ clean them. 2. The windows were dirty yesterday. I ___ clean them. 3. I ___ go to the bank yesterday to get some money. 4. Come on! We ___ hurry. We haven't got much time. 5. We arrived home very late last night. We ___ wait half an hour for a taxi. 6. Ann came to the party but she didn't stay very long. She ___ leave early. 7. I ___ get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do. 8. These cakes are very nice. You ___ have one. 9. I have a big problem. You ___ help me.

Exercise 25. Change the sentences to the future

I must go there. Я мушу піти туди. — I'll have to go there tomorrow. Я буду змушена піти туди завтра.

1. He must send them a telegram. 2. I must go shopping. 3. You must break your trip in Lviv. 4. It looks like rain, he must put on a raincoat. 5. I don't think they must leave the question open. 6. Must he stay after classes to catch up with the group? 7. We must do it by Sunday. 8. I am sorry but I must get rid of it.

Exercise 26. Fill in the blanks with «can», «may», «must», «have to», «needn't» according to the sense

1. You ___ not smoke here. 2. She ___ read and write now. 3. Last summer it was very dry and I ___ water the garden every day. 4. ___ you see anything? — Nothing at all. 5. ___ I have a cup of tea, please? 6. You ___ be careful. 7. I like the house, but I ___ not decide yet. My wife ___ see it first. 8. ___ I do it now? — No, you ____. I'll do it myself

tomorrow. 9. Let's go into the living-room. We ___ have our coffee there.
10. ___ I come at 2 p.m.? — No, that's very late.

Exercise 27. Translate into English

1. Ви повинні піти у бібліотеку. 2. У цьому семестрі студенти повинні прочитати 300 сторінок тексту в оригіналі. 3. Ви повинні поквартитися. Вже чверть на другу. 4. Він сказав, що змушений поквартитися, тому що вже було пізно. 5. Йшов дощ, і вона була змушена взяти парасольку. 6. Ми знали, що їм доведеться залишитися вдома. 7. Вони жалкували, що їм доведеться звільнитися від цього.

Exercise 28. Comment on the sentences using the Perfect Infinitive. Follow the pattern

The door's open! (leave) — Peter must have left it open.
Пітер, напевно, залишив її відкритою.

1. The teapot is in pieces! (drop) 2. The plates are all clean! (wash up)
3. The library books have disappeared! (return to the library) 4. How shiny the furniture looks! (polish) 5. There are some sandwiches on the kitchen table! (make) 6. The steps are unusually clean! (sweep). 7. There are no biscuits left! (eat) 8. The car is in a terrible state! (drive into a wall).

Exercise 29. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian

1. I found this baby bird at the foot of a tree. It must (fall) from a nest.
2. I sat on a seat in the park and now my coat is dirty. The paint must (be) wet.
3. I don't know at what time I went to bed last night, but it was late. It must (be) after midnight.
4. Look, the streets are wet, it must (rain) now.
5. He promised to come at six, but he didn't. He must (forget) his promise.
6. He must (be) very careless if he makes such mistakes.
7. George must (be) pleased that he has passed his examination.

Exercise 30. Change the sentences using the modal verb «should». Follow the pattern

He is late. Він спізнився — He shouldn't be late. Йому не слід спізнюватись. — He should come in time. Йому слід приходити вчасно.

1. Her brother smokes a lot. 2. As the lecturer speaks fast, the students can't follow him. 3. The girl is losing weight. She doesn't eat well. 4. It's

raining and he wants to go for a walk. 5. You shout at the dog and it's afraid of you. 6. If he doesn't take a taxi, he'll miss the train. 7. If his mother doesn't wake him up, he'll be late for the lessons. 8. He feels bad as he has overworked. 9. If they don't leave their address, I shan't be able to let them know about your request.

Exercise 31. Change the sentences according to the pattern, expressing displeasure or astonishment

You must learn this poem. Ти повинен вивчити цей вірш. —
Why should I learn it? Навіщо мені вчити його?

1. Translate this text. 2. He must help them. 3. They say he'll write them a letter. 4. I want him to join them. 5. I have a feeling that she is angry with him. 6. They don't want to make friends. 7. She doesn't want to visit his office.

Exercise 32. Change the sentences expressing reproach. Follow the pattern

I haven't translated the text yet. Я ще не переклав цей текст.	
— You should have translated it.	Тобі слід було
— You ought to have translated it.	перекласти його.
He is feeling sick because he ate a lot of chocolate yesterday.	
Він погано себе почуває тому, що учора з'їв багато шоколаду.	
— He shouldn't have eaten so much chocolate.	Йому не слід було їсти
— He oughtn't have eaten so much chocolate.	так багато шоколаду.

1. I didn't do it. 2. We agreed to meet at the theatre but she didn't appear. 3. The party last night was great. Why didn't you come? 4. She had paid for his ticket, which hardly seemed fair. 5. He likes this conductor but he didn't go to his concert. 6. I was only five minutes late and they didn't wait for me. 7. He went out when it was raining, and now he has a cold in the head. 8. We forgot to send them a telegram about your arrival. 9. She hasn't taken care of her health and now she's seriously ill. 10. I didn't write down her address and I don't know how to get in touch with her.

Exercise 33. Change the sentences to the past using the Perfect Infinitive. Translate the sentences. Follow the pattern

1. The competition should be put off because of the rain. The competition ought to be put off because of the rain. 2. You shouldn't invite your

younger brother to our party. You oughtn't to invite your younger brother to our party. 3. Tom shouldn't argue with the teacher. Tom oughtn't to argue with the teacher. 4. You should see it yourself. You ought to see it yourself. 5. She should mention it in his presence. She ought to mention it in his presence. 6. He should be more tolerant. He ought to be more tolerant. 7. They shouldn't do it without his brother's consent. They oughtn't to do it without his brother's consent.

You should do it. You ought to do it. Тобі слід зробити це.	You should have done it. You ought to have done it. Тобі слід було б зробити це.
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Exercise 34. Translate the sentences using the verb «should»

1. Йому слід більше уваги приділяти англійській мові. 2. Їй не слід повніти (put on weight). 3. Їм слід зайнятися цим питанням негайно (attend to the matter). 4. Якщо ви не хочете запізнитися на поїзд, вам слід узяти таксі. 5. Навіщо мені просити його? 6. Навіщо було йому замикаати двері? 7. Він не міг зрозуміти, чому вони мають гніватися на нього. 8. Немає причини, чому б йому не приїхати. 9. Їй слід було згадати про це в їх присутності. 10. Не слід було відкладати змагання через дощ. 11. Їх батько дуже хворий. Йому слід було вчасно потурбуватися про своє здоров'я.

Exercise 35. Respond to the following according to the patterns. Translate the responses

A	His visit upset their plans. — Can (could) his visit have upset their plans? Чи можливо, щоб його візит порушив їхні плани? — His visit can't (couldn't) have upset their plans. Не може бути, щоб його візит порушив їхні плани.
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1. The centre forward missed the ball. 2. His letter disappeared. 3. Peter managed to get Johnny out of the game. 4. He hit Johnny.

B	It is possible that he attended the lecture. — He couldn't have attended the lecture. Не може бути, щоб він відвідав цю лекцію.
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1. It is possible that he's made a hotel reservation. 2. It is possible that he asked Peter's advice. 3. It is possible that she answered the call. 4. It is possible that he broke the appointment.

C I hope (maybe) he found the book yesterday. — He might have found the book yesterday. Можливо він знайшов книгу вчора.

1. I hope he told them about the meeting yesterday. 2. I hope he checked out before lunch. 3. I hope John handed the papers to Mr. Brown. 4. I hope he has passed through the customs.

D I'm sure he went (has gone) sight-seeing. — He must have gone sight-seeing. Напевно, він оглянув визначні місця.

1. I'm sure he has left his suitcases in the luggage room. 2. I'm sure he went to the dentist. He had an awful toothache in the morning. 3. I'm sure there was a misunderstanding between them. 4. I'm sure it was Mr. Smith's fault.

E She did everything herself. (Everyone was ready to help her). — She needn't have done everything herself as everyone was ready to help her. Їй не потрібно було все робити самій, тому що кожен був готовий допомогти їй.

1. She went by the seven o'clock train. (The lecture didn't begin till ten). 2. They worried about Johnny. (He came back in time.) 3. Bill dealt with the matter. (Tom was going to deal with it.) 4. Bill reserved a hotel room for him for ten days. (He was going to stay only for a week.)

F I believe he was about thirty then. — He would have been about thirty then. Йому, мабуть, було близько тридцяти тоді.

1. I believe he was at college then. 2. I believe he helped them. 3. I believe he left the cinema before the end of the film. 4. I believe Jim brought him the book.

Exercise 36. Translate into English

1. Він повинен бути там завтра. 2. Він може бути там завтра. 3. Він, можливо, буде там завтра. 4. Він, можливо, був там учора. 5. Він, напевно, був там учора. 6. Він повинен був бути там учора. 7. Не може бути, щоб він був там учора. 8. Невже він був там учора? 9. Не може бути, що це була правда. 10. Це, напевно, була правда. 11. Ви, напевно, помилилися тоді. 12. Ви, напевно, помиляєтесь. 13. Не може бути, щоб ви помилялись. 14. Невже (чи можливо, щоб) ви помилялись? 15. Не може бути, щоб вони мене не зрозуміли.

THE INFINITIVE

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Define the function of the Infinitive. (It may be used as a subject, attribute, object, part of a predicate, adverbial modifier)

a) 1. To know Russian literature is to know Pushkin, Tolstoy, Chekhov and Gorky. 2. The best way to learn about a country is to read a lot. 3. He said he would try to get on the afternoon flight. 4. I am happy to have met him. 5. I regret to say he thinks too much of himself. 6. I stayed there to see what would happen.

b) 6. «I'd like you to join us. Will you give me your room number, Jim?» said Mr. Brown. 7. I understood you to have changed your mind. 8. I consider your paper on mouth diseases (to be) brilliant, said Dr. Burton. 9. Everyone in the lobby heard the assistant-manager speak to Dr. Nicholas. 10. He watched the curtain go up. 11. I myself saw Peter hand the papers to Mr. Smith. 12. Do you mean to say it was his father who made him go into politics?

c) 13. He is said to have established another record. 14. The company is known to have been rehearsing the new play for two months. 15. «He happens to be one of the dentists», said Jim. 16. Bill turned out to be a very good translator. 17. They are unlikely to get to the station in time. 18. He is certain to have kept the appointment. 19. They are bound to agree to our plan.

d) 20. It won't be too difficult for you to encourage him. 21. This is for Mr. Burton to decide. 22. The most difficult thing for him to do was to agree to our proposal.

Exercise 2. Make up sentences using the words in brackets and translate them

A

It is important to do this exercise. (To help him). — It is important to help him. Важливо допомогти йому.

