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Кам'янець-Подільський національний
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GRAMMAR

IN USE

Навчальний посібник

Кам'янець-Подільський
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Книга написана з урахуванням новітніх технологій навчання іноземних мов, містить цікавий виклад інформації, ефективну систему комунікативних вправ, спрямованих на розвиток граматичних навичок студентів. Сприяє розвитку когнітивної діяльності студентів.

Для студентів вищих навчальних закладів, викладачів та всіх, хто бажає вивчити англійську мову.

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ПЕРЕДНЄ СЛОВО

Навчальний посібник є складовою навчально-методичного комплексу для студентів навчальних закладів III-IV ступенів акредитації.

Теоретичною основою методичної системи, закладеної в посібнику, є гуманістична концепція навчання іноземних мов з британською і частково американською національно-культурною основою.

Посібник має свої, цілком специфічні риси, які відрізняють його від будь-якого іншого. Він укладений з урахуванням новітніх технологій навчання іноземних мов, базисом яких є комп'ютерно-орієнтоване викладання іноземних мов.

Граматичний матеріал посібника подається з дотриманням принципу від простого до складного. Це дасть студентам змогу створити цілісне уявлення про ті граматичні явища, які вивчаються.

Посібник можна рекомендувати студентам, магістрантам, учням загальноосвітніх шкіл.

**ФОРМУВАННЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ
ЧАСІВ ГРУПИ “Indefinite”
(The Simple Tenses)**

FORMATION

Tense час	Form форма	e. g. приклад	Translation переклад	
The Present Simple	+	Spl + Vinf+... Ssing (he, she, it) + + Vinf (-s, -es)	We like English. He likes English.	Нам подобається англійська мова. Йому подобається англійська мова.
	?	Do+ Spl+ Vinf? Does + Ssing (he, she, it) +Vinf?	Do you like English? Does he like English?	Чи подобається тобі англійська мова? Чи подобається йому англійська мова?
	-	Spl + do + not (don't) + Vinf +... Ssing (he, she, it) + does + not (doesn't) + + Vinf + ...	We do not (don't) like English. He does not (doesn't) like English.	Нам не подобається англійська мова. Йому не подобається англійська мова.
The Past Simple	+	S + Ved (II форма) +...	I translated this article.	Я переклав цю статтю.
	?	Did + S + Vinf +...?	Did you translate this article?	Чи ти переклав цю статтю?
	-	S + did + not (didn't) + Vinf +...	I did not (didn't) translate this article.	Я не переклав цю статтю.

The Future Simple	+	S + shall (I, we) + Vinf +... S + will + Vinf + ... (Am.E= will для всіх осіб)	We shall go to the museum. They will go to the museum.	Ми підемо в музей. Вони підуть в музей.
	?	Shall (I, we)+S+ V inf? Will+ S+ V inf?	Shall we go to the museum? Will they go to the museum?	Чи підемо ми в музей? Чи підуть вони в музей?
	-	S+ shall+ not (shan't)+ V inf +... S+ will+ not (won't)+ V inf...+...	We shall not (shan't) go to the museum. They will not (won't) go to the museum.	Ми не підемо в музей. Вони не підуть в музей

Примітка 1 (до Present Simple).

Дієслова в третій особі однини мають закінчення -s: to work – works.

Закінчення -es додається до дієслова у таких випадках:

- а) якщо основа дієслова закінчується на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x, -o: to go – goes, to do – does, to teach – teaches;
- б) якщо основа дієслова закінчується на -у з попередньою приголосною; при цьому перед -es буква у замінюється на і: to cry – cries, але to stay – stays.

Закінчення третьої особи однини в Present Simple вимовляється

[s] – після глухих приголосних звуків, крім [s, ʃ, tʃ] :

He works [wɜ:kks]

[z] – після дзвінких приголосних, крім [z, ʒ, dʒ] і після голосних:

He reads [ri:dz]

He sees [si:z]

[ɪz] – після свистячих і шиплячих звуків [s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ]

He dresses [ˈdresɪz]

Примітка 2 (до Past simple).

При вживанні правильних дієслів у стверджувальній формі потрібно пам'ятати такі правила їх правопису:

- а) якщо інфінітив закінчується буквою -e, то в Past Simple перед закінченням -ed, вона не пишеться: to like – liked;
- б) якщо інфінітив закінчується буквою -y, якій передує приголосна, то перед закінченням -ed у змінюється на i: to cry – cried;
- в) якщо інфінітив закінчується однією приголосною буквою, якій передує короткий наголошений голосний звук, то кінцева приголосна перед -ed подвоюється: to stop – stopped;
- г) кінцева буква l подвоюється, якщо їй передує короткий наголошений чи ненаголошений звук: to travel – travelled.

Закінчення -ed вимовляється так:

[t] – після глухих приголосних, крім t: to work – worked;

[d] – після дзвінких приголосних, крім d, та після голосних: to clean – cleaned; to live – lived;

[ɪd] – після t, d, te, de: to translate – translated; to decide – decided.

THE SIMPLE TENSES USAGE

The Present Simple

action дія	markers маркери	e.g. приклади	translation переклад
Звичайна, регулярна, повторювана або постійна у теперішньому	Always, usually, often, seldom, rarely, sometimes, never, every day (month, week, year), in the morning(s), on Sunday(s)	She always comes in time. I usually get up at 7 o'clock.	Вона завжди приходить вчасно. Я звичайно встаю о 7 год.
Дія, яка виражає наукові та життєві істини		Our planet moves round the sun.	Наша планета рухається навколо сонця.
Запланована майбутня дія	to leave to go to come to start to arrive	I leave Kyiv tomorrow.	Завтра я виїжджаю з Києва.

Дія, що виражає почуття, думку, відносини	to see to hear to feel to know to think to hate to love to like	I don't see anything. Who knows him?	Я нічого не бачу. Хто його знає?
Дія часу, умови у підрядних реченнях	when after if, unless before till until as soon as	We'll go for a walk if it <u>stops</u> raining.	Ми підемо на прогулянку, якщо дощ вщухне.
Дія, як частина розкладу		The meeting begins at 8.20 and ends at 9.20.	Зустріч починається о 8.20 і завершується о 9.20.
В інструкціях		First you boil the water. Then...	Спочатку скип'ятить воду. Потім...

The Past Simple Usage

action дія	markers маркери	e.g. прикладу	translation переклад
одноразова або постійна дія в минулому, не пов'язана з теперішнім	yesterday the day before yester-day last week (month, year) the other day in 1999 ... ago	I finished my report <u>yesterday</u> . My sister graduated from our university <u>two years ago</u> .	Я закінчила доповідь вчора. Моя сестра закінчила наш університет два роки тому.

ряд послідовних дій в минулому		I dressed, went downstairs, had some coffee in the kitchen and went down to the garage (Hemingway).	Я одягнувся, зійшов вниз, випив на кухні кави і пішов в гараж.
повторювана дія в минулому	many a time every day (week, month)	She came many a time to our house (Gaskell). We were at the hospital every afternoon (Hemingway).	Вона не раз приходила до нас. Ми були в лікарні щоденно після полудня.
у розповідях про минулі події, казках, оповіданнях	once	Once he entered the palace and saw a beautiful girl.	Якось він зайшов в палац і побачив прекрасну дівчину.
в питальних реченнях стосовно минулого	when? where? how?	When did you see him?	Коли ти побачив його?

The Future Simple Usage

action <i>дія</i>	markers <i>маркери</i>	e.g. <i>приклади</i>	translation <i>переклад</i>
одноразова постійна або повторювана дія в майбутньому	tomorrow the day after tomorrow next week (month, year) in...	I'll go over with you tomorrow morning (Hardy). I'll come back in two days.	Я поїду з тобою завтра вранці. Я повернусь через два дні.
ряд послідовних дій в майбутньому		Adele'll come, clean the room and cook dinner.	Адель приїде, прибере кімнату і приготує обід.

запланована дія в майбутньому (will)		I'll meet you at 5 o'clock.	Я зустріну тебе о 5 годині.
для вираження сподівань, надій (shall, will)	to hope to believe to expect to think to be sure	I hope she'll get the job.	Сподіваюсь, що вона отримає роботу.
для вираження згоди, обіцянки, пропозиції (will)		Tom will do it for you.	Том зробить це для тебе.
для запитання поради чи пропозиції (shall I / we)		Where shall I put my things?	Де можна покласти речі?
у формальних наказах		You will leave the office immediately.	Негайно звільніть офіс.



Exercises

I. Put the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms.

1. He wants to have lots of children.
2. I have a huge breakfast.
3. It is a boiling hot day.
4. I am not a loose end.
5. It takes me half an hour to get to the University.
6. We work hard at our English this year.
7. They zoom off to the library to borrow books.
8. Nick tries to squeeze some physical exercises into his busy schedule.

II. Write sentences about the past using yesterday, last week (month, year), ago etc.

1. My alarm doesn't go off every day.
2. They buy a new tape-recorder every year.
3. She often visits her granny.

4. I usually meet my boy-friend every evening.
5. My younger brother often loses his key.
6. Scientists make some fundamental discoveries every year.

III. Complete the gaps in the jazz chant with one of the phrases from the box. Use the Present Simple in the first verse and the Past Simple in the second verse.

go swimming	go to bed	go for
go away	go round	go about
	go out	

1. On Monday I always go out for a drink
And have I good long chat.
On Tuesday I often _____ a walk
Then _____ to my best friend's flat.
On Wednesdays and Thursdays I stay at home
And _____ at eight.
On Fridays I sometimes _____ for a meal
And get back really late!
I _____ for most weekends
To the beach and my house by the sea.
I _____ and shopping on Saturdays
And on Sundays I'm at home by three.
2. On Mondays John went out for a drink
And had a good long chat
On Tuesday night he _____ a walk
Then _____ to his best friend's flat.
On Wednesdays and Thursdays he stayed at home
And _____ at eight.
On Friday night he _____ for a meal
And got back really late!
He _____ for whole weekends
To the beach and my house by the sea.
He _____ late on Saturdays
And on Sundays was dead by half past three.

IV. Put in the correct verb form (Present Simple or will...)

1. If you _____ after two hares, you _____ neither (run, catch).
2. She doesn't know when she _____ a job (find).
3. Don't trouble trouble until trouble _____ you (trouble).
4. If the sky _____ we shall catch larks (fall).
5. I can borrow my raincoat if you _____ it back (bring).
6. If I _____ a million, I shall go round the world (have).

V. Fill in the missing forms of verbs.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>
They study	They didn't study	Will they study
?	She played	?
?	?	We shall finish
He doesn't work	?	?
?	They won	?
?	?	I shall not give
You leave	?	?
?	She didn't enjoy	?
?	?	Will you answer?
Do you write?	?	?
?	Did Ann know?	?
?	?	They will return
She meets	?	?
?	Kate didn't like	?
?	?	Children won't play

VI. Read these sentences and correct any tense errors.

Don't hurry	If you will not hurry, we shall miss the train.
	My nephew buys a very expensive computer last week.
	If a child live with a criticism, he learns to condemn.
	It is pouring with rain yesterday.
	Next month we took the plunge, sold our flat and moved.
	The boys did morning exercises every day.
	We shall receive your letter two weeks ago.
	They will book three berths in a compartment carriage in a through train the day before yesterday.

VII. Answer the following questions.

Pattern: When do you usually get up? – Usually I get up at 7 o'clock. Yesterday I got up at 8 and tomorrow I'll get up at 6 because I have a lot of work to do.

1. Where do you usually spend your holidays?
2. How long does it take you to do your homework?
3. What TV programs do you prefer to watch?
4. What kind of sport do you go in for?
5. Where do you usually have your dinner?
6. Where do you like to go for a walk?

7. When do you go sleeping?
8. How often do you see your grandparents?

VIII. Replace the Infinitive in brackets by the correct tense form.

Michelangelo (1475-1564) was one of the most inspired creators in the history of art. He (have) a tremendous influence on all his contemporaries, as a sculptor, an architect, a painter, and a poet.

He (be) born near Arezzo, but he considered Florence to be his home town. He (love) the city's art, architecture, and culture above all. He (concentrate) on sculpture initially. He (begin) to carve a figure of David from a huge block of marble in 1501 and (finish) it in 1504.

Pope Julius II asked Michelangelo to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel later. Michelangelo (work) on this task every day for four years from 1508 till 1512.

Many buildings (be) designed by him. His work at St. Peter's Basilica (represent) his greatest achievement as an architect. This revolutionary design (be) difficult to appreciate nowadays.

Michelangelo (belong) to that small group of artists such as Shakespeare and Beethoven who have been able to express the deepest experiences of humanity through their work. Every new generation of people (know) and (remember) Michelangelo's immortal works.

IX. Use the prompts to write a conversation about an accident. Choose the best form of the verb.

A: Frank told me you (have) accident yesterday. What (happen)?

B: We were driving home and another car (stop) suddenly and we (go) into it.

A: (Be) the other car all right?

B: Yes, of course, because I never (drive) very fast. But as for my brother, he (not like) to drive slowly.

A: By the way, tomorrow we (go) to London to see our friends.

B: That (be) great. I (be) sure your trip (be) wonderful.

X. In the 2nd century BC a list was made of the most impressive and beautiful man-made objects in the world:

- the Pharos, light house of Alexandria;
- the Hanging Gardens of Babylon;
- the Statue of Zeus at Olympia;
- the Colossus of Rhodes;
- the Pyramids of Egypt;

the Tomb of Mausolus;
the Temple of Diana.

These were called The Seven Wonders of the World.

- 1) Translate their names into Ukrainian;
- 2) Name the greatest wonders of our time (the 20-th–21-st centuries). Don't just think of buildings!
- 3) Write a short essay about one of the seven wonders of the world using the Simple Tenses.

XI. 1. What machines are important in our life? Mark them 1 for the most important down to 10 for the least important.

- the car
- the telephone
- the television
- the computer
- the washing machine
- the plane
- the atom bomb
- the space rocket
- the fax machine
- the space satellite

2. What other machines would you add to the list?

3. Act out the following topics using the Simple Tenses:

- a) the most important machine in my life;
- b) machines which have changed the world the most.

XII. 1. Read the text and try to understand it.

Madonna is a well-known singer and actress in the whole world. She was born in Michigan (the USA) in 1959. Originally a dancer, she had her first hit record "Holiday" in 1983. In 1985 she began her film career and also married the actor Sean Penn, but the marriage lasted less than four years. Her "Blond Ambition Tour" in 1990 – complete with outrageous costumes designed by Jean Paul Gaultier – and her book "Sex" (1993) caused much controversy. Her career took a more respectable direction, however, with the birth of her first child, Lourdes, in 1997, and her performances in the title role of Evita.

2. Do you have a favourite singer or actor? Why do you like him (her)? Think about it for a few minutes, then compare your favourites with the rest of the class. Work in groups. Ask each other questions and answer them. Use the Simple Tenses.

XIII. Role-play. Work in pairs. Make up a dialogue for one of these situations using the Simple Tenses and the prompts given.

- *A* is a shop-assistant; *B* is a customer. Prompts: department store, shoe department, a pair of shoes, to be the latest fashion, to try on, size, to buy, polite.
- *A* is going for a walk; *B* offers to accompany her/him. Prompts: weather, rain, umbrella, raincoat, trainers, fresh air.
- *A* is cooking dinner for the family; *B* offers to help. Prompts: to cook broth, to prepare vegetables, chops, stuffed cabbage rolls, to fry potatoes, stewed fruit.

XIV. Look at the conversation between Karl Brown's secretary and John Williams. Try to complete the dialogue and reproduce it in pairs. Use the Simple Tenses.

S. Hello! Karl Brown's office.

J.W. Hello! Could I speak to Karl Brown, please? This is John Williams.

S. I am afraid he is out at this moment.

J.W. I see. What time will he be back in the office?

S. I am not sure. I don't know, but... ..

XV. Role-play. Work in pairs.

You are in a hotel. A is an receptionist, and B is a guest. The guest has several requests and phones Reception from his/her room. Use these situations:

- You'd like some coffee and a sandwich in your room.
- You want the telephone number of the airport.
- You want to be woken at 6.00 in the morning.
- You want to order a taxi to take you to the airport.

Use the Simple Tenses.

XVI. Work with the partner. Choose from the list and make short dialogues using the Simple Tenses.

Read / a book in a foreign language?

Drive / a car?

Sleep / in the open air?

See / a horror movie?

Try / iced tea?

Meet / anyone famous?

XVII. Role-play. Work in groups of three.

You are the parents of C. One of you is a teacher, and the other a lawyer. You would like C to follow one of these professions, but C has another ideas. Your son wants to be a dancer. Talk together and try to persuade each other to see your point of view. Use the Simple Tenses.

XVIII. Role-play.

You are doing to interview Jimmy Brown, a news reporter from the BBC and a documentary maker. Work in groups to prepare questions. When you are ready, conduct the interview. Don't forget to use the following questions paying attention to the Present Simple.

1. What sort of programmes does he find offensive? Why?
2. Does he feel people can tell the difference between fantasy and reality? Does he think it matters whether they can? What examples can he quote to support his view?
3. Does he think television reflects society, or influences society? Does he feel that television has positive as well as negative influences?

Compare your answers and swap information.

XIX. Translate into English.

Українська мова є і завжди буде основою нашого державного й національного суверенітету. Кожна людина здатна володіти, а в наші часи і просто зобов'язана розмовляти і читати кількома мовами, якщо хоче бути успішною у своїй справі. Але тільки однією, рідною, мовою будеється душа людини, її емоційна система, зв'язок з космосом, з Богом, а найголовніше – з собою. Тому ми повинні знати і любити нашу рідну українську мову, берегти та шанувати її. І ми нічого більше не хочемо, як тільки знання нашої мови і пошани до неї від усіх тих, хто тут живе.

XX. Test yourself.

1. Last night they _____ a strange object in the sky.
a) *don't see;* c) *saw;*
b) *see;* d) *will be.*
2. Every summer my friends _____ me to have rest at their place.
a) *invite;* c) *invited;*
b) *invites;* d) *didn't invite.*
3. On Sunday I _____ the TV on and was pleasantly surprised.
a) *will switch;* c) *switch;*
b) *didn't switch;* d) *switched.*
4. My younger sister _____ from the University in a year.
a) *graduates;* c) *graduate;*
b) *graduated;* d) *will graduate.*

5. Occasionally I _____ letters to my relatives at the weekend.
a) *will write*; c) *write*;
b) *didn't write*; d) *wrote*.
6. Susan _____ shopping and _____ a wonderful summer frock.
a) *didn't go*; c) *go*; a) *buy*; c) *will buy*;
b) *goes*; d) *went*. b) *bought*; d) *didn't buy*.

XXI. Discuss the following questions in the groups using the Simple Tenses.

1. Are you an organized person or not?
2. Do you like to plan carefully in advance or do you prefer to be more spontaneous?
3. Do you have any friends or relatives who are very different from you in this respect? Does this ever cause problems?
4. Do you think age or sex affect how organized people are?

XXII. Writing comprehension.

- 1 A competitive society brings out the best in every individual.
- 2 Who is mainly responsible for a child's academic success, the parents or the teachers?
- 3 Should parents try to teach their children before they go to school?

ФОРМОУТВОРЕННЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ ЧАСІВ ГРУПИ “Continuous”

Граматичний вид	The Present Continuous	The Past Continuous	The Future Continuous
<i>тривалий вид = дія – процес</i>	дія, що відбувається в момент мовлення або дія у розвитку, яка ще не завершена	дія, що відбувалась, тривала в певний момент або протягом якогось періоду часу в минулому	дія, що відбується в певний момент або протягом якогось періоду часу в майбутньому
<i>обставини часу</i>	now = зараз at the moment = в даний момент	at 7 p.m yesterday = вчора о 7 год. вчора from 5 till 8 yesterday = з 5 год. до 8 год. вчора when I came = коли я прийшов	at 6 o'clock tomorrow = о 6 год. завтра from 6 till 7 tomorrow = з 6 год. до 7 год. завтра when I come = коли я прийду
<i>утворення</i>	☐ S + am (is, are) + Ving ☐ Am (is, are) + S + Ving ☐ S + am (is, are) + not + Ving	☐ S + was/were + Ving ☐ Was/were + S + Ving ☐ S + was/were + not + Ving	☐ S + shall (will) be + Ving ☐ Shall (will) + S + be + Ving ☐ S + shall (will) + not + be + Ving
приклад	She is working in the garden now = Вона працює в саду зараз.	She was working in the garden from 10 till 12 yesterday = Вона працювала в саду з 10 до 12 години вчора	She will be working in the garden at 5 o'clock = Вона працюватиме в саду о 5 год. завтра.



Exercises

I. Answer the questions according to the model.

Model: - *Is Tom very busy right now? (write)*

- *Yes, he is. He is writing.*

1. Are the students very busy right now? (read)
2. Is Susan very busy right now? (have breakfast)
3. Are the Greens very busy right now? (shop)
4. Is Miss Black very busy right now? (tape)
5. Is Jane very busy right now? (wash up)
6. Are the girls very busy right now? (skate)

II. Perform an action and describe it using the Present Continuous Tense.

Model: *stand next to your desk*

Student A stands up.

Teacher: Who is standing next to her desk?

Student B: Maria is standing next to her desk.

1. smile
2. read your grammar book
3. look at your watch
4. rub your palms together
5. hold your pen in your left hand
6. shake your hands with someone
7. count aloud the number of people in the room]
8. shake your head "no"
9. clean the board

III. Find out occupations (hobbies) of the people mentioned below, judging by their actions.

Model: *Student A: I am doing history.*

Student B: Do you mean that you are a student of the history faculty.

Student A: Yes, I am.

1. She is reading for her finals.
2. He is working at his thesis.
3. She is baby-sitting now.
4. Helen is reading on the usage of computers.
5. He is writing his first term-paper.
6. My grandmother is taking her medicine now.
7. His uncle is training on the ice now.
8. My aunt is playing the piano now.

IV. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous.

1. Right now I (to read) at the board. I (to see) some words on the board.
2. Right now Ann (to read) an article in the newspaper, but she (to understand, not) it. Some of the vocabulary (to be) too difficult for her.
3. Right now I (to think) about sea gulls and waves.
4. I (to think) that sea gulls are beautiful.
5. They always gossip, she never (to do) it.
6. Sally (to take) a shower now.
7. I hardly ever (to work) on Monday now.
8. We (to go) to the seaside every summer.

V. Combine the two sentences into one sentence by using a time clause. Use the word in brackets to introduce the time clause.

1. (before) First: I did my homework
Then: I went to bed.
2. (after) First: Bob graduated from the university.
Then: He got a job.
3. (while) First: I was studying.
Then: Amanda called me on the phone.
4. (when) First: My alarm clock rang.
Then: I woke up.
5. (before) First: I bought some flowers.
Then: I went to the hospital to visit my friend.
6. (when) First: I ate dinner.
Then: Eric came to see me.

VI. Answer the questions using the word *because*.

Model: *Why didn't you come to the party?*

Because I was feeling bad.

1. Why didn't you go out last night? (rain)
2. Why did they tell him to be quiet? (watch TV)
3. Why did Helen stay at home? (to do flat)
4. Why didn't he stop to talk to you? (hurry to the lecture)
5. Why did she switch off the radio? (work)
6. Why didn't you go to the skating-rink last week (snow heavily).

VII. Extend the statements using the Future Continuous Tense.

Model: - *Don't call me at six. (have a bath)*

- *Don't call me at six. I shall be having a bath.*

1. Don't ring them up at seven in the morning. (sleep)
2. Don't send us any letters in July. (travel)
3. Don't leave the child alone. (cry)
4. Don't come to see her after lunch. (type)
5. Don't tell Granny about it. (grumble)
6. Don't expect him to come at five. (work)

VIII. Fill in the missing forms.

Present	Past	Future
She is working at her report.	Was she working at her report?	She won't be working at her report.
+	Nick was listening to the radio.	?
Nelly is writing a letter.	-	-
?	+	Pete will be skating on the pond.
They are talking about the weather.	?	+
-	Mother was washing up.	?
+	+	Will he be preparing for his examination.
I am having dinner.	?	+
?	-	She won't be waiting for you.
-	They were dancing.	+

IX. Translate into English.

1. Куди ти йдеш? – Я йду додому.
2. Не шуміть! Діти сплять.
3. Де ти була о третій годині? – Я працювала в саду.
4. Ми вчили англійську мову весь день вчора.
5. Зараз вчитель читає новий текст, а студенти слухають його уважно.
6. Що ти тут робиш? – Я чекаю на своїх друзів.
7. Вони вечеряли, коли зазвонив телефон.
8. Вони вчили нові слова, поки я перекладав текст.
9. З ким наш викладач працюватиме завтра з 9 до 11 ранку? – Вона даватиме консультацію студентам 3 курсу.
10. Коли ви будете складати екзамен з англійської мови?

X. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. When the teacher entered the classroom he saw that the students discussed some news.
2. The weather was nice, the sun was shine brightly.
3. He is doing his morning exercise every day.
4. I am talking to my groupmate when I saw Peter enter the room.
5. Father worked in the garden when it began to rain.
6. Be quiet, children. Mother sleep.
7. The family had dinner when the bell rang.
8. At this time tomorrow we are having an English club.
9. Don't wait for me. I work.
10. I know they spend their holidays in Italy now.

XI. Make up a story using the Present Continuous Tense.

A. Look out of the window and say what you see and hear.

Model: *It is snowing (raining). People are hurrying up and down the street. A boy is walking with a dog...*

B. Imagine that you are at a party. Look around and say what the guests are doing.

XII. Read the story and say if Mr. Hawk is happy.

This is a page from Mr. Hawk's diary written one day before the end of his two weeks' holiday in North Wales.

"Tomorrow I shall no longer be there. The sea will be rolling and telling the tales of distant lands. The sands will be dreaming in the sunshine. The grass will be swaying in the south-west wind. The pebbles will be waiting for the touch of my feet... But I shall not come. I shall no longer be here. I shall be listening to the bitter song of the wheels on the rails, to the bitter song of return to my office. And again I shall be working eight hours a day. Day after day the typewriters and dictaphones, the voices and noises will be killing me eight hours a day..."

ФОРМОУТВОРЕННЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ ЧАСІВ ГРУПИ “Perfect”

Граматичний вид	The Present Perfect	The Past Perfect	The Future Perfect
<i>завершений вид = дія – результат</i>	дія, що завершилась до моменту мовлення і той хто говорить, має на увазі результат цієї минулої дії, її важливість на момент мовлення	дія, що завершилась до певного моменту в минулому або раніше іншої минулої дії	дія, що завершиться до певного моменту або до початку іншої дії в майбутньому
<i>обставини часу</i>	ever = коли-небудь never = ніколи already = вже yet = ще just = щойно recently = нещодавно so far = до цього часу up to now = до цього часу this week = цього тижня (року) today = сьогодні	by 2 o'clock = до 2 години by that time = до того часу by the 1 st of September = до 1-го вересня before she came = до того як вона прийшла	by 2 o'clock = до 2 години by that time tomorrow = до того часу завтра before she comes = до того як вона прийде
<i>утворення</i>	<p>⊕ S + have (has) + V(ed) (III форма)</p> <p>⊗ Have (has) + S + V(ed) (III форма)</p> <p>⊖ S + have (has) + not + V(ed) (III форма)</p>	<p>⊕ S + had + V (has) + V(ed) (III форма)</p> <p>⊗ Had + S + V(ed) (III форма)</p> <p>⊖ S + had + not + V(ed) (III форма)</p>	<p>⊕ S + shall (will) + have + V(ed) (III форма)</p> <p>⊗ Shall (will) + S + have + V(ed) (III форма)</p> <p>⊖ S + shall (will) + not + have + V (ed) (III форма)</p>

приклад	She has already worked in the garden. = Вона вже працювала в саду.	She had worked in the garden by 5 o'clock = Вона працювала в саду до 5 години вчора	She will have worked in the garden by 5 o'clock. = Вона працюватиме в саду до 5 години
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Exercises

I. Respond to the imperatives according to the model.

Model: - *Open the window!*

- *But I have already opened it.*

1. Take the book to the library.
2. Cut the bread.
3. Switch the TV set off.
4. Water the flowers.
5. Drink some hot milk.
6. Lay the table for breakfast.
7. Send the magazines to Fred.
8. Ask him what he means.

II. Extend the following according to the model.

Model: *Fred is having breakfast. (Mary)*

Mary hasn't had breakfast yet.

1. I am doing my cooking. (she)
2. He is taking a bath. (she)
3. She is writing an essay. (you)
4. We are reading stories by Thomas Hardy. (they)
5. Bob is sweeping the carpets. (Tom)
6. She is watering the flowers-beds. (I)
7. She is doing her homework. (her sister)
8. I am drinking tea. (my brother)

III. Ask questions beginning with "Have you ever...?" and give answers.

1. teach a child to count to ten
2. hold a newborn baby
3. think about the meaning of life

4. feed pigeons in the park
5. tell a little white lie
6. put off doing your homework
7. catch a fish
8. buy a refrigerator
9. sell a car
10. cut your own hair
11. lose the key to your house
12. have the flu
13. sleep in a tent
14. make a birthday cake
15. build sand castles
16. spend one whole day doing nothing
17. feel terrible about something
18. send a telegram
19. sit on a cactus
20. win money

IV. Complete the sentences.

- Model:** I have been here { since 9 o'clock
for 20 minutes
1. I have had this book { since ...
for ...
 2. I have been in this city { since
for
 3. I have known him { since
for
 4. I have lived in this house { since
for
 5. He has been married { since
for
 6. I have had a driver's license { since
for
 7. I have been up { since
for
 8. She has had this car { since
for

V. Add tag questions to the following and give the expected answers.

Model: *You have seen that film, haven't you?*
Yes, I have.

1. Ann has left for London.
2. You have already eaten lunch.
3. Kate has already finished her work.
4. You haven't forgotten about them.
5. Susan and Steve have been married for five years.
6. You have talked to Mike.
7. He has passed his English exam.
8. They have read the novel in the original.

VI. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the Present Perfect or the Past Indefinite.

1. Carol and I are old friends. I (to know) her for ten years.
2. I (to have, not)... any problems since I (to come)... here.
3. Mike (to be).... A pupil since he (to be).... six years old.
4. Since we (to start)... doing this exercise, we (to complete) ... six sentences.
5. I am studying English at this school. I (to be)... at this school since the beginning of September. I (arrive)... here on August 30, and my classes (to begin)... on September 1.
6. When you (to go) to the cinema last? – I'm afraid I (not to be) to the cinema for a few months.

VII. Answer the questions.

Model: *Is his article ready? (to write)*

– Yes, he has written it.

1. Are her rooms clean? (do)
2. Does she know the poem? (learn)
3. Is our dinner ready, mother? (cook)
4. Does he know how nice the cake is? (taste)
5. Do you know the rules? (learn)
6. Is she his wife now? (marry)
7. Has John gone home? (leave)
8. Do you know the news? (hear)

VIII. Find out you understood the sentences correctly.

Model: *St.A: She has left already.*

St.B: You mean she is not here. Don't you?

St.A: Yes, I do. You can't speak with her.

1. She has left school already.
2. She has been to England.
3. He has seen the film.
4. He has fallen ill.

5. Her dream has come true.
6. They have gone to London.
7. The teacher has come.
8. I have read this book.

IX. Find out your friend:

1. has read any detective story by A. Christie, has read it in the original, has enjoyed it, has read anything else by her, is reading any detective story now, likes detective stories.
2. has read any novel by .., has read it in Ukrainian, has read anything else by him, is reading any English book now, reads a lot.
3. has received his grants, has spent it already, has borrowed any money from his friends, has lent money to anybody, has ever done it.

X. Complete the sentences using Past Perfect.

Model: *I was tired (to work). – I was tired after I had worked the whole day.*

1. They started discussing their plan (to come).
2. He helped his mother about the house (to finish).
3. He invited his friends to the party (to win).
4. Her coat was wet (to walk).
5. He understood the meaning of the telegram (to read).
6. She tore up the letter (to read).
7. They settled the quarrel (to talk).
8. She was very upset (to fail).

XI. Answer the questions in the Future Perfect Tense.

Model: – *Will you be asleep if I call on you?*
– *Oh no, I shall have got up by that time.*

1. Will your sister be having dinner if I call for her at six? (have dinner)
2. Will your brother be at home at nine o'clock on Sunday? (leave for the country)
3. Will you still be watching TV at eleven o'clock tomorrow? (switch off)
4. Will he still be a student next September? (graduate)
5. Will the Browns still be living in their old flat? (move to a new flat)
6. Will the children be decorating the New Year tree when the guests arrive? (decorate)

XII. Answer the questions in the Future Perfect Tense according to the model.

Model: – *Shall I find him in if I come at six? (go)*
– *I am sure he will have gone already.*

1. Will you still be cooking dinner at twelve tomorrow? (do the cooking)
2. Will you help Granny look for her glasses when you come back? (find)
3. Shall I see Mike in town when I return? (arrive)
4. Will Helen be at home if I ring her up at eight? (come)
5. Will you be repairing the bicycle at nine? (do)
6. Will the students still be taking their exams in the middle of June? (pass)

XIII. Fill in the missing forms.

Present	Past	Future
Peter has learnt the poem by heart.	Had Peter learnt the poem by heart.	Peter won't have learnt the poem by heart.
?	Jane had swept the floor.	–
Helen has watered the flowers.	–	?
–	?	Kate will have dusted the furniture.
–	Ann had bought some bread.	?
I have laid the table.	?	–
+	–	Bob won't have cleaned his coat.
Has she made a chocolate cake?		
?	They hadn't had their breakfast.	+
–	+	Will mother have washed up.

