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Take English Grammar Easy

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Take English Grammar Easy: Навчально-методичний посібник.

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Навчально-методичний посібник спрямований на розвиток граматичних навичок розмовної мови і письма як продуктивних видів мовленнєвої діяльності, метою яких є правильне і автоматичне, комунікативно мотивоване використання граматичних явищ в усному і писемному мовленні.

Для студентів-філологів, лінгвістів, учителів, а також усіх, хто цікавиться англійською мовою.

НЕОСОБОВІ ФОРМИ ДІЄСЛОВА (NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB)

Неособові форми дієслова виражають дію без визначення особи, числа і способу, не мають звичайних дієслівних часових форм, а лише вказують на час, співвіднесений з моментом дії, вираженої дієсловом в особовій формі. Неособові форми дієслова ніколи не бувають присудком у реченні (тому й називаються ще **непредикативними**), а виконують функції інших членів речення. Це такі форми: **інфінітив (the Infinitive)**, **герундій (the Gerund)** і **дієприкметник (the Participle)**.

Інфінітив вживається для утворення часових форм групи Indefinite та наказового способу. **Дієприкметник теперішнього часу (the Present Participle)** вживається для утворення часових форм групи Continuous. **Дієприкметник минулого часу (the Past Participle)** вживається для утворення форм доконаних часів та дієслів пасивного стану. Але неособові форми мають і самостійні функції. У цьому разі вони поєднують свої дієслівні властивості з властивостями інших частин мови і виконують у реченні їхні синтаксичні функції:

To learn new words is useful (інфінітив у ролі підмета). - Вчити нові слова корисно.

He is fond of singing (герундій у ролі додатка). - Він любить співати.

The girl standing at the window is my friend (дієприкметник у ролі означення). - Дівчина, яка стоїть біля вікна, моя подруга.

ІНФІНІТИВ (THE INFINITIVE)

Інфінітив - це неособова форма дієслова, яка тільки називає дію і відповідає на запитання *що робити?, що зробити?: to write писати, to answer відповідати*.

В англійській мові інфінітив має одну просту і п'ять складних форм. Ознакою інфінітива в англійській мові є частка **to**, але в багатьох випадках інфінітив вживається без частки **to**. Частка **not** перед інфінітивом вказує на заперечну форму.

Форми інфінітива	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write to come	to be written
Continuous	to be writing to be coming	—

Perfect	to have written to have come	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing to have been coming	—

ЗНАЧЕННЯ І ВЖИВАННЯ ФОРМ ІНФІНІТИВА

Indefinite Інфінітив вживається:

1. Якщо дія, яку він виражає, **одночасна** з дією, вираженою дієсловом-присудком речення:

*I am sorry **to hear** it.* – Мені прикро це чути.

*He was glad **to see** them.* – Він був радий бачити їх.

*It will be very interesting **to read** these books.* – Буде дуже цікаво прочитати ці книжки.

2. З дієсловами, що виражають намір, надію, бажання і т. ін. Indefinite Infinitive означає дію, **майбутню** по відношенню до дії, вираженої дієсловом-присудком:

*I hope **to see** you on Monday.* – Я сподіваюсь побачитися з вами в понеділок.

*I want **to make** a report.* – Я хочу зробити доповідь. *He decided **to go** alone.* – Він вирішив йти сам.

3. З модальними дієсловами Indefinite Infinitive часто виражає **майбутню дію** і в цих випадках інфінітив вживається **без** частки **to**:

*They may **come** tomorrow.* – Може, вони прийдуть завтра.

*You should **see** a doctor.* – Тобі слід звернутися до лікаря.

Continuous Infinitive виражає **тривалу** дію, що відбувається **одночасно** з дією, вираженою дієсловом-присудком:

*It was pleasant **to be driving** a car again.* – Приємно було знову вести автомобіль.

*The woman seemed **to be listening**.* – Здавалося, що жінка слухає. **Perfect**

Infinitive виражає дію, що **передую** дії, вираженій дієсловом-присудком:

*I was pleased **to have done** something.* – Я була задоволена, що я децю зробила

Perfect Continuous Infinitive виражає **тривалу** дію, що відбувалася протягом **певного часу перед дією**, вираженою дієсловом-присудком:

*I am happy **to have been living** in Kyiv for 25 years.* – Я щасливий, що 25 років живу в Києві.