1. It is important to know this rule. (To read this book). 2. It was important to leave him alone. (To talk to the point). 3. It is necessary to discuss this question. (To paint the door). 4. Was it important to convince him? (To take a photo). 5. Was it possible to save him? (To buy a new car). 6. There was no reason to leave him alone. (To permit it). 7. It was very impolite of you to go on reading. (To make such a remark).

B

He was the first (man) to arrive. (To help me). — He was the first (man) to help me. Він перший допоміг мені. (Він був першою людиною, яка допомогла мені).

1. It is the only book to read. (To translate). 2. It is a nice place to live in. (To stay in). 3. She was the first to come. (The last to leave). 4. Who was the first to tell the truth? (To tell a lie). 5. I only had a chance to look at it twice. (To look through the book once). 6. You didn't get much chance to enjoy the play. (To get tickets). 7. We have very little to be ashamed of. (To be proud of).

Exercise 3. Combine the sentences into one using an Infinitive. Translate the sentences. Follow the patterns

A They sent me to Spain. They wanted me to learn Spanish.
— They sent me to Spain to learn Spanish. Вони відправили мене до Іспанії вивчати іспанську мову.

1. I am saving up. I want to buy a car. 2. He rang the bell. He wanted to tell us that the dinner was ready. 3. He opened the lions' cage. He intended to feed the lions. 4. I am buying paint. I want to paint my hall door. 5. You should take your holidays in June. In this way you would avoid the rush. 6. They evacuated everybody from the danger zone. They wanted to reduce the risk. 7. He rushed into the burning house. He wanted to save the child.

B He is strong. He can carry this box. — He is strong enough + Infinitive enough to carry this box. Він досить сильний, щоб нести цю коробку.

1. The rope wasn't strong. I couldn't support the two men. 2. The fire isn't very hot. It won't boil a kettle. 3. The coffee isn't strong. It won't keep us awake. 4. She is quite old. She could be your mother. 5. You aren't very experienced. You can't understand these things. 6. He was very curious. He opened the letter. 7. You are quite thin. You could slip between the bars.

C He turned out the light. He didn't want to waste electricity. — He turned out the light so as / in order not to waste electricity. Він вимкнув світло, щоб не витратити марно електрику.

1. They got up very early. They wanted to get to the top of the hill before sunrise. 2. He read only for short periods each day. He didn't want to strain his eyes. 3. He sent his children to their aunt's house. He wanted to

have some peace. 4. I sent him out of the room. I wanted to discuss his progress with his headmaster. 5. He was playing very softly. He didn't want to disturb anyone. 6. I took off my shoes. I didn't want to make any noise.

D too + adj +
(for some-
body) +
Infinitive

a) It is very cold. We can't go out. — It is too cold for us to go out. Надто холодно, щоб ми могли вийти з дому. b) He is very ill. He can't eat anything. — He is too ill to eat anything. Він надто хворий, щоб їсти.

1. It was very dark. We couldn't see him. 2. He was very snobbish. He wouldn't talk to any of us. 3. It is very cold. We can't have breakfast in the garden. 4. I was terrified. I couldn't move. 5. He was furious. He couldn't speak. 6. It is very cold. We can't bathe. 7. I am rather old. I can't wear that kind of hat.

Exercise 4. Make up sentences of your own using the Infinitive in the function of an attribute. Translate the sentences. Follow the pattern

Box / to put toys in. — The children have no box to put toys in.
У дітей немає коробки, в яку можна покласти іграшки.

1. Companions / to play with. 2. Hotel / to stay at. 3. Garden / to play in. 4. Refrigerator / to keep food in. 5. Film / to talk much about. 6. Knife / to cut meat with.

Exercise 5. Translate the Ukrainian sentences into English and the English ones into Ukrainian

1. Марно обговорювати це питання. 2. It was impossible to save him. 3. Жити — означає творити. 4. He had never had to earn his living. 5. Мені немає на що скаржитися. 6. He was the first to come here. 7. Він перший сказав правду. 8. They began to discuss the question. 9. Вона почала прибирати зі столу. 10. They were going to have a rest there. 11. Вони збиралися повернутися до Лондона. 12. They could translate it without my help. 13. Він міг зробити це сам.

Exercise 6. Give the Passive Infinitive form of the verbs

To build — to be built

To book, to make, to finish, to take, to sign, to publish, to borrow, to teach, to see, to speak, to write, to send, to study, to buy, to sell, to know, to consider.

Exercise 7. Change the sentences according to the pattern. Translate them

He must complete the novel next month. Він має закінчити роман наступного місяця. — The novel must be completed next month. Роман має бути закінченим наступного місяця.

1. He can finish this translation tonight. 2. You may buy a guidebook about Lviv in Kyiv. 3. They must settle the problem. 4. He may sign the letter after lunch. 5. You should open the window. 6. They may publish his new book next January. 7. You should teach foreign languages to children. 8. You can borrow books from the library.

Exercise 8. Translate into English paying attention to the Passive Infinitive

1. Я сподіваюсь, що стаття може бути закінчена сьогодні. 2. Ці підручники також можуть бути використані. 3. Я гадаю, що план має змінитися. 4. Слід закрити вікно. У кімнаті прохолодно. 5. Дітей слід вчити іноземним мовам у ранньому віці. 6. Багато чудових картин російських художників можна побачити в цьому музеї. 7. Квитки на літак необхідно замовляти заздалегідь.

Exercise 9. Answer the questions using the words in brackets

What did you make him do? (To keep one's promise).
— We made him keep his promise.

1. What did you watch the children do? (To play in the garden).
2. What did you make your friend do? (To help me with my English).
3. What did they see the shop assistant do? (To choose a scarf for me).
4. What did you like to watch Maryna do? (To play the piano).
5. What did you hear the students do? (To discuss a new film).
6. What did you let Oksana do? (To buy a new dress).

Exercise 10. Put in the particle «to» in the Objective with the Infinitive Construction (the Complex Object) where necessary. Translate the sentences

1. The room made him ... feel comfortable. 2. They want me ... go shopping on Sunday. 3. She felt her heart ... beat with joy. 4. When I heard him ... go downstairs I went down after him. 5. Suddenly he saw her ... rise and ... turn away. 6. Did you see Halyna ... enter or ... leave the house? 7. She made him ... see a doctor at once. 8. I don't expect you ...

think ill of me. 9. I felt they expected me ... say clever things. 10. I want you ... get to know each other closer. 11. We didn't expect him not ... accept your suggestion. 12. The passenger asked the porter ... carry his luggage to the taxi rank. 13. She wants us ... make an appointment today. 14. I would like you ... offer Peter your help. 15. He told the children ... be back home in time. 16. Why do you allow them ... speak to each other in this way? 17. He ordered the boat ... be unloaded.

Exercise 11. Translate the Ukrainian sentences into English and the English ones into Ukrainian

1. He felt his heart beat with joy. 2. Вона відчула, як у неї затремтіли руки. 3. We stood on the deck and watched the sun go down. 4. Мати спостерігала, як діти їдять. 5. When did you see me swim? 6. Я ніколи не бачив, як він плаває, але я чув, що він добре плаває. 7. His question made me laugh. 8. Я змусила її вивчити вірш напам'ять.

Exercise 12. Change the sentences using the Complex Object instead of the subordinate clause

1. We saw that John walked along the street. 2. I have never heard that my brother sings. 3. Have you ever watched that your son plays football? 4. I hate it when people speak so rudely. 5. I don't like it when you repeat that nonsense. 6. We saw that he crossed the street looking to the left and to the right. 7. I expect that you will join our excursion. 8. I heard that the door of the entrance hall opened. 9. She felt that her hands trembled. 10. He entered the inn and ordered that the supper should be brought to him.

Exercise 13. Translate the sentences using the Complex Object

1. Вона змусила цього студента працювати. 2. Він змусив дочку вивчити вірша напам'ять. 3. Він наказав їй написати листа. 4. Я дуже не люблю, коли його карають. 5. Я не хочу, щоб ти читав цю книгу. 6. Ми знаємо, що він хороша людина. 7. Ми не думаємо, що він поганий студент. 8. Вони хотіли, щоб він наздогнав групу (to catch up with the group). 9. Я чув, що він говорить у сусідній кімнаті. 10. Я бачив, що хлопчик біжить. 11. Ніщо не може змусити його чекати.

Exercise 14. Change the sentences using the Nominative with the Infinitive Construction (the Complex Subject). Follow the patterns

A

It seems that he avoids people. — He seems to avoid people. Здається, що він уникає людей.

1. It seems that he is afraid of someone. 2. It seems that she suspects everyone. 3. It seems that they distrust their neighbours. 4. It seems that Mary prefers to be alone. 5. It seems that Tom is in danger. 6. It seems that his mother lives on pills. 7. It seems that he works at night. 8. It seems that John reads a lot.

B He doesn't usually watch television. — He is said to be watching TV now. Кажуть, що він дивиться телевізор зараз.

1. He doesn't usually help his wife. 2. John doesn't usually play with his children. 3. Tom usually hates to talk to his mother-in-law. 4. She doesn't usually do the shopping. 5. They don't usually quarrel with their neighbours. 6. He doesn't usually like to wait for his wife. 7. Mary doesn't usually walk to work.

Exercise 15. Answer the questions according to the pattern. Translate the answers

<p>A Was he rich? (Very)</p> <p>1. He seems Здається, що він</p> <p>2. He appears Виявляється, що він</p> <p>3. He is said Говорять, що він</p> <p>4. He is supposed Гадають, що він</p>	<p>to have been very rich. був дуже багатий.</p>
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1. Did he live here? (Most of his life). 2. Did he hunt? (When he was a young man). 3. Did he sell his other houses? (Two of them). 4. Did she quarrel with neighbours? (Some of them). 5. Did he build any other houses? (Several). 6. Did he die abroad? (In Paris).

B Will John take part in the meeting? — Yes, he's certain to take part in the meeting. Так, він, напевно, візьме участь у зборах.

1. Will he apologize to his mother? 2. Will they confirm the reservation? 3. Will he fix the clock? 4. Will the performance be a success?

C Do you know Mr.Green? — Yes, I happen to know him. Так, сталося так, що я знаю його.

1. Does Jim know who's won the game? 2. Did you meet the Smiths in Paris? 3. Did you see James Burton play golf? 4. Did you see the new French film?

D Does she know Mr. Brown? (To meet him before). — No, she doesn't seem to have met him before. Ні, здається вона не зустрічала його раніше.

1. Does she know his last novel? (To read it). 2. Have they heard the news? (To read it). 3. Does he know he was wrong? (To realize it). 4. Has she got a letter from him lately? (To hear from him).

Exercise 16. Change the sentences using the Complex Subject instead of the subordinate clause. Translate the sentences. Follow the patterns

It was known that he was a capable student. — He was known to be a capable student. Відомо, що він був здібним студентом.

I heard him play the piano. — He was heard to play the piano. Чули, що він грав на піаніно.

It is reported that two people were killed in the explosion. — Two people are reported to have been killed in the explosion. Повідомляють, що двоє загинули під час вибуху.