XIV. Translate into English.

1. Коли ви прийшли, я вже виконав всі домашні завдання.
2. До того часу, коли ви позвонили, гості ще не зібрались.
3. Я ніколи не був у Лондоні. Я би дуже хотів поїхати туди.
4. Допоможіть мені, будь ласка. Я загубила свій ключ і не можу потрапити в свою квартиру.
5. Давайте підемо в їдальню. – Ні, дякую. Я тільки що пообідала.
6. Ви вивчали англійську мову до того, як вступили до університету?
7. Він ніколи не бачив таких гарних картин. Музей йому дуже сподобався.

8. Вона була певна, що бачила цю жінку раніше.
9. Скільки нових слів ви вивчили в цьому місяці?
10. Я закінчу роботу до 7 годин вечора.

XV. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Have you seen this wonderful performance last Sunday?
2. I have just did it myself, believe me.
3. He has seen the film two days ago.
4. She you already finish the work.
5. She had answer the letter yesterday.
6. We got home before it began to rain.
7. I know George. I know him for a long time.
8. Alice is in London since last Monday.

XVI. Translate into English.

1. Минулого року ми їздили до Києва на виставку. З того часу я не був у Києві.
2. Сьогоднішні газети повідомили про візит іноземної делегації.
3. Скільки років ви вивчаєте англійську мову? – Два роки.
4. Цього року багато студентів нашого університету побували в Криму.
5. Я не можу їхати з тобою, я ще не склав екзамену з літератури.
6. Я дуже рада, що він погодився на нашу пропозицію.
7. Хто щойно вийшов з кімнати? Не знаю, я нічого не помітила.
8. Ти читав цю книгу? – Так, від дошки до дошки.
9. Ми щойно говорили з деканом про це.
10. Я ніколи не чула такої гарної музики.

XVII. Translate into English.

1. Петро закінчив школу до того, як його батьки переїхали до Києва.
2. Коли я зайшла до залу, збори ще не починалися.
3. Моя сестра закінчила університет, до того як я туди вступила.
4. Дощ уже перестав, коли ми вийшли.
5. У поїзді вона згадала, що залишила книжку вдома.
6. Моя тітка була хвора уже кілька днів, коли я дізналася про це.
7. Він уже пішов, коли Олена ввімкнула радіо.
8. Коли батьки повернулися додому, діти вже лягли спати.
9. Всі прийшли на вокзал до 7 години.
10. До того часу як ви подзвонили, гості ще не зібралися.

ФОРМОУТВОРЕННЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ ЧАСІВ ГРУПИ “Perfect Continuous”

1. FORMATION

The Present Perfect Continuous		The Past Perfect Continuous		The Future Perfect Continuous	
+	S + have/has been + Ving	+	S + had been + Ving	+	S + shall/will + have been + Ving
?	Have/Has + S + been + Ving?	?	Had + S + been + Ving?	?	Shall/Will + S + have been + Ving?
-	S + have/has + not + been + Ving	-	S + had + not + been + Ving	-	S + shall/will + not + have + Ving Shall not = shan't Will not = won't

2. USAGE

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

-Ann has been talking on the phone for a half an hour.	Виражає тривалу дію, що починалась в минулому і продовжується до моменту мовлення або завершується.	Обставини: for, since, for a long time, all morning, these 2 days, since when, till, until, lately, recently, how long.
- My feet hurt. I have been walking all morning.		
- How long have you been waiting for me?		

Note! З дієсловами live, work, teach, feel (“певні відчуття”) ми можемо вживати або Present Perfect, або Present Perfect Continuous.

- We have lived (have been living) here for ten years.
- He has felt (has been feeling) unwell all morning.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

<p>- She had been working hard that day, so she was tired.</p> <p>- They had been looking for a house for six months before they found one they liked.</p> <p>- His flight was delayed. How long had he been waiting at the airport?</p>	<p>Вживається для позначення дії, яка тривала протягом деякого часу до певного моменту в минулому.</p> <p>Результат цієї дії очевидний в минулому.</p>	<p>Обставини: for, since, how long, before, until, as long as.</p>
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The Future Perfect Continuous

<p>- By the end of spring she will have been teaching for twenty years.</p> <p>- We shall have been waiting here for two weeks by next Sunday.</p> <p>- By the time he retires, he will have been working for the same company for thirty years.</p>	<p>Виражає дію, що триватиме протягом деякого часу до певного моменту у майбутньому.</p>	<p>Обставини: by... for, since, during, by the time, until, before</p>
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Exercises

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous or Present Perfect

Dear Connie,

I hope you are enjoying yourself at the university. I'm sure you 1)... have been studying... (study) hard. Everything is fine here at home. Billy 2)... (just/receive) his school report. It was bad, as usual. He 3)... (decide) to leave school next year and find a job. Tracy 4)... (go) to the gym every day for the past two weeks. She 5)... (try) to get in shape for the summer. She 6)... (already/plan) her holiday. Your father 7)... (sell) the old car and he 8)... (buy) a new one.

Anyway, write soon.

Love, Mum.

II. It is 11 o'clock. The following people all started work earlier this morning. Look at the information and say how long they have been working and how much work they have done so far, as in the example. Example 1. Janet has been typing since 9 o'clock/for two hours. 2. She has typed twenty letters so far.

Name	Started/activity	Completed
Janet	9 o'clock/type	20 letters
Lucy	10 o'clock/clean the house	2 rooms
Tom	8 o'clock/examine patients	9 patients
Connie	7 o'clock/deliver parcels	25 parcels
Helen	9 o'clock/read her book	50 pages

III. Draw conclusions.

Model: They moved to Lviv in 1999, so they... (live)in Lviv for ... years.

They moved to Lviv in 1999, so they have been living in Lviv for ... years.

- Mr. White came to work at 9.00 and began to work at his report. It is 11.00 now, so he ... (work) for 2 hours.
- Ann started to go to the intensive courses of English in September. She is doing well. She ... (study) for ... months already.
- At 4 o'clock Nick's mother told him to do his homework. It is 6 o'clock already. The boy ... (do) nothing all this time. He is so lazy!
- The scientist began his research 2 years ago, so he ... (work) at the problem for 2 years.
- It started raining in the morning. Now it is 5 o'clock, so it ... (rain) all day long.

IV. Make sentences by matching situations (1-6) and reasons (a-f).

Model: 1-f. I was very hungry because I hadn't eaten for a day.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I was very hungry. | a. I hadn't filled in the form. |
| 2. I couldn't get into the house. | b. I had lost all my money. |
| 3. I was shocked. | c. the last bus had gone. |
| 4. I had to walk. | d. I'd lost my keys. |
| 5. I decided not gamble anymore. | e. somebody had stolen me car. |
| 6. I couldn't get this job | f. I hadn't eaten for a day. |

V. Choose the correct answer.

- Do you know ... she had been working there before she retired?
 a) *when* b) *how long* c) *how long ago*

2. We have been training ... six month.
a) *since* b) *for* c) *while*
3. I am tired. I have been working very hard
a) *just* b) *so far* c) *lately*
4. ... they reach York, they will have been travelling for five hours
a) *before* b) *by the time* c) *as soon as*
5. I am sorry. I had been waiting for the train ... ten o'clock – It eventually arrived at 10.30.
a) *for* b) *since* c) *just*

VI. Complete the dialogue and dramatize it.

Sue. Eric! Call the waiter again!

Eric. I ... (try / have been trying) to call him.

Sue. Eric! We ... (sit / have been sitting) here for twenty minutes, I am not going to wait any longer!

Eric. I am sorry, dear, but he ... (is talking / has talked / has been talked) to that girl.

Sue. Yes, he ... (is talking / has talked / has been talking) to her since we came in.

Eric. Waiter!

Waiter. Yes, sir. Do you want the bill?

Eric. The bill! We ... (didn't see / haven't seen) the menu yet.

VII. Join the following pairs of sentences into one introducing the necessary changes.

Model. My brother began to do this exercise 20 minutes ago. He is still doing it. My brother has been doing this exercise for 20 minutes.

1. It began to snow 3 hours ago. It is still snowing.
2. They began to study English 5 years ago. They are still studying it.
3. They began to read for their exam in English literature 3 days ago. They are still doing it.
4. She began to cook meat 2 hours ago. She is still doing it.
5. Alan began to watch an interesting programme on TV an hour ago. He is still doing it.

VIII. Underline the correct tense form.

1. Carol had been working / was working for the company for twenty years before he retired.
2. It had been raining / was raining all day and the roads were very wet.

3. He had been waiting / was waiting for Jessica for two hours, so he was bored.
4. She had been working / was working hard that day, so she was tired.
5. They had been skating / were skating together for two years before they entered the competition.

IX. Transform the following sentences into special questions.

1. By the time she finished work, we shall have been waiting for her more than an hour.
2. Kate will have been staying here for three weeks by next Monday.
3. They will have been flying for three hours by the time the stewardess serves dinner.
4. By the end of the year the Warretts will have been living in their house for 10 years.
5. By the end of next month, Alec will have been running his own business for eight years.

X. Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list in the Present Perfect Continuous, Past or Future Perfect Continuous.

Try, work, scream, snow, argue, build.

1. He is tired. He ... hard.
2. Everything is white. It ... all night.
3. He is confused. He ... to solve the problem all morning.
4. John had a headache. His baby sister ... for half an hour.
5. Emily was angry. She ... with her parents for an hour.
6. Ted hopes he ... his own house by the time he is thirty

XI. Use the appropriate form of the verb in parenthesis.

1. They ... (to study) hard all morning, so they were tired.
2. By the time Kim finishes the race, he ... (to run) for two hours.
3. We ... (to live) in the house for a year before we decorated the kitchen.
4. For more than a year he ... (to try) to get permission to extend his house rent.
5. The children are wet to the skin. - No wonder. They ... (to walk) in the rain all morning.

XII. Translate the following sentences using Perfect Continuous Tenses.

1. Вона виглядає стомленою. Гадаю, вона знову читала цілу ніч.

2. Ольга складе екзамени з історії уже годину.
3. Наступного місяця буде 30 років з того часу, як він працює в нашому університеті.
4. Він не дуже добре почувається останнім часом.
5. Вибачте за безладдя, я фарбувала кімнату ці три дні.
6. Він вивчав цю справу довго, перш ніж подав свої пропозиції.
7. Зайшовши в кімнату, вона почула запах сигарет. Хтось курил там до цього.
8. Телефон дзвонив вже декілька хвилин коли нарешті він взяв слухавку.

XIII. Choose the correct answer.

1. A. Are you still busy?
B. Yes. I ... this article for an hour and I have not still finished it.
a) read b) have been reading c) have read
2. A. Kim looked tired this morning.
B. I know she ... all night long.
a) studied b) had studied c) had been studying
3. A. Look at Steve! He is soaking wet.
B. I know. He ... the car.
a) washed b) has been washing c) was washing
4. A. I am sure Julia will perform well at the concert.
B. Yes. By that time she ... for months.
a) will practise b) will have practised c) will have been practising
5. A. I liked your new coat.
B. Thank you. I ... my old coat for years, so I decided to buy a new one.
a) wore b) had been wearing c) had worn

XIV. Find the mistake if any and correct it.

a) right b) wrong

1. We are here since April.
2. Why have you been crying? – I've been chopping onions.
3. How long are you working for this company?
4. The students were working for two hours when the teacher told them to stop writing.
5. He looks angry! Had he been arguing?
6. I have typed this report since yesterday and I'm only half way through.

ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛОВА

(Passive Voice of the Verb)

В англійській мові кожне перехідне дієслово може мати форму активного (Active Voice) і пасивного стану (Passive Voice).

Дієслово в активному стані означає дію, яку виконує підмет.	We make butter from milk. Ми робимо масло з молока.
Дієслово в пасивному стані означає дію, яка спрямована на підмет.	Butter is made from milk. Масло робиться з молока.

Утворення

Пасивний стан утворюється за допомогою дієслова to be у відповідній часовій формі та дієприкметника минулого часу смислового дієслова.	Passive Voice = be + Participle II (Past Participle)
В пасивному стані вживаються три групи часів.	Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect. Future Continuous Tense і часи групи Perfect Continuous в пасивному стані не вживаються.

Часові форми дієслова у пасивному стані

	Present	Past	Future	Future-in-the-Past
Indefinite	S sing + is done S pl + are done	S sing + was done S pl + were done	S sing + shall/will + be done	S sing + should/would + be done
Continuous	S sing + is being done S pl + are being done	S sing + was being done S pl + were being done	-	-
Perfect	S sing + has been done S pl + have been done	S sing + had been done	S sing + shall/will + have been done	S sing + should/would + have been done

Утворення питальних та заперечних форм з дієсловом у пасивному стані

<p>Питальні форми з дієсловом у пасивному стані утворюються шляхом уживання першого допоміжного дієслова перед підметом:</p>	<p>Was he invited to the party?</p>
<p>У заперечних формах частка ставиться після першого допоміжного дієслова:</p>	<p>He was not invited to the party.</p>

Часові форми дієслова – присудка в активному та пасивному станах

		The Present	The Past	The Future
Indefinite	Active	She cleans this room every day.	Somebody stole my car last week.	She will meet her mother at the station.
	Passive	This room is cleaned by her every day.	My car was stolen last week.	Her mother will be met at the station.
Continuous	Active	They are building some new houses near the river.	When I was here a few years ago, they were building a new airport.	They will be writing the test tomorrow at 10 o'clock.
	Passive	Some new houses are being built near the river.	When I was here a few years ago, a new airport, was being built .	NB! Не існує форми The Future Continuous Passive, замість неї вживається The Future Indefinite Passive. The test will be written (by them) at 10 o'clock.

		The Present	The Past	The Future
Perfect	Active	Look! They have painted the door.	Ann said that somebody had stolen her car.	She will have written the poem.
	Passive	Look! The door has been painted.	Ann said that her car had been stolen.	The poem will have been written by her
Perfect Continuous	Active	He has been writing his report for 2 days.	He had been writing his report for 2 days before it was finished.	He will have been writing his report for 2 days before he finished it.
	Passive	The Present Perfect His report has been written for 2 days.	The Past Perfect His report had been written for 2 days before it was finished.	The Future Perfect His report will have been written for 2 days before it is finished.

Не існує форм групи Perfect Continuous Passive, замість цих часів вживаються відповідно часи групи Perfect Passive.



Exercises

I. Change the sentences into:

a) the Present Indefinite Passive

People always admire such pictures.

Such pictures are always admired.

1. People speak English all over the world.
2. One uses milk for making butter and cheese.
3. They sell apples by the kilo.
4. They make progress everyday in the world of science.

b) the Past Indefinite Passive.

1. He met his friend at the station.
2. I left the dog in the garden.
3. She washed the floor only this morning.
4. People formerly used the Tower of London as a prison.

II. a) Answer the questions in the Present Indefinite Passive using the words suggested

– Where are all the magazines sent to? (abroad)
– They are sent abroad.

1. Where is English spoken? (all over the world)
2. When is radio news listened to in your family? (every night)
3. Where are meals cooked? (in the kitchen)
4. When are test-papers written ? (at the end of each term)
5. When are examinations taken? (in January and in June)

b) Answer the questions in the Future Indefinite Passive using the given suggestions.

– When will new play be staged? (next month)
– It will be staged next month.

1. When will the lecture on R. Burns be read? (next Friday)
2. When will the birthday cake be baked ? (tomorrow)
3. Where will the poem be recited? (at the party)
4. Where will the parcel be brought ? (to the office)
5. Where will he be sent to? (to Kyiv)

III. Write a new sentence with the same meaning

Somebody has stolen my keys. My keys have been stolen.

1. Somebody stole my car last week. My car _____
2. Somebody wants you on the phone. You _____
3. Somebody has eaten the bananas. The _____
4. Somebody will repair the machine. The _____
5. Somebody is watching us. We _____

IV. Correct these sentences.

This house built 100 years ago. This house was built 100 years ago.

1. Football plays in most countries of the world _____
2. Why did the letter send to the wrong address? _____
3. A garage is a place where cars repair _____
4. Where are you born? _____

5. How many languages are speaking in Switzerland? _____
6. When was invented the bicycle? _____

V. Complete the sentences. Use the passive voice of these verbs:

Clean, damage, find, give, invite, make, make, show, steal, take

The room is cleaned every day.

1. Paper _____ from wood.
2. There was a fire at the hotel last week.
Two of the rooms _____
3. Where did you get this picture? "It _____ to me by a friend of mine".
4. Many American programmes _____ on British TV.
5. "How old is this film?" "It _____ in 1965."
6. My car _____ last week but the next day it _____ by the police
7. I saw an accident yesterday. Two people _____ to hospital.
8. "Did Gim and Sue go to the wedding?" "No. They _____ but they didn't go.

VI. Read the sentences below and decide which answer – A, B, C, D – best fits each space.

1. The question ... often put to me but I never answered it.
A is B was C will be D will have been.
2. The book published by August.
A is B was C will be D will have been.
3. My house ...to you. I don't want to see you any more.
A was been closed B is closed
C was closed D being closed.
4. He wished to know if his orders ... carried out.
A are B were C have been D had been..
5. The women ... on at 7 o'clock in the morning.
A is being operated B will be operated
C will operated D is operated.

VII. Where were they born?

(Ann / Edinburgh) Ann was born in Edinburgh.

1. (Sally / Birmingham) Sally _____
2. (her parents / Ireland) Her _____
3. (you / ???) I _____
4. (your mother / ???) My mother _____
5. (your father / ???) My father _____

VIII. Translate the sentences.

1. Коли він включив телевізор, показували футбольний матч.
2. За лікарем послали? Так, за лікарем послали вже годину тому.
3. Цей фільм обговорювали майже тиждень. Про нові фільми завжди говорять.
4. Твори Т.Шевченка перекладають багатьма мовами.
5. Тест з граматики пишуть вже майже півгодини.
6. У нашому місті будеється декілька нових багатоквартирних будинків.
7. Як часто ці кімнати прибираються?
8. Цей журнал друкують в Києві.
9. Нас розбудив страшенний галас.
10. Апельсини імпортують у Британію.

IX. Read the text. Title it. Try to reproduce it as close to the text as possible.

Michael had been worried all day. In the morning he received a letter from the police-office. He was asked to call at the station. Michael could not understand why he was wanted by the police. He hadn't done anything to be punished for.

At the police-office he was told by a smiling policeman that his bicycle had been found. It was picked up in the woods four hundred kilometers away. His name and address were scribbled on the wheel.

The bicycle was now being sent to his home by train. Michael was most surprised when he heard the news. He was amused too, because it was his old broken bicycle he had left in the woods last summer when returning to town after his holidays.

X. Use the words in brackets (...) to complete the sentences.

I can't use my office at the moment. It _____ (paint). I can't use my office at the moment. It is being painted.

1. We didn't go to the party. We _____ (not/invite).
2. The washing machine was broken but it's OK now. It _____ (repair).
3. A factory is a place where things _____ (make).
4. How old are these houses? When _____ (they/build).
5. A: _____ (the computer/use) at the moment?
B: Yes, Jim is using it.

6. Some trees _____ (blow) down in the storm last night.
7. The bridge is closed at the moment.
It _____ (damage) last week and it _____ (not/repair) yet.
8. The car _____ (repair) yesterday afternoon.

XI. Write sentences from words in brackets (...). Sentences are present.

(the office/clean/ every day)
The office is cleaned every day.

1. (these rooms / clean / every day?).
2. (glass / make / from sand).
3. (stamps / sell / in a post-office).
4. (this room / not / use / very often).
5. (how / this word / pronounce?).

Sentences are past.

(the office/clean/ every day)
The office was cleaned every day.

1. (the house / paint / last month).
2. (my bicycle / steal / a few days ago).
3. (when / this bridge / build?).
4. (you / invite / to the party last week?).
5. (how / these windows / break?).
6. (I / not / wake up / by the noise).

XII. Read the sentences below and decide which answer – A, B, C, D – best fits each space.

1. I didn't know whom I ... introduced to at that moment.
A am B was C am being D was being
2. As his books are not interesting they ... not read.
A are B were C are being D were being
3. She was tired and didn't hear what ... said.
A is B was C is being D was being
4. Look! Tea ... split all over the table-cloth.
A is B was C has been D had been
5. She ... given a box of chocolates for her birthday last week.
A is B was C has been D had been
6. My cousin ... well spoken of.
A is B was C has been D had been

УЗГОДЖЕННЯ ЧАСІВ. НЕПРЯМА МОВА

(The Sequence of Tenses. Indirect Speech / Reported Speech)

Узгодженням часів називається існуюча в англійській мові залежність часу дієслова-присудка підрядного речення від часу присудка головного речення

Головне речення

у підрядному вживається

Present or Future

Час залежно від змісту

Головне речення

у підрядному вживається

Past

Одна з форм Past

Грамаітичний час дієслова – присудка підрядного речення треба узгоджувати таким чином:

1. Для вираження **одночасної дії** у підрядному реченні вживається

the Past Simple

або

the Past Progressive

Він **знав**, що вони часто **проводять** вільний час разом.
He **knew** (that) they often **spent** their spare time together.

Я **знав**, що вони не працювали, а галасували.
I **knew** that they were not working but were making noise.

2. Для вираження **попередньої дії** у підрядному реченні вживається

the Past Perfect

або

the Past Perfect Progressive

Вони бачили, що ми вже закінчили роботу.

They **saw** that we **had finished** our work.

Він поскаржився, що вона слухає голосну музику вже годину.

He complained that she had been listening to a loud music for an hour already.

3. Для вираження майбутньої дії у підрядному реченні вживається

the Future-in-the-Past

Вона поцікавилась, де вони зустрінуться.

She wondered where they would meet.

Узгодження часів не відбувається, коли у підрядному реченні мова іде про:

1. Наукову істину, факт
Вони не знали, що США здобули незалежність у 1776 році.
They did not know that the USA got the independence in 1776.
2. Усталений розпорядок, розклад, закон.
Він сказав, що поїзд прибуває о 6 ранку.
He said the train arrives at 6 a.m.

НЕПРЯМА МОВА *(Indirect Speech / Reported Speech)*

Стверджувальні речення

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1. Слово-говоріння вжите у теперішньому часі She <u>says</u> , "I <u>am</u> tired today, Mum".	Узгодження часів не відбувається She <u>tells</u> her mother (that) she <u>is</u> tired
2. Слово-говоріння вжите у минулому часі She <u>said</u> , "I <u>am</u> tired <u>today</u> , Mum".	Пряма мова стає підрядним реченням і його дієслово-присудок змінює час. She <u>told</u> her mother (that) she <u>was</u> tired <u>that day</u>

Дієслово-присудок підрядного речення змінює час таким чином:

Direct	Indirect
The Present Simple	The Past Simple
The Present Progressive	The Past Progressive
The Present Perfect	The Past Perfect
The Present Perfect Progressive	The Past Perfect Progressive
The Future Forms	The Future-in-the Past Forms (will = would; shall = should)
The Past Simple	The Past Perfect
The Past Progressive	The Past Perfect Progressive
The Past Perfect (не змінюється)	The Past Perfect
The Past Perfect Progressive (не змінюється)	The Past Perfect Progressive

**Особові і присвійні займенники змінюються
залежно від змісту**

I – he/she	mine – his/hers	She said, “I am working” → She said that <u>she</u> was working. She said, “It is <u>mine</u> .” → She said that it was <u>hers</u> .
We – they	me/you – him/her	
My – his/her	our – their	
Us – them	our – theirs	
Myself – himself/herself		

Певні слова змінюються при перекладі в непряму мову

This, these	That, those
Now	Then, at that time, immediately
Today, tonight	That day, that night
Yesterday	The day before, the previous day
Tomorrow	The next day, the following day
This week	That week
Past week	The week before, the previous week
Next week	The week after, the following week
Two days ago	Two days before
Here	There
Come	Go
Can	Could
May	Might

Питальні речення

**Питальні речення відтворенні непрямою мовою називаються
непрямими запитаннями**

Yes- or no- questions	Indirect questions
She asked, “Are you reading now, Bob?” She asked, “Do you like strong coffee, Bob?”	She asked Bob if he was reading then (узгодження часів) Допоміжне дієслово to do у Present і Past Indefinite не вживається She asked Bob if he liked strong coffee.
Special questions	Indirect questions
He asks, “Will you be here tomorrow, Bob?”	* Прямий порядок слів * Питальні слова стають сполучними словами He asked Bob when he would be there the next day

Наказові речення

She asked, "Play with us, Ann"	* Наказовий спосіб замінюється інфінітивом She asked Ann to play with them
Mother said to her son, "Don't go out."	* У заперечній формі перед інфінітивом ставиться частка not Mother told her son not to go out

Note: *tell, say*

- якщо в словах автора вживається **say+ to + додаток**, то в непрямій мові воно змінюється на **tell + додаток**;
- в непрямих запитаннях (Indirect questions) **to say** змінюється на **to ask** або одно з його синонімів;
- у наказових реченнях в непрямій мові **to say** змінюється дієсловами **to ask, to tell, to order** або їх синонімами;
- **say, tell** не змінюються в наступних виразах: **say** good morning/afternoon, etc., something/ nothing, etc. one's prayers, so, a few words; **tell** the truth, a lie, a secret, a story, the time, the difference, sb. one's name, sb. the way, one's fortune.

Verbs of Speaking Introducing the Report Speech:

Statements

1. Add (added) – додати
2. Admit (admitted) – визнати
3. Agree with (agreed) – зауважувати
4. Comment (commented) – прокоментувати
5. Deny (denied) – заперечувати, відмовлятися
6. Explain (explained) – пояснювати
7. Inform (informed) – інформувати
8. Remark (remarked) – зауважувати, відмовлятися
9. Reply (replied) – відповідати
10. Stress (stressed) – наголошувати

Questions

1. Inquire (inquired) – запитувати
2. Wonder (wondered) – цікавитися
3. To want to know (wanted) – хотіти знати
4. Try to find out (tried) – намагатися дізнатися

Commands and Request

1. Ask (asked) – просити

2. Tell (told) – веліти
3. Demand (demanded) – вимагати
4. Warm (warmed) – попереджати
5. Forbid (forbade) – забороняти



Exercises

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

I. Read the sentences below and decide which translation – (A, B, C) - is correct.

1. He said that he liked this book
 - A. – він сказав, що йому сподобалась та книжка;
 - B. – він сказав, що йому подобається ця книжка;
 - C. – він каже, що йому подобається ця книжка.
2. He asked her who the owner of the car was.
 - A. – він питає, хто власник автомобіля;
 - B. – він запитав, хто був власником автомобіля;
 - C. – він запитав, хто власник автомобіля.
3. He asked Peter whether he would take part in the concert.
 - A. Він запитав Пітера, чи приймав той участь у концерті.
 - B. Він питає Петра, чи буде він приймати участь у концерті.
 - C. Він запитав Петра, чи буде він приймати участь у концерті.
4. Tom asks Bob whom he has met at the station yesterday.
 - A. Том запитав Боба, кого він зустрів учора на станції.
 - B. Том питає Боба, кого він зустрів учора на станції.
 - C. Том питає Боба, кого він зустріне на станції.
5. He asked me how long it took me to get to school.
 - A. Він питає, як довго я добираюсь до школи.
 - B. Він запитав, як довго я добираюсь до школи.
 - C. Він запитав, як довго я добирався до школи.

II. Choose the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Everybody knew where the doctor ... (A.– lives, B.– lived, C.– will live)
2. It seems that people ... abroad since early time. (A.– have been traveling, B.– are traveling, C.– travel.)
3. I noticed that something ... wrong with the wheels of my bicycle. (A.– is, B.– was, C.– had been)
4. Jane said that she ... busy the day before (A.– was, B.– is, C.– had been)

5. Kate knows that I ... her at the station tomorrow. (A.– shall meet, B.– should meet, C.– meet)
6. Alice thought that her brother ... yet. (A.– did not come, B.– would not come, C.– had not come)

III. Unscramble the sentences.

1. you/ know/ a / that/ were/ didn't/ doctor/ I/.
2. his/ he/ knew/ surprised/ they/ was/ name/.
3. to find out/ would/ he/ leave/ when/ tired/ they.
4. admitted/ he / that / he/ London/ felling/ was/ lonely/ in .
5. hoped/ he/ that/ have/ stopped/ it/ would/ raining/ next/ the/ by/ morning/.

IV. Find the correct sentences; rewrite incorrect ones.

1. They denied that the group's success is entirely due to their efforts.
2. My brother admitted that he felt lonely in London.
3. The teacher underlined that our progress depended on our diligence.
4. I felt that the results will be satisfactory in a few days.
5. My friend replied with invitation that he is busy.

V. Translate into English.

1. Всі знають, де знаходиться зараз група туристів
2. Всі знали, де знаходиться група туристів.
3. Всі знали, куди поїде група туристів завтра.
4. Вона заперечує, що колись комусь про це казала.
5. Вона заперечувала, що колись комусь про це казала.
6. Він додав, що працює над цією темою.
7. Він додав, що буде працювати над цією темою.
8. Моя подруга пообіцяла, що прийде завтра.

REPORTED SPEECH

I. Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Charlie. Here are some of the things Charlie said to you:

1. I'm living in London now.
2. My father isn't very well.
3. Sharon and Paul are getting married next month.
4. I don't know what Fred is doing.
5. I'm not enjoying my job very much.
6. I want to go on holiday but I can't afford it.

Later that day you tell another friend what Charlie said. Use reported speech. (e.g. He said he was living in London)

II. You have been away for a while and have just come back to your home town. You meet Bob, a friend of yours. He asks you a lot of questions:

How are you? Where have you been? How long have you been back? What are you doing now? Where are you living? Why did you come back? Are you glad to be back? Do you have any plans to go away again? Can you lend me some money?

Now you tell another friend what Bob asked you. Use reported speech (e.g. He asked me how I was.)

III. Your mother is away on a business trip. When you come home from university you find a note with her instructions which are as follows.

Don't miss classes.

Come straight home after classes.

On Monday go to the dry cleaner's to fetch our things.

Invite your grandparents to stay with you for weekend.

Don't waste money on candies and ice cream.

Don't bring home too many friends.

Don't disturb neighbours by loud music.

Later that day you tell your granny what your mother asked you. Use reported speech (She told to ...She demanded to...She asked not to).

IV. Imagine that you are a teacher. Sometimes your pupils say funny things. Tell a friend what the pupils said.

1. One day Robin Hood put on a red cape and took a basket with food to his sick grandmother in Sherwood Forest.
2. The Islands are called Sandwich Islands because the natives killed and ate Captain Cook there.
3. Guy Fawkes will always be remembered in English history because he woke up all the people in Parliament.
4. The aim of the lesson is to teach us the behaviour of the pig.
5. Oliver Cromwell died on the 14th of September. But he still calls it his lucky day.

V. Find a statement consistent with the adverbs given.

1. ... he commented derisively.
2. ... he said agreeably.

3. ... he said sympathetically.
4. ... he said brutally.
5. ... he said angrily.
6. ... he said accusingly.
7. ... he said passionately.
8. ... he said complacently.

1. I shall always love you.
2. No one cares whether you live or die.
3. That's your problem, not mine.
4. You can go to the devil!
5. You think you are a genius, don't you?
6. I quite understand how you feel.
7. I think it's been a very pleasant evening.
8. I've made very good progress.

VI. Put the verbs in the correct tense and voice forms:

It (be) not very long afterwards that Michael (wake) up one morning with a curious feeling inside him. He (know) the moment he (open) his eyes, that something (be) wrong, but he (be) not quite sure what it (be).

“What (be) the day today, Marry Poppins?”, he (enquire), pushing the bedclothes away from him.

“Tuesday,” (say) Marry Poppins. “Go and turn on your bath. Hurry!”, she (say), as he (make) an effort to move. He (turn) over and (pull) the bedclothes up over his head and the curious feeling (increase).

“What I (say)?”, (say) Marry Poppins in that cold, clear voice that (be) always a Warning.

Michael (know) now what (happen) to him. He (know) he (be going) to be naughty. Marry Poppins (look) down upon him. He (wait), wondering what she (do) and (be) surprised when, without a word, she (go) into the bathroom and (turn on) the tap herself. He (take) his towel and (go) slowly in as she (come) out.

VII. Reproduce the following in the Reported Speech:

Time Works Wonders

Once a man went to a restaurant. “Bring me a regular three-course dinner,” he ordered the waiter, a very young lad. Time passed but the lad with the dinner didn't appear. “How long shall I have to wait?”,

wondered the customer. At that moment the boy came running in with a plate of soup on a tray. “Are you the very lad whom I ordered a three-course dinner?”, – asked the customer both hungry and cross. “Yes, sir, I am”, answered the waiter. “Dear me!”, exclaimed the hungry customer, “I don’t recognize you! You have grown quit a man since that time!”