ФУНКЦІЇ ІНФІНІТИВА В РЕЧЕННІ

1. Інфінітив чи інфінітивна група може вживатися в реченні **в ролі підмета**:

To know him is to trust him. – Знати його - значить довіряти йому.

2. Інфінітив вживається в ролі предикатива (іменної частини складеного присудка):

The point is to achieve the aim. – Головне - досягти мети.

3. Інфінітив вживається в ролі частини дієслівного складеного присудка:

а) з модальними дієсловами:

We must stay at home. – Ми повинні залишатися вдома.

You should have been here last night. – Учора ввечері вам слід було бути тут.

What are we to do? – Що ми маємо робити?

б) з дієсловами, що мають модальне значення (тобто вживаються у сполученні з інфінітивом іншого дієслова): **to want** хотіти; **to wish** бажати; **to intend** мати намір; **to try** намагатися; **to expect, to hope** сподіватися, надіятися та ін.:

I want to paint. – Я хочу малювати.

She intended to come. – Вона мала намір прийти.

в) з дієсловами, що означають початок або продовження дії: **to begin, to start** починати(ся); **to continue** продовжувати(ся) та ін.: *She began to talk.* – Вона почала говорити.

4. Інфінітив вживається в ролі додатка до дієслів та прикметників: *He asked me to wait.* – Він попросив мене почекати.

5. Інфінітив вживається в ролі означення:

I have no right to ask. – Я не маю права запитувати.

Have you got anything to eat? – У вас є що-небудь поїсти?

He was the first to come. – Він прийшов першим.

6. Інфінітив вживається у функції обставини мети:

I have come here to meet her. – Я прийшов сюди, щоб зустріти її. *To earn a living, he became a salesman.* – Щоб заробити на прожиття, він став продавцем.

7. Інфінітив вживається в ролі обставини наслідку:

She is old enough to go to work. – Вона вже досить доросла, щоб іти працювати.

It was too hot to go out into the town. – Було надто спекотно, щоб іти в місто.

8. Перед інфінітивом у ролі підмета, іменної частини присудка, додатка й означення можуть вживатися займенники **what, whom, whose, which**, прислівники **where, when, how, why** і сполучники **whether** та **if**. Такі інфінітивні групи вживаються найчастіше у функції додатка: *I knew where to look for her.* – Я знав, де її шукати.

I don't know how to do it. – Я не знаю, як це зробити.

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the forms and functions of the Infinitive:

1. I am glad to invite you to the conference. 2. I am glad to be inviting you to the conference. 3. I am glad to have invited you to the conference. 4. I am glad to be invited to the conference. 5. I am glad to have been invited to the conference. 6. He asked to be shown the new machines. 7. He liked to listen to stories about animals. 8. The teacher asked him to read the text twice. 9. I am awfully glad to have met you. 10. I do not like to be interrupted. 11. Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents? 12. I hope to see you on Monday. 13. I am sorry to have kept you waiting. 14. I am happy to have been living in Kiev for 25 years. 15. She didn't want to be found.

Exercise 2. Use the required form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. I decided (to make) a fuss, and went (to look) for Robinson. 2. We walked to the door and I saw her (to go) in and down the hall. I liked (to watch) her (to move). 3. Let's (to go) and (to find) him, he's sure (to be) in front of his picture. 4. It's very interesting (to hear) you (to say) that. 5. Some important decisions must (to make) soon. 6. You must (to do) something heroic at that time. 7. I think he must (to suffer) from injury now. 8. You must (to dream) of it long. 9. She liked, passionately (to like), (to think) worthy of confidence. 10. Let me (to hold) the baby, Scarlett. Oh, I know how (to hold) babies. 11. She noticed that he seemed (to look) at the sideboard and with her engaging smile leaned forward. 12. Do you want (to make) something (to happen)? 13. But there is something else (to do). 14. I have not done much for you. You might (to ask) much more at that time. 15. "If you've got nothing to say," I said, "why (to try) (to say) it? Why not (to have) a little rest?" 16. There was one more announcement (to make). 17. She's like a beautiful exotic flower that must (to shelter) from bitter winds. 18. This meeting, Edwina realized, must (to plan) several hours ago. 19. He seemed (to weigh) something in his mind. 20. He seemed (to take) his defeat quietly. 21. I rang the bell of the dependable family, and the man answered with remarkable promptness; he seemed (to wait) for it to ring.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the functions of the Infinitive:

1. We shall consider a very simple example in order to explain this phenomenon. 2. Computer science is to be regarded as a new discipline. 3. It is quite necessary for him to make a great number of calculations to solve the problem. 4. We know silver to be the best of conducting materials. 5.