1. It is thought that the prisoner escaped by getting over the wall. 2. It is supposed that he has been working for two hours. 3. It is reported that the two people were seriously injured in the accident. 4. It was known that she was an excellent doctor. 5. It is believed that the wanted man is living in New York. 6. It was believed that he had returned to Moscow. 7. It was expected that the conference would take place in May.

Exercise 17. Put in prepositions «on», «from», «at», «in», «to», «for» where necessary

1. ... Saturday the Petrovs usually go ... shopping. 2. There is a large department store not far ... their place ... Peremoha Square. 3. Here they are ... the department store ... walking ... one department ... another looking ... various goods ... the counters. 4. Borys Petrov wanted us to have a look ... the suit he was going to buy. 5. He went ... the fitting room to try it on. 6. His wife bought a pair ... shoes ... country wear. Unfortunately they pinched a little, so she asked ... another pair. 7. There was a good choice ... scarves and Boris was ... a loss which one to buy. 8. ... general he is not fond ... shopping.

Exercise 18. Change the sentences according to the patterns and translate them

A I'm glad I've told you about that. — I'm glad to have told you about that.

1. I'm glad I've lent him the book.
2. He's sorry he's given up college.
3. She's glad she's bought a car.
4. He is happy he's apologized to her.

B The text's too long. It can't be translated today. The text's too long to be translated today.

1. The text's too difficult. It can't be translated without your help.
2. The theatre is too small. It can't house more than 220 people.
3. The work is too difficult. It can't be completed without Pete's help.
4. The novel is too difficult. It can't be read by first-year students.

C Is John a talented coach? (To consider). — Yes, I consider him (to be) a talented coach.

1. Is Jane a very good friend? (To consider).
2. Is he a good goalkeeper? (To find).
3. Is Mr. Mitchell a kind man? (To know).
4. Is Mary a promising painter? (To believe).

D Has John filled in the form? (To see). — Yes, I saw him fill it in.

1. Have they rehearsed the play yet? (To watch).
2. Did Peter agree to join them? (To hear).
3. Did Dr. Smith examine the documents? (To see).
4. Did they congratulate Jane on her success? (To hear).

E It is expected they will arrive tomorrow. — They're expected to arrive tomorrow.

1. It is expected Peter will achieve a record tomorrow.
2. It is known Mr. Evans will deal with the matter.
3. It is said Bill prefers boating to swimming.
4. It is believed Ann's son is a promising physicist.

F The wind is getting stronger. (To seem). — The wind seems to be getting stronger.

1. Ben is doing well at college. (To appear).
2. John Burton is dealing with this matter. (To seem).
3. He is playing golf. (To appear).
4. They are losing the game. (To seem).

G It is certain that their team will win the game. — Their team is certain to win the game.

1. It is certain that the new performance will be popular with the audience. 2. It is likely that he will give up smoking. 3. It is unlikely that John will change his mind. 4. It is certain that she will forgive him. 5. It is likely that they will agree to his offer.

Exercise 19. Translate into English using the Complex Subject

1. Кажуть, що він любить подорожувати. 2. Літак, здається уже приземлився. 3. Очікують, що він зустрине мене в аеропорту. 4. Бачили, як митник перевіряв ваш паспорт. 5. Здається він знає Лондон дуже добре. 6. Він, як виявилось, живе в одному з кращих готелів міста. 7. З'ясувалося, що він знає три іноземні мови. 8. Він, безперечно, запізниться на поїзд. 9. Навряд чи вони на мене зараз чекають. 10. Цей готель, мабуть, (був) побудований багато років тому. 11. Учора ми випадково зустріли лікаря. 12. Відомо, що він приїде до Києва завтра. 13. Виявилось, що ніхто не помітив його помилок. 14. Бачили, як вона зникла удалині. 15. Було відомо, що він чудовий лікар. 16. Припускають, що Мері заручена з ним. 17. Ви часом не знаєте номера телефону пана Брауна? 18. Здається вони прийняли запрошення пана Брауна.

THE PARTICIPLE

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Define the function of the participle. (It may be used as an attribute, adverbial modifier, part of a compound verbal predicate)

A Present Participle (Participle I) Active/Passive

1. He looked at the smiling children. 2. The large house being built in our street is a new school. 3. When playing tennis he slipped and broke his leg. 4. Entering the room he saw a letter on his desk. 5. John looked out of the window while waiting for her answer. 6. He did not say a word, again looking at his hands. 7. Not being able to read or think she phoned her brother and asked him to come. 8. Being packed in strong cases, the goods arrived in good condition.

B Past Participle (Participle II)

1. The teacher asked the students to read the sentences written on the blackboard. 2. The problem discussed at the meeting yesterday is very

important. 3. The girl stopped before the closed door. 4. Squeezed by the ice the steamer could not continue her way. 5. Asked whether he would return soon, he answered that he didn't know. 6. The stone is thrown.

C Perfect Participle Active/Passive

1. They were old friends having been at school together. 2. Having closed the sitting-room door, she sat down in the armchair. 3. Having never been to Canada myself, I listened to him with great interest. 4. Having been sent to the wrong address, the letter didn't reach him. 5. Having been dried and sorted, the goods were placed in a warehouse.

Exercise 2. Translate into English using Participle I

Дівчина, яка чекає на мене. — The girl waiting for me.
Сонце, що сходить. — The rising sun.

1. Літак, що летить. 2. Сонце, що сідає. 3. Чоловік, який сидить за столом. 4. Жінка, яка варить обід. 5. Студенти, які вивчають англійську мову. 6. Дитина, що спить. 7. Чоловік, що веде машину. 8. Хлопчик, що біжить. 9. Люди, що купують фрукти та овочі.

Exercise 3. Translate into English using Participle II

Розбита чашка. — A broken cup. Книги, взяті
у бібліотеці. — Books taken from the library.

1. Мова, яку вивчають студенти. 2. Машина, яку веде спортсмен. 3. Приготований обід. 4. Текст, перекладений студентами. 5. Написана програма. 6. Лист, який одержав мій друг. 7. Зруйнований будинок. 8. Фрукти, куплені у цьому магазині.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences in your own

The girl cooking dinner is... — The girl cooking dinner is in the kitchen. The language studied at school is ... — The language studied at school is English.

1. Some illustrated catalogues are 2. The man crossing the street is 3. The boy going to the factory canteen is 4. The girl waiting for me in the entrance-hall was 5. The men discussing their monthly budget are 6. The men drinking coffee are 7. His broken pencil was 8. The man serving tea is 9. The person driving a car is

10. The people swimming in the river are 11. The letter signed by the director will be 12. The girl typing papers is 13. The young man studying foreign languages will be 14. The boy drawing pictures is 15. The tea made by my friend was 16. The picture drawn by the boy is

Exercise 5. Join the sentences using either a non-perfect Participle I (knowing), a perfect Participle I Active/Passive (having known / having been known), or Participle II (known)

1. He got off his horse. He began searching for something on the ground. — Getting off his horse, he began searching for something on the ground. Злізши з коня, він почав шукати щось на землі.

2. I had seen photographs of the place. I had no desire to go there. — Having seen photographs of the place, I had no desire to go there. Після того, як я побачив фотографії цього місця, у мене не було бажання їхати туди.

1. The speaker refused to continue. He was infuriated by the interruptions. — Infuriated by the interruptions, the speaker refused to continue. Роздратований тим, що його перебивали, промовець відмовився продовжувати.

2. The letter didn't reach her. It had been sent to the wrong address. — Having been sent to the wrong address the letter didn't reach her. Лист не дійшов до неї, тому що його було відправлено за неправильною адресою.

1. He found no one at home. He left the house in a bad temper. 2. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed. 3. I turned on the light. I was astonished at what I saw. 4. She didn't want to hear the story again. She had heard it all before. 5. She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking. 6. I have looked through the fashion magazines. I realize that my clothes are hopelessly out of date. 7. We were soaked to the skin. We eventually reached the station. 8. The room looked much better. It had been cleaned.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Participle. Do not mix these:

interested spectators (зацікавлені глядачі)	—	interesting films (цікаві фільми)
excited children (схвильовані діти)	—	exciting games (ігри, що збуджують)
bored students (студенти, яким нудно)	—	boring lessons (нудні уроки)

1. After hearing the (frighten) tale the (frighten) children wouldn't go to sleep. 2. Nothing can save the (sink) ship now, all we can do is to try and save the passengers. 3. I don't know what was in the (burn) letter, I didn't read it. 4. Why do you look so (worry)? — I have had a number of (worry) telephone calls lately. 5. A crowd of (excite) people were watching the firemen trying to save the (burn) building.

Exercise 7. Change the sentences according to the patterns. Translate them into Ukrainian

A The man who is standing near the captain is their new coach. — The man standing near the captain is their new coach. Людина, що стоїть біля капітана — їхній новий тренер.

1. Do you know the name of the man who is talking to Mr. Brown? 2. The sea which washes Norway in the south-west is called the North Sea. 3. The new stadium that houses forty-five thousand people is a wonderful building. 4. She looked at the plane which was disappearing in the clouds.

B I have just read his article that was published in «Kyiv Post». — I have just read his article published in «Kyiv Post». Я щойно прочитала його статтю, надруковану у «Київ Пост».

1. The new school that was built last year is one of the finest buildings in our street. 2. Did you see the letter that was signed last Thursday? 3. Did you hear the announcement that was made on the radio? 4. Did you see the article that was translated by him?

C When I heard the news, I phoned Peter. — Hearing the news I phoned Peter. — Почувши новину, я подзвонив Пітеру.

1. When I saw him, I felt happy. 2. When he watched the game, he enjoyed it. 3. When she spoke to Peter, she asked his advice. 4. When they drove home, they saw Mr. Bentley. 5. When they arrived at the airport, they saw their friends there.

D As she said so she went out of the room. — Saying so she went out of the room. Говорячи так, вона вийшла з кімнати.

1. As he looked out of the window he saw his father. 2. As she felt tired she sat down in the armchair. 3. As he did not know what to do he asked his brother's advice. 4. As he failed to hit the ball he got angry.

E While they were travelling in Europe they visited Spain. —
While travelling in Europe they visited Spain. Подорожуючи Європою, вони відвідали Іспанію.

1. While the Smiths were sitting in the dressing-room, they did not say a word. 2. While he was looking through the newspaper, he saw a picture of his friend. 3. While he was speaking to John, he invited him to his birthday party. 4. While he was walking along the street, he met his old friend.

F After he had done his homework he went for a walk. —
Having done his homework he went for a walk. Виконавши домашнє завдання, він пішов прогулятися.

1. After the Wolves had played the first two periods they felt tired. 2. After he had had a holiday he felt better. 3. After he had made an appointment with Mr. Brown he told the director about it. 4. After they had settled all the problems they had lunch. 5. After he had taken Ben to hospital he phoned his mother.