VIII. Reproduce the following changing Indirect Speech into Direct Speech.

A Frenchman was once traveling in England. He could speak quite well but not perfectly. His vocabulary was not large. Once, for example, he had a lunch at a small country inn and he wanted to order some eggs. But he did not know the word for eggs. Suddenly, through the window he saw a cock walking in the yard. He immediately asked the waiter what the bird was called in English. The waiter told him that it was called a cock . The Frenchman then asked what the cook’s wife was called. The waiter told him that it was called a hen. The Frenchman then asked what the hen’s children were called. The waiter told him that they were called chickens. The Frenchman then asked what they were called before they were born. The waiter told him they were called eggs. “Fine!”, – said the Frenchman. “Please, bring me two – plus a cup of coffee and some toast.”

Act the dialogue between the Frenchman and the Waiter.

ІНФІНІТИВ / GERUNДІЙ

(The Infinitive / The Gerund (the -ing form))

Форми інфінітиву

	Active	Passive
<i>Simple (Indefinite)</i>	to make	to be made
<i>Progressive (Continuous)</i>	to be making	_____
<i>Perfect</i>	to have made	to have been made
<i>Perfect Progressive (Continuous)</i>	to have been making	_____

Active

Simple (Indefinite) Infinitive

- виражає дію, що відноситься до теперішнього або майбутнього часу, а також дію одночасну з присудком речення:

e.g. It will be difficult to book a hotel room.

We wanted to leave a message for Bob.

e.g. His greatest ambition is to be chosen for Olympic games.

Progressive (Continuous) Infinitive

- виражає тривалу дію, що відбувається одночасно з дією, вираженою присудком речення:

e.g. Mabel seemed to be recording music.

Perfect Infinitive

- виражає дію, що відноситься до минулого і показує, що ця дія передувє дії, вираженій дієсловом-присудком:

Форми герундія (the -ing form)

	Active	Passive
<i>Simple (Indefinite)</i>	making	being made
<i>Perfect</i>	having made	having been made

Active

Simple (Indefinite) Gerund

- виражає дію, що відноситься до теперішнього часу, а також дію, одночасну з присудком речення або ж безвідносно до якогось певного періоду часу:

e.g. Jogging is what you need. I enjoyed eating barbecue.

e.g. I hate being asked my age.

- виражає дію, що передувє дії, вираженій дієсловом-присудком речення (to thank, to forget, to remember, to excuse, to apologize та ін., а також після прийменників on і after):

e.g. I remember meeting lots of tourists, eating fantastic ice-cream, viewing ancient monuments and terrible traffics, and the Vatican when I think of Rome.

Perfect Gerund

- виражає дію, що передувє дії, вираженій дієсловом-присудком.

e.g. He turned out to have played in the Cup Final.

e.g. He denied having made that mistake.

e.g. He was a difficult child, probably due to having been looked after by foster parents.

ВЖИВАННЯ

The to-Infinitive

вживається:

- для вираження мети дії:

e.g. He came to find a few comics in his suitcase.

- після дієслів **agree, appear, dead, hope, promise, refuse**, etc.:

e.g. They hoped to cook spaghetti.

- після таких прикметників, як **difficult, glad, happy, obliged, sorry, unable**, etc.:

e.g. It's difficult to turn the music down.

- після "I would like/love/ pre-fer" у конкретних ситуаціях:

e.g. I would like to give you some advice.

- після конструкцій "too/enough":

e.g. It's too interesting to visit yoga classes.

- після конструкцій "be + the first/ second etc./next/last, best, etc.":

e.g. They were the last to hitch from the village".

- після конструкції "it + be + adjective (+ of + noun/ pronoun)":

e.g. It's so kind of you to answer my call.

- після "so + adj. + as":

e.g. Would you be so kind as to wait for us?

- після "only" для вираження негативного результату:

Герундій (the -ing form)

вживається:

- у формі іменника:

e.g. Using e-mail is time-consuming.

- після прийменників:

e.g. He is fond of dancing.

- після певних дієслів **consider, continue, deny, appreciate, fancy, finish, forgive, explain, fancy, finish, forgive, go (physical activities), imagine, keep (continue), it means, it involves, mention, mind (=object to), miss, pardon, postpone, practice, prevent, quit, recall, recollect, report, resent, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, to tolerate, understand**, etc.:

e.g. Fancy her going there!

- після дієслів: **detest, dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer** для вираження дії безвідносно до якоїсь конкретної ситуації:

e.g. I like playing the game.

- після виразів: **I'm busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, can't stand, feel like, there's no point (in), have difficulty (in), in addition to, as well as, have trouble, have a hard time**:

e.g. She visited her only to know the news.

- після конструкції “for + noun/pronoun”:

e.g. For him to come here is so unusual.

- у виразах: **to tell you the truth, to begin with, to be honest, to start with, to sum up**, etc.

e.g. To tell you the truth we were angry when we saw the phone bill.

Note 1. Якщо два інфінітива поєднуються сполучниками “and” чи “or”, частка “to” другого інфінітиву може випадати:

e.g. I want to go there and tell him the news.

Note 2. “Dare” може вживатися з інфінітивом:

- а) з часткою “to” або ж без неї, якщо виражається неспіливість

e.g. I don't dare (to) tell him the news.

- б) без частки “to” для вираження погрози, попередження:

e.g. Don't you dare tell him the truth.

- в) з часткою “to” для вираження виклику, сумніву:

e.g. I dare you to win the competition.

e.g. He feels like going out.

- після виразів: **look forward to, be/get used to, be/get accustomed to, admit (to), object to, what about...? How about...?**

e.g. He can't stand his smoking here.

- після **spend/waste (money, time, etc.):**

e.g. She spent much time talking on the phone.

- після **hear, listen, notice, see, watch** для вираження тривалої дії:

e.g. I saw her crossing the street.

Інфінітив без частки “to”

- після модальних дієслів **can, may, must, will, shall**, etc.

e.g. You can highlight examples of the passive.

- після **had better, would rather, would sooner**.

e.g. You'd rather run a hotel with your children.

- після дієслів, що виражають відчуття **hear/feel, see/watch/observe**.

Note 1: be heard/be made etc. вимагають інфінітив з часткою “to”.

Note 2: “Let” змінюється на “**was/were allowed to**”.

Note 3: після дієслів може використовувати інфінітив з часткою “to”, так і без неї.

e.g. I saw her turn the corner.

e.g. She was seen to turn the corner.

e.g. She wasn't allowed to do this.

e.g. They helped us (to) do the washing up.

to-infinitive чи -ing form

to-infinitive

Такі дієслова вживаються з “to” infinitive: *agree, aim, appear, arrange, ask, attempt, beg, can't afford, can't wait, choose, claim, decide, demand, desire, expect, fail, guarantee, promise, prove, refuse, seem, tend, threaten, turn out, undertake, want, wish.*

-ing form

Такі дієслова вживаються з -ing form: *admit, avoid, can't face, can't help, can't resist, can't stand, carry on, consider, delay, deny, detest, dislike (general preference), enjoy, happen, help, hope, manage, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, excuse, fancy, finish, give up, imagine, involve, justify, keep (on), mention, mind, postpone, practise, put off, resent, risk, save, suggest, tolerate*

Синтаксичні функції у реченні

Інфінітив

- підмет:
e.g. To see is to believe.
- предикатив (іменна частина складеного присудка):
e.g. She was the last to perform at the recital.
- частина дієслівного складеного присудка:
e.g. You could stay here.
- додаток:

Герундій (the -ing form)

- підмет:
e.g. Seeing is believing.
- предикатив:
e.g. Your task is speaking up.
- частина дієслівного складеного присудка:
e.g. I can't stand his being so upset.
- додаток:
e.g. He is fond of driving a car.

e.g. I want to go there.

• означення:

e.g. I have no need to help you.

• частина об'єктного інфінітивного комплексу:

e.g. I saw her cross the street.

• обставина:

e.g. I came here to help you.

• частина герундального комплексу:

e.g. I saw her crossing the street.

• обставина:

e.g. He came without telling the truth.

• означення:

e.g. You have the habit of giving some advice

ІНФІНІТИВНІ КОМПЛЕКСИ Об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс (*The Objective Infinitive Construction*)

Ця конструкція складається з іменника у загальному відмінку (особового займенника в об'єктному відмінку) та інфінітиву. У реченні цей комплекс виконує роль складного додатка. Об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається після:

• дієслів, що виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуття: **see, hear, observe, watch, feel, etc.**

e.g. I saw him Hoover the carpet.

• дієслів, що виражають думку, припущення, сподівання (**believe, consider, think, understand, etc.**)

e.g. I believe her to pass exams with flying colours.

• після дієслів, що виражають бажання, намір, почуття: **like, want, wish, hate, prefer, intend, etc.**

e.g. I want them to call me up.

• після дієслів, що виражають наказ, прохання, дозвіл, пораду, примус: **get (добиватись), have (допускати), help (допомагати), let (дозволяти), to make (примушувати), to permit (дозволяти).**

e.g. He let her come late at night.

Note 1. Після дієслів “**to let**”, “**to make**” інфінітив вживається без частки *to*.

Note 2. Після дієслів “**to get**”, “**to help**” інфінітив вживається з або без частки *to*.

Суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс (*The Subjective Infinitive Construction*)

Ця конструкція складається з іменника у загальному відмінку (особового займенника у називному відмінку) та інфінітиву. У реченні цей комплекс виконує функцію складного підмета.

Суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається після:

- дієслів, що виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуття: **see, hear, observe, watch, feel, etc.** *e.g. He was seen to Hoover the carpet.*
- дієслів, що виражають думку, припущення, сподівання (**believe, consider, think, understand, etc.**) *e.g. I was supposed to come on time.*
- після дієслів, що виражають наказ, прохання, дозвіл, пораду, примус: **get (добиватись), have (допускати), help (допомагати), let (дозволяти), to make (примушувати), to permit (дозволяти).** *e.g. They were made to do the work in time.*
- після дієслів **seem, appear (здаватися), happen, chance (траплятися), prove, turn out (виявлятися).** *e.g. He turned out to be the best.*
- після виразів **to be said (кажуть), to be supposed (передбачається), to be expected (сподіваються), to be likely (очевидно, схоже, напевно), to be unlikely (навряд), to be certain (sure) (без сумніву, звичайно, напевно)** *e.g. He was expected to submit his thesis in time.*

Прийменниковий інфінітивний комплекс (*The prepositional Infinitive Complex*)

Прийменниковий інфінітивний комплекс складається з трьох складових:

for + іменник(в загальному відмінку) + інфінітив або ж for + особовий займенника (в об'єктному відмінку) + інфінітив. У реченні він може виконувати такі функції:

- підмет: *e.g. For him to see you is impossible.*
- предикатив: *e.g. It's for him to decide.*
- додаток: *e.g. I'm still waiting for the mail to come.*
- обставина: *e.g. He stopped the car for the kids to get in.*

Герундіальна конструкція

У цій конструкції герундій має свій підмет-іменник (в загальному або присвійному відмінку) або займенник (особовий в об'єктному відмінку або присвійний). У реченні така конструкція може використовуватись у функції підмета, додатка, означення, обставини.

Наприклад:

1. Her being so rude is dangerous (підмет).
2. Forgive my making so many mistakes (додаток)
3. They thought of the importance of her going to Europe (означення)
4. On George answering all the questions everybody congratulated him (обставина).

Note 1: Якщо підмет у реченні виражений герундіальною конструкцією, вживається присвійний займенник.

e.g. My visiting him is impossible.

Note 2: Загальні назви, назви неживих істот вживаються у загальному відмінку.

e.g. I don't like the film being watched by the children.

I



Exercises

LEVEL A

I. Define the forms of verbals in the given excerpts. Can you spot the lexis difference in each?

Dialogue in slang

Anne joins Peggy, who seems totally out of it.

Anne: You seem really be ticked off. What's up?

Peggy: Just get out of my face, would you?!

Anne: Chill out! What's eating you, anyway?

Peggy: Sorry. It's just that I turned out to have blown the final and now my parents are going to get all bent out of shape. I like totally to draw a blank on everything!

Anne: Well, now you're really going to freak out when I tell you who is supposed to ace it... what's-her-face...the one who happens to kiss up to the teacher.

Peggy: Jennifer Davies? Give me a break! I can't stand her. She's such a dweeb! How could she possibly ace it when she keeps cutting class all the time?

Anne: She's the teacher's pet, that's why.

Dialogue in standard English

Anne joins Peggy, who seems to be in a daze.

Anne: You seem really angry. What's the matter?

Peggy: Just leave me alone, alright?!

Anne: Relax! What's the matter with you, anyway?

Peggy: Sorry. It's just that I think I turned out to have failed the final examination and now my parents are going to get all upset. I, uh, couldn't think of any of the answers!

Anne: Well, now you're really going to be mad when I tell you who is supposed to get 100% on it...I forgot her name...the one who happens to flatter the teacher.

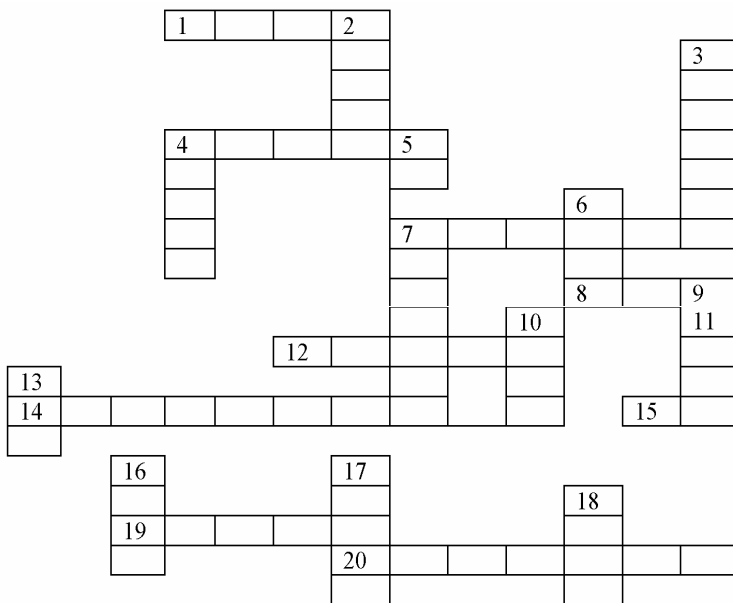
Peggy: Jennifer Davies? You're kidding! I don't like her! She's such a moron! How could she possibly get 100% on it when she's absent from class all the time?

II. Make all forms of the Infinitive and Gerund of these verbs.

swim	take
read	translate
deny	continue
spot	accompany
start	study

Choose five of the -ing forms. Write five questions. Now work with a partner. Take turns to ask and answer the questions.

III. Write the answers to the clues in the appropriate spaces in the crossword. Use infinitive or -ing forms.



Across

1. He's just bought a new car so he wants to s _____ the old one.
4. What about g _____ out for a meal?
7. He hates f _____ – planes make him nervous.
8. I'm really hungry. Let's e _____ now.
11. She wants me to join the Drama club, but I can't a _____ !
12. I can ride a bike but I can't d _____ a car.
14. I enjoy s _____. I go to the pool every Saturday.
15. "To be or not to b _____: that is the question" (Shakespeare).
19. I'd hate to v _____ New York. It's a very violent city.
20. I'm not keen on c _____ for other people. They always complain about my recipes.

Down

2. Living in a foreign country is a great way to l _____ a language.
3. I'm not interested in p _____ football or tennis.
4. He loves g _____ skiing in winter.
5. Where shall we g _____? How about the cinema?
6. I think we should h _____ a car this weekend and drive to the beach.
7. How about going f _____ with Dad? If he catches a salmon, he'll be so happy.

9. That smells delicious. Can I t_____ it ?
10. I can't afford to buy a new house so I'll r_____ one until I have enough money.
13. Why not a _____ Jane to help you?
16. I like to h _____ beer when I come home from work.
17. We could stay in and w _____ TV. I don't really want to go out.
18. Why don't we just w _____ and see what Ann has to say.

IV. Work in pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

SA. Has he got the news?

SB. Yes, he seems to have got the news.

1. Has she ever been to another country?
2. Has he ever been to a rock concert?
3. Has she dropped a glass?
4. Has he gone to the dentist?
5. Has she made a cake?
6. Has she been eating a sandwich?
7. Has she been washing her hair?
8. Has he been standing in the rain?
9. Has he been doing the high jump?
10. Has she been talking on the phone?

V. Say that it was annoying for you to do what is stated in the sentences and justify your opinion.

E.g. – He's been sitting in the sun.

– It is annoying to have been sitting in the sun for hours.

Besides, it is too bad for his health.

1. You have been typing the essay all morning.
2. She has been walking for two hours and hurt her feet.
3. We have been living here for twenty years.
4. You have been leaving the door open this morning.
5. They have been rehearsing the play all day long.
6. They have been camping for a month.
7. You have been fixing the old armchair for three weeks and it didn't look brand new.
8. He has been learning English for two years, and you are not better at it so far.
9. They have been fishing all day long.
10. She has been taking pictures of his friends.

VI. Respond to the following situations using the Continuous Infinitive.

E.g. – Your friend is jogging.

– No, he only pretends to be jogging. He is walking.

1. She is practising the high jump.
2. The baby is drinking milk.
3. She is eating a small slice of cake.
4. They are doing a crossword.
5. The girl is doing the washing-up.
6. He is making the bed.
7. She is sending e-mail message to you.
8. They are working hard.
9. Tom is watching a film.
10. The two women are talking.

VII. Insert *to* where necessary before the Infinitives in brackets.

1. He made me (do) it all over again.
2. She can (sing) quite well.
3. He will be able (swim) very soon.
4. I used (live) in a caravan.
5. You ought (go) today. It may (rain) tomorrow.
6. You needn't (say) anything. Just nod your head and he will (understand).
7. I want (see) the house where our president was born.
8. He made her (repeat) the message.
9. May I (use) your phone?
10. You needn't (ask) for permission; you can (use) it whenever you like.
11. If you want (get) there before dark you should (start) at once.
12. I couldn't (remember) his address.
13. You'll be able (do) it yourself when you are older.
14. Would you like (go) now or shall we (wait) till the end?
15. They won't let us (leave) the Customs shed till our luggage has been examined.
16. How dare you (open) my letters!
17. He didn't dare (argue) with his boss.
18. I used (smoke) forty cigarettes a day.
19. Will you help me (move) the bookcase?
20. He wouldn't let baby (play) with his gold watch.
21. They refused (accept) the bribe.
22. He is expected (arrive) in a few days.
23. Please let me (know) your decision as soon as possible.

24. He made us (wait) for hours.
25. Could you (tell) me the time, please?
26. We must (send) him a telegram.
27. I let him (go) early as he wanted (meet) his wife.
28. Where would you like (have) lunch?
29. You can (leave) your dog with us if you don't (want) (take) him with you.
30. I'd like him (go) to a university but I can't (make) him (go).
31. We would (go) to a concert, unless you'd prefer (visit) a museum.
32. You seem (know) this area very well. – Yes, I used (live) here.
33. The kidnappers told the parents (not inform) the police, and the parents didn't dare (disobey).
34. Need I (come)? I'd much rather (stay) at home.
35. You can (take) a horse to water but you can't (make) him (drink) (proverb).
36. I'm sorry (disappoint) you but I can't (let) you (have) any more money till the end of the month.

VIII. Translate into English using the Complex Object:

1. Я завжди знав, що він дивак.
2. Я вважаю дружбу однією з найважливіших цінностей на світі.
3. Він дозволив, щоб речі залишили в кімнаті.
4. Коли ми прийшли додому, ми побачили, що двері відкриті, а світло не вимкнене.
5. Я змушу їх говорити правду.
6. Коли тобі відремонтували годинник?
7. Чому ти хочеш, щоб я завжди погоджувався з тобою?
8. Чому ти не хочеш, щоб вони допомогли тобі?
9. Вчені вважають проблему забруднення довкілля дуже серйозною.
10. Ти вже полікував зуби?
11. Я не знала, що ця дівчина така сором'язлива.
12. Коли тобі відремонтували душ?
13. Що зможе примусити його кинути палити?
14. Вони не чекали, що ви принесете їм погані новини.
15. Ти бачив, як вона знайшла свої конспекти лекцій?
16. Я не можу примусити вас вірити моїм обіцянкам.
17. Я ніколи не бачив, щоб він допоміг кому-небудь.

IX. Translate into English using the Complex Subject. Refer to the table.

to be said	кажуть
to be supposed	передбачається
to be expected	сподіваються
to be likely	очевидно, схоже, напевно
to turn out, appear, prove	виявляти
to happen	трапляється
to be certain (sure)	без сумніву, звичайно, напевно

1. Вважають, що вона дуже чесна людина.
2. Очевидно, його колекцію картин продано за низькою ціною.
3. Сподіваються, що він склав всі іспити успішно.
4. Передбачається, що результати тестування ще не відомі.
5. Бачили, що він зайшов до свого кабінету.
6. Ця симфонія є, без сумніву, одним із найкращих творів цього композитора.
7. Звичайно, він був найпопулярнішим письменником свого часу.
8. Кажуть, що ви вже переїхали до нового будинку.
9. Виявляється, що новий проект успішно втілюється у життя.
10. Думали, що зустріч відбудеться у травні.
11. Чули, що експедиція вже повернулася додому.
12. Здається, він розмовляє зі своєю мамою.
13. Вважають, що парниковий ефект робить клімат землі теплішим.

X. Find the word which should not be in the sentence.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. She let me to use her computer. | 1 to |
| 2. Taking regular exercise it is beneficial to your health. | 2 |
| 3. In addition to be loosing her purse, Joan also lost her passport. | 3 |
| 4. We saw the Queen to welcome the British Olympic winners. | 4 |
| 5. It was enough too late to find accommodation elsewhere. | 5 |
| 6. We would sooner to renew our contact than move somewhere else. | 6 |
| 7. The archeologist is believed to have being found the tomb of the ancient King. | 7 |
| 8. He might to be given a more responsible position in future. | 8 |
| 9. Those curtains want being dry-cleaning. | 9 |
| 10. She prefers working out than to sitting at home doing nothing. | 10 |
| 11. I would like entertaining people at home at the weekends. | |

12. We enjoy going for fishing from time to time.	11
13. It's no use you spending money on impractical household items.	12
14. She'll never forget to meeting Bruce Springsteen.	13
15. He was afraid of to tell his parents that he had damaged the car.	14
16. Shirley won't accept their offer if it means that working at the weekend.	15
	16

XI. Common verbs followed by either Infinitives or Gerunds.

Put the verbs in a proper form.

1. They denied (*steal*) the money.
2. I don't enjoy (*drive*) very much.
3. I don't want (*go out*) tonight. I'm too tired.
4. I can't afford (*go out*) tonight. I haven't got enough money.
5. Has it stopped (*rain*) yet?
6. Can you remind me (*buy*) some coffee when we go there?
7. Why do you keep (ask) questions? Can't you leave me alone?
8. Please stop (*ask*) me questions!
9. I refuse (*answer*) any more questions.
10. One of the boys admitted (*break*) the window.
11. How did the thief get into the house? – I forgot (*close*) the window.
12. I've enjoyed (*meet*) you.
13. The baby began (*cry*) in the middle of the night.
14. Julia has been ill but now she's beginning (*get*) better.
15. It's nice to be with other people but sometimes I enjoy (*be*) alone.
16. I'm not quite ready yet. Do you mind (*wait*) a little?
17. When I was a child, I hated (*go*) to bed early.
18. I don't enjoy (*write*) letters.
19. I need a new job. I can't stand (*work*) here any more.
20. I would love (*come*) to your wedding but I'm afraid I can't.
21. Caroline never wears a hat. She doesn't like (*wear*) hats.
22. Would you like (*sit*) down. – No, thanks. I prefer (*stand*).
23. When I have to catch a tram, I'm always worried that I'll miss it.
So, I like (*come*) to the station in plenty of time.
24. Have you got a moment? I'd like (*give*) to you an interesting book.
25. We were able to translate the letter into English without (*use*) dictionary.

XII. Complete the sentences using a correct preposition and putting the verbs in a correct form:

1. Alice isn't interested(*look*) for a new job.

2. Henry is excited (*leave*) for India.
3. You are capable ... (*do*) better work.
4. I have no excuse ... (*be*) late.
5. I'm accustomed ... (*have*) a big breakfast.
6. The rain prevented us... (*complete*) the work.
7. Alfred is always complaining... (*have*) a headache.
8. Instead... (*study*), Margaret went to a ball game with some of her friends.
9. Thank you... (*help*) me carry the packages to the post office.
10. Mrs. Grand insisted... (*know*) the whole truth.
11. He showed us how to get to his house... (*draw*) a map.
12. You should take advantage... (*live*) here.
13. Laura had a good reason... (*not, go*) to class yesterday.
14. Everyone in the neighbourhood participated... (*search*) for the lost child.
15. I apologized to Mary... (*make*) her wait for me.
16. The weather is terrible tonight. I don't blame you ... (*not, want*) to go to the meeting.
17. Who is responsible... (*wash*) and (*dry*) the dishes after dinner?
18. In addition... (*go*) to school full-time, John has a part-time job.
19. The angry look on his face stopped me... (*speak*) my mind.
20. Where should we go for dinner tonight? Would you object... (*going*) to an Italian restaurant?
21. The mayor made another public statement for the purpose... (*clarify*) the new tax proposal.
22. The thief was accused... (*steal*) a woman's purse.
23. The jury found Mr. Jones guilty... (*take*) money from the company he worked for and... (*keep*) it to himself.
24. Bill isn't used... (*wear*) a suit and tie every day.
25. I'm going to visit my family during the school vacation. I'm looking forward... (*seat*) my mother's cooking and... (*sleep*) in my own bed.

XIII. Delete one word to make sentences.

1. You'd better to use a computer every day.
2. You would had better use a mobile phone only in emergencies.
3. E-mails are not sure to be better than letters. You'd rather to get in touch with him at once.
4. Surfing the net proverbs is being major free-time activity.
5. I'd find a laptop very to commune straight away.
6. There's no escape, computers seem to have be ringing everywhere these days.

7. She went to the vendor for to buy some newspapers.
8. I hope that to pay my shopping in cash, not by credit card.
9. For breakfast I'd need to buy drinking Colombian coffee or a carton of milk.
10. They will always remember about touring Florida.

XIV. Translate into English using the Gerund.

1. Вона добре плаває (вміє плавати).
2. Я одержую задоволення (насолоду), слухаючи музику.
3. Мені соромно за те, що роблю багато помилок.
4. Я вдячний вам за те, що допомагаєте мені.
5. Ми з нетерпінням чекаємо приходу весни.
6. Вони вибачаються за те, що часто запізнюються на пари.
7. Я займаюся викладанням.
8. Я провів час, перекладаючи текст.
9. Не звинувачуй його за те, що він часто щось мимрить.

XV. Use the gerund or the infinitive (if possible, use the two forms).

1. I keep (look) at the photo of yours.
2. I stopped (think) of you.
3. I remembered (do) you a favor.
4. I tried (stop) (think) of you.
5. I refused (forget) you.
6. He suggested (go) there.

XVI. Put the verb in brackets in either the infinitive or the -ing form.

1. I used to _____ (think) that the life ended at 30.
I'm not used to _____ (think) so hard early in the morning.
2. Jane was never a very reliable friend. If I were you, I'd try _____ (forget) her.
If your clothes don't seem very white after you've washed them, try _____ (soak) them in a little bleach.
3. Please stop _____ (make) such a terrible noise!
After half an hour, we stopped _____ (make) a cup of tea.
4. I remember _____ (see) him in the part of Hamlet at the Academy Theatre.
Did you remember _____ (see) Tim and tell him that we can't come on Saturday?
5. I started _____ (read) classical literature at the age of six.
Oh, look! It's starting _____ (rain).

6. He went on _____ (write) his essay despite the noise.
The lecture began very badly, but the professor went on (make) some interesting points.
7. I couldn't help them _____ (find) what they were looking for as I was in too much of a hurry.
Harry looked so funny that I couldn't help _____ (laugh).
8. I like _____ (pay) bills quite promptly.
It's so easy to get behind.
I like _____ (be) the centre of attention.
9. Do you like _____ (cook)?
When we have a dinner party, I like _____ (cook) something really exotic that nobody's ever had before.

XVII. Put the verb in brackets in either the infinitive or the -ing form.

1. I heard my neighbours _____ (turn) off their television and _____ (go) to bed.
2. I woke up at two in the morning. I could hear my neighbours (have) an argument.
3. When I looked through the window, I saw her _____ (read) a book.
4. When she saw me _____ (come), she waved.
5. She could feel her heart _____ (pound) as she neared the end of the race.
6. Can you smell something _____ (burn)?
7. When I came into the room. I saw her _____ (lean) casually against the fireplace.
8. It was obvious that she hadn't heard me _____ (come) in. I saw her _____ (go) over to the drawer and taking out a gun.
9. I've never seen anyone _____ (eat) as much as you do.
10. As I woke up, I could hear my mother downstairs _____ (make) breakfast.

XVIII. Comment on the use of the Gerund and the Infinitive in the following quotations. Interpret them and translate into Ukrainian.

1. What we have to learn to do, we learn by doing (Aristotle).
2. Life is one long process of getting tired (S. Butler).
3. The art of pleasing consists in being pleased (W. Hazlitt).
4. The world is a fine place and worth fighting for (E. Hemingway).
5. It's wiser being good than bad; It's safer being meek than fierce; It's fitter being sane than mad (R. Browning).

6. Promises and pie-crust are made to be broken (J. Swift).
7. No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable (A. Smith).
8. Old best to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust, and old authors to read (F. Bacon).
9. The use of travelling is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are (S. Johnson).

XIX. Prove that you are good at story-telling using one of the proverbs. Think over their Ukrainian equivalents.

1. Friendship is not to be bought at a fair.
2. There's no accounting for tastes.
3. You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.
4. Let bygones be bygones.
5. A lion may come to be beholden to a mouse.
6. Doing is better than saying.
7. Catching fish is not the whole of fishing.
8. What can't be cured must be endured.
9. A good tale is none the worth for being twice told.

XX. Complete the conversation. Put in a to-infinitive or ing-form.

Matthew: Are we going to have a holiday this year?

Natasha: Didn't we all decide (spend) our holidays on a Greek island?

Matthew: Lovely. I enjoy (lie) on the beach. I might manage (1).... (get) a suntan.

Daniel: I'd love a holiday. I can't wait (2).....(leave) this place behind.

Emma: I don't fancy (3).....(stay) in one place all the time. I really dislike (4).....(sit) on the beach all day.

Natasha: Well, I don't mind (5).....(tour) around somewhere.

Emma: Matthew, you promised (6).....(go) to Scotland with me. We were planning (7)..... (hire) a car.

Matthew: Scotland'? Are you sure? But I couldn't face (8).....(drive) all the time.

Jessica: I'm afraid I can't afford (9).....(spend) too much money.

Andrew: And I can't justify (10)(take) all that time off from my studies.

XXI. Study:

1. Some verbs such as **want** are followed by an infinitive: e.g. I want *to see* you. Other verbs such as **enjoy** are followed by a gerund: e.g. I enjoy *seeing* you.

2. Some verbs that are followed only by the infinitive are:

Ask – demand – learn – forget – promise – refuse – swear – hope – decide – seem – want.

3. Some verbs that are followed only by the gerund are:

Avoid – consider – deny – dislike – dread – enjoy – forgive – keep – miss – risk – suggest.

4. Some verbs can take either the infinitive or the gerund: **try – remember – stop.**

There can be a difference in meaning between the infinitive and the gerund in sentences with these verbs: e.g. I remembered to see her.

[I did not forget that I had to see her.] I remembered seeing you her [I recalled that I had seen her before]

XXII. Check: Here are some Valentine messages, can you find the errors? Correct them.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I have enjoyed to spend time with you. | 8. Please, never stop to think of me! |
| 2. I cannot avoid to see you. | 9. I want to live my whole life with you! |
| 3. I promise never to forget you. | 10. I want to think of you every day of my life. |
| 4. I miss to hold you in my arms. | 11. I fancy to hold you in my arms. |
| 5. I keep to look at the photo of you. | 12. Soon I shall risk to ask you to be my |
| 6. I refuse to forget you! | |
| 7. Do not be so cruel! Why do you avoid to meet with me? | |

XXIII. Study:

Verbs with prepositions.

account for	bad at (but: bad to me)
accuse smb. of	base on
accustomed to	believe on
addicted to	blame smb. for smth.
advantage of	blame smb. on smth.
(but there's an advantage in –	brilliant at
to have taken)	capable of
an advantage over	care about
advice on	care for smb.=like

agree to/on smth.	are for smth.=like to do smth.
agree with smb.	clever at (but: It was very clever of you you buy it.)
angry at what smb. about smth.	comment on
angry at what smb. does	compare with (how people and things are alike and how they are different)
angry with smb. for doing smth.	compare to (show the likeness between smb./smth. and smb./smth. else)
annazed with smb. about smth.	congratulate smb./ on smth.
anxious about smth.	contribute to
anxious for smth. to happen	crazy about
arrive at (a small place)	crowded with
apologise to smb. for smth.	cure for
approve of	
assume smb. of	
aware of	

Write: Fill in the correct preposition.

1. The manager of the bank had to account All the money that was missing.
2. I didn't realize there would be a charge....using this telephone.
3. The police announced that they were going to chargethe murder of the priest.
4. Nobody seems to care ...what is happening in the world today.
5. Jame's mother told him to take care....himself during the journey.
6. Mark was very cleverfiguring out how machines worked.
7. It was very clever.... You to remember to bring an umbrella.
8. It you apply now, you're assumed.... Getting a place on the course.
9. You can't compare Elvis PresleyMichael Jackson. Elvis is the king.
10. Comparedwinters in Moskow, this isn't really cold at all.
- 11.The police Inspector wasn't able to comment the case as they had no new evidence.
- 12.I'm going to have to stop eating chocolate. I think I'm addicted.....it.
- 13.Michael's been asked to contribute.....this science fiction magazine.
- 14.I couldn't get into the museum because it was crowded.....tourists.
- 15.Scientist are still trying to find a cure...AIDS.
- 16.You have to comply.....these rules or you will lose your job.
- 17.Brian's been accusedcheating in his exams.

18. He doesn't seem to be aware.....what's going on around him.
19. Helen's so argumentative! She never agrees.....anything.
20. What time is the train due to arrive.....St. Petersburg?
21. When he arrived.....school the gates were locked.
22. Both families approved the marriage.
23. John was angryAnne's attitude towards the children.
24. She was angry.....Pete.... not ringing her.
25. I was angry.....George....his behaviour on the school trip.
26. Ben was anxious.....Amanda to pass her driving test.
27. You mustn't let people take advantage.....you like that.
28. Albert Einstein was brilliantphysics.

II

LEVEL B

I. Put in the to-infinitive or the ing-form of the verbs.

I used to like going to our local cinema. It was old and rather uncomfortable, but it had character. Now they've stopped (show) films there. The owner would like to go on (1)(run) the cinema, but he would need (2).....(make) a lot of improvements, which would mean (3).....(spend) tens of thousands of pounds. I remember (4).....(watch) the last film at the cinema. It was a murder mystery. It was five minutes from the end, and we were trying (5).....(work) out who the murderer was when suddenly all the lights went out and the film stopped. We sat in the dark for a few minutes, and then the owner appeared with a torch. "I regret (6).....(tell) you," he said, that our electricity has failed. I don't mean (7) (disappoint) you, but I'm afraid we can't show you the end of the film. We've tried

(8) (phone) the electricity company, but they say they can't help." He went on (9)(explain) to the audience how the film ended. I didn't understand the story. But I don't regret (10).....(go) to the cinema on that last evening.

II. Complete this article from a magazine. Put in the to-infinitive or ing-form of these verbs: accept, argue, be, find, have, insist, lose, plug, repair, say, take, wait.

If you buy something from a shop, a new stereo for example, you usually can't wait (plug) in it and put some music on. And of course,

you expect (find) the equipment in working order. But that doesn't always happen, unfortunately. If the thing doesn't work, you should take it straight back to the shop. If you delay (1).....it back, you will risk (2).....your rights as a customer. And you should prepare (3).....on those rights. You may be one of those people who always avoid (4)with people, but in this case you should be ready for an argument. The assistant

III. Write the correct form of the verbs given in brackets:

Einstein: an ordinary child.

Einstein a remarkable child. He began (1 take).....piano lessons at the age of six. He didn't seem (2 be).....particularly talented. He liked (3 day-dream)..... and (4 play)..... He didn't enjoy (5 talk)..... very much, in fact, he waited till he was three before (6 start)..... to talk. In spite of not (7 have)..... a very exciting childhood, Einstein later appeared (8 have)..... a vivid memory of it. He remembered (9 be).... impressed by how a compass works and by the mysterious force which made the compass needle (10 point)..... in a given direction.

IV. Put the verb in brackets into correct form in the letters using gerund or infinitive.

Dear Mary, I regret (1 say) that I have failed to do most of the things I intended to while you were away. I forgot (2 go) to the insurance company to renew the insurance until it was too late. I did remember, however, (3 book) the tickets for the pop concert. I know you'll be glad to learn I have stopped (4 smoke) but now I forget (5 buy) matches to light the fire or I don't remember (6 put) them in the place where I finally find them. I was sorry to hear that you don't like Mr. Lawrence. Though I did warn you! I can't say I regret (7 call) him a devious cheat. Don't forget (8 make) your opinion clear to him before you leave. I suppose I must stop (9 attack) him as I do. It will make him feel important. Meanwhile you should stop (10 help) him in the ways you do.

All good wishes, Tom.

V. Complete the gaps with the appropriate gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets. (You may need to use passive, negative or perfect forms.) If necessary, check the meaning of any words or phrases in your mini-dictionary or with your teacher.

Tax scandal forces Valentine to quit

Mr. Tony Valentino, leader of the New Democratic Party, shocked his followers earlier today by (a)..... (announce) his resignation. He said he was retiring in order (b)..... (spend) more time with his family, and refused (c)..... (comment) on recent newspaper reports about his financial affairs. Mr. Valentino is accused of (d)..... (avoid) up to \$10 million in taxes over the last five years, but has always denied (e).....(do) anything illegal. Mr. Valentino said he was happy for his financial affairs.

(f).....(investigate) and was willing (g)..... (co-operate) fully with the tax authorities as soon as he returns from a four-week (h).....(ski) holiday at a secret location abroad.

Mr. Valentino seems (i).....(begin) his holiday already, as his private helicopter was seen flying away from his luxury villa this afternoon. “We are very sorry indeed (j)..... (lose) Mr. Valentino as our leader and are confident that he will be able (k)..... (prove) his innocence,” said deputy leader Jayne Belowski. “It is far too early (l)..... (talk) about (m)..... (choose) a successor, although of course, if I am asked (n)..... (stand) as leader it would be foolish (o).....(not do) so - I have a duty (p).....(serve) the party as best I can”.

III

GAMES AND INTERACTIONS

1. CONCENTRATION

Materials: Board and chalk or markers

Pynawic: Groups

Time: 20 minutes

Procedure: 1. Draw a blank grid on the board with just the numbers in the spaces. Prepare a concentration grid with all words filled in for your use. Below is a possible example. Some prepositions will have to be repeated.

1. interested	2. on	3. apologized	4. insist	5. for
6. to	7. afraid	8. thank you	9. instead	10. about
11. for	12. excited	13. in	14. start	15. in
16. for	17. to	18. accustomed	19. fool	20. of

2. Divide the class into groups of four or five. The groups take turns calling out two numbers as they try to make a match. As they call out the numbers, write the corresponding word in the appropriate square

on the board. If they make a match, give the group a point and cross out the two words, but leave them on the board. If the words are not a match, erase the words and go to the next group. When a group makes a match, it gets an extra turn

3. When all matches have been made, the group with the most points wins.

NOTE: The groups can discuss among themselves the numbers they want to call out, but cannot write down any numbers and words. Although they can talk together, you will accept an answer only from the student in the group you call upon.

2. RELAYS

Materials: Board and chalk or markers

Pynawic: Teams

Time: 10 minutes

Procedure: 1. On the board, make lists of verbs and/or expressions that require a preposition. The two lists include the same words, but are arranged in different order.

Example:

interested	responsible
dream	insist
apologize	apologize
believe	interested
crazy	worry
responsible	dream
worry	believe
insist	crazy

2. Divide the students into two teams and have them line up on either side of the board. One member from each team comes to the board and adds the correct preposition to one of the words on the board. The students then quickly pass their chalk to the next student in line. Succeeding players can either choose another word to add a preposition to or correct any incorrect answer written by one of his/her teammates.

3. The first team to finish the list with all answers correct is the winner.

3. COCKTAIL PARTY

Materials: Worksheet

Pynawic: Groups

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure: 1. Arrange students in groups of 6 to 8 and have each group stand together. Give each group a situation card from the worksheet.

2. As in a party setting (but with a time limit), students mingle by asking questions or making statements and suggestions about the situation. They must use verbs followed by infinitives or gerunds whenever possible.
3. A different situation may be given to the group after a few minutes of talking.
4. As a follow-up activity on the same day, students can write the questions or statements on the board that they remember from the party interaction.

Worksheet: COCTAIL PARTY

<p style="text-align: center;">Situation #1</p> <p>Plan a birthday party, complete with entertainment and food, for a classmate.</p> <p>Verb suggestions: advise, stop, consider, recommend, enjoy, ask, plan, prepare, remember, want, (don't) forget, promise</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Situation #2</p> <p>A classmate wants to be accepted at a prestigious university, but he/she is nervous about the oral interview. Give advice.</p> <p>Verb suggestions: advise, avoid, finish, (don't) delay, mention, practice, remember, dislike, (don't) quit, decide, need, want, wait</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Situation #3</p> <p>Complain about the rising cost of living such as health care, car insurance, etc. Try to end the conversation on a positive note.</p> <p>Verb suggestions: admit, deny, anticipate, dislike, can't help, regret, tolerate, claim, afford, hesitate, pretend, understand, learn, want, appreciate, wish</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Situation #4</p> <p>Give advice on (a) losing weight and (b) gaining confidence to make a good impression on people (boss, spouse, girlfriend/boyfriend, etc.).</p> <p>Verb suggestions: advise, avoid, keep, (don't) miss, postpone, suggest, expect, hope, seem, need, struggle, learn, offer, want, plan</p>

4. GO + GERUND

Materials: 3" x 5" cards or Worksheet

Pynawic: Whole class

Time: 20 minutes

Procedure: 1. Pantomime several familiar go + gerund activities (for example, go fishing, go surfing, etc.). Have students guess the activity being pantomimed.

2. Give each student a card with a common go + gerund activity written on it (Worksheet, cut up, or your own). Whisper explanations or give alternative cards to students who are unsure of/reluctant to perform their assigned activity.

3. One by one, students pantomime their activities for the class. A student volunteer writes the activity on the board as it is guessed.

Variation: Have pairs of students make up short lists of related vocabulary for each go + gerund activity (*tent, sleeping bag, grizzly bear, etc.*, for *go camping*).

Go jogging	Go running	Go sailing
Go window shopping	Go shopping	Go sightseeing
Go skating	Go water-skiing	Go skiing
Go skydiving	Go swimming	Go birdwatching
Go canoeing	Go hunting	Go mountain climbing
Go jogging	Go running	Go sailing
Go window shopping	Go shopping	Go sightseeing

ДІСПРИКМЕТНИК (The Participle)

Дісприкметник (*the Participle*) – це неособова форма дієслова, що поєднує властивості дієслова, прикметника і прислівника.

Форми дісприкметника <i>Participle Forms</i>	Перехідні дієслова <i>Transitive verbs</i>		Неперехідні дієслова <i>Intransitive verbs</i>
	Активний стан <i>Active voice</i>	Пасивний стан <i>Passive voice</i>	Активний стан <i>Active voice</i>
<i>Present Participle</i>	reading	being read	going
<i>Past Participle</i>		read	gone
<i>Perfect Participle</i>	having read	having been read	having gone

ЗНАЧЕННЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ ДІСПРИКМЕТНИКІВ (Meaning and Usage of Participle)

1. Present Participle вживається для позначення дії, одночасної з дією, вираженою дієсловом – присудком речення.	<p><i>Driving a car he <u>is</u> always very attentive.</i></p> <p><i>Driving a car he <u>was</u> always very attentive.</i></p> <p><i>Driving a car he <u>will be</u> always very attentive.</i></p>
2. Present Participle може виражати дію, що відноситься до теперішнього часу, незалежно від часу дії, вираженої дієсловом – присудком речення.	<p><i>The girl studying at our university came here from Poland.</i></p>
3. Present Participle може вживатися безвідносно до якогось часу.	<p><i>The last turning had brought them into the high-road leading to London.</i></p>
4. Present Participle може виражати дію, що передує дії, вираженій присудком, якщо обидві дії відбуваються	<p><i>Hearing footsteps below he rose and went to the top of the stairs.</i></p>

<p>безпосередньо одна за одною. У цьому значенні часто вживається Present Participle дієслів to enter, to open, to close, to arrive, to see, to hear, to turn, to seize та ін.</p>	
<p>5. Present Participle Active вживається тоді, коли іменник або займенник, до якого він відноситься, позначає суб'єкт вираженої ним дії.</p>	<p><i>Laughing she left his house.</i></p>
<p>6. Present Participle Passive вживається тоді, коли іменник або займенник, до якого він відноситься, позначає об'єкт вираженої ним дії.</p>	<p><i>Being asked for her opinion, she blushed.</i></p>
<p>7. Perfect Participle Active та Passive виражає дію, що передує дії, вираженій дієсловом-присудком. Perfect Participle відповідає українському дієприслівнику доконаного виду.</p>	<p><i>Having given your word you ought to keep it.</i> <i>Having been written, the letter was taken to the post-office.</i></p>
<p>8. Past Participle має лише одну форму і є пасивним дієприкметником. Він співпадає з третьою формою дієслова і вживається тоді, коли іменник або займенник, до якого він відноситься, позначає об'єкт вираженої ним дії.</p>	<p><i>the grown vegetables</i> <i>the toys bought in this shop</i></p>
<p>9. Здебільшого Past Participle виражає дію, що передує дії, вираженій дієсловом – присудком речення.</p>	<p><i>She pulled the long forgotten book out of the bookcase.</i></p>
<p>10. Past Participle може також виражати дію, одночасну з дією, вираженою дієсловом – присудком, а також дію, безвідносну до часу.</p>	<p><i>In some countries there is a tax on things sold in the shops.</i> <i>A straight line dividing an angle into two equal parts is called a bisector.</i></p>

ФУНКЦІЇ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКА В РЕЧЕННІ (*Functions of Participle in the Sentence*)

Функції Functions	Present Participle	Past Participle	Perfect Participle
1. Означення	<i>The speaking man was the Head of the Department.</i>	<i>She was wearing a knitted cap pulled low over her eyes.</i>	
2. Обставина (часу, причини, способу дії, мети, порівняння)	<i>Entering the assembly –hall, Pete saw all his teachers there. Smiling she showed me the letter. <u>When</u> reading this book, he remembered his childhood. (із сполучником when). Being asked to go to bed, the children left the drawing-room.</i>	<i>Із сполучниками when, if, as if, as though, unless <u>When</u> told to go in he seemed to change his mind and left the room. If used economically, these food supplies could last for a month.</i>	<i>Having voiced his objection, he sat down Having been told to wait, she waited.</i>
3. Предикатив (іменна частина іменного складеного присудка)	<i>The effect of her words was terrifying.</i>	<i>She was always well-dressed.</i>	

ОБ'ЄКТНИЙ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКОВИЙ КОМПЛЕКС (*The Objective Participle Complex*)

В англійській мові дієприкметник, як і інфінітив, утворює синтаксичні комплекси з іменниками та займенниками.

Об'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс складається з двох частин:

I -	Іменник в загальному відмінку або особовий займенник в об'єктному відмінку	+ II	дієприкметник: Present Participle або Past Participle
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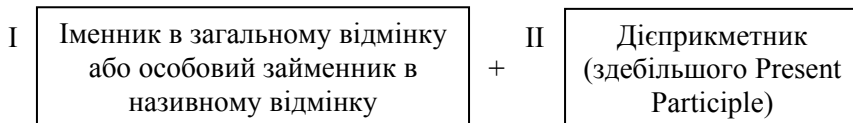
У реченні об'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс виконує функцію складного додатка (Complex Object).

**ВЖИВАННЯ ОБ'ЄКТНОГО
ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКОВОГО КОМПЛЕКСУ
(Usage of Objective Participle Complex)**

Форма дієприкметника (Participle Form) Вживання – Usage	<i>Present Participle</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
<p>1. Після дієслів, що означають сприймання за допомогою органів чуття: to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice, to find, to observe, to feel etc.</p> <p>2. Після цих дієслів цей комплекс близький за значенням до об'єктного інфінітивного комплексу. Різниця полягає в тому, що в інфінітивному комплексі лише констатується факт, тоді як у дієприкметниковому дія виражається як процес.</p>	<i>I watched him playing football.</i>	
<p>3. Об'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс вживається після дієслів, що виражають бажання: to want, to wish. З цими дієсловами вживається лише Past Participle.</p>		<i>I wish him done it by all means.</i>
<p>4. Після дієслів to have, to get і виражає дію:</p> <p>а) що виконується не особою, позначеною підметом, а кимось іншим для неї;</p> <p>б) якої зазнає особа, позначена підметом.</p>		<i>She had her hair cut some time ago. I have already had my photo taken. He must have his watch repaired immediately..</i>

СУБ'ЄКТНИЙ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКОВИЙ КОМПЛЕКС (*The Subjective Participle Complex*)

Суб'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс складається з двох частин:



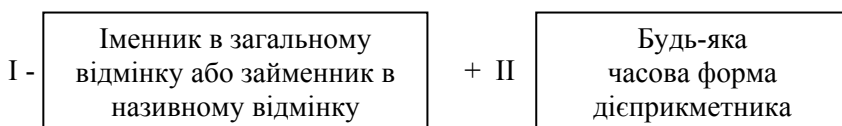
У реченні Суб'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс виконує функцію складного підмета (Complex Subject).

ВЖИВАННЯ СУБ'ЄКТНОГО ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКОВОГО КОМПЛЕКСУ (*Usage of the Subjective Participle Complex*)

1. Цей комплекс вживається переважно з дієсловами, які виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуттів (to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice, to observe) у пасивному стані і виконують у реченні роль присудка, який ставиться між першою і другою частиною комплексу:	<i>She was heard singing in the room.</i>
2. З дієсловами to consider, to believe Subjective Participle Complex вживається з Past Participle :	<i>The work was considered finished.</i>

НЕЗАЛЕЖНИЙ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКОВИЙ КОМПЛЕКС (*The Absolute Participle Complex*)

Незалежний дієприкметниковий комплекс (зворот) складається з двох частин:



Як правило, цей комплекс виконує в реченні функцію обставини (часу, причини, способу дій, умови).

**ВЖИВАННЯ НЕЗАЛЕЖНОГО
ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКОВОГО КОМПЛЕКСУ**
(*Usage of the Absolute Participle Complex*)

<p>1. На українську мову незалежний дієприкметниковий комплекс перекладається підрядними обставинними реченнями. При перекладі перед підметом даного комплексу вводяться сполучники коли, так як, оскільки, якщо, після того, як та ін.</p>	<p><i>The weather being sunny, we shall go for a walk.</i> <i>The article being translated, I gave it to the editor.</i></p>
<p>2. Іноді цей комплекс перекладається дієприслівниковим зворотом.</p>	<p><i>Her face smiling, she came into the room.</i></p>
<p>3. Коли незалежний дієприкметниковий комплекс стоїть у другій половині речення, то:</p>	
<p>а) Він перекладається простим реченням, що входить до складу складнопідрядного із сполучниками і, а, але, при цьому.</p>	<p><i>We went to the cinema, he staying at home.</i></p>
<p>б) Цей комплекс також може перекладатися на українську мову головним реченням в складнопідрядному, вставним реченням, іменником з прийменником.</p>	<p><i>He entered the room, his face being serious.</i> Then he started out, bag and overcoat being in hand, to get his cup of coffee.</p>
<p>в) Незалежний дієприкметниковий комплекс може вводиться прийменником with і вживатись у функції обставини способу дії або супровідних обставин, а перекладатись на українську мову, як правило, самостійним реченням або дієприслівниковим зворотом.</p>	<p><i>And then came the final moment, with the guards coming for him.</i></p>

Note: Дієприкметник, утворений від дієслова **be (being, having been)** в незалежному дієприкметниковому комплексі можна опускати:

The lecture over, the teacher answered the questions.



Exercises

I. Give all possible forms of participle of the following verbs: *to come, to study, to cover, to write, to look, to lie, to think, to give, to sit, to prefer, to think, to fade.*

II. Find participles in the extract below, State their forms.

Christy Tucker rode into the plantation office on mule back late in the evening. He was working all day long. Having hewed new pickets for the fence around his house he was pleased with his work.

Having done much he felt good.

Christy tied up the mule behind the row of stores, and the first thing he noticed was that the other negroes out there did not want to speak to him. Having been on friendly terms with all the coloured people on the plantation he could not understand why they pretended not to see him.

He walked slowly down the road forwards the plantation office wondering why nobody spoke to him.

Having gone a little farther, he met Froggy Miller.

“What’s the matter with you folks today?” he said. But Froggy moved away.

Having caught Froggy by the arm he shook him.

“Now, look here!” Christie said, getting worried.

“Why do you and everybody else act so strange?”...

*(An extract from “The end of Christy Tucker”
by E. Galdwell).*

III. State the forms and the functions of the Participles. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. While crossing the street, one should first look to the left and then to the right.
2. The medicine prescribed by the doctor was bitter.
3. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travellers soon lost their way.

4. Coming into the entrance – hall, he switched on the light.
5. Having finished the work, the gardener left the orchard.
6. She pointed to the boys playing basket-ball.
7. While being examined, the girl couldn't help crying.
8. The child was frightened by an approaching train.
9. Taking his seat, he looked at his watch.
10. Being very honest, Helen told him the truth at once.
11. The answer to this was unexpected.
12. She had no photos of herself taken since her marriage.

IV. Open the brackets using correct forms of Participle.

1. (To have) several essays, to write. John decided not to go to the party.
2. (Never to visit) the place before, she got lost.
3. When (to present) historically, the subject seemed more interesting.
4. The number of electronic computers (to use) in any field of human activity is an indication of its modernity.
5. (to finish) dinner, he sat down with his cigar, (to turn) over weekly papers.
6. She looked at me slyly, as if (to conceal) something.
7. He bowed low when (to present) to the guests.
8. (to shake) hands with everybody he began to play the guitar.
9. (to dial) their number, Peter asked for the manager.
10. (to be) very busy all the week, he could not answer the letters.
11. The new cinema (to build) in our town is not far from the Town Hall.
12. (to dress) the children went tobogganing.

V. Combine two sentences into one using the Objective Participle Complex.

Model: *I saw him. He was walking along the street.*

I saw him walking along the street.

1. We watched the children. They were playing in the yard.
2. He felt her hand. It was trembling.
3. She heard them. They were singing loudly.
4. They found Pete in the corridor. He was waiting for them.
5. We found her. She was reading a book.
6. My friends saw me. I was playing football.
7. The teacher observed the pupils. They were writing tests.
8. All of us could hear them. They were chattering aloud.
9. I left her. She was sleeping upstairs.
10. She found the kettle. It was boiling furiously on the hot-plate.

VI. Translate the following sentences into English using the Objective Participle Complex with Past Participle.

Model: *Я роблю зачіску в перукарні кожну п'ятницю. I have my hair done every Friday.*

Мені потрібно сфотографуватись. I must have my photo taken.

Вона хоче, щоб роботу було закінченою. She wants the work finished.

1. В нього вкрали документи кілька років тому.
2. Вона пошила собі нове пальто.
3. У них гарно пофарбували кухню.
4. Він повинен відремонтувати машину.
5. Режисер хоче, щоб цей фільм побачили всюди.
6. Тут можна почистити плащ?
7. Його син полагодив свій годинник у майстерні.
8. Мені необхідно вимити вікна.
9. Вам потрібно випрасувати костюм і почистити черевики.
10. Якщо ти хочеш, щоб комп'ютер відремонтували, звернись до спеціаліста.

VII. Translate into English. Use the Objective Participle Complex with Present Participle or Past Participle.

1. Ми повинні негайно відремонтувати телефон.
2. Він хоче, щоб документи надіслали вчасно.
3. Я почула, як вони обговорювали результати тестів.
4. Всі свідки чули, як поліцейський доповідав про нещасний випадок.
5. Вони хотіли, щоб квитки замовили заздалегідь.
6. Ви бачили, щоб хтось входив в будинок?
7. Ми не збиралися ремонтувати холодильник, але зараз змушені.
8. Він повинен вилікувати цю хворобу.
9. Хлопчик любить спостерігати, як рибки плавають в акваріумі.
10. Ми відчули, що ця жінка бреше.

VIII. Find the Subjective Participle Complex in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. They were seen looking through magazines.
2. She was kept waiting for a long time.
3. The keys were considered lost.
4. The village was found burnt to the ground.
5. The letter will be found on the desk signed and ready to be posted.

6. The girls could be heard singing in chorus.
7. Jane was found in the room dressed for the party.
8. Sometimes he was heard saying a lot about her future carrer.

IX. Make up five sentences to each table using the Subjective Participle Complex.

smb smth	is was will be can be	seen heard found left kept	doing smth
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Model: *She was kept waiting for a long time.*

Її заставили довго чекати.

smth	is was will be can be	seen found left considered believed	done
------	--------------------------------	---	------

Model: *The boat was considered lost.*

Вважали, що човен загубився.

X. Find the Absolute Participle Complex in the sentences below. Translate them.

1. The night being dark, I could see nothing in the yard.
2. The encyclopedia being bought, the students found all the necessary information.
3. The next morning, it being Sunday, they all went to church.
4. The concert being over, the lottery came next.
5. He was standing there silent, a bitter smile curling his lips.
6. She hurried along, her heels crunching in the packed snow.
7. There being no chance of escape, the thief was arrested on the spot.
8. The treaty heaving been signed, trade was at once resumed.
9. Jack sat silent, his long legs stretched out.
10. She stood, with her brows frowning, her blue eyes looking before her.

XI. Transform the following complex sentences into simple ones using the Absolute Participle Complex.

Model A: *As the weather was sunny and warm, we went for a walk.*
The weather being sunny and warm, we went for a walk.

1. As the hour was late, we hurried home.
2. As her son is ill, she can't go to work.
3. As the night was warm, they slept outdoors.

Model B: *As our teacher had visited England, we asked her to tell us about that country.*

Our teacher having visited England, we asked her to tell us about that country.

1. As the rain had ruined my hat, I had to buy a new one.
2. When the match had ended, the people began to leave the stadium.
3. After the sun had risen, the travellers continued their way.

Model C: *As all the shops were closed, we couldn't buy anything.*

All the shops being closed, we couldn't buy anything.

1. As the bridge was destroyed, nobody could cross the river.
2. As the road was being repaired, we had to go there by train.
3. As the house was being built, people hoped to get new flats soon.

Model D: *When the waiting-room had been cleaned, the passengers were let in.*

The waiting room having been cleaned, the passengers were let in.

1. When the classroom had been aired, the teacher asked the pupils to come in.
2. As the magazine had been read, Ann gave it to her fellow – student.
3. As all the tickets had been sold out, we couldn't see the performance.

XII. Translate the following letter into English. Use participles and Participle Complexes.

3 Березня

Дорогі Валері і Уолтер.

Оскільки вже пройшло близько трьох місяців з часу нашого весілля, ми думаємо, вже давно час припинити лінуватись і, накінець, подякувати вам за ваш чудовий подарунок і за фото вашої сім'ї, що ви нам прислали.

Нам дуже сподобався ваш подарунок. Ми відразу знайшли для нього місце в нашій новій квартирі. Але дуже шкода, що ви,

налякані далекою і втомливою до нас дорогою, не були разом з нами на нашому весіллі.

А як раді ми були, що ви спеціально для нас сфотографувались! Ми думаємо, що ви всі дуже змінилися, оскільки цілу вічність не бачились з вами. На одній з фото видно, як ваш син Том піднімається на гору. Який вже він дорослий!

Ми сподіваємось, що у вас все в порядку, що ви насолоджуєтесь життям. Можливо, колись ви зможете до нас приїхати.

Ще раз дякуємо, бережіть себе.
З любов'ю Марк і Катрін.

XIII. Brain-storming. Read top ten concerns for 15- to 24-year olds and express your own ideas on the problem. Use participles and Participle Complexes.

Young people worry more than the older generation about having serious illness, being attacked or robbed, and being a burglary victim. They also worry more about food safety, road accident, being unable to work due to an illness or an accident and having enough to live on in retirement. A recent survey has shown that the top ten concerns of young people in Britain today are:

- Being unemployed
- Home being burgled /traffic pollution/ being physically assaulted
- The effects of drug use
- Being robbed or attacked while travelling
- Having a serious illness /adequate provision for the elderly
- Receiving adequate medical care if you are ill
- The state providing an adequate pension
- The level of taxation
- The safety of the food we eat
- Having enough to live on in retirement.

(From “Current”)

XIV. Work in pairs, groups. Interview each other on the problems mentioned in the previous exercise. Write-down your interviews.

УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ (Conditional Sentences)

Тип тип	Condition умова	Verb forms Часові форми		e.g. Приклади	Translation Переклад
		Головне речення <i>Principal clause</i>	Підрядне речення <i>Subordinate clause</i>		
I	Реальна умова стосовно теперішнього, майбутнього або минулого часів	Present simple Past Simple Present Simple	Present Simple Past Simple Future Simple	If I have time, I go to the theatre. If I had time, I went to the theatre. If I <u>have</u> time, I shall go to the theatre.	Якщо у мене є час, я йду в театр. Якщо у мене не був час, я ходила в театр. Якщо у мене не буде час, я піду в театр.
II	Малоймовірна, напів-реальна умова стосовно теперішнього та майбутнього часів	Present Conditional (Future Simple-in-the Past)	Present Subjunctive (Past Simple) NB: to be = were	If I had time, I would go to the theatre. If I <u>were</u> at home, I would help you.	Якби у мене не був час, я б ходила в театр. Якби я була вдома, я б допомогла тобі.
III	Нереальна умова стосовно минулого часу	Past Conditional (Future Perfect-in-the Past)	Past Subjunctive (Past Perfect)	If I had had time yesterday, I would have gone to the theatre.	Якби у мене не був час вчора, я б пішла в театр.

Примітка: Підрядні умовні речення з'єднуються з головним за допомогою сполучників *if, in case, provided, suppose, unless* та інш.

Наприклад:

1. If she comes at seven, she will find me at my place.
2. In case I don't find her at home, I shall leave her a note.
3. I shall go there provided you consent to accompany me. (Ch. Bronte).
4. Suppose he wrote to you, would you answer?
5. I shall come in time unless I am detained at the University. Isabel would not have engaged herself to Mr. Hardyman unless she had been fond of him (Collins)



Exercises

I. Look at these half sentences and match a first half from column A with a second half from column B. Determine the type of each sentence.

A	B
a) If I had consulted my own interest,	1. I'd be on the plane to London.
b) If it were not for your help,	2. we would never have split up.
c) If it hadn't been for me,	3. we wouldn't have had to queue outside.
d) If you hate sick people,	4. I should never have come here.
e) If you had told me you loved me,	5. I should not be able to finish my work in time.
f) If Mike stop smoking,	6. he will not have such a terrible cough.
g) If we'd booked our theatre tickets in advance,	7. his own brother would have shut him up for life.
h) If I hadn't lost my passport,	8. you will not be a good doctor.

II. Complete these sentences with your own ideas.

1. If you'd done as I told you,...
2. If she were my sister, ...
3. If you'd been more careful doing the washing up, ...
4. If you had taken medicine yesterday, ...
5. If I'd put the correct stamp on the letter, ...
6. If the weather had been better last weekend, ...
7. If Mary were not so absent-minded, ...
8. If my brother hadn't lent me some money, ...

III. Use the prompts to write complete sentences in these situations.

1. Your friend needs some bread. You are going out and offer to buy it.
Buy it/ if / want
I'll buy it if you want.
2. It's raining cats and dogs and your friend wants to drive home.
How do you advise him?
I / not / drive in this weather / if / I / be / you.
3. A friend invites you to eat in a new café. What do you say?
That / be / great.
4. Your car's broken down and a friend offers to take you home.
What does he say?
I / give / you / lift / if / you / like.

IV. Work in pairs. Compare the use of tenses and verb forms in the following pairs of sentences, and discuss how the meaning changes.

1. If I know that, I will come to help you.
If I knew that, I would come to help you.
2. If any of your family come to my house, I shall be delighted to welcome them.
If any of your family came to my house, I should be delighted to welcome them.
3. If I get a job, I'll be able to pay off my debts.
If I got a job, I'd have to change my lifestyle.
4. Will it be all right if I use your phone?
Would it be all right if I used your phone?
5. If I had spoken more confidently at the interview, they would have offered me the job.
If I spoke Spanish, they would offer me the job.
6. If I had accepted the job, my husband would have been pleased.
If I accepted the job, I would be in Spain now.

V. Work in pairs. Look at the following situations. Decide if they are possible or imaginary and probably won't happen. Ask and answer questions about what you will do or would do in each situation.

- You can speak perfect Spanish.
- Your teacher gives you extrahome tonight.
- You are a Prime Minister of your country.
- Your friend invites you to his birthday party tonight.
- Your sister asks you to help her with her home task.

VI. a) Complete the gaps in this conversation with the best form of the verb in brackets.

Mother: Why aren't you going to your classes?

Tom: Because they are so boring. I _____(to go) if they _____(to be) more interesting. And I always get bad marks.

Mother: Well, that is not surprising. If you _____(to spend) less time playing computer games and _____(to work) harder, you _____(not to have) so many problems.

b) Make similar dialogues about other things that Tom's mother is worrying about and act them.

VII. a) Read the text and try to understand it.

A presidential election is approaching. There are three candidatures: Jennifer Brown, General E.F. Grant and Max Smith. People study their programmes trying to choose the appropriate candidatures.

If Jennifer Brown became President, she would close all private schools, increase the education budget and reduce taxation.

General Grant would bring back capital punishment, double the size of the police force and use the army to stop strikes if he were President.

If Max Smith were elected President, he would freeze prices and incomes, lend more money to industry and agriculture and promote trade with foreign countries.

b) Discuss the following questions:

Which candidate would you vote for if you took part in the election? Why?

What would you do if you were President?