Exercise 8. Translate into English using the Participle where necessary

1. Вона сиділа посміхаючись. 2. Робота, що була розпочата ним, дуже важлива. 3. Виправлені тексти лежали на столі. 4. Спізнюючись на зустріч, вони пішли до того, як закінчилася вечірка. 5. Не знаючи граматичних правил, він зробив багато помилок. 6. Деякі питання, що були порушені (touch upon) у доповіді, заслуговують на увагу. 7. Прибувши за два дні до відкриття конференції, вони мали досить часу оглянути визначні місця. 8. Після приїзду в готель, вона зручно улаштувалася (make oneself comfortable) в номері і раптом знайшла телеграму, що очікувала на неї. 9. Попрацювавши цілий день на сонці, я відчував себе дуже втомленим. 10. Тому що квіти довго тримали без води, вони зав'янули. 11. Не знайшовши потрібної книги вдома, я пішов до бібліотеки. 12. Говорячи це, він вийшов з кімнати. 13. Як досвідчений лікар він відразу побачив, що мені негайно треба лягти до лікарні (go to hospital). 14. Одержані вчора новини справили на всіх велике враження (impress greatly). 15. Не знаючи, чому вона була відсутня, я вирішив подзвонити їй. 16. Залишившись наодинці, він почав розпаковувати свій багаж.

Exercise 9. Change the sentences using the Participle instead of the Infinitive. Translate them

I see the boy run. — I see the boy running.
Я бачу, як хлопчик біжить.

1. I heard him speak in the next room. 2. We saw the commander stand on the bridge. 3. George watched them eat. 4. He saw people work in their gardens. 5. I could hear them type. 6. I couldn't bear him to whistle all the time.

Exercise 10. Join the sentences using the Objective Participle Construction

I saw him. He was walking along the street. — I saw him walking along the street. Я бачив, як він йшов вулицею.

1. He saw me. I was playing football. 2. We watched the children. They were playing in the yard. 3. I saw people. They were sitting at their doors. 4. I felt her hand. It was trembling. 5. She heard him. He was singing loudly. 6. They found him in the corridor. He was waiting for them. 7. We found her. She was reading a book.

Exercise 11. Answer the questions using the Objective Participle Construction

Does Miss Jones still type? — Yes, I saw her typing.
Так, я бачив, як вона друкувала.

1. Does Mr. Jones still sing in his bath? 2. Do the Smiths still quarrel? 3. Does the Jones' baby still cry a lot? 4. Do Mr. Brown's dogs still bark a lot? 5. Does the Smiths' boy still practise the violin all night? 6. Do they still run up and down the corridors? 7. A lot of children climbed up the wall. You saw them, didn't you? 8. Some football fans tried to climb the lamp-posts. You saw them, didn't you? 9. A lot of football fans behaved very badly. You saw them, didn't you?

Exercise 12. Answer the questions according to the pattern. Use the Complex Object with Participle II (have + Object + Participle II)

Do you clean the windows yourself? — No, I have the windows cleaned. — No, I have them cleaned.

1. Do you cut the grass yourself?
2. Does he wash his car himself?
3. Does she polish the floor herself?
4. Did you tow the car yourself?
5. Are you going to cut down the tree yourself?
6. Did you repair the clock yourself?
7. Is he teaching his children to ride himself?

Exercise 13. Change the sentences according to the pattern

A I shortened my skirt yesterday. — I had my skirt shortened yesterday.

1. I must clean my shoes.
2. He corrected his exercises.
3. She made her dress here.
4. I fixed my TV set.
5. We repaired our alarm clock.
6. Did you clean your shoes?
7. Did she make her dresses?
8. Did you mend your socks?

B Your coat needs cleaning (next week). — I'm going to have it cleaned next week.

1. Your hair needs cutting (tomorrow).
2. His boots need mending (today).
3. Their wall-paper needs changing (next month).
4. Their lock needs repairing (as soon as possible).
5. Their flat needs cleaning (today).
6. Our vacuum-cleaner needs repairing (next week).

C He's gone to the hairdresser's. — He's gone to have his hair cut.

1. Pete's gone to the watchmaker's.
2. He's gone to the dentist.
3. He's gone to the shoemaker's.
4. Father's gone to the tailor's.
5. She's gone to the laundry.
6. He's gone to the photographer's.
7. He's gone to the dry cleaner's.

Exercise 14. Answer the questions

1. Where can I have my suit cleaned?
2. Where can I have my hair cut?
3. How often do you have your hair cut?
4. Where can I have my shoes repaired?
5. Where have you had your picture taken?
6. When will you have your car repaired?
7. Where does Borys go if he wants to have his suit made?
8. Where does Borys go if he wants to have his suit cleaned?
9. What does Borys do if he wants to have his clothes washed?
10. What does Borys do if he wants to have his letter posted?

Exercise 15. Add question tags

1. He has had his suit cleaned, ...? 2. She is going to have her hair set, ...? 3. They had had the book reviewed by Saturday, ... ? 4. She usually has her letters typed, ... ? 5. They had their picture taken at the picnic, ... ?

Exercise 16. Ask all possible questions to the sentences

1. He had his suit cleaned two days ago. 2. They will have their flat repaired in a month. 3. She had the letter posted as soon as she wrote it. 4. The child is having his trousers shortened. 5. She has had her hair cut at last.

Exercise 17. Translate using the Objective Participle Construction

1. Я бачив, як він йшов по вулиці. 2. Ми спостерігали, як діти грались у дворі. 3. Вони бачили, як люди працювали в саду. 4. Я чув, як вона співає у сусідній кімнаті. 5. Вона відчувала, як у неї тремтіли руки. 6. Тут їй пошили нову сукню. 7. Де тобі відремонтували годинник? 8. Де ти робила зачіску? 9. Коли тобі виправили помилки? 10. Мені треба відремонтувати фотоапарат. 11. Вона попросила мене віднести її костюм до хімчистки, щоб почистити його. 12. Вам можуть випрати і випрасувати (press) одяг у пральні. 13. Йому відремонтували черевики. 14. Він спостерігав, як кішка п'є молоко. 15. Я помітив, що вона слухає лекцію з великим зацікавленням. 16. Він відчував, що хтось спостерігає за ним.

Exercise 18. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay attention to the use of the Nominative Absolute Construction

1. There being a strong wind that day, it was impossible to go boating. 2. It being Saturday, everyone went out of town. 3. The novel completed, I was able to take a month's holiday. 4. Time permitting, they will discuss the matter tomorrow. 5. This being so, I should like to ask him to return next week. 6. He stood aside, with his hands (being) in his pockets, watching her. 7. Dinner (being) over, they went to the father's study. 8. This being done, they left for home. 9. The conference (being) over, he returned to the office. 10. The wool was placed in the warehouse, the cotton being forwarded to the factory.

Exercise 19. Change the sentences using the Nominative Absolute Construction. Translate them

As the professor was ill, the lecture was put off. — The professor being ill, the lecture was put off. Лекцію відклали, тому що професор був хворий.

After the sun had risen, they continued their way. — The sun having risen, they continued their way. Після того, як зійшло сонце, вони продовжили йти.

1. As there was a severe storm at sea, the steamer could not leave the port. 2. As it was Sunday, the library was closed. 3. When the work was finished, we went home. 4. If circumstances permit, they will leave for Lviv at noon. 5. When this had been done, we went home. 6. As the rain had ruined my hat, I had to buy a new one. 7. When the letter was written, I went to post it. 8. When the question was settled, we went home. 9. As the hour was late, we hurried home. 10. As the night was warm, we slept in the garden. 11. If the chairman comes in time, the meeting will be opened at 6 o'clock. 12. If weather permits, we shall start tomorrow.

Exercise 20. Translate the English sentences into Ukrainian and the Ukrainian ones into English

1. The article being difficult, I couldn't read it without a dictionary. 2. Оскільки стаття була легкою, я зміг перекласти її сам. 3. All being ready, we went on our way. 4. Оскільки обід був готовий, ми сіли до столу. 5. The task being prepared, we copied the text. 6. Завдяки тому, що всі вправи було виконано, ми зробили добрий переклад. 7. Circumstances permitting, they will reserve tickets by phone. 8. Якщо обставини дозволять, вони поїдуть до Львова на світанку. 9. The signal given, the train started. 10. Коли завдання було виконано, ми переписали текст.

THE GERUND

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Define the function of the Gerund. (It may be used as a subject, attribute, object, part of a compound verbal predicate, adverbial modifier)

1. *Going* for a trip to the Caucasus sounds great. 2. «Will you, please, stop *writing*?» the teacher said. 3. The family went on *discussing* plans for the summer holiday. 4. Excuse my *interrupting* you. Could you tell

me where room 423 is? 5. «Do you mind *my borrowing* your textbook?» asked Jane. 6. «I don't remember ever *meeting* that man. Who is he?» Mr. Brooke asked her. 7. «Is the new film worth *seeing*?» «Certainly, it is,» she answered. 8. He couldn't help *telling* her that her *acting* was marvellous. 9. «It's been a pleasure *meeting* you,» said Mr. Brown. 10. If I were you I wouldn't insist on *their returning* tonight. 11. «I don't feel like *going* for a walk now», he said. 12. They did not think of *staying* there for more than three days. 13. They do not seem to be interested in *settling* the problem. 14. What are his reasons for *refusing* their invitation? 15. Instead of *going* home they went for a drive. 16. Instead of *stopping* the rain increased. 17. The young man stood a moment without *speaking*. 18. a) I do not remember *lending* that book to anyone. b) Remember *to lend* the book to him. 19. a) Will you stop *listening* to the radio, please? b) He stopped *to say* «good-bye» to us. 20. a) Peter forgot *buying* a present for Ann yesterday. b) «I hope you won't forget *to buy* a present for Johnny,» she said.

Exercise 2. Change the sentences using the Gerund instead of the Infinitive

He was afraid to remain alone. — He was afraid of remaining alone.

1. He continued to look at her. 2. She does not like to go there. 3. He likes to go for a walk. 4. They began to talk when he came. 5. Tom went on to tell lies. 6. Nick ceased to smoke. 7. He kept on to knock at the door. 8. He continued to read a magazine.

Exercise 3. Join the two sentences using the Gerund as in the patterns.

Translate the sentences

A
after prepositions 'with-out' or 'on'

She left. She didn't say good-buy. (Without).
— She left without saying good-buy. Вона пішла, не попрощавшись.
He received a letter and was very pleased. (On).
— On receiving a letter he was very pleased. Після одержання листа він був дуже задоволений.

1. She translated the text. She didn't consult the dictionary. (Without).
2. They arrived in Kyiv and went straight to the hotel. (On). 3. He came to the holiday camp and went to the beach at once. (On). 4. He went to bed. He didn't take off his shirt. (Without). 5. Mary left home. She didn't lock the door. (Without). 6. She heard the news and burst into tears. (On).

7. He got a telegram from his friend. He immediately drove to the airport to meet him. (On). 8. They went home. They didn't wait for me. (Without). 9. The boy continued to speak. He didn't look at us. (Without). 10. The man saved the child and went away. He didn't give his name. (Without).