VIII. Find as many mistakes as possible and correct them.

Edinburgh,
5 October.

Dear Mary!

Thank you for your letter, that came yesterday. I do like to hear from you. The news of your interview are very interesting. You didn't say did you get the job? I hope it.

You wanted that I tell you about what am I doing in Edinburgh, and how is my life here. To tell you the truth, I miss my family and my friends. If I was at home, I wouldn't missed so much. But the course is good, although it is more hard that I thought. First I hadn't no friends, but I soon knew the people. They are in the same department. Actually I spend the all time trying to buy the books, which I need reading for my course. I'm sure I find them soon. And if I'll buy them I'll be very busy!

ЗАЙМЕННИК (The Pronoun)

ОСОБОВІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ (Personal Pronouns)

Особові займенники в англійській мові мають граматичні категорії особи, відмінка, числа і (в третій особі однини) роду.

Особа <i>Person</i>	Називний відмінок <i>Nominative Case</i>		Об'єктний відмінок <i>Objective Case</i>	
	Функція: підмет <i>The Subject</i>		Функція: додаток <i>The Object</i>	
	Однина <i>Singular</i>	Множина <i>Plural</i>	Однина <i>Singular</i>	Множина <i>Plural</i>
I	I – я	we – ми	me – мене, мені	us – нас, нам
II	you – ти	you – ви	you – тебе, тобі	you – вас, вам
III	he – він she – вона it – воно	they – вони	him – його, йому her – її, їй it – його, йому, її, їй	them – їх, їм

ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ОСОБОВИХ ЗАЙМЕННИКІВ (Usage of Personal Pronouns)

Функції <i>Functions</i>	Називний відмінок <i>The Nominative Case</i>	Об'єктний відмінок <i>The Objective Case</i>
• Підмета	I was very tired yesterday.	
• предикатива (іменної частини іменного складеного присудка)	Who's that? – It's I . It's me (him, her) – в розмовній мові	It's him who did it?
• прямого, не прямого чи прийменникового додатка.		Do you know her ? What do I need to take with me ?
• обставини		The ball fell behind them .

 **Remember:** Займенник **it** може:

- вживатися у функції підмета – e.g. **It** snows heavily in winter.
- бути в безособових реченнях у значенні вказівного займенника – e.g. **It** is a well-known person.
- відноситись до попереднього висловлення – e.g. What about going to the seaside? – Oh! **It's** not a bad idea!



Exercises

I. Find the personal pronouns. State their case and function.

I had not noticed the man sitting beside me on the bus until he addressed me.

“Excuse me, sir,” he said, “but is my face familiar to you by any chance?”

I turned and studied his lineaments for a second or two. His features were not altogether prepossessing, and it was with some relief that I was able to assure him that he was an entire stranger to me.

He did not seem at all, surprised.

“It was just a chance”, he said. “You see, sir, I am under the disadvantage of not knowing who I am”.

I murmured my sympathy.

(An extract from “The Sad Story of a Lost Memory”
by F.R. Barrat).

II. Insert personal pronouns in the necessary case.

1. But mother was not listening. ... continued feverishly to put curls in her hair.
2. If I see Pete, I'll ask ... to call you.
3. Yesterday the Smiths discussed the film that ... saw some days ago. ... was very interesting and funny.
4. When we entered the classroom the teacher asked ... to clean the blackboard and air the room.
5. “Hello, Ann! How are ...?” – “ ... am OK. Thank ...”
6. Let ... introduce myself.
7. It is ... who wrote the letter.
8. In front of the building was a large yard with a series of petrol pumps in
9. By late afternoon ... were exhausted.
10. Have ... ever been to London?

11. She's older than ... am. But I'm taller than

12. Look! ... is your friend!

III. Translate into English.

1. Це дуже гарна ваза.

2. Вони закінчили університет минулого року.

3. Дайте мені трохи подумати.

4. Лікар порадив йому поїхати на море.

5. Ми захоплюємось читанням художньої літератури і займаємось спортом. – А ви? – Ми також.

6. Давайте підемо на концерт разом.

7. Я народилась 20 квітня 1990 року на Україні.

8. Це вона переклала текст на англійську мову.

9. Хто там? – Це я.

10. Де твій словник? – Він вдома. – Іди і принеси його сюди.

11. Мері та Майк зупинились в квартирі своїх друзів.

12. Я би хотіла мати свою власну машину.

13. Це твій калькулятор? – Ні, це її.

14. Він поплескав (to pat) свого сина по плечу.

IV. Ask your groupmate:

1. If he (she) is the only child in the family;

2. when he (she) was born;

3. how old his (her) parents are;

4. what his (her) favourite subjects at school were;

5. what his (her) sister (brother) does;

6. why he (she) entered this department;

7. how many relatives he (she) has;

8. if he (she) has any hobbies.

V. In each of the exercises below there are dialogues hidden in a list of conversational utterances. Construct the dialogues. Practice them.

1. There is one dialogue hidden in the six sentences below. Each partner has three utterances. Find them.

– She has a cold and a slight fever.

– I'm fine. And you?

– I'm sorry. What is wrong with her?

– O.K. But my sister is not feeling well.

– Hello, Bill! How are you?

– That's too bad. I hope she is feeling better soon.

2. There is one dialogue hidden in the eight sentences below. Each partner has four utterances. Find them.

- Let me see. I'm free Thursday afternoon at 2 : 00 P.M. Will that be all right?
- Hello, Mr. Olsen. My name is Henry Johnson.
- Don't mention it. I just hope I can be of some help.
- O.K. Thursday at two. And thank you very much.
- Yes, sir. I wanted to ask you when it would be possible to discuss my application for the position you advertised.
- Good. Then let's plan on that.
- How do you do, Mr. Johnson. My secretary said you wanted to see me.
- Oh. That will be fine, sir.

VI. Complete the dialogue using personal pronouns.

Helen: Hello, my name's Helen Brown.

Mike:

H.: Nice to meet you too. Are you a student of this University?

M.:

H.: Me too. What about a cup of coffee?

M.:

H.: Tell me about your family. Is it large?

M.:

H.: Here we are. Let's have a cup of coffee! Help yourself to some milk and sugar.

M.:

H.: And I prefer white coffee. Oh, have a look at that girl! Do you know her?

M.:

H.: Really? Please, introduce me to her.

M.:

Ann: Glad to meet you. Will you join me and go to the zoo?

M.:

H.:

VII. Role – play the following situations:

1. Have a talk with your (strict, liberal) parents about your studies at the university.
2. Greet your friend. Ask him (her) how he (she) feels, how his (her) things are.

VIII. Explain the following proverbs. Give the Ukrainian equivalents:

- It's no use talking if you don't know enough.

- Don't cross the bridges before you come to them.
- Look before you leap.

ПРИСВІЙНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ (*Possessive Pronouns*)

В англійській мові присвійні займенники мають категорії особи, числа і дві форми – залежну (*Conjoint*) і незалежну (*Absolute*).

Форма <i>Form</i>	Однина <i>Singular</i>			Множина <i>Plural</i>		
	Особа <i>Person</i>			Особа <i>Person</i>		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
<i>Залежна Conjoint Form</i>	my	your	his her its	our	your	their
Функція-означення (вживається перед іменником)						
<i>Незалежна Absolute form</i>	mine	yours	his hers	ours	yours	theirs
Функція – іменна частина іменного складеного присудка (не вживається перед іменником)						

ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ПРИСВІЙНИХ ЗАЙМЕННИКІВ (*Usage of Possessive Pronouns*)

Функції <i>Functions</i>	Залежна форма <i>Conjoint Form</i>	Незалежна форма <i>Absolute Form</i>
• Означення	Here are my gloves.	Tom is an old friend of hers .
• Підмета		Where are your compositions? – Ours are in the auditorium.
• Додатка	Oh, I've broken my pen.	
• Предикатива (іменної частини іменного складеного присудка)		Is this newspaper yours ?

Remember:

- Присвійні займенники в англійській мові, на відміну від української, не відмінюються.
- Присвійні займенники в залежній формі є займенниками – прикметниками.
- Присвійні займенники в незалежній формі не вживаються перед іменниками, вони замінюють їх і виконують їх функції.
- Присвійні займенники в незалежній формі вживаються також для того, щоб уникнути повторення іменника. e.g. I don't believe that his medicine is better than **mine**.
- В англійській мові немає такого присвійного займенника, який відповідав би українському займеннику **свій**. Український займенник **свій** на англійську мову перекладається різними присвійними займенниками залежно від особи, якої він стосується. e.g. We took **our** things. He took **his** things.

У цьому значенні англійські присвійні займенники часто вживаються з назвами частин тіла і предметів одягу. В українській мові присвійні займенники в таких ситуаціях не вживаються.

The girl put on **her** raincoat. – Дівчина одягнула плащ.

He raised **his** arm. – Він підняв руку.

Note: its – e.g. The cat is licking **its** paw.

It's = it is чи **it has** – e.g. **It's** spring now. **It's (it has)** got all modern conveniences.



Exercises

I. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the possessive pronoun.

1. (She) ...sister's first name is Mary.
2. (I) ... father is forty years old.
3. (They) ... favourite subject is English.
4. (We) ... elder daughter entered Kyiv National University named after Shevchenko.
5. (It) ... windows face the street.
6. (You) ... personal computer works double tides.
7. (We) ... parents work as engineers at a cable plant.
8. (You) ... overcoats are in the cloak-room.
9. (He) ... story meant nothing to her.
10. (I) ... auntie made up her mind to become the head of the family firm.

II. Choose the correct form of the possessive pronoun to complete the sentences below.

1. (Their, theirs) dog likes meat very much.
2. Is this bike (your, yours)? No, it's Nick's.
3. I used (her, hers) dictionary. I left (my, mine) at home.
4. What is (your, yours) name? – Pete, and (your, yours)?
5. (Our, ours) house is not far from here.
6. Where are (my, mine) children? – They are in the back yard.
7. That problem is (her, hers).
8. I recognize you but I have forgotten (your, yours) name.

III. Paraphrase the following sentences as in the model.

Model: *This is my textbook. This textbook is mine.*

1. This is our point of view.
2. This is their garage.
3. This is your silver watch.
4. This is my biography.
5. This is her kitchen-garden.
6. This is his uneducated mother.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Це їхня уява про ті події, не моя.
2. Його дружина і він сам дуже задоволені твоїм запрошенням.
3. Вони відмовились від нашої підтримки.
4. Мій дядько отримав роботу, яку дуже хотів.
5. Містер Уайт зняв шляпу і привітав мене.
6. Що ви думаєте про свою доповідь?
7. Аня відвідала свою бабусю по дорозі на залізничну станцію.
8. Це наші місця? – Ні, їхні.
9. В тебе є його адреса? – Ось вона.
10. Це не моя справа.
11. Діти підняли руки, коли гра почалась.
12. Не залишайте своїх речей в аудиторії.
13. Пригоди хлопця, які описував його родич, дійсно вразили мене.
14. Собака зламала лапу.
15. Хто загубив парасольку?

V. Insert possessive pronouns in the blank spaces. Translate the dialogues into Ukrainian.



Dialogue 1:

Tom: Julia, I found this glove on my bed. Is it ...?

Julia: It might be. Has it got a label?

Tom: Let me see. Yes, “Emiliano, Roma.”

Julia: Oh, well, it must be ... I bought a pair like that on my last visit to Italy.



Dialogue 2 (humour):

“What is ... worst sin?”

“... vanity. I spend hours before the mirror admiring ... beauty.”

“That isn’t vanity, dear, that’s ... imagination.”

VI. Complete the following dialogue.

Andrew: You look your best.

Betty: No wonder.

A: Where did you spend your vacation?

B:

A: I see you enjoy the fresh and clean air of the country.

B: And what is your idea of spending holidays?

A:

VII. Make up short dialogues using possessive pronouns.

VIII. Explain the following proverbs. Give the Ukrainian equivalents.

- Every country has its customs.
- You can’t eat your cake and have it.
- As you make your bed so you must lie on it.
- Most misfortunes have their compensations.

IX. Role-play the following situations:

1. Ask your groupmates about their hobbies, how they spend their free time (pair work).
2. You are a teacher. Speak with your students about their harmful habits (cooperative group work).

ВКАЗІВНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ

(Demonstrative pronouns)

До вказівних займенників належать:

Однина <i>Singular</i>	Множина <i>Plural</i>
this – цей, ця, це	these – ці
that – той, та, те	those – ті
the same – той (та, те) самий	the same – ті ж самі
such – такий	such – такі

Займенник **this (these)** вживається стосовно людей чи предметів, що перебувають близько від того, хто говорить, а також тоді, коли йдеться про щось близьке в часі, що належить до теперішнього часу. e.g. I feel terrible **this** morning. **This** is my best friend.

Займенник **that (those)** вживається стосовно предметів, більш віддалених від того, хто говорить, а також тоді, коли йдеться про щось більш віддалене в часі, що належить до минулого або майбутнього часу. e.g. What do you think about **that**?

ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ВКАЗІВНИХ ЗАЙМЕННИКІВ (Usage of Demonstrative Pronouns)

Функції Functions	this	these	that	those	such	the same
Означення	That man over there is waving at you.				Such things are not for me. Those two shirts are the same .	
Підмет	This is your decision. That is made of glass				Such was his verdict.	
Додаток	If you need the ticket to the concert, take this .					

Remember:

- В англійській мові, на відміну від української, вказівні займенники у функції підмета узгоджуються в числі з іменною частиною складеного присудка:

e.g. **This** is a floor lamp. – **These** are floor-lamps.

That is a TV set. – **Those** are TV sets.

- Вказівний займенник **this** може стосуватись наступного висловлювання, вираженого прямою мовою: **This** is what he said, + “Пряма мова”.
- Стосовно попереднього висловлювання вживається **that**: “Пряма мова”, + **that** is what he said.
- Займенник **that (those)** вживається замість раніше згаданого іменника, щоб уникнути його повторення.

e.g. **This** ring is much better than **that** we saw in the store.



Exercises

I. Put into plural.

1. This is my stocking.
2. That is a beautiful water-colour.
3. This man is a tractor-driver.
4. Is this your wallet?
5. Is that an interesting TV programme?
6. This child's foot is sore.
7. That key is made of steel.
8. This girl is my niece.

II. Use the demonstrative pronouns “that” or “those” to avoid the repetition of the preceding noun.

Model: *This mountain is higher than the mountain nearby. –*

This mountain is higher than that nearby.

1. This dress is more fashionable than the dress you were going to buy.
2. These toys are brighter than the toys of Ann.
3. Though he is young, his face is like the face of an old man.
4. The sum of 9 and 5 is equal to the sum at 10 and 4.
5. There are more mistakes in my test than the mistakes in hers.
6. The windows in our house are much smaller than the windows in this castle.
7. This town is more ancient than the town we live in.
8. There are more candies in this vase than the candies he has just bought.

III. Translate into English.

1. Це мої речі, а ті – її.
2. То його журнал? – Ні, це мій.
3. Перепиши цю вправу ще раз. Не роби ті самі помилки.
4. Хто це? – О, це така розумна і гарна жінка. Вона – лікар.
5. Скажи те саме на англійській мові.
6. В той час він був дитиною.
7. Це дорога пральна машина. Ти збираєшся купити її?
8. Я була дуже зайнята в ті дні.

IV. Fill in the gaps with “this, that, these, those, such, the same”.

1. I'm really busy ... week.
2. “Hello, ... is Alan. Who's speaking?”

3. ... car over there belongs to the mayor.
4. We had wonderful childhood. We did things differently in ... days.
5. "Mum, ... is my neighbour, Mrs. Smith."
6. ... is all I wanted to say.
7. ... were diamond earrings.
8. It's ... an expensive present.
9. Why did you choose ... calendar then?
10. ... was a great party. We enjoyed ourselves.
11. Listen to It's really funny.
12. Be careful! ... scissors are very sharp.
13. The Whites are ... kind people.
14. You should buy ... jeans. They fit you perfectly.

V. Fill in the missing replies or questions

1. A. Where are those books?
B.
2. A. Have you any relatives on your mother's side in this town?
B.
3. A.?
B. That bag is Nick's.
4. A. Is this a teacher of English or Physics?
B.
5. A. Can you show the British Isles on that map?
B.
6. A. This is the same story we discussed yesterday.
B.?

VI. Game "Recognize this person."

One student describes a person (his appearance, occupation, habits etc.) using demonstrative pronouns. The student who has been recognized continues the game.

VII. Role – play the following situations. Use demonstrative pronouns.

1. You've taken a photo of your family to your friend's place. They want to know about the members of your family, your relatives.
2. A group of girls and boys went shopping to the market. Each of them wants to buy something.

VIII. Explain the following proverbs. Find the Ukrainian equivalents.

- All is well that ends well.
- It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.
- There are none so blind as those who won't see.

НЕОЗНАЧЕНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ (Indefinite Pronouns)

До неозначених займенників належать:

Прості <i>Simple</i>	Складні <i>Compound</i>	Кількісні <i>Quantitative</i>	
some any one	somebody, something anybody, anything someone, anyone	Ступені порівняння	
		Many (buses) Much (water) Мало – Few (chairs) Мало – Little (tea)	more – the most more – the most fewer – the fewest less – the least
		Декілька – a few/ a little – трохи	

ВИКОРИСТАННЯ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИХ ЗАЙМЕННИКІВ (Usage of Indefinite Pronouns)

<i>Used with Countable nouns</i>	<i>Affirmative Sentences</i>	<i>Interrogative, Negative sentences</i>
	Some – кілька, деякі, дехто, який-небудь, якийсь. Somebody, someone – хтось	(not)any (not)anybody, anyone
<i>Used with Uncountable nouns</i>	Some – трохи, деяка кількість Something – щось	(not)anything

Remember:

- **Some** та його похідні вживаються, головним чином, в стверджувальних реченнях.
Перед числівниками **some** означає “приблизно” – e.g. There are **some** 200 pages in this book.
- В питальних реченнях, які починаються питальними словами, а також що виражають прохання, пропозицію, **some** також вживається: – e.g. Why have **some** students gone home? Will you have **some** more tea?
- В стверджувальних реченнях займенник **any** означає “любий, який завгодно”: – e.g. Take **any** chewing-gum you like.

- Неозначений займенник **one** вживається:
 - 1) в неозначено-особових реченнях: e.g. **One** must always keep **one's** promise.
 - 2) замість раніше вживаних злічуваних іменників, щоб уникнути їх повторення (в однині – **one**, в множині – **ones**): e.g. I don't want yellow gloves, give me brown **ones**.
 - 3) після порядкових числівників **the first, the second**, після прикметників, займенників **this, that, another, the other, which**: e.g. **Which** house? – That **one**. I'll buy this **one**.



Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks with “some” or “any”.

1. He has ... books by Hemingway.
2. There is ... butter on the plate.
3. Are there ... educational establishments in your town?
4. Won't you have ... cake?
5. I have read ... 50 pages.
6. Have you ... relatives abroad?
7. Take ... pen you like.
8. They asked him for money, but he hadn't
9. I can do it without ... help.
10. They need ... advise.

II. Insert “some”, “any” or their derivatives.

1. Mother bought ... milk yesterday.
2. ... entered the entrance-hall.
3. Have you ... books to read? No, I haven't.
4. Is there ... on the table?
5. Has ... here got a red pencil?
6. Can I have ... coffee?
7. We didn't see ... in the sitting-room.
8. He told her ... insulting and she began to cry.
9. I have ... time to do all this work.
10. Is ... wrong with Paul?

III. A. Paraphrase the sentences using the indefinite pronoun “one” as in the model.

Model 1. *It is necessary for everyone to go in for sports. One must go in for sports.*

1. It is impossible to master a foreign language without working hard.
2. It is possible to find any book in this library.
3. It is necessary for everyone to get good education.
4. It is impossible to forget it.

B. Use the pronoun “one” (“ones”) to avoid the repetition of the preceding noun.

Model 2. *The red pencil is sharper than the blue pencil. The red pencil is sharper than the blue one.*

1. This magazine is more colourful than that magazine.
2. I don't like this dress, show me another dress.
3. This man is as tall as that man.
4. The brown shoes are as dear as the black shoes.

IV. Choose among “many”, “much”, “few”, “little”, “a few”, “a little” to fill in the blanks in the sentences.

1. Tom is very popular and has got ... friends.
2. The roads are so slippery, that's why you can see ... traffic.
3. I can't drink too ... coffee or I don't fall asleep for a long time.
4. ... shops are opened at night.
5. Could you lend me ... money?
6. There are only ... desks in the auditorium.
7. ... people noticed what was going on at all.
8. How ... books did you borrow from the library last year?
9. Carie closed her coat quickly and walked ... faster.
10. He accepted willingly my invitation to remain for ... days in my apartment.

V. Choose the correct indefinite pronouns.

1. There is ... on the sofa. What can it be?
a) *somebody* b) *some* c) *something*
2. Does ... speak German?
a) *any* b) *anybody* c) *anything*
3. May I ask you ... questions?
a) *little* b) *a few* c) *much*
4. She knows....about it.
a) *much* b) *many* c) *few*
5. Have you got at least ... news about him?
a) *many* b) *little* c) *a little*
6. My sister asked ... to help her to move to a new flat.
a) *something* b) *somebody* c) *anybody*
7. These boots are more fashionable than those
a) *ones* b) *one* c) *any*

8. There isn't ... funny in what you are trying to tell me.
a) anyone b) something c) anything

VI. Complete the dialogue. Use indefinite pronouns.

Nick: Hello, Jane!

Jane:.....!

Nick: You are not doing anything tonight, are you?

Jane:.....

Nick: It's just that my new next-door neighbours are having a party and they also invited me to go. I thought maybe you'd like to come.

Jane:.....

Nick: What's your idea of a good evening then?

Jane:.....

Nick: That's very boring! Look, the party's not going to go on late. We'll stay there for some hours. Oh, please come! It'll be good fun.

Jane:.....

Nick: That's all right. I'll come over in the car and pick you up. How long will it take you to get ready?

Jane:.....

Nick: Okay, see you soon then. Bye.

Jane:.....

VII. Pair work. Try to think of as many things as possible which your partner might keep in his (her) :

- room.
- bag
- pocket
- desk.

Tell your partner what you think. Were you right?

Tell the class about anything unusual you discovered.

VIII. Explain the following proverbs. Find the Ukrainian equivalents.

- There's many a slip between the cup and the lip.
- Too many cooks spoil the broth.

ІМЕННИК

(The Noun)

Іменник – це повнозначна частина мови, яка означає назви предметів і речовин, живих істот, явищ і абстрактних понять.

A book, chalk, a child, rain, beauty.

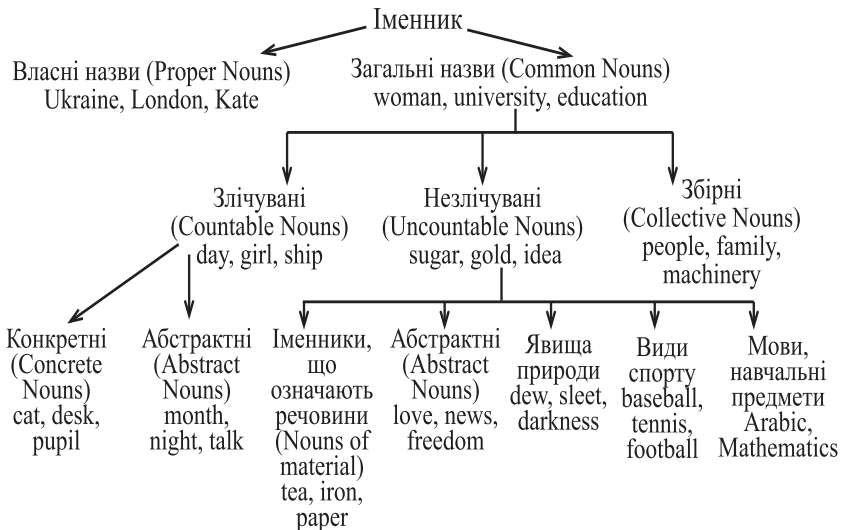
Морфологічні характеристики іменника

1. Відмінок (Case)	Називний відмінок (<i>The Nominative Case</i>)
	Присвійний відмінок (<i>The Possessive (Genitive) Case</i>)
2. Число (Number)	Однина (<i>The Singular</i>)
	Множина (<i>The Plural</i>)

Морфологічний склад іменників

Іменник (<i>Noun</i>)		
Прості (<i>Simple Nouns</i>) <i>a map, a town, milk</i>	Похідні (<i>Derivative Nouns</i>) <i>a reader, childhood, <u>inexperience</u></i>	Складні (<i>Compound Nouns</i>) <i>snowball, railroad</i>

Граматико-суттєві підкласи



ЧИСЛО ІМЕННИКІВ (the Number)

Множина більшості іменників утворюється додаванням -(e)s до форми однини.

Singular	Plural
lamp	lamps
dish	dishes

Закінчення -(e)s вимовляється:

[s]	[z]	[iz]
після глухих приголосних	після голосних і дзвінких приголосних	після букв s, z, x , буквосполучень sh, ch, tch
<i>maps, cats</i>	<i>dogs, seas</i>	<i>roses, benches, boxes</i>

Npl=Nsing+-(e)s

	Закінчення	Приклади
1. У словах, що закінчуються на сибілянти	-es	- classes, matches
2. У словах, що закінчуються на -у з попередньою приголосною.	-es (-у змінюється на -i)	- babies, flies
3. У словах, що закінчуються на -у з попередньою голосною	-s	- toys, rays
4. У словах, що закінчуються на -o	-es -s or -es -s	- tomatoes, potatoes, echoes, heroes - zeroes / zeros tornadoes / tornados mosquitoes / mosquitos volcanoes / volcanos - pianos, radios, studios, photos, videos, zoos, autos, solos, tattoos, kilos
5. деякі слова, що закінчуються на -f або -fe	-s or -es (-f змінюється на -v)	- calf – calves, leaf – leaves, thief – thieves, half – halves, loaf – loaves,

	-s (-f не змінюється)	hoof – hooves(hoofs), wharf – wharves(wharfs), dwarf – dwarfs(dwarves) - beliefs, chiefs, roofs, cliffs
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Інші шляхи утворення множини іменників

1	Зміна кореневої голосної	a man – men, a woman – women, a foot – feet, tooth – teeth, a goose – geese, a mouse – mice
2	За допомогою закінчення -en	child – children, ox – oxen
3	Деякі іменники мають одну і ту ж форму однини і множини.	deer, fish, series, sheep, crossroads, means, headquarters, hair, fruit
	Однак у значенні окремих сортів, видів вони можуть мати форму множини.	fish (риба) – fishes (окремі види риб) fruit (фрукти) – fruits (окремі види фруктів) hair (волосся) – hairs (окремі волосини)
4	Тільки форму однини мають:	
	а) назви деяких ігор, хвороб, назви предметів та слово news б) на відміну від українських відповідників такі іменники, як	а) news, physics, billiards, measles, athletics, phonetics. Phonetics is my favourite subject. б) advice – порада, поради, information, knowledge, progress, money. Our knowledge of English is good.
5	Тільки форму множини мають:	
	а) Іменники, що означають парні предмети б) інші іменники, які вживаються тільки в множині	- scissors, spectacles, glasses, sneakers, jeans, trousers, scales, pliers, shorts, tongs, pyjamas, shoes - police, clothes, congratulations, contents, customs, funds =(money), goods =(товари), manners, outskirts, stairs, thanks, arms = (weapons), people, savings. Her clothes are nice.

6	<p>Запозичені іменники мають особливі форми множини.</p> <p>закінч. одн. → закінч. мнж.</p> <p>-us → -i -us → -a -a → -ae -um → -a -is → -es -ex-ix → -ices -on → -a -eau → -eaux -o → -i</p>	<p>alumnus - alumni corpus - corpora formula - formulae medium - media thesis - theses index - indices phenomenon – phenomena bureau-bureaux virtuoso-virtuosi</p>
7	<p>У складних іменниках, що утворені декількома основами, закінчення додається до останнього елемента</p>	<p>newspapers, schoolgirls</p>
8	<p>Складені іменники (типу іменник + прислівник) – закінчення додається до іменника</p>	<p>passers-by, listeners-in, runners-up</p>
9	<p>Іменники, що закінчуються на in-law мають дві форми</p>	<p>sisters-in-law or sister-in-laws</p>
10	<p>Якщо складові частини не іменники, то закінчення додається до останнього елемента</p>	<p>forget-me-nots, close-ups, take-overs, sit-ins, stand-bys, lay-bys, break-throughs.</p>
11	<p>Іменники family, team – як єдине поняття сім'ї (команди) узгоджуються з дієсловом в однині</p>	<p>His family is very friendly</p>
12	<p>Іменники family, team – як члени сім'ї (команди) узгоджуються з дієсловом в множині</p>	<p>The family are intelligent.</p>
13	<p>Іменники, які закінчуються на -ful мають дві форми</p>	<p>spoonfuls <i>рідко:</i> spoonsful mouthfuls mouthsful</p>

ПРИСВІЙНИЙ ВІДМІНОК ІМЕННИКА
(*The Genitive Case*)

Утворення (<i>The Formation</i>)	Приклади
1. Іменник в однині	child + 's = child's toy
2. Іменник в однині з закінченням -s	actress + 's = actress's address, boss's office
3. Деякі іменники в однині з закінченням -s (видатні прізвища, іноземні власні назви) - ' або 's	Achilles'/Achilles's heel Dickens's / Dickens' realism
4. Іменники в множині з закінченням -s	My friends' names
5. Іменник в множині без закінчення -s	Children's room
6. Певна смислова група слів	Ilf and Petrov's novel Peter and Marv's flat

Вживання (<i>The Usage</i>)	Приклади
1. назви істот	Jane's coat, the cat's tail
2. час, відстань	a month's salary ten miles' distance
3. назви країн, міст, а також слова country, town, city, world, ocean, river, nature	Kyiv's parks, nature's resources, the river's banks
4. назви планет: the Sun, the Moon, the Earth	the Earth's geography
5. збірні іменники: party, army, family, society, government	government's policy
6. назви магазинів, установ, будинків (наступний іменник shop, place, office може опускатись)	at his grandfather's at the doctor's



Exercises

I. Underline the correct item. Comment on the use of the Genitive Case and the Number of the Nouns.

Jeans/jean are/is usually made of denim. It is a strong, usually blue, cotton cloth. The history of jeans/jeans's history is rather curious. It was in

1850 in the USA. Mr. Levy Strauss was one of those who sold cloth for gold-miners'/gold-miner's wear. The miners had to change it often.

Once he bought strong cotton cloth/clothes and sew working trousers of it. They were much stronger and gold-miners liked new trousers, called jeans, very much. For one hundred years jeans was/were the working clothes/ cloth only. In 1950-s trousers became fashionable for young people. It's interesting that jeans are/is in fashion till now.

II. Put the words in the brackets into the plural where necessary.

- A. Did you go shopping on Saturday?
B. Yes, I did. I bought lots of things.
A. What did you buy?
B. I bought two (1) scarves (scarf) and three (2) ... (T-shirt).
A. Did you buy anything else?
B. Yes. I went to a lovely shop and bought six (3) ... (cup) and four crystal (4) ... (glass).
A. Gosh! You have really bought lots of things!
B. And I also went to the zoo on Saturday's afternoon.
A. Really? Which animals did you see?
B. Well, first I saw a (5) ..(lion) and then I saw two (6) ... (giraffe), three (7) (deer), two (8) ... (tattoo) and four (9) ... (monkey). It was a great day.

III. Complete the sentences using the noun in brackets in the singular or plural form

1. He placed all the important ... in his brief-case. (paper)
2. I need some ... to write this message on. (paper)
3. I'm going to have my ... cut tomorrow. (hair)
4. There were some ... on his coat. (hair)
5. Susan only wears her ... when she reads. (glass)
6. These ornament is made of coloured (glass)
7. I haven't got any ... to lose (time)
8. How many... did Nick phone? (time)
9. You shouldn't eat too much ... (chocolate)
10. We gave her a box of.. (chocolate)

IV. Choose the correct word.

- 1) A. I have a physics exam tomorrow.
B. Oh dear. Physics is/are a very difficult subject
- 2) A. Did you ask John to fix your car?
B. Yes. His advice was/were very useful.
- 3) A. Have you just cleaned the stairs?
B. Yes, so be careful. They are/is very slippery.

- 4) A. My little sister has got measles.
 B. Oh, dear. Measles is/are quite a serious illness.
- 5) A. What happened to that escaped criminal?
 B. The police is/are still looking for him.

V. Find sentences with mistakes and correct them.

Correction	Sentences
<u>is</u>	The news from Iran <u>are</u> disturbing.
	1. Ann gave me some good advices.
	2. No news are good news.
	3. Where is my spectacles? I can't see them anywhere.
	4. My shoes is falling apart.
	5. Kate's earrings is beautiful. They were given to her by her sister.
	6. He wears glasses because he has poor eyesight.
	7. You need a lot of experience to do this job.
	8. The economics of your budget are all wrong.

VI. Connect the nouns using -'s, -'or ... of... .

- Husband/Sarah. Sarah's husband
- teacher/the children
- coats/Sally and Jane
- the Prime Minister/England
- the end/the road
- books/students
- the owner/the building
- news/today
- fame/the price
- relation/the Browns

VII. Give the English equivalents of the following, using of or the 's form:

Кар'єра артистки, нова робота Джейн, дитячий одяг, одноденна подорож, гніздо птаха, будинок тітки, політика уряду, сад сусідів, день народження батька, вчорашня газета, коров'яче молоко, листя дерева, чоловіча сорочка, мамина порада, сторінка книги.

VIII. Correct the mistakes in the use of possessive nouns by adding apostrophes and final -s/-es when necessary.

- I enjoy visiting friends' houses.
- When I was in London, I stayed at a friend's house.

3. My uncle is my father brother.
4. I have three aunts. All of my aunt homes are within walking distance of my mother apartment.
5. Mike aunt oldest son is a violinist.
6. A diplomat work invariably involves numerous meetings.
7. Quite a few diplomats are assigned to our city. Almost all of the diplomat children attend a special school.
8. It is the people right to know what the city is going to do about the housing problem.

IX. Translate into English.

1. Сім'я місіс Рос живе на півночі Англії.
2. Давайте зробимо десятихвилинну перерву.
3. Мені не сподобався той поступок Ганни.
4. Вона у бабусі.
5. У них на фермі гуси, качки, вівці, кози, а також є ставок, де багато риби.
6. Я бажаю вам щастя, здоров'я та удачі.
7. Поліція шукає молодого світловолового чоловіка, років тридцяти.
8. Ти можеш дати мені пораду?
9. О котрій годині будуть спортивні новини?
10. Багато країн переживає економічну кризу.

X. Put + for correct sentences; rewrite incorrect ones.

1	He is an alumni of Oxford University.	
2	I am not going to stay at the Proctor's long.	
3	Jack wants to invest his savings into some business.	
4	Five hundred thousand pounds were donated to build a new hospital.	
5	Scientists do a lot of researches in order to find cures for various diseases, such as measles, asthmas, pneumonias.	
6	Being a parent has brought him a lot of happiness. Parenting requires a lot of patience, but it provides many reward.	

XI. Using the nouns in the box, complete the gaps. Add final -s/-es if necessary. Use each noun only once.

match	music	garbage
change	thunder	traffic
season	progress	bacterium / bacteria

1. I have some coins in my pocket. In other words, I have some change in my pocket.
2. I like to listen to operas, symphonies and folk songs. I enjoy _____.
3. The street is full of cars, trucks and buses. It is full of _____.
4. The children got scared when they heard _____ during the storm.
5. I'm satisfied with the _____ I've made in learning English.
6. I like to experience different _____. I like both hot and cold weather.
7. I put some banana peels, empty juice cartons and bottles in the waste can. The can is full of _____.
8. ... are the smallest living things. There are thousands kinds of _____.
9. I need some _____ to light the fire.

XII. Find the Ukrainian equivalents of the following proverbs. Think of a situation from your own or your friends' experience to illustrate the meaning of one of them.

1. Knowledge is power.
2. No news is good news.
3. Bad news travels fast (Bad news has wings).
4. Many receive advice, only the wise profit by it.
5. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.
6. All are not thieves that dogs bark at.
7. He that would eat the fruit must climb the tree.
8. Good advice is beyond price.
9. Every shoe fits not every foot.
10. There are spots even in (on) the sun.
11. No man is wise all the times (Every man has his weak side).
12. It is a good horse that never stumbles.

XIII. Match up two parts of the sentence to make a proverb. Interpret them and translate into Ukrainian.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. A small leak | a. thinks everybody is speaking of it. |
| 2. Every oak | b. to the cloth. |
| 3. He that has a long nose | c. have deep bottoms. |
| 4. Like teacher | d. will sink a great ship. |
| 5. Still waters | e. has been an acorn. |
| 6. Life is made up | f. a dangerous thing. |
| 7. Cut the coat according | g. like pupil. |
| 8. Little knowledge is | h. of little things |

АРТИКЛЬ

(The Article)

Артикль – це службова частина мови, яка вживається перед іменником (іменниковим словосполученням) і уточнює значення іменника. Артикль не має власного окремого значення, не перекладається українською мовою.

Неозначений артикль a (The Indefinite Article **a**), який перед словом, що починається з голосної має форму **an**, надає іменнику значення один із багатьох, будь-який, якийсь.

Означений артикль the (The Definite Article **the**) надає іменнику значення той, той самий, про який йшла мова.

“Нульовий артикль” (Zero Article) – відсутній артикль перед іменником.

Вживання неозначеного артикля a/ан	
1. Перед злічуваним іменником у однині, коли цей іменник згадується у мовленні вперше або є одним із йому подібних.	I looked up and saw a plane. I want to buy a dress. (any dress)
2. Перед злічуваним іменником в однині з метою класифікації: а) професія, національність, вірування б) загальні твердження чи визначення в) вид, сорт, тип	a) He is a teacher (an architect) He is a Ukrainian (an American) He is a Catholic (an Anglican) b) A dog is a domestic animal. c) It's a kind of rose.
3. У словосполученнях з іменниками, що означають пори року, назви місяців, днів тижня в однині, якщо перед іменником стоїть описове означення.	a very hot summer a very wet October
4. У певних випадках перед Mr. / Mrs. / Miss та іменами людей можливе вживання артикля.	A Mrs Jones called you this morning. (=someone called Mrs Jones = якась = a person that we don't know)
5. У словосполученнях, що вказують на частоту, ціну по відношенню до ваги, відстань – до швидкості.	- twice a week - two pounds a kilo - 80 km an hour

6. Перед злічуваними іменниками в однині з дієсловами to be і to have (got)	Mary has (got) a dog. It is a German Shepherd.
7. Перед злічуваним іменником у однині в окличних реченнях.	What a lovely dress! It was such a happy day!
8. 3 назвами хвороб: - злічуваний іменник, що позначає назву незначних розладів здоров'я. Іменники toothache, earache, stomachache, backache вживаються без артикля (тобто як незлічувані в британському варіанті англійської мови (BE), та з артиклем в американському варіанті (AE)).	a cold – нежить a headache – головний біль - She is getting toothache(BE). /a toothache (AE)/
9. В сталих словосполученнях;	- to go for a walk, to have a look, to be in a hurry, for a long time, at a loss, for a change, for a while, to tell a lie, for a while, as a rule, in a word, on a diet, to make a noise, as a result.

Вживання означеного артикля the	“Нульовий артикль”
=> Перед іменником, що згадується повторно або коли предмет/особа конкретизується ситуацією, e.g. <i>I bought a shirt. The shirt is green.</i> e.g. <i>The captain gave instructions to the crew (на кораблі I капітан і певна команда).</i> => Перед іменниками що позначають єдині в своєму роді предмети the Sun, the Eiffel Tower, the Earth => 3 назвами кінотеатрів (the Odeon), театрив (the Globe),	=> Перед незлічуваним та злічуваним іменником у множині, коли про щось говориться в загальному. e.g. <i>Fish live in water. Dolphins are clever creatures.</i> => Перед іменами, прізвищами людей (Mark, Peter Johnson, Aunt Margaret). => 3 назвами континентів (Africa), країн (Italy); [But: <i>the Lebanon, the Sudan, the Netherlands, the Vatican City</i>], міст (Paris), вулиць (Oxford Street, [But: <i>the High Street,</i>

готелів (the Carlton), музеїв (the British Museum), галерей (the Tate Gallery), кораблів (the Mary Rose), організацій (the EU). [**But:** *Buckingham Palace, Carnegie Hall.*]

=> 3 назвами океанів (the Atlantic ocean), морів (the Caspian Sea), річок (the Nile), озер (the Great Lakes), груп островів (the Canary Islands), каналів (the Panama Canal), гірських масивів (the Alps), пустель (the Sahara), країн – коли в назві є такі слова, як “state, Kingdom, republic etc” (the United Kingdom), назвами місць з прийменником “of” (the Leaning Tower of Pisa).

Note: *the equator, the North/South Pole, the north of England, the south (east, west, north).*

=> 3 назвами музичних інструментів та танців (the piano, the tango).

=> Перед прізвиськом родини (the Windsors), іменником, що вказує на національність (з закінченням -sh, -ch, -ese) the French, the Scottish, the Japanese.

Note: *(the) Americans, (the) Greeks.*

=> 3 назвами газет (the Times, the Observer

[**But:** *Time magazine, New Scientists* – назви журналів можуть вживатись як з артиклем, так і без нього].]

the Strand, the Mail, the London road, the A20)], площ (Trafalgar Square), парків (Hyde Park), мостів (Tower Bridge, [**But:** *the Bridge of Sighs, the Humber Bridge*],) залізничних вокзалів (Victoria Station), озер (Lake Michigan), окремих гір (Ben Nevis), планет (Venus, Mars).

=> 3 назвами видів спорту, спортивних ігор, днів (частин дня), місяців, кольорів, напоїв, прийомів їжі, мов (коли за ним не слідує слово “language”)

e.g. *Breakfast is at 7.00. It was very hot at midday. He often plays chess. We speak English.* [**But:** *the English language.*]

=> 3 присвійними займенниками, іменниками в присвійному відмінку.

e.g. *This is my car. Jack's family.*

=> 3 назвами банків, готелів, магазинів, ресторанів, названих іменем їх засновника і які закінчуються на -s, -es. (Lloyds Bank, Harrods, Dave's Pub. [**But:** *the Red Lion Pub (because “Red” is not the name of a person)*]

=> Зі словами bed, church, college, court, hospital, prison, school, university, коли мова йде про звичайну мету використання (призначення цього місця, а не про конкретну будівлю (місце))

e.g. *Joan went to school. (She is a pupil)*

But: *Her father went to the school to see her teacher yester-*

=> 3 іменниками, що вказують на титул (the King, the Prince of Wales, the President)

But: артикль *the* не вживається, якщо є ім'я/прізвище з іменником, що вказують на титул *Queen Victoria*.)]

=> Перед іменником з прикметником (прислівником) у найвищому ступені

e.g. *He is the most respected man in the firm.*

But: Якщо після “most” слідує іменник – артикль не вживається.

e.g. *Most children like cartoons.*

=> Перед іменником з прикметником only, last, first, next, some.

e.g. *He was the first person to arrive.*

=> Перед іменником з порядковим числівником (on the second floor)

But: *room five, lesson twenty-one.*

=> Перед іменником з дієприкметниковим зворотом або підрядним означальним реченням (the novel I am reading..., the boy running across the street...)

=> Перед іменником з прийменниковою групою (the wall of the room)

=> Зі словами morning, afternoon, evening, night

e.g. *We have breakfast in the morning,*

day. (He went to the school as a visitor)]

=> Зі словом work (як місце роботи)

e.g. *He is at work.*

=> Зі словами home, father/mother (маємо на увазі власний дім, своїх батьків).

e.g. *father is at home,*

=> Перед іменниками, що позначають види транспорту у сталих словосполученнях, (by bus/car/train/plain/taxi; on foot)

e.g. *Would you like to go on foot or by taxi?*

But: *She left on the 8 o'clock bus this morning.*

=> 3 назвами хвороб

e.g. *He has got malaria. Але з деякими поширеними хворобами можливе вживання артикля the: flu/the flu, measles/the measles, mumps/the mumps.*

=> Перед іменником television (у значенні “форма розваги”)

e.g. *I like watching television in the evenings.*

But: *Turn on the television, please (the television set)*

=> У окличних реченнях перед злічуваним іменником у множині або незлічуваним іменником.

e.g. *Such happy days we have had! What luck! What nonsense!*

=> В сталих словосполученнях:

by mistake, from time to time, to go to bed, at night. to take place, without delay, at fault,

But: *at night, at noon, at midnight, by day/night, at 4 o'clock, etc.*

=> 3 іменниками, що вказують на історичні події, періоди (the Middle Ages, the Crimean War [(**But:** *World War II*)], історичні документи (the Constitution)

=> Зі словами weather, news, world, city, sea, seaside, ground, jungle, coast, country (side), station, cinema, theatre, beach, shop, library.

(The weather is fine. Have you heard the news?)

[**But:** *I like rainy weather. This is exciting news!*]

=>В сталих словосполученнях: to tell the truth, the other day, to listen to the radio, to play the piano, to go to the theatre, at the moment, from the very morning, till the very evening, on the contrary, on the whole, on the one hand, just the same, by the way, in the original.

by chance, by birth, for instance, by heart, on duty, to tell lies, at sunrise, for ages, in time, at table, at first sight, to keep house, to stand in line, in debt.



Exercises

I. Fill in *the* where necessary.

1)... Europe is the second smallest continent in 2)... world and is home to one seventh of 3)... world's population. 4)... longest river there is 5)... Volga and 6)... largest fresh water lake is 7)... Lake Ladoga in 8)... north-western 9)... Russia. 10)... highest mountain peak is 11)... Elbrus in 12)... Caucasus Mountains. 13)... Europe is bordered towards the north by 14)... Arctic Ocean, the south by 15)..., Mediterranean Sea and 16)... Black Sea, the west by 17)... Atlantic Ocean and the east by 18)... Asia. 19)... Europeans are 20)...people who live in 21)... Europe. 22)... association which has been formed to unite. 23)... countries of 24)... Europe is called 25)... European Union (EU).

II. Complete the gaps in these pairs of sentences with the correct word or phrase from the box.

men/women the men/the women traffic the traffic	music the music people the people	poetry the poetry
--	--	----------------------

- a) 1. Traffic is one of the biggest problem in our cities.
2. You are late. Yes, ... on the way here was really bad.
- b) 1. Grace doesn't like listening to ... when she works.
2.... they play on that radio station is dreadful!
- c) 1. What a boring party! ... all talked about children and ... all talked about football!
2. ... are physically stronger then
- d) 1. ... of William Wordsworth is very emotional.
2. We studied ... at school, but I haven't read much since.
- e) 1. My husband really hates ... who chew gum all the time.
2. I thought ... at the next table were very rude to the waiter.

III. Complete the gaps in the holiday advertisement with the if it is necessary.

- Visit (1)... Australia!
- Spend the first three days in (2)... Sydney.
 - See (3)... Sydney Harbour Bridge.
 - Go shopping in (4)... George Street.
 - Visit (5)... Blue Mountains, just outside the city.
 - Then go north to (6)... Whitsunday Islands and practice your diving in (7)... Pacific Ocean
 - Finally see the crocodiles from the film (Crocodile Dundee) in (8) ... Kakadu National Park.
- This is a once in a lifetime offer!
Fourteen days that you'll never forget.
- Call 01060040000 now.

IV. Choose the correct alternative.

1. Catherine speaks Spanish/the Spanish fluently.
2. Breakfast / the breakfast is the most important meal of day/the day.
3. Our plane leaves from Gatwick airport/the Gatwick airport at six o'clock.
4. Swimming/the swimming is a good way to keep fit.

5. He is learning to play flute/the flute
6. I don't like coffee/the coffee. Pour me tea/the tea, please
7. When they went to Rome, they visited Colosseum / the Colosseum.
8. They stayed at the Bridgeford / Bridgeford Hotel
9. Bears / the bears love honey.

V. Look at these sentences and cross out the or a when they are not necessary.

- a) 1. My sister has been in hospital since her operation.
2. I phone the hospital every morning to see how she is.
- b) 1. "Where is Billy?" "He is still at the school, his lessons don't finish until 4.00".
2. There is a school very near here.
- c) 1. I left the university when I was 21.
2. My parents came to the university for my graduation day.
- d) 1. I waited in the church for the rain to stop.
2. "Do you go to the church?" "Yes, every Sunday".
- e) 1. Jane is going to the court today because she hasn't paid her taxes for five years.
2. Tourists are allowed to visit the court on Thursday mornings.

VI. Fill in a, an, the or -

1. A: What did you see on your tour today?
B: ...Buckingham Palace and ... House of Parliament
2. A: ... Dupons, who live next door to us, are French.
B: ...French are very friendly people, aren't they?
3. A: That's ... beautiful dress. Where did you get it?
B: In ... summer sale at... Harrods, actually.
4. A: Do you buy ... newspaper every day?
B: Yes, I usually buy ... Independent and my wife reads ... Times.
5. A: What did you have for ... lunch today?
B: I had ... sandwich in ... office canteen.
6. A: Which station are you meeting John at?
B: ...Waterloo Station. It 's big place. I hope I find him easily.

VII. Read the following proverbs and fill in a, an, the or -. Translate them into Ukrainian.

1. ... Rome wasn't built in ... day.
2. ... actions speak louder then ... words.
3. Where there is ... will, there is ... way.
4. ... home is where ... heart is.
5. Fire is ... good servant but ... bad master.
6. You cannot make ... omelette without breaking ... eggs.

VIII. Translate the following phrases and sentences. Mind the use of the articles.

- a) іти пішки, їхати на таксі, грати на гітарі; грати у футбол, навчатися у школі, лягати спати; двічі на тиждень; дощовий липень; мати головний біль; такий щасливий день.
- б) 1. Вона живе недалеко від університету, де навчається, тому ніколи не їздить автобусом, а ходить пішки.
2. Улюблений вид спорту Каті – лижі, а її подрузі більше подобаються ковзани.
3. Він рідко слухає радіо, але часто дивиться телевізор.
4. Таймс і Дейлі Телеграф – найпопулярніші газети Англії.
5. Найвища гора Карпатських гір – Говерла.

IX. Correct the mistakes.

1. The news are on TV at 7.30 every evening.
2. The most people enjoy listening to music.
3. The criminal was sentenced to ten years in the prison.
4. Millions people were killed in the World War II.
5. Jason is at the work. He'll be back at six o'clock.
6. A lot of children learn the English nowadays.
7. She is seriously ill. She's got the malaria.
8. The panda is a large mammal which lives in China.
9. It was the very boring book and I didn't want to read it. But a film was very exciting. I enjoyed it.
10. She has just bought the amazing outfit. It must have cost her the fortune.

X. Complete the gaps in these sentences with a/an, the or (-).

1. What ... beautiful view! You're very lucky to live here.
2. Have you got ... money I lent you?
3. There are plenty of opportunities for... travel in this job.
4. ... price of a ticket to Majorca has gone down.
5. Helen, could you book ... accommodation for a group of twenty coming to the Conference.
6. Hello, how nice to see you! Did you have ... good journey?
7. ... Rome wasn't built in ... day.
8. She likes ... Maths more than any other subject.

ДІЄСЛОВО “to be”

<i>Present Indefinite</i>				
повні форми	короткі форми	питальні форми	короткі заперечні форми	альтернативні заперечні форми
<i>full forms</i>	<i>short forms</i>	<i>interrogative forms</i>	<i>short negative forms</i>	<i>alternative negative forms</i>
I am	I'm	Am I?	I'm not	
he is	he's	Is he?	he isn't	he's not
she is	she's	Is she?	she isn't	she's not
it is	it's	Is it?	it isn't	it's not
we are	we're	Are we?	we aren't	we're not
you are	you're	Are you?	you aren't	you're not
they are	they're	Are they?	they aren't	they're not
Sally is	Sally's	Is Sally?	Sally isn't	
boys are	boys're	Are boys?	boys aren't	

<i>Past Indefinite</i>			
повні форми	короткі заперечні форми	питальні форми	заперечні повні форми
<i>full forms</i>	<i>negative short forms</i>	<i>interrogative forms</i>	<i>negative full forms</i>
I was	I wasn't	was I?	I was not
you were	you weren't	were you?	you were not
he was	he wasn't	was he?	he was not
she was	she wasn't	was she?	she was not
it was	it wasn't	was it?	it was not
we were	we weren't	were we?	we were not
they were	they weren't	were they?	they were not

<i>Future Indefinite</i>			
1	2	3	4
повні форми	короткі форми	запитальні форми	заперечні повні форми
<i>full forms</i>	<i>short forms</i>	<i>interrogative forms</i>	<i>negative full forms</i>
I shall/will be	I'll be	shall/will I be?	I shall/will not be

1	2	3	4
we shall/will be	we'll be	shall/will we be?	we shall/will not be
he will be	he'll be	will he be?	he will not be
she will be	she'll be	will she be?	she will not be
it will be	it'll be	will it be?	it will not be
you will be	you'll be	will you be?	you will not be
they will be	they'll be	will they be?	they will not be

Функції дієслова <i>to be</i>	
I. <i>to be</i> як повнозначне дієслово може перекладатися на українську мову:	
<i>бути, жити, існувати</i>	
<i>I think, therefore I am.</i>	<i>Я думаю (мислю) і це означає, що я існую.</i>
<i>бути, знаходитись, бути присутнім</i>	
<i>Mary's upstairs.</i>	<i>Мері знаходиться нагорі.</i>
<i>Has anybody been?</i>	<i>Хтось був?</i>
<i>почувати себе</i>	
<i>How are you?</i>	<i>Як ви себе почуваете? Як ви?</i>
<i>I'm quite well, thanks.</i>	<i>Досить добре, дякую.</i>
<i>коштувати</i>	
<i>How much is that dress?</i>	<i>Скільки коштує та сукня?</i>
<i>It's \$50.</i>	<i>Вона коштує 50 доларів.</i>
II. <i>to be</i> як дієслово-зв'язка може не перекладатися на українську мову:	
<i>Today is Monday.</i>	<i>Сьогодні понеділок.</i>
<i>Who is that? It's my brother.</i>	<i>Хто це? Це мій брат.</i>
<i>He is thirty years old.</i>	<i>Йому 30 років.</i>
<i>I am cold.</i>	<i>Мені холодно.</i>
<i>I am hungry.</i>	<i>Я голодний.</i>
<i>It is bad weather today.</i>	<i>Сьогодні погана погода.</i>
<i>Susan is a doctor.</i>	<i>Сьюзан лікар.</i>
<i>Here he is.</i>	<i>Ось він.</i>

III. а) Як допоміжне дієслово to be вживається з формою Present Participle Active повнозначного дієслова для утворення всіх часів групи Continuous і Perfect Continuous Active (активного стану).	
<i>What are you doing here?</i>	<i>Що ви тут робите? Я чекаю</i>
б) З формою Past Participle Passive повнозначного дієслова to be вживається для утворення всіх форм	
<i>He is often invited there.</i>	<i>Його часто запрошують туди.</i>
IV. Дієслово to be може вживатись як модальне в сполученні з Indefinite Infinitive та часткою to для вираження необхідності виконання дії чи обов'язку, що впливає з попередньої домовленості, плану, розкладу, графіка і т.п.	
<i>We are to meet at five tomorrow.</i>	<i>Ми повинні зустрітись завтра</i>
<i>We were to work two hours every</i>	<i>Ми мали працювати дві години</i>
<i>This book is to come.</i>	<i>Ця книжка повинна з'явитись.</i>
V. Дієслово to be входить до складу нероздільних словосполучень:	
<i>to be good / great / bad / hopeless</i>	<i>бути вправним /величним</i>
<i>to be fond of</i>	<i>захоплюватися</i>
<i>to be afraid of</i>	<i>боятися</i>
<i>to be scared of</i>	<i>лякатися</i>
<i>to be proud of</i>	<i>пишатися</i>
<i>to be angry with</i>	<i>сердитися</i>
<i>to be in charge of</i>	<i>відповідати за щось</i>
<i>to be between jobs</i>	<i>бути безробітним</i>
<i>to be short of money</i>	<i>не мати грошей</i>
<i>to be pleased with</i>	<i>бути задоволеним</i>
<i>to be interested in</i>	<i>цікавитись чимось</i>
<i>to be in a hurry</i>	<i>поспішати</i>
<i>to be in trouble</i>	<i>мати неприємності, бути в біді</i>
<i>to be off</i>	<i>іти (геть)</i>
<i>to be surprised at</i>	<i>дивуватись (чимось)</i>
<i>to be away</i>	<i>бути відсутнім</i>
<i>to be about</i>	<i>займатись чимось</i>
<i>to be under age</i>	<i>бути неповнолітнім</i>

<i>to be of age</i>	<i>бути повнолітнім</i>
<i>to be old hat</i>	<i>бути старомодним</i>
<i>to be oneself again</i>	<i>бути здоровим, знову прийти в</i>
<i>to be a must</i>	<i>бути необхідним</i>
<i>to be at someone's service</i>	<i>бути готовим допомогти</i>
<i>to be with someone</i>	<i>бути на чийсь стороні</i>
<i>to be an unknown quantity</i>	<i>бути непередбачуваною</i>
<i>to be familiar with</i>	<i>бути знайомим</i>
<i>to be in love with somebody</i>	<i>кохати когось</i>
<i>to be popular with somebody</i>	<i>бути популярним серед когось</i>
<i>to be sorry for somebody</i>	<i>жаліти когось</i>
<i>to be sure of</i>	<i>бути впевненим</i>
<i>to be rich in</i>	<i>бути багатим (на)</i>
<i>to be satisfied with</i>	<i>бути задоволеним</i>
<i>to be keen on</i>	<i>палко захоплюватись чимось</i>
<i>to be late for</i>	<i>запізнюватись</i>
<i>to be in</i>	<i>бути вдома</i>
<i>to be involved in</i>	<i>бути втягненим (вплутаним) в</i>
<i>to be worthy of smth</i>	<i>бути вартим</i>



Exercises

I. State the functions of “to be” in each situation. Translate these sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He is waiting for coming here tomorrow.
2. The books will be received next week.
3. They were to sign the agreement last week.
4. His father was a teacher.
5. Where are your sisters? They are upstairs.
6. The steamer is to arrive tomorrow.
7. He was glad to see her.
8. I am not afraid of darkness.
9. My parents are proud of their life.
10. Why are you in such a hurry?

II. Translate into English.

Він – один з кращих студентів нашого університету. Він товариський і працьовитий. Він одружений. Його дружина буде інженером через два роки. Вони щасливі, здорові й багаті.

Їх немає в саду. Де вони? Коли ви будете вдома? Я буду там від п'ятої до шостої.

Ваш батько був лікарем? Яка ваша адреса? Це далеко від університету?

Ми повинні зустрітися в театрі о сьомій вечора.

Він повинен був зателефонувати мені вчора.

Де ви будете о шостій годині? Я буду в бібліотеці.

Вона чудовий кухар. Він безнадійний водій.

Він засмучений через те, що був відсутній на лекції вчора.

Всі присутні? Іванов відсутній.

Чому? Він запізниться.

III. Whose addresses are these?

10 Downing Street, London

The Kremlin, Moscow

Buckingham Palace, London

The Vatican, Rome

The White House, Washington

Bank-Street, Kyiv

Pope John Paul II

The British Prime Minister

The President of the USA

The President of Russia

Queen Elizabeth II

The President of Ukraine

IV. Respond with certainty or uncertainty to the following questions:

Use the most suitable expressions from the box.

Yes, it is / No, it isn't

I'm quite certain it's

I'm not sure (if it is)

I'm absolutely sure it is.

I'm not certain (if it is)

Yes it certainly is.

There is no doubt about it.

I'm not certain (if it is)

I'm not quite sure (if it is)

No, it certainly isn't.

I'm not at all sure.

No, it certainly isn't.

1. Are boys cleverer than girls?
2. Are you generous?
3. Is Chinese more widely spoken than English?
4. Is it going to be hot?
5. Is sand lighter than water?
6. Is light faster than sound?

7. Is honey sweeter than sugar?
8. Is London bigger than New York?

V. Using any of the expressions from the box, ask (someone). Tell someone:

<i>It is 23-43-14.</i>	<i>Haven't seen you for ages.</i>
<i>I am OK. Thank you.</i>	<i>Sorry for being late.</i>
<i>I 'm an artist.</i>	<i>I feel seek and giddy.</i>
<i>I'm 20. And you?</i>	<i>I don't care about it.</i>
<i>Glad to meet you.</i>	<i>I'm from Hungary.</i>
<i>I am Helen Smith.</i>	<i>How are your studies?</i>
<i>Are you a newcomer'?</i>	<i>Are you of age?</i>

1. Who you are.
2. How old you are.
3. Where you are from.
4. What your telephone number is.
5. What you are.
6. How you are.
7. You are not well and are worried about your health and your exams.
8. You are happy to meet your new friends. You are late for an appointment.

VI. Fill in the necessary form of the verb "to be".

1. Can I _____ of any help to you?
2. He ___ so scared that he couldn't utter a word.
3. Her offer _____ ridiculous.
4. I ___ thinking of going to Brasil.
5. It ___ useless crying over spilt milk.
6. How organized _____ you?
7. I ___ used to sleeping late at weekends.
8. What _____ the weather like today?
9. My bag _____ cheaper than yours.
10. _____ you surprised at the news?
11. They _____ very tired after their tomorrow's trip.
12. We _____ told about the accident yesterday.
13. Where _____ my granny's stick? Here it _____.
14. If he _____ late for his classes he won't be allowed to come in,
15. He _____ to come at 5 p.m.
16. These books _____ worth reading.
17. How much _____ this T-shirt?
18. It _____ late evening when he arrived.

19. What the matter with you?
20. Here a simple English book that you can read.

VII. Make up short dialogues using the verb “to be” and expressions with it.

Model: A. *Are you fond of reading detective stories?*

N. *Not very much. I'm interested more in historical novels. And you?*

A. *As for me, I'm crazy about detectives of all kinds. Don't you want to go to the library with me?*

N. *With pleasure. Let's go.*

VIII. Explain the meaning of the following idioms and proverbs and use them in the sentences or situations of your own.

1. to be the very picture of one's (father...)
2. to be a character.
3. Marriages are made in heaven.
4. to be in apple-pie order.
5. to be well to do.
6. to be on (off) the air.
7. to be light (difficult) reading.
8. to be a best-seller (a best-selling author).
9. to be off one's travels.
10. the world is a small place.

ДІЄСЛОВО “to have”

<i>Present Indefinite</i>					
повні форми	короткі форми	запитальні форми	заперечні повні форми	заперечні короткі форми	альтернативні заперечні короткі форми
<i>full forms</i>	<i>short forms</i>	<i>interrogative forms</i>	<i>negative full forms</i>	<i>negative short forms</i>	<i>alternative negative short forms</i>
I have	I've	Have I?	I have not	I haven't	I've not
you have	you've	Have you?	you have not	you haven't	you've not
he has	he's	Has he?	he has not	he hasn't	he's not
she has	she's	Has she?	she has not	she hasn't	she's not
it has	it's	Has it?	it has not	it hasn't	it's not
we have	we've	Have we?	we have not	we haven't	we've not
they have	they've	Have they?	they have not	they haven't	they've not

* Короткі форми ‘**ve, 's** не вживаються, коли to have виступає в ролі повнозначного дієслова **e.g.** *I have a shower every morning.*

<i>Past Indefinite</i>			
повні форми	короткі заперечні форми	питальні форми	заперечні повні форми
<i>full forms</i>	<i>negative short forms</i>	<i>interrogative forms</i>	<i>negative full forms</i>
I had	I hadn't	Had I?	I had not
you had	you hadn't	Had you?	you had not
he had	he hadn't	Had he?	he had not
she had	she hadn't	Had she?	she had not
it had	it hadn't	Had it?	it had not
we had	we hadn't	Had we?	we had not
they had	they hadn't	Had they?	they had not

<i>Future Indefinite</i>			
повні форми	короткі форми	запитальні форми	заперечні повні форми
<i>full forms</i>	<i>short forms</i>	<i>interrogative forms</i>	<i>negative full forms</i>
I shall/will have	I'll have	Shall/will I have?	I shall/will not have
we shall/will have	we'll have	Shall/will we have?	we shall/will not have
he will have	he'll have	Will he have?	he will not have
she will have	she'll have	Will she have?	she will not have
it will have	it'll have	Will it have?	it will not have
you will have	you'll have	Will you have?	you will not have
they will have	they'll have	Will they have?	they will not have

Функції дієслова to have	
I. Як повнозначне дієслово to have вживається зі значеннями:	
<i>мати, володіти</i>	
<i>I have a good library.</i>	<i>У мене є хороша бібліотека.</i>
<i>He had a lot of friends.</i>	<i>Він мав багато друзів.</i>
<i>We shall soon have a new flat.</i>	<i>Незабаром у нас буде нова квартира.</i>
<i>Has he got a good dictionary?</i>	<i>Чи є у нього хороший словник?</i>
II. Як допоміжне дієслово to have вживається для утворення всіх часів групи Perfect.	
<i>I have seen the new building of our university.</i>	<i>Я бачив нове приміщення нашого університету.</i>
<i>I had finished this work by six o'clock.</i>	<i>Я закінчила цю роботу до шостої години.</i>

III. Як модальне дієслово to have вживається в сполученні з інфінітивом та часткою to для вираження необхідності виконати дію в силу певних обставин.	
<i>I have to get up early on Mondays.</i>	<i>Мені доводиться (мені потрібно) вставати рано по понеділках.</i>
<i>They had to go there.</i>	<i>їм довелося (їм треба було, вони повинні були) піти туди.</i>
<i>He will have to do it.</i>	<i>Йому доведеться (йому потрібно буде, він повинен буде) зробити це.</i>
IV. У сполученні з деякими іменниками дієслово to have втрачає своє основне значення мати, володіти і стає єдиним поняттям з іменником, означаючи тільки дію.	
<i>to have breakfast</i>	<i>снідати</i>
<i>to have dinner</i>	<i>обідати</i>
<i>to have supper</i>	<i>вечеряти</i>
<i>to have a party</i>	<i>влаштувати вечірку</i>
<i>to have a rest</i>	<i>відпочивати</i>
<i>to have a talk</i>	<i>поговорити</i>
<i>to have a chat (with someone)</i>	<i>погомоніти</i>
<i>to have a walk</i>	<i>погуляти</i>
<i>to have a good/nice time</i>	<i>добре провести час</i>
<i>to have a look (at something)</i>	<i>подивитись</i>
<i>to have a swim</i>	<i>поплавати</i>
<i>to have a wash</i>	<i>помитися</i>
<i>to have a bath</i>	<i>прийняти ванну</i>
<i>to have a shower</i>	<i>прийняти душ</i>
<i>to have a cigarette</i>	<i>запалити цигарку</i>
<i>to have a baby</i>	<i>народити дитину</i>
<i>to have a try</i>	<i>спробувати</i>



Exercises

I. State the functions of the verb “to have” and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I have bought a new dress.
2. He has three daughters.
3. I have got a lot of books.
4. They have dinner at five o'clock.
5. We have to leave home at 8 o'clock in the morning.
6. She had finished her work by 6 o'clock.
7. He had a rest in June.
8. He had to do this work in a very short time.
9. My sister had a very good car.
10. He will have to work hard before his examination.