B
after prepositions
'instead
of'

I walked to the station. I didn't go by bus. — I walked to the station instead of going by bus. Я йшов до станції пішки, замість того щоб їхати автобусом.

1. I didn't take a taxi. I went there by bus. 2. We didn't go to the Crimea. We spent the summer in the country. 3. He was not preparing for his exams. He was playing chess. 4. I did not learn the story by heart. I prepared it for retelling. 5. I shall not go to the cinema. I shall watch television. 6. I shan't write her a letter. I'll send her a telegram.

Exercise 4. Change the sentences using the Gerund. Follow the patterns

A

You often visit your friends. — I enjoy (am fond of, dislike) visiting my friends.

1. You work much at your English. 2. You read English books. 3. You go to the cinema very often. 4. You travel much in summer. 5. You don't listen to classical music. 6. You don't go to the theatre. 7. You often play tennis.

B

I am sorry that	I have come so late. — Excuse my I am reading here. I left so early then.	having come so late. reading here. leaving so early.
-----------------	---	--

1. I'm sorry that I'm ringing you up so late. 2. I'm sorry that I turned on the radio when you were working. 3. I'm sorry that I have taken your pen. 4. I'm sorry that I went home without waiting for you. 5. I am sorry that I'm troubling you.

C

I am sorry that	I didn't tell you about it. — I'm sorry for not I've not written you a letter.	telling you about it. having written you a letter.
-----------------	--	--

1. I'm sorry that I didn't help you yesterday. 2. I'm sorry that I didn't wait for you. 3. I'm sorry that I haven't done my homework. 4. I'm sorry

that I didn't ring you up yesterday. 5. I'm sorry that I didn't answer your letter. 6. I'm sorry that I've not brought you the book.

D They invited me to his birthday party. — I thanked them for inviting me to his birthday party.

1. They invited me to dinner. 2. They served tea with milk. 3. Halyna cooked some delicious Ukrainian dishes. 4. She poured some tea into my cup. 5. She bought very fresh vegetables at the greengrocer's for us. 6. She told me about Georgian cuisine.

Exercise 5. Use the Gerund as an adverbial modifier instead of the subordinate clause as in the pattern

You will discuss it when I leave. — You will discuss it after my leaving.

1. When I passed my exams, I went to the seaside to have a rest there. 2. When my wife came home, she cooked a delicious dinner. 3. When I got home, I decided to have a shower. 4. When he entered the room, he greeted everybody. 5. When I came home, I sat down to work. 6. Mr. Brown left for London when he received the telegram.

Exercise 6. Change the sentences using the words given in brackets

Try to avoid reading in a bad light. (To smoke). — Try to avoid smoking.

1. I object to discussing this question now. (To give him a bad mark). 2. Thank you for coming. (To inform me of it). 3. He succeeded in making a discovery. (To read an English book in the original). 4. She is proud of answering all the questions. (To pass all the exams successfully). 5. He was tired of swimming. (To work at his report). 6. She is fond of going sight-seeing. (To receive guests). 7. I thought of visiting my friend. (To go on an excursion).

Exercise 7. Ask questions starting with «Is it worth ... ?»

I've seen this film. — Is it worth seeing?

1. We discussed Ukrainian and English cuisines. 2. They tasted her new cake. 3. I advise you to taste these green vegetables. 4. You should

go and see this play. 5. I've visited the Ukrainian museum. 6. I went to the «Kyiv» restaurant to have lunch yesterday.

Exercise 8. Open the brackets using Gerunds. Translate the sentences

1. My watch keeps (stop). — That's because you keep (forget) to wind it. 2. Will you please stop (read)? 3. He doesn't feel like (go into politics). 4. He couldn't help (agree with them). 5. Try to avoid (be) late. He hates to be kept (wait). 6. He offered to buy my old car if I didn't mind (wait) a month for the money. 7. Imagine (have) to get up at five a.m. everyday! 8. He suggested (call) a meeting and (let) them settle the matter themselves. 9. Please go on (write), I don't mind (wait). 10. He didn't want to lose any more money, so he gave up (play) cards. 11. Try to forget it; it isn't worth (worry) about. 12. It's no use (have) a bicycle if you don't know how to ride it. 13. I intended to go to the cinema yesterday, but my friend told me the film wasn't worth (see). 14. What about (buy) double quantities of everything today? 15. Let's go for a swim. — What about (go) for a drive instead? 16. I am tired of (do) the same thing all the time. 17. I am not used to (drive) on the left side. 18. I wanted to pay the bus fares, but my friend insisted on (pay). 19. The police accused him of (set) fire to the building. 20. Don't forget to lock the door before (go) to bed. 21. After (walk) for three hours we stopped to let the others catch up with us. 22. Why did you go all round the field instead of (walk) across it?

Exercise 9. Open the brackets using either the Gerund or the Infinitive according to the sense. Translate the sentences

A I remember meeting him for the first time ten years ago. (I met him in the past, and now I remember). Я пам'ятаю, що зустріла його вперше десять років тому.
I must remember to meet him at the station this evening. (I have not met him yet; the meeting is in the future). Треба не забути зустріти його на станції сьогодні увечері.

1. We read this book in class last year. Do you remember (read) it? 2. Don't ask me to pay the bill again. I clearly remember (pay) it a month ago. 3. Do you remember (book) seats for the theatre tomorrow? — Yes, I have the tickets here. 4. She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (go) to school for the first time and (be) frightened and (put) her finger in her mouth. 5. Please remember (post) a letter. 6. I remembered (lock) the door before I left but I forgot to shut the windows.

B

She completely forgot answering the letter months ago. (She did answer the letter, and then she forgot that she had done so). Вона зовсім забула, що відповіла на лист декілька місяців тому.

She completely forgot to answer the letter. (She didn't answer the letter, because she had forgotten to). Вона зовсім забула відповісти на лист.

1. He forgot (bring) his exercise book; he left it at home.
2. «Where is my dictionary? Have you forgotten (borrow) it a fortnight ago?»
3. She often told her little boy: «You must never forget (say) please and thank you».
4. «Why are you late again? Have you forgotten (promise) me that you would never be late again?»

C

Nick was working very hard. He went for a walk to clear his head.

What did he stop doing? — He stopped working. Він перестав працювати.

Why did he stop working? — He stopped to go for a walk. Він перестав (працювати), щоб піти на прогулянку.

1. Do, stop (talk)! I am trying to finish a letter.
2. I didn't know how to get to your house so I stopped (ask) the way.
3. He stopped (light) a cigarette.
4. He stopped (walk) to light a cigarette.

Exercise 10. Open the brackets using both the Gerund and the Passive Infinitive after «need», «want»

His hair needs (cut). — a) His hair needs cutting.
— b) His hair needs to be cut.

1. The windows are very dirty; they need (clean).
2. The house is old, and it badly wants (paint).
3. The famous man didn't need (introduce).
4. The floor is covered with dust; it needs (sweep).
5. The grass in the garden is very dry; it wants (water) badly.
6. The room was in a terrible mess; it needed (tidy up).

Exercise 11. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Gerund. Study the patterns

He likes driving a car, but he dislikes being driven (passive form). The fisherman went home soon after sunset without having caught a single fish (perfect).

The watch was still going in spite of having been dropped on a stone floor (perfect passive).

1. I am still thirsty in spite of (drink) four cups of tea. 2. This carpet always looks dirty in spite of (sweep) every day. 3. He got into the house by (climb) through a window, without (see) by anyone. 4. I think he was foolish to buy a car before (learn) how to drive it. 5. He complained of (give) a very small room at the back of the hotel. 6. The little girl isn't afraid of dogs in spite of (bite) twice. 7. The little girl didn't go near the dog; she was afraid of (bite). 8. The little girl never gets tired of (ask) her mother questions, but her mother often gets tired of (ask) so many questions. 9. Jack doesn't like boxing. I don't know if he is afraid of (hurt) his opponent or of (hurt) himself. 10. I always treat people politely and I insist on (treat) politely. 11. The little boy was punished for (tell) a lie by (send) to bed without his supper.

Exercise 12. Using the Gerund tell us:

What you enjoy doing, where you prefer having meals, what you are fond of doing, what you find worth doing, when you like having coffee.

Exercise 13. Ask your friend:

a) 1. If he dreamed of entering the University. 2. If it is worth studying foreign languages. 3. If he enjoys travelling by sea. 4. If he likes playing chess. 5. If he will insist on your coming to his place. 6. If he intended going to Moscow last year. 7. If he was fond of going to Moscow theatres when he was there.

b) 1. What he suggests doing. 2. What he is interested in. 3. Why he has given up smoking. 4. Why he insists on my going to the laboratory. 5. Who objects to his taking part in the conference. 6. When he stopped working at that problem.

Exercise 14. Change the sentences according to the patterns

A Are they still rehearsing? (To finish). — No, they've just finished rehearsing.

1. Are they still discussing the problem? (To finish). 2. Is it still raining? (To stop). 3. Is the receptionist still checking people in? (To finish). 4. Has he been painting the picture long? (To begin).

B I don't like it when you are late. — I don't like your being late.

1. I dislike it when he is doing nothing. 2. I don't mind if you open the window. 3. I hate it when he sings. 4. He dislikes it when she criticizes his essays.

C What did he say about the novel? (To read). — He said it was worth reading.

1. What did he say about the performance? (To see). 2. What did he say about the lecture? (To attend). 3. What did they say about the proposal? (To think over). 4. What did she say about his article? (To read).

Exercise 15. Translate into English using the Gerund

1. Хіба хто-небудь заперечує важливість вивчення іноземних мов? 2. Вона сказала, що втратила всяку надію дістати цю книгу. 3. Шкода, що я не скористався нагодою відвідати галерею Тейта, коли був у Лондоні. 4. Перед тим, як писати про ці події, він вирішив з'їздити у ті місця, де вони відбувалися. 5. Хто може мені сказати, куди пішов Андрій, не закінчивши роботу? 6. Замість того, щоб подовжити пальто, ви його укоротили. 7. Грамофонні платівки не можна посилати по пошті без відповідної упаковки. 8. Вони перестали розмовляти, коли він увійшов. 9. Вони зупинились, щоб поговорити. 10. Він продовжував читати газету. 11. Вона не могла не засміятися з нього. 12. Він вийшов із зали, не дочекавшись закінчення вистави. 13. Вони продовжували сміятися. 14. Том не міг не палити. 15. Дякую, що прийшли. 16. Пробачте, що я спізнився. 17. Ви не забули зачинити вікно? — Так, я пам'ятаю, що зачинив його. 18. Я ніколи не забуду, як я складав свій перший іспит з англійської мови. 19. «Ви вважаєте, що цю п'єсу варто поставити?» — спитав режисер.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Exercise 1. Read and translate the sentences. Pay attention to the use of Conditionals

1. «I would certainly give you the number of my room if I had one,» said Jim. 2. What would you do if he changed his mind? 3. «If I only saw my brother, I would tell him how grateful I was,» said Charles. 4. «If I didn't have a confirmed reservation, I wouldn't be here,» Jim said to the clerk. 5. «If you had informed us about it, we would not have reserved the hotel for the convention,» said Dr. Brown. 6. «If my son hadn't made up his mind to become a painter, I wouldn't have gone to Mr. Brown,»

said his mother. 7. If you had made an appointment with Mr. Brown last week, it would be possible to settle the matter today. 8. If you had lent him the textbook the day before yesterday, he would be prepared for today's lesson. 9. «Were he talented, I would teach him,» said the old pianist. 10. Could I manage it myself I wouldn't be asking you for help. 11. Had he been really interested in the problem he would have read all those books. 12. If you had seen the film, you would have known what I meant. 13. If only you examined the problem. 14. If only he hadn't refused to join them. 15. Suppose he were (was) a promising actor. 16. Suppose he had not meant that. 17. But for his mother he would have given up French. 18. But for the rain they would be enjoying the trip.