II. Translate into English.

1. У мене є дуже хороші словники.
2. У вас є діти? Так, у мене є дві дочки.
3. У мого батька було дуже багато книг.
4. У нас буде багато фруктів восени.
5. У мене немає словника.
6. У нього немає телефону вдома.
7. Мені доводиться (я повинен) вставати дуже рано.
8. Йому довелося залишитися вдома вчора.
9. Я не можу купити цей словник, тому, що у мене немає грошей зараз.
10. Мені доведеться піти туди завтра.
11. Коли ви обідаєте?
12. Ми не вечеряли вдома вчора.
13. Ви добре відпочиваєте влітку?
14. Я дуже стомлена, тому хочу прийняти ванну і відпочити.
15. Завтра мої друзі влаштовують вечірку, і я сподіваюсь, що ми добре проведемо час разом.

III. Complete these sentences using the most suitable expressions from the box. Put the verb into the correct form where necessary. The first is done for you.

have a baby	have a swim	have a nice time	have a bath
have a party	have a chat	have a good flight	have a rest
have a cigarette	have a book	have a nice meal	have a walk

1. My brother likes to keep fit, so he *has a swim* every day.
2. Your friends have just come back from the restaurant. You say:
Hello, _____
3. We _____ last Sunday. It was great – we invited lots of people.
4. How often _____? Not often. I don't like washing.
5. My sister stopped smoking two years ago when she _____
6. Excuse me, can I _____ at your newspaper, please?
7. You see your friend at the airport. He has just arrived. You say:
Hello, _____?
8. "Where is mother?" "She _____ in her room. She is very tired."
9. You came back from holiday. Your friends ask _____
10. I met my boyfriend in the street yesterday. We stopped and _____
11. I don't usually smoke. But I feel nervous, so I _____
12. I'd like _____ across the fields.

IV. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the different meanings of the verb "to have".

1. I'm going to have a rest now.
2. In my country people usually have large families.
3. Let me have a try.
4. I had a swim to cool down.
5. I usually have a sandwich for lunch. We have coffee at 11.
6. I had a cigarette while I was waiting.
7. How many driving lessons have you had so far?
8. I have never had a worse morning than today.
9. I had a shock when I heard the news.
10. Let's have a party.
11. His paintings had a strong influence on me as a student.
12. I have no doubt that you are right.
13. I have finished my work.
14. Do you have any pets?
15. They've got a wonderful house.
16. We haven't got a television.
17. Do you have any money on you?
18. We didn't have much time.

19. I have a shower every morning.
20. You don't have to knock – just walk in.
21. Do they have to make so much noise all the time?
22. There has to be a reason for his strange behavior.
23. I haven't got to get up early tomorrow, I'm pleased to say.
24. Of course, it had to start raining as soon as I'd hung all the washing out!

V. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Excuse me, have you got a light, please?
2. Did you have a lot of friends when you lived in London?
3. Have you got a toothache?
4. Did you have enough time to answer all the questions in the exam last week?
5. I need a stamp for this letter. Have you any?
6. It started to rain when I was walking home. Did it? Did you have an umbrella?
7. Did you have a beard before you joined the army?
8. I couldn't make an omelette. I didn't have any eggs.
9. She can't pay her bills. She hasn't got any money.
10. I can't get into the house. I haven't my key.
12. Now you have to write some sentences about a man who changed his life-style.

ПРИЙМЕНИК (The Preposition)

Прийменник – це службова частина мови, яка виражає різні відношення між словами в реченні чи словосполученні.

Морфологічні характеристики прийменника.

За будовою прийменники поділяються на:

- **проті:** in, at, out
- **похідні:** below, across, between
- **складені:** in + to = into, up + on = upon
- **словосполучення:** according to, by means of
- **утворені від дісприкметника:** during, including

Семантичні характеристики прийменника. Прийменники виражають різні смислові відношення між словами: часові – **прийменники часу** (prepositions of time), просторові – **прийменники місця** (prepositions of place), напрямку руху об'єкта – **прийменники руху** (prepositions of direction), передають значення відмінків та інші.

Прийменники часу *Prepositions of time*

<i>Prepositions</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
at	1) при означенні певної точки часу та при уточненні часу 2) у певних словосполученнях прийменник опускається у питаннях “О котрій годині...?”	at 5 o'clock, at 11.45 at night, at midnight, at lunch time at the week-end at Christmas, at Easter, at the moment, at present, at the same time, at the age of (At) What time do you ...?
on	1) перед датою, 2) днем, 3) також у певних словосполученнях	on March 8 th on Monday on Thursday morning (s) on Saturday night, on the eve of

<i>Prepositions</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
in	<p>1. при означенні відрізків часу: - місяців - років, століть - пір року</p> <p>2. перед частиною дня</p> <p>3. при означенні терміну, у який відбувається дія, а також часовий відрізок у майбутньому</p>	<p>In July, in February In 1993, in the 14th century In winter In the morning /evening /afternoon (but! at night, on Friday morning) in a few minutes, in a year in six months, in five years in 7 week's time</p>
by until till	<p>- До певного часу, не пізніше ніж</p> <p>+ кінець терміну, до певного часу з означенням тривалості дії</p>	<p>By the evening, by 2 p.m. He will be back by Sunday by that time, by then He will be away until/till Monday I stayed in bed until 8 a.m. Until/till I come back</p>
from ...to	<p>- При означенні початку та кінця дії (з ...до)</p>	<p>From 10 to 5, from 1998 to 2004 From (the very) beginning to (the very) end</p>
for during while	<p>- + відрізок часу при означенні терміну тривалості (як довго?), протягом</p> <p>- + іменник при означенні коли (а не як довго) відбувається дія + підмет + дієслово при означенні коли відбувається дія</p>	<p>for seven years, for a month, for half an hour It rained for three days without stopping (But not! During 3 days) He felt asleep during <u>the film</u>. During the day, during my holiday He felt asleep while <u>he was watching</u> the film. Compare: They visited a lot of places of interest during their holidays. They visited a lot of places of interest while they were on holidays.</p>

<i>Prepositions</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
since	+ початок відбування дії	since the (very) morning He has been in hospital since Thursday. It has been raining since I got up. They have been friends since childhood.
before	+ іменник, до початку дії + герундій	Before the exam everybody was very nervous. before going home
after	+ іменник, після закінчення дії + герундій	We were tired after our class . after getting up

Прийменники місця _____ *Prepositions of place*

in	- місцезнаходження у обмеженому просторі - місцезнаходження у приміщенні - перед певними словосполученнями	In Kyiv, in the river, in the country, in the world The meeting will be in the cinema She is in the office/ in the school. NB! In the street (=BE, on the street = AE) in the picture/photo, in the field, in the sky in the middle of in a car (but: on a bus/train/plane)
at	- місцезнаходження об'єкта у безпосередній близькості до - іншого об'єкта; укр. відповідники = біля, на - перед назвами невеликих міст, селищ; укр. Відповідники = в, на - при вказівці на місце, де відбувається якийсь процес або дія; укр. Відповідники = в, на	at the window/ at the corner at the bus-stop. at the station at Smotrich They are at the lecture/she works at the shop. He is at hospital.

<i>Prepositions</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
at	- Особливі значення перед певними словосполученнями	Work at – працювати над Look at – дивитись на Laugh at – сміятись над Knock at – стукати в At home – вдома At university/school At the concert At the match At the doctor's At the end (of the street) At the top/bottom of the page At last – нарешті At once – негайно At a speed – зі швидкістю At any rate – у будь-якому випадку
under below	- Розташування об'єкта під іншим об'єктом; - укр. відповідник = під - під, нижче ніж , антонім above	under the table, under the water below the surface, below zero
over above	- над - понад, більше ніж - над, вище ніж , антонім below - понад, більше ніж	A lamp hangs over the table. There are over 30 students in the group. Raise your arms above your head. The temperature is above zero. 500 feet above sea level
next to = beside by	- поруч, близько - поруч із, поряд - біля	The church is next to the station. She came and sat beside me. by the table, by the window
opposite	- навпроти	The girl sitting opposite me was familiar. opposite the door/window

<i>Prepositions</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
between	- між, у просторі між 2 об'єктами	between the garden and the field
among	- між, у часі між 2 об'єктами	The house was hidden among the trees. She found a pen among the books.
in front of	- поміж, серед, у просторі між більше ніж 2 об'єктами	There is a lawn in front of the house.
behind	- перед об'єктом, попереду	behind the house, behind the rest of the class,
inside	- позаду - усередині	inside the envelope

Прийменники руху

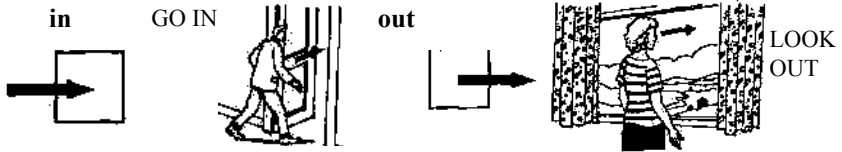
Prepositions of direction

in, into	- заходити у...	Ann opened the door of the car and got in (- into the car)
out	- рухатись з...	The car stoped and a woman got out . (- out of the car)
up	- рухатись ввєрх	He stood up and left the room. Go up the stairs.
down	- рухатись вниз	Would you like to sit down . The picture fell down .
back	- повертатись назад	Ann is away. She'll be back on Monday. Go away and don't come back .
over turn over	- рухатись через... - перевертати	The wall wasn't high, so we climbed over . Turn over and look at the next page.
to	- рухатись по напрямленню	He is going to school now.
from	- рухатись від...	We walked from the hotel to the station.
through	- через	The old road goes through the village.

<i>Prepositions</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
round (or around)	- навколо	Somebody shouted my name, so I looked round (or around)
along	- рухатись вздовж	I was walking along the road with my dog.
across	- рухатись через	The dog swam across the river.
past	- проходити повз	They walked past me without speaking.

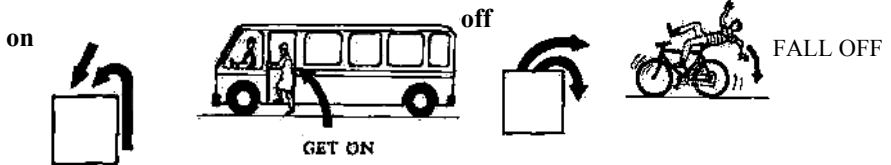
Phrasal Verbs

Go in, fall off, run away etc.



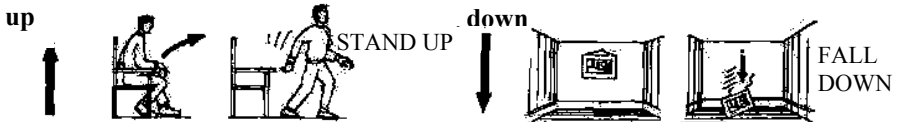
- Ann opened the door of the car and **got in.** (= into the car)
- I waited outside the house. I didn't go in.

- The car stopped and a woman **got out.** (= out of the car)
- I went to the window and **looked out.**



- The bus arrived and I **got on.**

- Be careful! Don't **fall off**



- He **stood up** and left the room.
- I usually **get up** early. (= get out of bed)
- We **looked up** at the stars.

- Would you like to **sit down?**
- The picture **fell down.**
- **Lie down** on the floor.

Away or off



back



- The thief **ran away**, (*or... ran off*)
- Ann got into the car and **drove away**. (*or... drove off*)
 - Ann has **gone away** for a few days.

- We went out for dinner and then **went back** to our hotel.
- Go away and don't **come back!**
- Ann is away. She'll **be back** on Monday.

over

CLIMB OVER



round (or around)



- The wall wasn't very high, so we **climbed over**.
- **Turn over** and look at the next page.

- Somebody shouted my name, so **I looked round** (*or around*).
- We went for a long walk. After six miles we **turned round** (*or around*) and went back.

ask (somebody) for...

belong to...

happen to ...

listen to ...

speak/talk to somebody about something

thank somebody for...

think about ... or think of...

wait for ...

write to somebody but (tell) phone somebody (*no preposition*)

• A man stopped me and **asked me for** money.

• Does this book **belong to** you? (= Is this your book?)

• I can't find my pen. What's **happened to** it?

• **Listen to** this music. It's beautiful.

• Did you **talk to** Paul **about** the problem?

• (*on the phone*) Can I **speak to** Chris, please?

• **Thank** you very much **for** your help.

• He never **thinks about** (*or of*) other people.

• Mark is **thinking of** (*or about*) buying a new car.

• Don't go yet. **Wait for** me.

• **I** never get letters. Nobody **writes to** me.

• I must **phone** my parents, (*not 'phone to my parents'*)

look at / look for / look after

look at ...



look for ...
(= try to find)



look after ...
(= take care of, keep safe)

- She's looking at her watch.
- Look at these flowers! They're beautiful.
- Why are you looking at me like that?
- He's lost his key. He's looking for it.
- I'm looking for Sarah. Have you seen her?
- When Barbara is at work, a friend of hers looks after her children.
- Don't lose this book. Look after it.
(= Keep it safe.)

depend

We say **depend** on...

A: Do you like eating in restaurants?

B: Sometimes. It **depends on** the restaurant, (*not* 'it depends of')

You can say **it depends what/where/how** (*etc.*) *with or without on*:

A: Do you want to come out with us?

B: It **depends where** you're going, *or* It **depends on where**..

For word order (It depends where **you're** going.).



Exercises

I. Put in: at, in, on, or, no preposition.

1. _____ Christmas.
2. _____ Monday.
3. _____ 2005.
4. _____ the morning.
5. _____ Thursday evening.
6. _____ June.
7. _____ next Wednesday.
8. _____ Sunday afternoon.
9. _____ this morning.
10. I don't know _____ what time.

II. Complete the sentence "I was ... yesterday" by using the given word and the correct preposition at or in.

Example: work

Response: *I was at work yesterday.*

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. class | 6. the bookstore |
| 2. the reading-hall | 7. work |
| 3. Lviv | 8. university |
| 4. home | 9. a hostel |
| 5. cinema | 10. Room 105 |

III. Put in the prepositions.

after, before, above, opposite, over, along

1. There's a garage on the other side of the street just _____ my house.
2. B comes _____ A and _____ C in the alphabet.
3. He walked slowly _____ the street.
4. The cat went _____ the bridge.
5. I can't see the plane because it is high _____ the clouds.

IV. Ask and answer questions about location.

Student A: Begin the question with "Where were you ...?".

Student B: Use **at** or **in** in the answer.

Example: yesterday afternoon.

Student A: Where were you yesterday afternoon?

Student B: I was in class.

1. at five o'clock last night.
2. at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.
3. after dinner yesterday.
4. this morning at nine o'clock.
5. two weeks ago.
6. four years ago.
7. on your last vacation.
8. when you were ten years old.

V. Unscramble the sentences.

1. you / at / in / bath / moment / I / the / was / the / call.
2. I / how / cinema / get / the / to / do.
3. the / right / take / first / on / the turning.
4. left / your / on / It's.
5. you / the / park ? / tell / way / to / can / me / central.

VI. Write in the missing prepositions.

Mary sits _____ the chair when she has her meals _____ the dining room. _____ her sits Bob. He is _____ her right and Nick is _____ her left. The dining room is _____ the first floor. The ground floor has a big kitchen. It is _____ the dining room and so the dining room is _____ the kitchen. There are a lot of glasses _____ the table _____ the kitchen and there are some _____ the cupboard.

VII. Check the correct translation.

- Ann is in front of John.
 - Енн стоїть поряд з Джоном.*
 - Енн стоїть перед Джоном.*
 - Енн стоїть за Джоном.*
- Promise to keep this news under your hat.
 - Обіцяй, що розповіси мені цю новину.*
 - Обіцяй, що будеш берегти цю новину.*
 - Обіцяй, що будеш тримати цю новину в таємниці.*
- I'm looking for the police station.
 - Я спостерігаю за поліцейською дільницею.*
 - Я шукаю поліцейську дільницю.*
 - Я дивлюсь на поліцейську дільницю.*
- I go there by tube.
 - Я поїду на автобусі.*
 - Я візьму таксі.*
 - Я їду туди на метро.*
- Walk across the street.
 - Перейди через вулицю*
 - Йди по вулиці.*
 - Поверни на цю вулицю.*
- Take the first turning on the left.
 - На першому повороті зверни ліворуч.*
 - На першому повороті зверни праворуч.*
 - на перехресті зверни ліворуч.*
- He did these things under your nose all this time.
 - Він займається цим без всякого сорому весь цей час.*
 - Він займається цим в тебе під носом весь цей час.*
 - Він робив це з твоїм носом весь цей час.*
- Turn right into Liberty Street.
 - Перейди Ліберті-стріт.*
 - Дійди Ліберті-стріт.*
 - Поверни праворуч на Ліберті-стріт.*

VIII. Translate the sentences.

1. Він зараз в університеті й повернеться о п'ятій годині.
2. Візьми документи у столі, що стоїть біля вікна між шафою та полицями.
3. Я не знайшла його серед студентів, які зібралися на площі.
4. На Новий рік я буду у друзів і залишуся там до понеділка.
5. Зазвичай я їду до університету автобусом, іноді йду пішки.
6. Він тут з минулого вівторка і закінчить цю роботу через тиждень.
7. Ми шукали кошеня усередині, позаду і перед будинком, а воно сиділо на дереві.
8. Я народилась восени, десятого жовтня.
9. Ліворуч буде пошта, праворуч – банк, а навпроти банку – крамниця, яку ви шукаєте.
10. У тебе є з собою цікава книжка почитати у потягу?

IX. Complete three sentences about yourself.

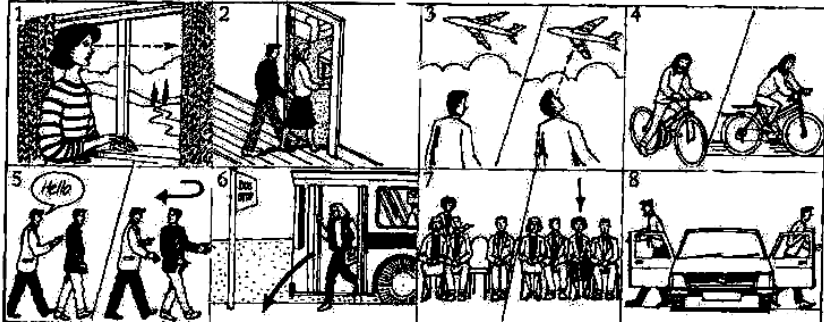
1. At 8 o'clock this morning I was _____
2. Yesterday I went _____
3. One day I'd like to go _____
4. Next year I hope to go _____
5. At 9 o'clock yesterday evening I was _____

X. Complete the sentences with prepositions of time.

1. We have class at ten o'clock
2. I have class _____ the morning
3. I work _____ the afternoon
4. I study _____ the evening
5. I sleep _____ night
6. I was born _____ June
7. I was born _____ 1974
8. I was born _____ October 12
9. I was born _____ October 12, 1974
10. The post office isn't open _____ Sunday
11. The post office is open _____ 8.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.
Monday
12. The post office closes _____ 5.00 p.m

XI. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the list + *in/out/up* etc.

got got looked looked rode sat turned went



- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 I went to the window and | 5 I said hello and he |
| 2 The door was open, so we | 6 The bus stopped and she |
| 3 He heard a plane, so he | 7 There was a free seat, so she |
| 4 She got on her bike and | 8 A car stopped and two men |

XII. Complete the sentences. Use out/away/back etc.

1. 'What happened to the picture on the wall?' 'It fell
2. Please don't go.....! Stay here with me.
3. She heard a noise behind her, so she looked.....
4. I'm going now to do some shopping. I'll be.....at 5 o'clock.
5. I'm feeling very tired. I'm going to lie.....on the sofa.
6. When you have read this page, turn.....and read the other side.
7. Jim is from Canada. He lives in London now but he wants to go to Canada.
8. We haven't got a key to the house, so we can't get.....
9. I was very tired this morning. I couldn't get.....
10. Ann is going on holiday next month. She's going.....on the 5th and coming on the 24th.

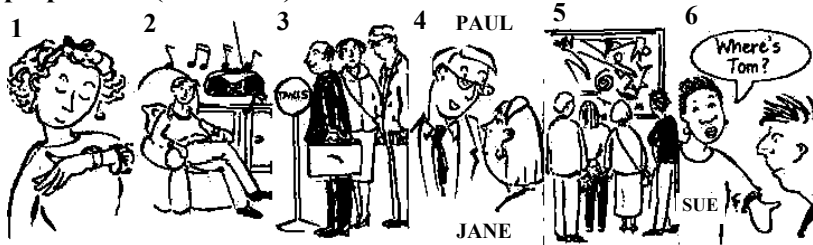
XIII. Complete the sentences. Use a verb from the box + on/off/up etc. If necessary, put the verb into the correct form. All these phrasal verbs (wake up etc.) are in Appendix 6.

break	fall	give	slow	take	+ on/off/up/down/over
carry	get	hold	speak	wake	

1. I went to sleep at 10 o'clock and at eight o'clock the next morning.
2. 'It's time to go.' '.....a minute. I'm not ready yet.'

3. The train.....and finally stopped.
4. I like flying but I'm always nervous when the plane.....
5. How was your exam? How did you.....?
6. It's difficult to hear you. Can you.....
a little?
7. This car isn't very good. It has many times.
8. When babies try to walk, they sometimes
9. I told him to stop but he Perhaps he didn't hear
me.
10. I tried to find a job but IIt was impossible.

XIV. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a preposition (to/for etc.).



- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 She's lookingher watch. | 4 Paul is talkingJane. |
| 2 He's listening the radio. | 5 They're lookinga picture. |
| 3 They're waiting a taxi. | 6 Sue is lookingTom. |

XV. Complete the sentences with a preposition (to/for/about etc.) if necessary.

- 1 Thank you very much your help.
- 2 This is not my umbrella. It belongs.....a friend of mine.
- 3 (on the phone) Can I speak.....Mr. Davis, please?
- 4 (on the phone) Thank youphoning. Goodbye.
- 5 What happened..... Mary last night? Why didn't she come to the party?
- 6 We're thinking.....going to Australia next year.
- 7 We asked the waitercoffee but he brought us tea.
- 8 'Do you like reading books?' 'It depends..... the book.'
- 9 John was talking but nobody was listening.. what he was saying.
- 10 We waited..... Karen until 2 o'clock but she didn't come.
- 11 'Are you writing a letter?' 'Yes, I'm writing Diane.'
- 12 Don't forget to phone your mother this evening.
- 13 He's alone all day. He never talks anybody.

- 14 'How much does it cost to stay at this hotel?' 'It depends the type of room
 15 Catherine is thinking changing her job.

XVI. Complete these sentences. Use at/for/after.

- 1 I looked.....the newspaper but I didn't read it carefully.
 2 When you are ill, you need somebody to look you.
 3 Excuse me, I'm looking..... Hill Street. Can you tell me where it is?
 4 Goodbye! Have a nice holiday and look yourself.
 5 I'm going to take a photograph of you. Please look..... the camera and smile.
 6 Barry is looking a job. He wants to work in a hotel.
 7

XVII. Answer these questions with *It depends*....

- 1 Do you want to go out with us?
 2 Do you like eating in restaurants?
 3 Do you enjoy watching TV?
 4 Can you do something for me?
 5 Are you going away this weekend?
 6 Can you lend me some money?

.....

 It depends.....
 It

ЧИСЛІВНИК (The Numeral)

Кількісні числівники <i>Cardinal numerals</i>	Порядкові числівники <i>Ordinal numerals</i>
Це числівники, що означають абстрактну математичну кількість (<i>six, seventeen</i>) чи кількість предметів при лічбі (<i>five books, seven desks</i>).	Числівники, що означають порядок предметів при лічбі (<i>the fifth book, the seventh desk</i>).

КІЛЬКІСНІ ЧИСЛІВНИКИ *Cardinal numerals*

Прості	Похідні	Складені
Від 1 до 12 (<i>one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve</i>), а також 100 (<i>a/one hundred</i>); 1,000 (<i>a/one thousand</i>); 1,000,000 (<i>a/one million</i>); 1,000,000,000 (<i>a/one milliard</i>);	- Від 13 до 19 та назви десятків. - Числівники від 13 до 19 утворюються додаванням суфікса – <i>teen</i> до відповідних числівників першого десятка <i>six – sixteen, nine – nineteen</i> , (але деякі числівники перед суфіксом зазнають змін у написанні і вимові, слід дивитись в таблицю). - Назви десятків утворюються додаванням суфікса <i>-ty</i> до відповідного числівника першого десятка <i>six – sixty, nine – ninety</i> (деякі з них зазнають змін у вимові, див. таблицю).	- Це числівники, що позначають числа, які складаються з десятків і одиниць. - Між десятками і наступними за ними одиницями ставиться дефіс (<i>21 – twenty-one; 35 – thirty-five</i>). - У складених числівниках перед десятками (а якщо немає десятків, то перед одиницями) у будь-якому розряді вживається слово <i>and</i> , яке вимовляється [qn] або [in] (<i>345 – three hundred and forty five, 5003 – five thousand and three</i>).

ПОРЯДКОВІ ЧИСЛІВНИКИ

Ordinal numerals

Прості та похідні	Складені
Прості та похідні числівники, крім перших трьох (<i>1 – one – first; 2 – two – second; 3 – three – third</i>) утворюються з відповідних кількісних числівників додаванням суфікса – <i>th</i> . Деякі з них зазнають змін у написанні та вимові. (див. таблицю).	У складених числівників форму порядкового числівника має лише останнє слово: 24 th – <i>twenty-fourth</i> 789 th – <i>seven hundred and eighty-ninth</i>

Таблиця числівників

Першого десятка		Другого десятка	
Кількісні <i>Cardinal</i>	Порядкові <i>Ordinal</i>	Кількісні <i>Cardinal</i>	Порядкові <i>Ordinal</i>
1 one	(the) first	11 eleven	(the) eleventh
2 two	(the) second	12 twelve	(the) twelfth
3 three	(the) third	13 thirteen	(the) thirteenth
4 four	(the) fourth	14 fourteen	(the) fourteenth
5 five	(the) fifth	15 fifteen	(the) fifteenth
6 six	(the) sixth	16 sixteen	(the) sixteen
7 seven	(the) seventh	17 seventeen	(the) seventeenth
8 eight	(the) eighth	18 eighteen	(the) eighteenth
9 nine	(the) ninth	19 nineteen	(the) nineteenth
10 ten	(the) tenth		
Десятки		Багатозначні та складені числівники	
Кількісні <i>Cardinal</i>	Порядкові <i>Ordinal</i>	Кількісні <i>Cardinal</i>	Порядкові <i>Ordinal</i>
20 twenty	(the) twentieth	100 a/one hundred	(the) hundredth
30 thirty	(the) thirtieth	1,000 a/one thousand	(the) thousandth
40 forty	(the) fortieth	1,000,000 a/one million	(the) millionth
50 fifty	(the) fiftieth	1,000,000,000 a/one milliard (BE)	(the) milliardth
60 sixty	(the) sixtieth	a/one billion (AE)	(the) billionth
70 seventy	(the) seventieth	32 thirty-two	(the) thirty – second
80 eighty	(the) eightieth	56 fifty – six	(the) fifty – sixth
90 ninety	(the) ninetieth	695 six hundred and ninety – five	(the) six hundred and ninety – fifth

ВЖИВАННЯ ЧИСЛІВНИКІВ

Випадки вживання <i>Cases of usage</i>	Приклади <i>Examples</i>
<p>1. В англійській системі цифрових знаків розряди цілих багатозначних чисел відділяються комою (<i>comma</i>). Кома може опускатись у 4-значних числах і не вживається у роках</p>	<p>7,548,324 5,186 or 5186 the year 1948</p>
<p>2. У десяткових дробах ціле число відділяється від дробу крапкою (<i>point</i>). Кожна цифра читається окремо: 0 (нуль) читається <i>nought</i> [no:t] або [0v] в BE, або <i>zero</i> в AE. Якщо ціле число рівне нулю, то нуль читається <i>nought</i> або зовсім не читається</p>	<p>6.45 = six point four five 0.3 = (nought) point three 17.053 = seventeen point oh / nought five three (Американці говорять “zero” замість “nought” або “oh”)</p>
<p>3. Для позначення телефонних номерів вживаються кількісні числівники. Кожна цифра називається окремо і робиться пауза після трьох або чотирьох названих цифр. Коли підряд йдуть дві однакові цифри у BE перед цифрою вживається слово <i>double</i></p>	<p>8079433 BE = eight oh seven, nine four double three AE = eight zero seven, nine four three three</p>
<p>4. Номери сторінок, розділів, параграфів, частин книг, актів п'єс, номери будинків, квартир, кімнат, розміри одягу та взуття позначаються кількісними числівниками, які ставляться після означуваного іменника. Іменники у таких випадках вживаються без артикля</p>	<p>Page thirty-two – сторінка тридцять друга Part five – частина п'ята Room twenty – кімната двадцята Size thirty-nine – розмір тридцять дев'ятий</p>
<p>5. Для позначення років вживаються кількісні числівники,</p>	<p>1948 = nineteen forty-eight 347 = three forty-seven 1905 = nineteen oh five</p>

<p>причому спочатку називають число сотень, а потім десятків і одиниць</p>	<p>1900 = nineteen hundred 2000 = two thousand 2004 twenty oh four</p>
<p>6. В BE дата на письмі позначається так:</p>	<p>3 June 1948 5 August 1997</p>
<p>Можливо написання суфіксів порядкових числівників після числа місяця:</p>	<p>20th April, 1995 20/04/95</p>
<p>В AE прийнято писати спочатку місяць, потім число і через кому рік:</p>	<p>July 13, 1974 07/13/74</p>
<p>7. Імена королів та королев вживаються з порядковими числівниками</p>	<p>Karl III = Karl the third Elizabeth II = Elizabeth the second</p>
<p>8. Відсотки позначаються кількісними числівниками.</p>	<p>Save 15% (fifteen per cent [pɒsɛnt])</p>
<p>9. У простих дробах числівником є кількісний числівник, а знаменником – порядковий. Якщо числівник більший від одиниці, то знаменник має закінчення – s:</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{5}$ = one fifth $\frac{3}{5}$ = three fifths</p>
<p>Числівник $\frac{1}{2}$ і $\frac{1}{4}$ читаються:</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ = a (one half), $\frac{1}{4}$ a (one quarter)</p>
<p>При читанні мішаних чисел між цілою і дробовою частиною вживається сполучник and:</p>	<p>$1\frac{1}{2}$ = one and a half $3\frac{4}{7}$ = three and four sevenths</p>
<p>10. Для позначення математичних підрахунків вживаються наступні конструкції з кількісними числівниками: $3 + 4 = 7$</p>	<p>Three plus four equals seven Three and four equals seven Seven from ten is/ leaves three</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">$10 - 7 = 3$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$3 \times 4 = 12$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$9 : 3 = 3$</p> <p>11. Для позначення часу дня вживаються кількісні числівники. Слово o'clock вживається тільки при позначенні годин без хвилин і може опускатись у розмовній мові. Можливі два шляхи позначення часу: у розмовному мовленні перевага віддається формам типу half past six (6.30), а форми типу six – thirty використовуються коли мова йде про розклад.</p> <p>Після числівника може вживатись скорочення a.m. [ei em], яке позначає години від першої ночі до 12-ї дня, а також p.m. [pi:em], яке позначає години від 12-ї дня до 12-ї ночі</p> <p>Слово minutes може опускатись після цифр 5,10,20,25, але повинно вживатись після інших цифр:</p> <p>Американці часто вживають after та of:</p> <p>12-а год. дня може позначатись словами:</p> <p>12-а год. ночі:</p>	<p>Ten take away seven is/ leaves three</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Three fours are twelve Three multiplied by four equals/is twelve</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nine divided by three equals/is three</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3.00 = three o'clock 5.05 = five (minutes) past five – five oh five 8.12 = twelve minutes past eight – eight twelve 10.15 = (a) quarter past ten – ten fifteen 9.35 = twenty-five (minutes) to ten – nine thirty-five 10.45 = a quarter to eleven – ten forty – five</p> <p style="text-align: center;">My classes begin at 9.00 a.m. The meeting begins at 5.00 p.m.</p> <p>4.10 = ten past four, але: 7.12 = twelve minutes past seven</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4.10 = ten after four 5.45 = a quarter of five</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12 a.m. = midday, noon 12 p.m. = midnight</p>
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<p>12. Іменник, що має означення, виражене кількісним числівником, вживається без артикля:</p>	<p>two interesting books; five lovely pictures, page 9, chapter 1.</p>
<p>13. Іменник, що має означення, виражене порядковим числівником, вживається з означеним артиклем:</p>	<p>the first day, the sixth room.</p>
<p>14. Перед hundred, thousand, million, milliard (billion AE) може вживатися числівник one або неозначений артикль a у значенні “один”: a/one hundred, thousand, million, milliard у множині не мають закінчення – s, якщо перед ними стоїть інший числівник:</p>	<p>743 = seven hundred and forty-three</p>
<p>Якщо ці числівники вживаються у функції іменника у значенні “сотні” (книжок), “тисячі” (людей), “мільйони” (років), вони приймають у множині закінчення – s і після них вживається прийменник of з іменником:</p>	<p>500 = five thousand</p> <p>hundreds of books, thousands of people, millions of years</p>



Exercises

I. Spell the following numerals.

a. 7, 10, 340, 80, 90, 26, 481, 3495, 7356128

b. the ordinal numerals:

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 99th, 100th, 1000th

c. fractional numerals:

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{6}$

d. decimals:

0,4; 1,45; 15,23; 2,384

e. the dates:

1343, 1570, 1812, 1941, 1994, 2000, 2005

II. Write the figures in words.

1. We drove about 200 miles. _____
2. What's the population of the city? – Oh, 250000, I suppose.

3. Sally is 17 years old; her brother Nick is 19. _____
4. The 12th month of the year is December.
5. It's his 60th birthday this Sunday.
6. 35 plus 28 is 63.