Exercise 2. Change the sentences using clauses of unreal condition referring to the present or future. Translate the sentences

A If I have a big garden, I will grow a lot of flowers. Якщо у мене буде великий сад, я вирощуватиму багато квітів. — If I had a big garden, I would grow a lot of flowers. Якби я мала великий сад, я б вирощувала багато квітів.

1. You will listen attentively if you are interested in that subject. 2. If I see them tomorrow, I'll tell them about your decision. 3. He will buy some bread tomorrow if he goes shopping. 4. If we don't go to their party next week, they will be angry. 5. Suppose your brother comes to Volgograd, will you show him the city? 6. If it rains this evening, I won't go out. 7. If I need any help, I'll ask you. 8. If he doesn't come in time, I'll wait. 9. If I get a dictionary, I will translate the text. 10. If I get tickets to the concert tomorrow, I'll invite you.

B He is very busy now, that's why he doesn't go to the beach with us. Він дуже зайнятий зараз, тому він не йде з нами на пляж. — If he were /was/ not so busy now, he would go to the beach with us. Якби він не був такий зайнятий зараз, він би пішов з нами на пляж.

1. The people in this country are very hospitable, that's why he enjoys coming here. 2. He is busy today, that's why he doesn't help me. 3. It is my own book, that's why I'll give it to you. 4. She is very beautiful, that's why everybody falls in love with her. 5. The hotel is very expensive, that's why I don't recommend staying there. 6. He is very busy now, that's why he does not write letters to his friends. 7. My case is heavy, that's why I don't carry it myself.

Exercise 3. Put the verb in brackets into the proper form

(a) 1. If I knew his address I (give) it to you. 2. You couldn't have so much trouble with your car if you (have) it serviced regularly. 3. If he worked more slowly he (not make) so many mistakes. 4. I could tell you what this means if I (know) Greek. 5. I (not go) there if I were you. 6. I (keep) a horse if I could afford it. 7. What would you do if the lift (get) stuck between two floors? 8. If I (live) near my work, I always (be) in time. 9. If his French (be) good, he (read) French authors in the original. 10. He was a good honest man. He never (make) a promise if he (not mean) to keep it. 11. The teacher told Peter that he (not pass) the examination if he (not work) harder.

(b) Use «might» instead of «would» to give the meaning of probability.

1. He's getting fat. If he (take) more exercise, he (lose) weight. 2. He smokes about fifty cigarettes a day and he's always coughing. If he (not smoke) so heavily, he (get) rid of his cough. 3. She feels very tired in the morning. If she (go) to bed earlier, she (not feel) so tired. 4. He's not a strong child. If he (drink) more milk, he (be) stronger.

(c) Use «could» instead of «would» to give the meaning of possibility.

1. We (understand) the English teacher better if she (speak) more slowly. 2. I like reading, but I haven't much time. If I (have) more time, I (read) a lot more. 3. I don't know where he's living now. If I (know) his address, I (write) to him. 4. James is rather short. If he (be) taller, he (wear) his brother's clothes.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions in complete sentences

1. Could you understand an Englishman if he spoke very quickly? 2. Would you stay in bed if you had a cold? 3. Could you come to the Institute an hour earlier tomorrow if the teacher asked you? 4. Who would you ask if you didn't know the way to the post office? 5. In which town or city would you live if you had the choice? 6. Could you wake up at 5 a. m. if no one called you?

Exercise 5. Translate into English

1. Якби у мене було більше вільного часу, я б читала книгу, яку ви мені дали вчора. 2. Якби я пам'ятав номер його телефону, я б подзвонив йому. 3. Якби я знав, я б негайно пішов туди. 4. Якби я був зараз у Криму, я б купався у морі. 5. Якби я був на вашому місці, я б цього не робив. 6. Якби він краще знав німецьку мову, він читав би німецькі книги в оригіналі. 7. Я пішла б на концерт, якби була завтра вільна. 8. Якщо у мене буде час, я піду туди. 9. Якби у мене був

час, я б відповіла на ваші запитання. 10. Якби вона прийшла, я б пояснила їй це правило. 11. Я скажу їй про це, якщо вона прийде. 12. Якщо я почуваю себе добре, я ходжу на лекції. 13. Якщо вони куплять квитки, ми подивимося цей фільм. 14. Ми пішли б у кіно, якби вони купили білети.

Exercise 6. Change the sentences according to the patterns. Use Conditional Clauses of unreal condition referring to the past. Translate the sentences

A

I didn't go to the theatre yesterday, that's why I didn't meet your brother there. Я не був у театрі вчора, тому я не зустрів там твого брата. — If I had gone to the theatre yesterday, I would have met your brother there. Якби я пішов до театру вчора, я б зустрів твого брата там.

1. They did not know my address, that's why they did not come to see me. 2. She did not see me yesterday, that's why she did not invite me to their party. 3. They did not finish their work yesterday, as they did not get the necessary equipment. 4. She overslept, that's why she had no time to have breakfast. 5. It was raining the whole day yesterday, that's why it was so damp. 6. He was down with the flu, that's why he couldn't take part in the football match. 7. I did not show you my exercises yesterday because I left my notebook at home. 8. I didn't travel much last year as I had a lot of work to do. 9. They didn't ring me up yesterday, that's why I didn't know about their plans.

B

If I saw him tomorrow, I would speak to him. Якби я побачив його завтра, я б поговорив з ним. — If I had seen him yesterday, I would have spoken to him. Якби я бачив його вчора, я б поговорив з ним.

1. If you came between two and three tomorrow, you would find me at home. 2. If you saw it, you would be surprised. 3. If they knew about your arrival, they would meet you. 4. I would come here earlier today if my experiment took less time. 5. I would come to see you if I were not very tired. 6. If she could do the work herself she would not ask you now. 7. He would be able to fulfil his work without any help, were he more careful.

C

If I had known about it yesterday, I would have come. — Had I known about it yesterday, I would have come. — Якби я знав про це вчора, я б прийшов.

1. If he had worked harder, he would have made more progress. 2. If you had read for your examinations before, you would not be working so hard now. 3. If you had rung me up yesterday to say you were coming, I would have been waiting for you the whole evening. 4. If he had been training regularly last month, he wouldn't have lost the game. 5. If Helen had known she would meet Jane, she would have taken more money with her.

Exercise 7. Answer the questions using clauses of unreal condition referring to the past. Follow the pattern

Did she arrive last night? (To let you know). — No, she didn't. If she had arrived I'd have let you know.

1. Did they move to the country? (To leave me the key). 2. Did he tell you where he was going? (To save me a lot of trouble). 3. Did she help you? (To complete the work). 4. Did he come to see her off? (To see us at the railway station). 5. Did he stay in the country for two more days? (To tell someone about it). 6. Did she leave for long? (To say good-bye). 7. Did you take part in the performance? (To be in the cast list).

Exercise 8. Join the sentences. Make up clauses of unreal condition according to the patterns

A He could leave on Monday or Friday. He left on Monday.
— If he hadn't left on Monday, he would have left on Friday.

1. She could send her mother a telegram or telephone her. She sent her a telegram. 2. They could come to see us the day before yesterday or yesterday. They came the day before yesterday. 3. My sister could type the letters for me in the morning or in the evening. She did it in the morning. 4. I could have my holidays at once or a week later. I decided to have them at once. 5. They could go on a journey in February or in May. They went on a journey in February. 6. We could visit our friends in winter or in spring. We visited them in winter.

B You didn't study hard last year. You get a bad mark now.
— If you had studied harder last year, you would get a better mark now.

1. You didn't take your medicine yesterday. You are still ill. 2. They didn't leave by the morning train. They are not here yet. 3. They didn't

have their winter holidays. They are tired now. 4. She didn't see the new film yesterday. She doesn't know what it's all about. 5. He ate a lot of ice-cream yesterday. He has a sore throat. 6. You didn't take part in that tour last month. You don't know much about this part of the country. 7. You didn't follow my instruction. You are behind the group.

Exercise 9. Put the verbs in brackets into the proper form. Translate the sentences

(a) 1. If I had known that you were in hospital I (visit) you. 2. If I (know) that you were coming I'd have baked a cake. 3. You would have seen my garden at its best if you (be) here last week. 4. I wouldn't have believed it if I (not see) it with my own eyes. 5. If I (realize) what a bad driver you were I (not come) with you. 6. If he (know) that the river was dangerous he (not try) to swim across it. 7. If you (speak) more slowly he (may understand) you. 8. If I (see) you in the street yesterday, of course I (say) «good morning». 9. I'm sorry I threw the newspaper away. I (not throw) it away if I (know) you had wanted it. 10. Why didn't you ask me to help you? Of course I (help) you if you (ask) me to. 11. I (not leave) the office early yesterday if I (not finish) my work.

(b) Use «might» in these sentences

1. She (catch) a cold yesterday if she (not wear) a coat. 2. Henry took an examination last June, but he failed. If he (answer) the last question, he (pass). 3. The little boy climbed up the tree. He (break) a leg or an arm if he (fall). 4. If you (send) the parcel by air, it (arrive) a week sooner than it did.

(c) Use «could» in these sentences

1. We (send) them a Christmas card if we (know) their address. 2. If I (know) you were coming by the 6 p.m. train, I (meet) you at the station. 3. I think we (win) the football match if we (play) a little better in the second half.

(d) 1. I had a sandwich for lunch. If I (have) a proper lunch, I (not feel) so hungry now. 2. I can hardly keep my eyes open. If I (go) to bed earlier last night, I (not be) so tired now. 3. He looked at his watch while he was driving and thought, «If I (not stop) to get petrol, I (be) home now.» (Use 'might') 4. If Jack (not hurt) his ankle yesterday, he (play) football this afternoon. (Use 'could') 5. He wasn't a very happy man, and he often said, «If I (follow) my father's advice, I (be) much happier now.» (Use 'might').

Exercise 10. Change the sentences using clauses of unreal condition referring to the past or future. Follow the pattern

He would not make so many mistakes if he knew the rule. (Yesterday). — He would not have made so many mistakes yesterday if he had known the rule.

We will go to the country if the weather is fine. (Tomorrow). — We would go to the country if the weather were/was fine.