III. Put in dozen (s) (of), hundred (s) (of), thousand (s) (of), or million (s) (of):

1. He had to sign his name five _____ times. (hundred)
2. We export 40 _____ tons a year. (million)
3. I just need to borrow a few _____ pounds.
4. I've told you _____ times. (million)
5. Could I have two _____ eggs? (dozen)

IV. Unscramble the sentences.

1. hundred / been / he / Paris / has / times / to.
2. about / talked / a / we / things / hundred.
3. Eighth / you / famous / what / Henry / do / the / is / know / for?
4. half / they / to / an / for / had / hour / wait.
5. note / I / a / five – pound / and / purse / some / had / in / change / the.

V. Translate the sentences.

1. Ти можеш доїхати туди автобусом №20.
2. Я прийшла рівно о сьомій годині.
А ти на 10 хвилин запізнився.
3. В Україні видають сотні цікавих газет і журналів.
4. У Києві більше двох з половиною мільйонів жителів.
5. Відкрийте підручники на сторінці 89.
6. Запиши мою адресу – вулиця Гагаріна, будинок 25, квартира 43.
Це на сьомому поверсі.
7. Ти знаєш, що “Динамо” виграло з рахунком 2:0?
8. Після землетрусу тисячі людей залишились без житла.
9. Через деякий час вони святкуватимуть п'ятисоту річницю свого міста.
10. Який в тебе номер телефону? Записуй: 8-03578131.

VI. Change these from written to spoken or from spoken to written form:

1. the sixth March, nineteen seventy-six. _____
2. October the fifteenth, nineteen sixty – two. _____
3. the eighteenth of June, nineteen eleven. _____
4. 19 May 1970. _____
5. 8 March 2002. _____
6. 14 January 20045. _____

VII. Write the following all in words.

Your telephone number.

Your date of birth.

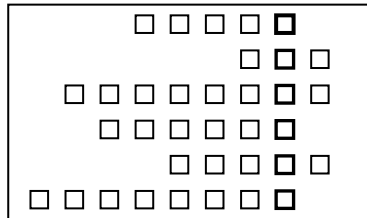
The approximate population of your home village /town and your country.

VIII. Translate the following phrases:

записи 1980 року; сотні книжок та журналів; тисячі людей; на восьмому поверсі; п'ятирічна дівчинка; 60-ті роки 20 століття; Єлизавета II; у 1945 році; сім і три чверті; одна п'ята; 414 аудиторія.

IX. Complete the crossword then find the number in the down word.

- a. You win if you are the ... to finish.
- b. 4th four, 3rd three, 2nd ...
- c. There are ... days in a fortnight.
- d. The number after ten.
- e. How many minutes are in an hour?
- f. ... is the second month of the year.



ПРИКМЕТНИК (The Adjective)

Прикметник – означає ознаку або властивість предмету.

I. Місце прикметника в реченні

1. Вживається перед іменником: **e.g.** *a clever child*;
після дієслів be, look, smell, sound, feel, taste, seem, appear, become, get, stay: **e.g.** *She is thin. He seems tired.*

2. Прикметник, який виражає думку, оцінку вживається перед прикметником, який виражає факт, істину
e.g. *a handsome, young man.*

3. Якщо в реченні вживаються декілька прикметників, то вони мають таку послідовність: Size Age Shape Colour Origin Material
e.g. *A big old round white French China plate*

II. Виконує функції:

означення: **e.g.** *It is an easy text*;

іменної частини складного іменного присудка: **e.g.** *It is easy.*

III. Виражає ознаки:

кольору (pink, red, black);

смаку (better, tasty, sweet);

зовнішніх та внутрішніх властивостей (tall, quite, blue-eyed);

форми, розміру (round, narrow, wide).

Якісні прикметники мають ступені порівняння.

	Звичайний ступінь	Вищий ступінь	Найвищий ступінь
Синтетичний спосіб утворення	Short } Big } Dry } Far } Pretty } Clever } Complete } Severe } } <i>одно- складові</i>	shorter bigger drier farther prettier cleverer completer severer	shortest biggest driest farthest prettiest cleverest completest severest
Аналітичний спосіб утворення	Interesting	more interesting	most interesting

Деякі прикметники утворюють ступені порівняння від різних коренів.

Звичайний ступінь	Вищий ступінь	Найвищий ступінь
<i>good</i> – добрий	<i>better</i> – кращий	<i>best</i> – найкращий
<i>bad</i> – поганий	<i>worse</i> – гірший	<i>worst</i> – найгірший
<i>little</i> – малий	<i>less</i> – менш	<i>least</i> – найменший

Деякі прикметники мають два ряди ступенів порівняння.

Звичайний ступінь	Вищий ступінь	Найвищий ступінь
<i>old</i> – старий	<i>older</i> – старший (за віком) <i>elder</i> – старший (за старшинством у родині)	<i>oldest</i> – найстаріший <i>eldest</i> – найстарший (у родині)
<i>far</i> – далекий	<i>farther</i> – дальший (за відстанню) <i>further</i> – дальший (за порядком)	<i>farthest</i> – найдальший (за відстанню) <i>furthest</i> – найдальший (за порядком)
<i>near</i> – близький	<i>nearer</i> – ближчий	<i>nearest</i> – найближчий (за відстанню) <i>next</i> – найближчий (наступний за порядком)
<i>late</i> – пізній	<i>later</i> – пізніший (за часом) <i>latter</i> – останній з двох перелічуваних	<i>latest</i> – найпізніший (за часом)

Конструкції для вираження порівняння

Конструкції	Перекладається	Приклади
<i>as...as</i>	такий же + прикметник + як і	The text is as difficult as that one. – Цей текст такий же важкий, як і той.
<i>twice as...as</i>	у два рази + прикметник у вищому ступені +ніж	This suit is twice as cheap as that one. – Цей костюм у два рази дешевший, ніж той.

Конструкції	Перекладається	Приклади
<i>not so...as</i>	не такий + прикметник + як	This vase is not so expensive as that one. Ця ваза не така дорога, як та.
<i>the...the</i>	чим + прикметник у вищому ступені + прикметник у вищому ступені	The more he grows the stronger he becomes. – Чим більше він підростає, тим сильнішим стає.
<i>much...than</i>	набагато + прикметник у вищому ступені + ніж	Peter is much older than my brother is. – Петро набагато доросліший, ніж мій брат.
<i>than</i>	прикметник у вищому ступені + ніж	He is older than my brother. – Він старший, ніж мій брат.



Exercises

I. Use the correct form of the adjective:

It is interesting to know that

1. Wall Street in Manhattan is the financial heart of the USA and the (important) banking centre in the world.
2. Pork Avenue in New York has the (large), (expensive) apartment houses.
3. Central Park is the (beautiful), (green) oasis in the middle of New York's concrete desert.
4. Fifth Avenue is the (famous) shopping centre of New York.
5. Many people think that New York offers (good), (big) and (bright) of everything.
6. New York is one of the (noisy) cities in the world.
7. An ostrich egg is very big and very hard. It is (big) than twenty-two hen's eggs.
8. The (large) crabs in the world live in Japanese waters.
9. The world's (small) independent state is Vatican City, where the Pope lives.
10. One of the (small) countries is San Marino, Italy. It is also the (old), because it was founded 1,500 years ago.

II. Discuss with your partner.

Which profession (hobby, sports) do you think is:

- 1) the most dangerous?
- 2) the most difficult?
- 3) the easiest?
- 4) the most exciting?
- 5) the most boring?
- 6) the most expensive?
- 7) the cheapest?
- 8) the most interesting

III. Find the Ukrainian equivalents of the English proverbs.

1. A good beginning makes a good ending. 2. As busy as a bee. 3. As clear as day. 4. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow. 5. Better late than never. 6. Best defense is offence. 7. Easier said than done. 8. He laughs best who laughs last. 9. Hunger is the best sauce. 10. The more, the merrier. 11. Second thoughts are best. 12. The least said, the soonest mended. 13. The more haste, the less speed. 14. The nearer the bone, the sweeter the flesh.

1. Краще синиця в жмені, ніж журавель в небі. 2. Помалу ідеш, далі заїдеш. 3. Добре начало – половина діла. 4. Що на дні, те найсолодше. 5. Сміється той, хто сміється останній. 6. Кращій захист – напад. 7. Краще пізно, ніж ніколи. 8. Ясно, як день. 9. Роботящий, як бджола. 10. Більше роби та менше говори. 11. Голод усього навчить. 12. Легше сказати, ніж зробити. 13. Перед тим, як що-небудь зробити, добре подумай. 14. Як з лихим квасом, то ліпше з водою, аби не з бідую.

IV. Make sentences with the same meaning by using as... as

Example: This room is smaller than that room. – This room isn't as big as that room.

1. An animal is less intelligent than a human being.
2. Algebra is more difficult than arithmetic.
3. Money is less important than good health.
4. A wooden chair is less comfortable than a sofa.
5. A van is smaller than a bus.

V. Work in pair. Practice making comparisons.

Example: Name something that is sweeter than an apple.

Student A: What's sweeter than an apple?

Student B: Candy is sweeter than an apple.

1. Name a country that is larger than Mexico.
2. Name an animal that is as dangerous as a wild tiger.
3. Name something that is more expensive than a diamond ring.
4. Name something that is less important than good health.
5. Name an animal that isn't as strong as a horse.

VI. Write about one or more of the following topics.

1. Kyiv. Compare it to your hometown.
2. Two members of your family. Compare them.
3. Two countries. Compare them.

Checklist of words used in comparisons

The same (as)	like	- er/more
Similar (to)	alike	less
		as... as
Different from		but

VII. Look at the marks and say what Bob can do better (worse) than Mary.

	Maths	Reading	Essays	Cooking	Swimming	Running	Chess	Tennis
Bob	10	9	7	5	9	10	10	8
Marry	7	10	9	10	8	9	7	10

VIII. Let's play the game.

Task 1. *The following adjectives describe a man named Nick. A man named Jack doesn't have the same qualities. Draw pictures of Nick and Jack on the board. Compare Nick to Jack.*

Example: tall.

Response: Nick is taller than Jack.

1. Tall 2. strong 3. lazy 4. young 5. happy 6. kind.

Task 2.

Try to remember the following idioms as quickly as you can:

As free as a bird	As brave as a lion	As cold as ice
As busy as a bee	As true as a dog	As thin as paper
As pale as the moon	As quick as a cat	As good as gold
As light as a fly	As funny as the kitten	As wet as fish

Then shut the book and find two corresponding parts of the expressions in the cards on the table.

Task 3. *Who can make the best compliment?*

Make a compliment to a girl from your group. Use adjectives in the superlative degree.

(She may use the following commentaries: Thank you, I'm happy to know that. Thanks for a compliment. You don't say so! Do you really mean it? You make me blush).

МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

(Modal verbs)

Can

Modal Use	Positive Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	Negative Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	You can use:
can general ability	1. I can speak Chinese 2. SHIFTS TO “could” I could speak Chinese when I was a kid. 3. SHIFTS TO “be able to” I will be able to speak Chinese by the time I finish my course.	1. I can't speak Swahili. 2. SHIFTS TO “could” I couldn't speak Swahili. 3. SHIFTS TO “be able to” I won't be able to speak Swahili.	to be able
can Permission	1. I can drive Susan's car when she is out of town. 2. SHIFTS TO “be allowed” I was allowed to drive Susan's car while she was out of town last week. 3. I can drive Susan's car while she is out of town next week.	1. I can't drive Susan's car when she is out of town. 2. SHIFTS TO “be allowed” I wasn't allowed to drive Susan's car while she was out of town last week. 3. I can't drive Susan's car while she is out of town next week.	may

can Request	Can I have a glass of water? Can you give me a lift to school? (Requests usually refer to the near future.)	Can't I have a glass of water? Can't you give me a lift to school?	could may
can possibility / impossibility	Anyone can become rich and famous if they study and work hard. Learning English language can be her real future career. (This use is usually a generalization or supposition)	It can't cost more than a dollar or two. You can't be 45! I thought you were about 18 years old. (This use is usually a generalization or supposition.)	could

Could

Modal Use	Positive Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	Negative Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	You can use:
could possibility	1. John could be the one who stole the money. 2. John could have been the one who stole the money.	1. Mary couldn't be the one who stole the money. 2. Mary couldn't have been the one who stole the money.	might, may
could condition (can, could)	1. If I had more time, I could travel around the world.	1. Even if I had more time, I couldn't travel around the world.	

	<p>2. If I had had more time, I could have travelled around the world.</p> <p>3. If I had more time this winter, I could travel around the world.</p>	<p>2. Even if I had had more time, I couldn't have travelled around the world.</p> <p>3. Even if I had more time this winter, I could travel around the world.</p>	
could suggestion	<p>1. NO PRESENT FORM</p> <p>2. You could have spent your vacation in Hawaii.</p> <p>3. You could spend your vacation in Hawaii.</p>	NO NEGATIVE FORMS	
could past ability	<p>I could run ten miles in my twenties.</p> <p>I could speak Chinese when I was a kid.</p>	<p>I couldn't run more than a mile in my twenties.</p> <p>I couldn't speak Swahili.</p>	be able to
could polite request	<p>Could I have something to drink?</p> <p>Could I borrow your stapler?</p> <p>(Requests usually refer to the near future.)</p>	<p>Couldn't he come with us?</p> <p>Couldn't you help me with this?</p> <p>(Requests usually refer to the near future.)</p>	

May

Modal Use	Positive Forms	Negative Forms	You can use:
	<p>1. = Present</p> <p>2. = Past</p> <p>3. = Future</p>	<p>1. = Present</p> <p>2. = Past</p> <p>3. = Future</p>	
may possibility	<p>1. Jack may be upset. I can't really tell if he is annoyed or tired.</p>	<p>1. Jack may not be upset. Perhaps he is tired.</p>	might

	<p>2. Jack may have been upset. I couldn't really tell if he was annoyed or tired.</p> <p>3. Jack may get upset if you don't tell him the truth.</p>	<p>2. Jack may not have been upset. Perhaps he was tired.</p> <p>3. Jack may not get upset, even if you tell him the truth</p>	
may permission	<p>1. You may leave the table now that you've finished with your dinner.</p> <p>2. SHIFT TO "be allowed to" You were allowed to leave the table after you finished your dinner.</p> <p>3. You may leave the table when you finish your dinner.</p>	<p>1. You may not leave the table. you've not finished with your dinner yet.</p> <p>2. SHIFT TO "have to" You were not allowed to leave the table because you hadn't finished your dinner.</p> <p>3. You may not leave the table until you are finished with your dinner.</p>	can
may requests	<p>May I borrow your eraser? May I make a phone call?</p> <p>(Requests usually refer to the near future.)</p>	NO NEGATIVE FORM	can, might

Might

Modal Use	Positive Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	Negative Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	You can use:
might possibility	1. She might be on the bus. I think her car is having problems.	1. She might not be on the bus. She might be walking home.	could, may

	<p>2. She might have taken the bus. I'm not sure how she got to work.</p> <p>3. She might take the bus to get home. I don't think Bill will be able to give her a ride.</p>	<p>2. She might not have taken the bus. She might have walked home.</p> <p>3. She might not take the bus. She might get a ride from Bill.</p>	
might condition (may, might)	<p>1. If I entered the contest, I might actually win.</p> <p>2. If I had entered the contest, I might actually have won.</p> <p>3. If I entered the contest tomorrow, I might actually win. Unfortunately, I can't enter it.</p>	<p>1. Even if I entered the contest, I might not win.</p> <p>2. Even if I had entered the contest, I might not have won.</p> <p>3. Even if I entered the contest tomorrow, I might not win.</p>	
might suggestion	<p>1. NO PRESENT FORM</p> <p>2. You might have tried the cheese cake.</p> <p>3. You might try the cheese cake.</p>	<p>1. NO PRESENT FORM</p> <p>2. PAST FORM UNCOMMON</p> <p>3. You might not want to eat the cheese cake. It's very calorific.</p>	could
might request (British form)	<p>Might I have something to drink? Might I borrow the stapler?</p> <p>(Requests usually refer to the near future.)</p>	<p>NEGATIVE FORMS UNCOMMON</p>	could, may, can

Must

Modal Use	Positive Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	Negative Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	You can use:
must certainty	<p>1. That must be Jerry. They said he was tall with bright red hair.</p> <p>2. That must have been the right restaurant. There are no other restaurants on this street.</p> <p>3. NO FUTURE FORM</p>	<p>1. That must not be Jerry. He is supposed to have red hair.</p> <p>2. That must not have been the right restaurant. I guess there is another one around here somewhere.</p> <p>3. NO FUTURE FORM</p>	have to
must not prohibition	<p>You must not swim in that river. It's full of crocodiles.</p> <p>You must not forget to take your malaria medication while you are in the tropics.</p> <p>(Prohibition usually refer to the near future.)</p>	–	should
must strong recommendation (Americans prefer the form “should”)	<p>1. You must take some time off and get some rest.</p> <p>2. SHIFT TO “should”</p> <p>You should have taken some time off last week to get some rest.</p>	<p>1. You mustn't drink so much. It's not good for your health.</p> <p>2. SHIFT TO “should”</p> <p>You shouldn't have drunk so much. That caused the accident.</p>	

	<p>3. SHIFT TO “should”</p> <p>You should take some time off next week to get some rest.</p>	<p>3. SHIFT TO “should”</p> <p>You shouldn’t drink at the party. You are going to be the designated driver.</p>	
<p>must necessity (Americans prefer “have to”)</p>	<p>1. You must have a permit to enter the national park.</p> <p>2. SHIFT TO “have to”</p> <p>We had to have a permit to enter the park.</p> <p>3. We must get a permit to enter the park next week.</p>	<p>1. SHIFT TO “have to” We don’t have to get a permit to enter the national park.</p> <p>2. SHIFT TO “have to”</p> <p>We didn’t have to get a permit to enter the national park.</p> <p>3. SHIFT TO “have to”</p> <p>We won’t have to get a permit to enter the national park</p>	<p>have to</p>

Ought to

Modal Use	Positive Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	Negative Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	You can use:
<p>ought to recommendation advice</p>	<p>1. You ought to stop smoking.</p> <p>2. Margaret ought to have exercised more so she would be better prepared for the marathon.</p> <p>3. Margaret ought to come to the fitness center with us tonight.</p>	<p>1. Mark ought not drink so much.</p> <p>2. Margaret ought not have run the marathon. She wasn’t in good shape.</p> <p>3. Margaret ought not stay at home in front of the TV. She should go to the fitness center with us.</p>	<p>should</p>

ought to assumption, expectation, probability	1. This stock ought to increase in value. 2. She ought to have received the package yesterday. 3. She ought to receive the package tonight.	“Ought not” is used primarily to express negative recommendations. (Americans prefer “should not”)	should
* Remember that “ought to” loses the “to” in the negative. Instead of “ought not to”, we say “ought not”			

Will

Modal Use	Positive Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	Negative Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	You can use:
will future action, prediction	The marketing director will be replaced by someone from the New York office. The meeting will be over soon. He thinks it will rain tomorrow. The river will overflow its banks every spring.	The marketing director will not be replaced after all. Fred will not be there. He has a previous obligation.	shall
will voluntary action, promising	I will take care of everything for you. I will make the travel arrangements. There’s no need to worry. I promise that I will write you every single day.	I will never forget you. I will never give up the fight for freedom.	shall

will willingness	I will wash the dishes if you dry. We're going to the movies. Will you join us?		
will intention	I will do my exercises later on.		

Would

Modal Use	Positive Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	Negative Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	You can use:
would polite request offers	Would you mind if I opened the door? Would you like another cup of tea? I would like the roast duck, please.		will
would desire	I would like to visit Canada soon. My parents would like to meet your parents as soon as possible.	I wouldn't like to see her.	
would condition	1. If he were an actor, he would be in adventure movies. 2. If I had been president, I would have cut the cost of education. 3. If I were elected president next year, I would cut the cost of education.	1. If I were president, I would not raise taxes. 2. If I had been president, I would not have raised taxes. 3. If I were president, I would not sign the tax increase next week.	

would past of “will”	I knew that she would be very successful in her career. He told me he would be here before 8:00.	I said I wouldn’t help you.	
would regret or irritation	I wish it would snow.	I wish you wouldn’t keep interrupting me.	
would volition	I would leave the table if I were you.	I wouldn’t leave the table if I were you.	will
would repetition in past/ habitual activity	When he was young, he would always do his homework. When I was small, we would always visit relatives on Christmas Day.	When I was a kid, I wouldn’t go into the water by myself. When he got older, he would never do his homework.	used to

Shall

Modal Use	Positive Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	Negative Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	You can use:
shall future action (British form)	I shall be replaced by someone from the New York office. I shall be there by 8:00.	I shall not be replaced after all. I shall not be there. I have a previous obligation.	will
shall Suggestion	Shall we begin dinner?		should

	Shall I help you? Shall we move into the living room?		
shall voluntary, action promise (British form)	I shall take care of everything for you. I shall make the travel arrangements. There's no need to worry.	I shall never forget where I came from. I shall never give up the fight for freedom.	will
shall inevitability (British form)	Man shall explore the distant regions of the universe. We shall overcome oppression. I'm afraid Mr. Smith shall become our new director.	Man shall never give up the exploration of the universe. He shall not be held back.	

Should

Modal Use	Positive Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	Negative Forms 1. = Present 2. = Past 3. = Future	You can use:
should obligation or necessity	I should be at work before 9:00. Do you think I should apply for that job? The equipment should be inspected regularly.	NO NEGATIVE FORMS	be supposed to must (weak form)

should recommendation advisability	<p>1. You should focus more on your family and less on work.</p> <p>2. Frank should have eaten low-fat foods. That might have prevented his heart attack.</p> <p>3. You really should start eating better.</p>	<p>1. Sarah shouldn't call him.</p> <p>2. You shouldn't have ordered that chocolate dessert – you're not going to finish it.</p> <p>3. Sarah shouldn't smoke when she visits Martha next week. Martha hates when people smoke in her house.</p>	ought to
should expectation	<p>1. By now, they should already be in Dubai.</p> <p>2. They should have had our reply by now.</p> <p>3. Susan should be in New York by next week. Her new job starts on Monday.</p>	<p>1. John shouldn't tell Beatrice his plans.</p> <p>2. Susan shouldn't have arrived in New York until yesterday.</p> <p>3. Susan shouldn't arrive in New York until next week.</p>	ought to, be supposed to
should desirability	I should prefer iced tea	You shouldn't say things like that.	



Exercises

I. Ask questions as in the pattern.

Pattern: Ask your groupmate if he can sing. – Can you sing?

- 1) if he/she can speak French;
- 2) if he could play the piano;

- 3) if she will be able to come to your place tomorrow;
- 4) if his/her father can repair a radio set;
- 5) if he can run 100 metres in 13 seconds;
- 6) if he can drink 5 glasses of water at once;
- 7) if her friend can play football.

II. Complete the following sentences and say what you should/shouldn't, can/can't do.

Pattern: People should't smoke; they should eat lots of vegetables.

1. If you have a cold – you should
– you shouldn't
2. If you have a nosebleed – you should
– you shouldn't
3. If you are traveling in a plane – you can
– you can't.....
4. If you are eating peas – you should
– you shouldn't
5. If you are driving a car – you should.....
– you shouldn't
6. If you have no money – you should
– you shouldn't
7. If you lose your briefcase – you should.....
– you shouldn't
8. If you want to learn English – you should.....
– you shouldn't
9. If you want to buy a house – you should.....
– you shouldn't

III. Tick off what you can do and what you can't do and complete the sentences below using the verb *can*.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| drive | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
| type | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
| run a kilometre | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
| dance | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
| cook a meal | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
| read Russian | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
| ski | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
| swim | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
| speak French | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
| fly a plane | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
| play tennis | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| play the piano | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
| walk twenty kilometers | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
| skate | <input type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> can't |
- In my class everybody can
- nobody can
- some people can

IV. What I should do tomorrow

Cathy's list

Your list

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| - clean the kitchen | -buy |
| - buy some soap | -see |
| - see Matt Scott | - |
| - phone John | - |
| - pay telephone bill | - |
| - post letters | - |

V. What do you think?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Should children watch TV a lot? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| Should people eat meat? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| Should people smoke? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| Should women work as bus-drivers? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| Should children leave school at 18? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| Should everybody does sport? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| Should everyone wash every day? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| Should..... | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

Explain the reasons for your opinions.

Pattern: – I think children should watch a lot of television because they see many interesting things.

- I don't think children should watch television a lot because they see too much violence.

VI. Paraphrase the following using the verbs *should* and *ought*.

A.1. I advise you to buy this coat. 2. I advise you to go in for skating. 3. He advises you to read this book in the original. 4. I advise you to consult a doctor. 5. I don't advise you to go there tonight.

B.1. I think you must wait for them. 2. I think you mustn't go there alone. 3. I think you must apologize to her. 4. I think she must not punish the boy for it. 5. I think you had better read aloud.

- C.1. It's a pity you did not come to my place yesterday. 2. It's a pity he bought this camera. 3. It's a pity they didn't think about it before. 4. I'm sorry I went there. 5. It's a pity you broke it.

VII. What *would* you like to do tonight?

A. Put these activities in order of preference for yourself from 1-10.

B. Put these activities in the order you think another student would have.

	<i>My order</i>	<i>His / her order</i>
- watching an old film on television
- reading a good book
- going to see a boxing fight
- going to a party
- listening to some records
- playing table tennis
- going out for a meal
- going to a disco
- washing clothes

VIII. Complete the sentences with *must* or *can't* + *suitable verb*.

Pattern: You've been travelling all day. You must be very tired

1. Brian has got three houses, four cars and a helicopter. He _____ a lot of money.
2. (*The doorbell rings.*) I wonder who that is. It _____ Jim. He said he would come after 7 o'clock and it's only 6:30 now.
3. I wonder why Tom isn't at work today. I suppose he _____ ill.
4. Peter seems to know a lot about history. He _____ a lot of books.
5. I wonder where my umbrella is. You _____ it on the train.
6. John's putting on his coat and hat. He _____ out.
7. She knew everything about our plans. She _____ our conversation.
8. I don't understand how the accident happened. The driver _____ the red light.

IX. Fill in the gaps. Make up sentences from this table using '*must*', '*should*'.

Must or should	England	USA	My country
- drive a car on the	left	right
- say when you have a drink	'Cheers'	'Cheers'
- eat vegetables with	a knife and fork	a fork
- buy a train ticket	before you get on	before you get on
- go to school when you are	five	six
- say when you cough	'Excuse me'	'Pardon me'
-			
-			

Pattern: In England you must drive on the left.

In America you should eat vegetables with a fork.

In.....you.....

X. Fill in *must*, *mustn't* or *needn't* in these sentences.

Example: In a restaurant you *must* pay the bill.

In a library you *mustn't* shout.

In an office you *needn't* wear a suit.

- You.....wear white clothes when you play tennis.
- You.....tip the waitress in a cafe.
- You.....have a passport when you travel abroad.
- You.....pay if you go to a museum.
- You.....have a licence for a TV in England.
- You.....eat chips with fish.
- You.....say 'Fine' when somebody else says "How do you do?"
- You.....put milk in tea.
- You.....buy a ticket before you get on the train.
- You.....get your food yourself in a snack bar.
- You.....get a receipt when you buy something in a supermarket.

XI. Match up two parts of the sentence to make one sentence.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. If cows fly | a) you may break your leg. |
| 2. If you shave too quickly | b) pigs have wings. |
| 3. If you lose your purse | c) you should send for the fire brigade. |
| 4. If you fall downstairs | d) you can drive a car. |
| 5. If it's sunny in the morning | e) you should go to the police station. |
| 6. If your house catches fire | f) you may cut yourself. |
| 7. If you have a licence | g) it will rain at night. |
| 8. If you have flu | h) people can't play tennis. |
| 9. If you go to America | i) you must stay in bed. |
| 10. If it rains | j) you ought to see the Statue of Liberty. |

XII. Paraphrase the following using the verb *may* and *might*.

Example: *I nearly lost my way. – I might have lost my way.*

1. Perhaps he has bought the dictionary.
2. It is possible that they are in the park.
3. He nearly broke the window.
4. Mary nearly fell asleep.
5. I wish you had visited him in the hospital.
6. I wish he behaved properly.
7. Maybe it will rain tomorrow.
8. It is possible that they know each other.

XIII. Read the situation and write what you would say. Use modal verbs.

Example: You have got a pound note but you need some change. You ask somebody to help you. *Can you change a pound?*

1. You want to borrow your friend's camera. What do you say to him/her? _____
2. You want a cup of coffee. What do you say to waiter? _____
3. You want to invite someone to come and stay with you for the weekend. _____
4. You are in the classroom. You want to go out. What do you say to your teacher? _____
5. You have to go to the airport but you don't know how to get there. You ask a passer-by. _____
6. You want to smoke a cigarette. What do you ask? _____
7. You have a car and you want to give somebody a lift. What do you say? _____
8. A friend has just come to see you in your flat. Offer him something to drink. _____
9. You are in the post office. You want three stamps for Japan. What do you say? _____
10. You're on a bus. The woman next to you has finished reading her newspaper. Now you want to have a look at it. What do you say? _____

XIV. Translate into English using modal verbs.

1. Моя сестра вмiє грати на скрипцi.
2. Я хотiла вiдчинити вiкно, але не змогла.
3. Вiн запитав лiкаря, чи йому можна

скористатися його телефоном. 4. Я могла б вивчити латинську мову дуже скоро. 5. Дозвольте звернутися до вас. 6. У читальному залі не дозволяється голосно розмовляти. 7. Ти можеш купити цю книжку, вона зараз у продажі. 8. Вам не треба було працювати у тих людей. 9. Вам слід було послати її до школи. 10. Не грайте у футбол біля будинку. Ви можете розбити вікно. 11. Оксана, мабуть, зараз готується до екзамену з хімії. 12. Вам слід бути уважнішими на уроках. 13. Мої друзі не змогли купити квитків на концерт, тому вирішили завітати до мене. 14. У нашій школі є спортзал, де учні можуть займатися різними видами спорту. 15. Хлопець упав у річку, але на щастя, ми змогли врятувати його. 16. Куди ти поїдеш цього літа? Я ще не вирішила, але мабуть до Італії. 17. На уроці нам дозволяли користуватись словниками. 18. Не може бути, щоб вона зараз була дома. 19. Щоб потрапити на поїзд, я мушу встати о 6 годині. 20. Катя у лікарні. Ви б відвідали її.

XV. Using the modals in the box, complete the gaps.

Can	could	might	should	must	have to
------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	-------------	----------------

1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He _____ be exhausted after such a long flight. He _____ prefer to stay in tonight and get some rest.
2. Hiking the trail to the peak _____ be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You _____ research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.
3. When you have a small child in the house, you _____ leave small objects lying around. Such objects _____ be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.
4. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It _____ have cost a fortune.
5. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they _____ die.
6. The book is optional. My professor said we _____ read it if we needed extra credit. But we _____ read it if we don't want to.
7. Where is the spatula? It _____ be in this drawer but it's not here.
8. _____ we pull over at the next rest stop? I really _____ use the bathroom and I don't know if I _____ hold it until we get to Chicago.

9. We _____ invite Sally and her husband to come to the picnic on Saturday. We haven't seen them in weeks, and they _____ really enjoy a nice day at the beach.
10. I was reading the book last night before I went to bed. I never took it out of this room. It _____ be lying around here somewhere. Where _____ it be?
11. Nancy said you didn't need to buy her anything for her birthday, but I really think you _____ at least get her some flowers or a nice bottle of wine.
12. Nina said she would come over right after work, so she _____ be here by 6:00.
13. You _____ be kidding! That can't be true.
14. Oh no! Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He _____ have left it here last night.
15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he _____ take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

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