1. We would be in time unless we missed the train. (Yesterday). 2. If you want the book now, he will get it for you. (Tomorrow). 3. If he passes his exams, he will go to the Crimea. (Next year). 4. If it is snowing she will go skiing. (Yesterday). 5. He would speak English well if he read more in the original. (Last year). 6. He would speak English well if he listened to the records. (Long ago). 7. She would be sent on a business trip if she coped with the task. (Last year). 8. We would probably feel quite at home in England if it were not for the climate. (Two years ago).

Exercise 11. Change the sentences according to the patterns. Translate the sentences

A

If he has time, he'll examine the papers. Якщо він матиме час, він перегляне папери. — If he had time, he'd examine the papers. Якби у нього був час, він би переглянув папери.

1. If you go to the exhibition, you'll see quite a few masterpieces. 2. If he comes tomorrow, I may have time to see him. 3. If you confirm my message by a letter, I'll be grateful to you. 4. If the conference takes place next month, I won't be able to take part in it.

B

If you stopped smoking, you would probably feel healthier. — If you had stopped smoking, you'd have felt healthier then. Якби ти кинув палити, ти б себе почував здоровіше.

1. If I didn't tell him, he would never know. 2. If he managed to book seats for the performance, he'd give you one. 3. If you weren't so angry, you wouldn't hurt him. 4. If they guaranteed success, I'd join them. 5. If their goalkeeper were excellent, they would win the game.

C If I could beat his record, I'd do it tomorrow. — Could I beat his record, I'd do it tomorrow. Якби я міг побити його рекорд, я б зробив це завтра.

1. If I could manage it myself, I'd try to do it today. 2. If he could deal with the matter, it would guarantee success. 3. If he were here, he'd take part in the conference. 4. If it were his fault, he'd do his best to help them.

D If only he found the book. — If only he had found the book. Якби тільки він знайшов книгу.

1. If only he reserved the seats at the theatre. 2. If only it were a misunderstanding. 3. If only she didn't change her mind. 4. If only he went into politics.

E Did she keep her promise? (Peter's help). — But for Peter's help she wouldn't have kept her promise. Якби не допомога Пітера, вона б не виконала своєї обіцянки.

1. Did he refuse your help? (John). 2. Did you enjoy your holiday on the Baltic Sea? (My friend). 3. Did you go for a walk yesterday? (The snow). 4. Did she apologize to them? (Mary).

Exercise 12. Translate into English

1. Якби зараз ішов сніг, ми б пішли погуляти. 2. Коли б я був на вашому місці, я б попрохав його. 3. Якби я міг подолати цю проблему, я б не просив вашої допомоги. 4. Якби він тоді не пропустив так багато занять з німецької мови, він би зараз читав книги в оригіналі. 5. Якби ви тільки погодились приєднатися до них. 6. Якби не мій брат, я б залишив спорт. 7. Якби у мене був час учора, я б прийшла раніше. 8. Якби я не залишила свого зошита вдома, я б показала вам свою роботу. 9. Якби вона приїхала вчора у місто, вона б взяла участь у конференції. 10. Якби я була вчора в театрі, я б зустріла там свого давнього друга. 11. Якби він знав цю людину, він би давно запитав її про вас. 12. Якби вона не прийшла, я б зробила це сама.

Exercise 13. Translate the sentences beginning with «I wish»

1. I wish I knew what is wrong with my car. 2. I wish you had given him my phone number. 3. I wish you had not tried to deal with the matter. You only made it worse. 4. I wish it were not snowing now.

5. Charles wished mother had encouraged him. 6. «I wish I were independent of my mother,» said Charles. 7. I wish it were Tuesday today. 8. I wish he had more free time. 9. I wish we had seen him yesterday. 10. I wish they could come to see me tomorrow.

Exercise 14. Change the sentences according to the patterns. Translate them

A It is not summer now. — I wish it were (was) summer now. Шкода, що зараз не літо. (Я хотів би, щоб зараз було літо).

1. It is not raining now. 2. The book is not interesting. 3. She is not in Kyiv now. 4. The book is not on sale. 5. Today is not a holiday. 6. I am not free tomorrow. 7. I am not studying English now. 8. She is not happy.

B She doesn't know his address. — I wish she knew his address. Шкода, що вона не знає його адреси. (Я б хотів, щоб вона знала його адресу).

1. He doesn't know the truth. 2. He doesn't speak English. 3. She doesn't play the piano. 4. She doesn't come tomorrow. 5. I don't leave tomorrow. 6. We don't know what happened. 7. You can't change anything now. 8. Jim doesn't know his telephone number. 9. I can't go with you. 10. I can't help you.

C She didn't pass the exam. — I wish she had passed the exam. Шкода, що вона не склала іспит.

1. She didn't get in touch with me. 2. He didn't keep his word. 3. I didn't know your sister. 4. We didn't come to his place last year. 5. He didn't go home. 6. She didn't know about it. 7. She didn't go to the cinema with me. 8. Jim didn't apologize to her. 9. I didn't understand him yesterday. 10. He didn't receive my letter. 11. I didn't have an extra ticket for the show.

D He knows what happened. — I wish he didn't know what happened. Я б хотів, щоб він не знав, що сталося.

1. He always drives too fast. 2. He is going to come to see you today. 3. She sometimes makes careless mistakes. 4. The teacher gives us a lot

of homework. 5. He is going to sell his old bicycle. 6. He leaves tomorrow. 7. He spends a lot of money. 8. She often mentions his name.

E I cannot deal with this matter. — I wish I could deal with this matter. Шкода, що я не можу займатися цією справою.

1. You can't read the book in the original. 2. I can't drive a car. 3. She can't play tennis. 4. I can't swim well. 5. He can't speak French. 6. I can't come earlier. 7. He cannot play football this afternoon. 8. She cannot go to the cinema today. 9. You can't change anything now. 10. He can't go with you. 11. They can't help him.

Exercise 15. Change the sentences to the past. Translate them

I wish he came earlier. (Yesterday). — I wish he had come earlier yesterday. Шкода, що він учора не прийшов раніше. (Я б хотів, щоб вчора він прийшов раніше).

1. I wish I had many good friends there. (Last year). 2. I wish I could travel by sea. (Last summer). 3. I wish she did it. (Yesterday). 4. I wish I had my holiday in summer. (Last year). 5. I wish I wrote a letter to her. (Last Sunday). 6. I wish she could speak German. (Last year).

Exercise 16. Add to each sentence two more sentences beginning with «I wish». Translate them. Follow the pattern

(a) I don't understand this question. — I wish I did. I wish I understood this question. Як би я хотів зрозуміти це питання. (Шкода, що я не розумію цього питання).
(b) It's still snowing. — I wish it weren't (wasn't). I wish it weren't (wasn't) snowing. Шкода, що падає сніг.
(c) He can't help you. — I wish he could. I wish he could help you. Шкода, що він не може допомогти тобі. (Як би я хотів, щоб він міг тобі допомогти).

1. I can't play the piano. 2. My tooth is aching. 3. He's not coming to see me today. 4. I don't know the answer to this question. 5. I can't go to the cinema this evening. 6. My father doesn't come home from work early. 7. Our television set is broken. 8. I can't travel round the world. 9. She doesn't know how to drive a car. 10. I have no time to read. 11. I live a long way from the Institute.

Exercise 17. Translate into English beginning each sentence with «I wish»

(a) 1. Я б хотіла, щоб він був з нами. 2. Шкода, що я не знаю цього. 3. Я б хотів, щоб ти була дорослою. 4. Я б хотів бути на чотири роки старший. 5. Я б хотіла, щоб ви були уважніші. 6. Я б хотіла, щоб у тебе було більше часу на цю роботу. 7. Було б добре, щоб тиждень закінчився.

(b) 1. Шкода, що вона це зробила. 2. Шкода, що вона не прийшла. 3. Шкода, що він написав такого листа. 4. Шкода, що ти не приніс мені книгу. 5. Шкода, що вона не звернулася до лікаря. 6. Шкода, що він витратив стільки грошей. 7. Шкода, що вона залишила вашу книгу там.

Exercise 18. Read the order and write a sentence, beginning with «I wish you would (wouldn't)»

Take more care. — I wish you would take more care. Як би я хотів, щоб ти був більш обережним.

Don't shout at me. — I wish you wouldn't shout at me. Було б добре, якби ти не кричав на мене.

1. Don't make so much noise. 2. Listen to me. 3. Don't waste so much time. 4. Try to answer my questions. 5. Speak more clearly. 6. Don't open the windows. 7. Write more carefully. 8. Don't come into the room without knocking at the door. 9. Help me move this cupboard. 10. Keep quiet.

Exercise 19. Open the brackets using the proper form of the verb

1. I wish it (be) summer the year round. 2. I wish I (spend) my holiday in the Crimea. 3. I wish I (go) to the movies with you last night. 4. I wish the weather (be) warm, so we could go swimming. 5. I wish I (not/be) afraid of cold water. 6. I wish I (see) this film on TV last night. 7. I wish I (not/spend) so much money last month. 8. I wish I (can) speak English well.

Exercise 20. Read the situation and write a sentence beginning with «I wish». The words in brackets will help you

The shoes I bought last month are too small for me. (A bigger pair). — I wish I had bought a bigger pair.

1. I sat at the back of the hall, and couldn't hear his speech very well. (Every word). 2. I could only answer three of the questions in the last examination. (All of them). 3. My father gave me some good advice, but I didn't take it. (His advice). 4. There was so much noise in the streets last night that I couldn't sleep well. (Better). 5. We went for a picnic yesterday, but it was raining all the time. (So hard). 6. I didn't understand what he said yesterday. 7. I made a careless mistake in calculating.

Exercise 21. Rewrite the following using a «wish» construction

1. I'm sorry I don't live near my work. 2. I'm sorry I don't know Finnish. 3. I'd like you to keep quiet. 4. It's a pity he didn't work harder during the term. 5. I'm sorry we didn't think of it before. 6. I'm sorry she didn't come earlier. 7. It's a pity you are leaving tonight. 8. I'm sorry the play wasn't a success. 9. I'm sorry he didn't leave a message. 10. I'm sorry I didn't know you were coming. 11. I'm sorry you aren't coming with us. 12. I'd like you to wait for me. 13. Unfortunately the weather is so hot. 14. What a pity we are not on holidays. 15. What a pity they don't enjoy their stay here. 16. Unfortunately they can't cook well. 17. Unfortunately they don't live in Kyiv.

Exercise 22. Translate into English

1. Якби вчора була гарна погода, ми пішли б на прогулянку. 2. Якби в мене була зараз відпустка, я б поїхала до Чорного моря. 3. Якби у мене були тут друзі, вони показали б мені це місто. 4. Якби ви до мене приєдналися, я був би дуже радий. 5. Якби ви зустріли моїх друзів, вони б сподобалися вам. 6. Якби я був далеко від дому, я скучав би за вами. 7. Якби я був на вашому місці, то обов'язково оглянув би цю історичну пам'ятку. 8. Якби я вчора мала час, я прийшла б раніше. 9. Шкода, що зараз не літо. Якби зараз було літо, ми пішли б на пляж. 10. Шкода, що я не їздив до моря минулого року. 11. Шкода, що я не подумав тоді про це. 12. Шкода, що у вас поки що немає глибоких знань з англійської мови.

Exercise 23. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the use of the Subjunctive Mood after «suggest», «insist», «demand», «order», etc

1. John suggested that he should book seats for the theatre. 2. Mary demanded that Dr. Brown be given a room. 3. My brother suggested that I give up smoking. 4. «Did he insist that I should confirm our telephone conversation by letter?» asked Mr. Brown. 5. Charles's mother insisted that Mary should discourage her son from becoming a painter. 6. Mary suggested to Nick that he should stay at home. 7. They insisted that this

problem should be discussed at the next meeting. 8. She demands that they should settle the matter. 9. He ordered that the steamer should be unloaded at once. 10. He suggests that the question should be discussed at the next conference.

Exercise 24. Change the sentences according to the pattern

It would be good if we invited the Browns to the party (I suggest).

— I suggest that we should invite the Browns to the party. Я пропоную запросити Браунів на вечірку. (Я пропоную, щоб ми запросили Браунів на вечірку).

1. It would be good if you made an appointment with Mr. Black for next Tuesday. (I suggest). 2. It would be good if we discussed the matter next day. (He insists). 3. It would be good if John did his homework every day. (The teacher demanded). 4. It would be good if you congratulated him. (I insist). 5. It would be good if you went to the doctor's now. (He insisted). 6. It would be good if they staged the young playwright's play. (I suggested).

Exercise 25. Change the sentences using «suggest (-s, -ed) that...» instead of «invite (-s, -ed) smb to...», «advise (-s, -ed) smb to...»

1. Mr. Smith invited us to spend the holidays in a quiet village with him. 2. Mrs. White invited her husband to go to the station with her. 3. She invited Nick to visit them next week. 4. I advised Peter to sell his old car. 5. His wife advised him to buy a new coat. 6. My friend advised me to be more careful. 7. I invited them to go on a picnic with us. 8. They invited us to go to the theatre with them. 9. I advise him to reserve a room at the hotel beforehand. 10. Mary advises them to play tennis in the afternoon.

Exercise 26. Express the same idea in another way. Follow the patterns

It is time for you to take measures. — Тобі пора вжити заходів.

- A
- a) It is time that you should take measures.
 - b) It is time that you took measures.

1. It's high time for you to get down to business. 2. It's about time for him to start packing. 3. It's time for us to be leaving. 4. I think it's time for them to come to some conclusion. 5. It's time for someone to tell her about it.

B It is important for them to read this book. Їм важливо прочитати цю книгу. — It is important that they should read this book. Важливо, щоб вони прочитали цю книгу.

1. It is desirable for him to be a witness in this case. 2. It is necessary for him to consult a doctor. 3. It is important for them to read this book. 4. It is strange for you not to know such simple things at your age. 5. It was important for them to go at once. 6. It was unlikely to him to deliver a lecture on Shakespeare.

Exercise 27. Read the situation and write a sentence beginning with «It's time». Follow the pattern

I've only got one suit, and it's three years old. — It's time I bought a new suit. Мені пора купити новий костюм.

1. It's 9 a.m. and Jack is still in bed. 2. I haven't had a haircut for over a month, and my hair is very long. 3. It's nearly one o'clock, and she hasn't begun to cook the lunch yet. 4. I wrote to him a fortnight ago, but he hasn't answered my letter. 5. His car is fifteen years old, and it's in a very bad condition. 6. It's not a difficult examination, but George has taken it three times and failed each time. 7. The doctor said, «You're smoking too many cigarettes.» 8. He's over seventy years old, and he's still working.

Exercise 28. Open the brackets using the Subjunctive Mood. Translate the sentences

- A. It is very strange that he should think that. Дуже дивно, щоб він думав так.
B. I suggested that Tom should try to get help. Я запропонував Тому спробувати одержати допомогу.
C. He changed his name so that nobody should know what he had been before. Він змінив своє ім'я, щоб ніхто не знав ким він був раніше.

A. 1. It is essential that this matter (be kept) secret. 2. It is most important that I (see) him at once. 3. It is only fair that you (know) the truth about your own brother. 4. It is amazing that the Leaning Tower of Pisa (have stood) for so long. 5. It is only fair that you (know) what people are saying about you behind your back. 6. It is essential that everyone (be able) to see the stage. 7. It is important that I (go) there at once.

B. 8. The headmaster suggested that the school (buy) its own minibus. 9. He insisted that the newspaper (print) an apology. 10. He ordered that Tom (leave) the house at once. 11. He suggested that the money (be raised) by public subscription. 12. The doctor recommended that I (go) to the South in summer. 13. He advised that the child (be taken) to hospital at once.

C. 14. She locked the cupboard so that her son (not take) the cakes. 15. He told me the secret so that I (help) him. 16. George is working hard so that he (pass) his examination (use «may»). 17. When he went out he left the radio on so that his parents (think) that he was still in his room (use «might»). 18. He left the front door open so that they easily (get) into the house (use «could»).

Exercise 29. Change the second part of each sentence to the past as in the pattern. Translate the sentences

It is doubtful that the experiment should fail. Сумнівно, щоб дослід не удався. — It is doubtful that the experiment should have failed last time. Сумнівно, щоб дослід того разу не удався.

1. It is impossible that they should make so many mistakes. 2. It is impossible that they should read this book. 3. It is doubtful that he should finish the work in time. 4. It is necessary that we should listen to this report. 5. Is it possible that the child should give so much trouble? 6. Isn't it strange that the tickets should be sold out? 7. I find it natural that they should think so. 8. It's simply impossible that you should behave so.

Exercise 30. Translate into English

1. Він надіслав своїм друзям телеграму, щоб вони могли зустріти його. 2. Вона розповіла нам про все детально, щоб ми зрозуміли, що сталося. 3. Мій друг наполягав, щоб я замовив квиток до театру заздалегідь. 4. Лікар рекомендував мені не лежати на сонці годинами. 5. Я запропонував провести суботу та неділю на свіжому повітрі. 6. Давно слід було увімкнути світло. 7. Чи не час вам починати? 8. Цілком імовірно, що така дощова погода може тривати тиждень. 9. Необхідно, щоб усі були присутні на конференції. 10. Чи не час їй вже бути тут? 11. Цілком можливо, що ми зможемо зустрітися на днях. 12. Малоймовірно, щоб він прийшов вчасно. 13. Неприємно, що вони спізнилися на поїзд. 14. Було вирішено, що він їде зразу після іспитів. 15. Сумнівно, щоб вона забула про таку важливу справу. 16. Чого ми чекаємо? Нам давно слід вирушати. 17. Ви гадаєте, що нам час приєднатися до інших?

Exercise 31. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the underlined words

1. She speaks as if she had seen it herself. 2. She speaks as if she knew them. 3. He talks as if he had done all the work himself, but in fact Tom and I did most of it. 4. He looked as though he had lost his last friend. 5. They met as if they were friends. 6. You look as if you didn't care. 7. He spoke as if he were answering at the examination. 8. It's not as if you knew him. 9. It's not as if you had known him. 10. They talked as if they had known each other for many years. 11. It looks as if it had been raining here for a few days. 12. I remember the story as if I had just read it. 13. He described the town as though he had seen it himself. 14. You answer as if you did not know this rule. 15. They walked slowly up the stairs as though they were carrying something heavy. 16. He looked in the direction of the entrance door as if he were (was) waiting for somebody.

Exercise 32. Express the same idea in another way. Follow the pattern

1. She speaks so that it seems she knows him. She speaks as if she knew him. Вона говорить так, наче знає його.

2. He looked closely at Peter as if seeing him for the first time. — He looked closely at Peter as if he saw him for the first time. Він пильно дивився на Пітера, ніби бачив його вперше.

3. I don't like to be treated like a child. I don't like to be treated as if I were a child. — Я не люблю, коли зі мною поводяться, начебто я дитина.

1. On hearing the news he stood as if dumbfounded. 2. He looked at me as though afraid of something. 3. He spoke very slowly as if picking out words with great difficulty. 4. Irene looked at me as if about to refuse. 5. Suddenly he felt all the responsibility on his shoulders. 6. Mr. Wilson walked up to George's room as if in a dream. 7. He looked at me so that it seemed he found it all hard to believe.

Exercise 33. Read the situation. Write a sentence using «as if». Translate the sentence

I remember the story. I have just read it. — I remember the story as if I had just read it. Я пам'ятаю це оповідання так, нібито щойно прочитав його.

1. She described the room. She had seen it herself. 2. He answers your question. He has known the answer. 3. She shook her head. She hadn't

accepted the offer. 4. She speaks about him. She has known him earlier. 5. He answers the question. He hasn't known this rule. 6. Her hands are trembling. She hasn't recovered from a great shock.

Exercise 34. Put the verb in brackets into the proper form

1. He walks as if he (have) a wooden leg. 2. He looks as if he (be) very tired. 3. He talks as though he (live) in England for many years. 4. He looked as if he (spend) all night studying. 5. He always talks as though he (address) a public meeting. 6. He laughed as if it (be) a big joke. 7. He treats us as if we (be) all children. 8. He acted as if he never (see) us. 9. He treated her as if she (be) an old friend. 10. You talk as though it (be) a small thing to leave your native town forever.

Exercise 35. Translate the second part of each sentence according to the pattern

She talked, наче вона маленька дитина. — She talked as if she were a little child.

It looks, наче тиша ночі діє їй на нерви. — It looks as though the silence of the night were getting on her nerves.

You answer, наче ви не знаєте цього правила. — You answer as if you didn't know this rule.

1. She just stood there, наче їй байдуже. 2. She certainly doesn't look, наче вона тут чужа. 3. Why do you look at me, немов бачиш мене вперше. 4. She did not look, наче їй сорок. 5. They met, як друзі. 6. They mustn't talk to me, немов з маленьким хлопчиком. 7. I remember Caroline's answer, немов чую його зараз. 8. She felt, начебто вона не знає його. 9. Peter spoke French, наче справжній француз. 10. They passed her in silence, начебто її не існувало.

Exercise 38. Translate the sentences using the Subjunctive Mood, Present or Past

1. Схоже на те, що піде дощ. 2. Він стояв тихо, ніби прислухаючись до чогось. 3. Брати дивилися один на одного, наче ось-ось розплачуться. 4. Дядько Петро розмовляв з Миколою, наче з дорослим. 5. Вона говорить про книгу так, ніби читала її. 6. Він подивився на мене здивовано, ніби ніколи раніше мене не бачив. 7. Вона грала так добре, наче була справжньою актрисою. 8. Вона була бліда, немов довго хворіла. 9. Ніби ти не мій син. 10. Адже ти навіть не пробував зробити це. 11. Схоже на те, що вона чекає на вас.

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