Michael Faraday had little chance to get an education. 6. An attempt to form a theory of such systems was made by Professor W. 7. We expect the article to be published next year. 8. I believe him to have changed his plans. 9. Radio and television continue to develop and to find wider application in science and industry. 10. I saw the workers repair the machine. 11. The fastest way to detect an artificial satellite is by radio. 12. We watched the robot perform many operations. 13. We are to study the main laws of physics. 14. An electronic machine has to be used to make these calculations.

Exercise 4. State the syntactic function of the infinitive.

1.He began to describe in detail the beauties of the picture. 2.She did not trouble to put on a hat. 3. To dine there on a June evening was a delight.4.The only thing she could do was to give advice.5.We used to spend a lot of time in a Greek club. 6. They planned to spend their two weeks' summer holiday in London. 7. I'd better come round and see what I can do for you. 8.He had other things to think of.9.His boots stood in front of the fire to warm.10.She was silent as they continued to walk.11.Harry refused to go with them.12.It is depressing to read about depression.13.You'd better go home and talk it over with your husband.14.He was not the man to take back the offer he had made.15.I don't think I look strong enough to drag a baby up the mountain.

Exercise 5. Use the required form of the infinitive in brackets; insert the particle to where necessary.

1.I want (to go) to the East.2.That was the last thing she expected (to hear) him (to say). 3. At that hour she was unaccustomed (to disturb) by anyone. 4. She could not let herself (to cry).5.He wished (to make) the most of his opportunity. 6.He seemed (to think) over what he wanted (to say).7.I watched the shore (to come) close, then (to swing) away, then (to come) closer.8.He wants (to congratulate) you in person.9."As soon as Joe gets here," Mel instructed, "I want (to notify) wherever I am."10.The question is, what had I better (to do) with this house?11.Wrap up my lunch, child. I must (to go) now.12. He doesn't like (to keep) waiting. 13.I don't like (to see) men (to cry). I don't even like (to see) women or babies (to cry).14. I hate (to leave) our fine house. 15. They do nothing but (to talk) about it all day long.

Exercise 6. Replace the subordinate attributive clause by an infinitive in the function of an attribute.

Model: *I had avoided the house all day and had brought food that we could eat by the lake. I had avoided the house all day and had brought food to eat by the lake*

1. Thank you very much, but I've got something better I can do with my time. 2. There was nothing else we could do. 3. He might have something he wanted to tell her. 4. I just want to look round and see if there's anything that can be done. 5. Scarlett, I have something so important I want to tell you that I hardly know how to say it. 6. At the end of the year there was a great deal we had to do. 7. There was nothing more that could be done here. 8. There are various things we must discuss. 9. Everything was all right; there wasn't a thing one could find fault with. 10. I've got a suggestion I can make to you.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian, using the infinitive from the following list as:

a) subject *to repair, to hear, to speak, to wait, to search*

1. He went off...for him now was a torture. 2. It was impossible ...the bicycle. 3. It took us twelve days...the island. 4. At this moment,...required more effort than she could make. 5. It is such a comfort...you say so, doctor.

b) predicative *to go on, to try, to tell, to return, to keep*

1. My next plan was...to the house, avoiding Wells if possible. 2. My advice to you is...a coach tour. 3. The only thing she could do was...the truth. 4. The greatest thing is...our heads up. 5. There was no water nearby and the only thing was...to find it somewhere.

c) object *to air, to see, to show, to join, to be surprised*

1. He promised...us all of the island. 2. I must tell Ellen...the drawing-room very well tomorrow. 3. I was so relieved that I forgot ...by her speaking. 4. He asked me...his party. 5. Philip was not sorry...him off.

d) attribute *to do, to say, to waste, to make, to arrive*

1. There's nothing else... . 2. They had very little... . 3. There were no objections...that you could put your finger on. 4. He was nearly the last... . 5. You see I have no time... .

e) *adverbial modifier of result* *to give, to believe, to go, to shut, to waste*

1. You're too young...the door on life. 2. She was well enough... to visit Henry in the sanatorium. 3. It's too good a story... . 4. The very names of the chapters were enough...one a headache. 5. You're too good...me.

f) *adverbial modifier of purpose* *to spend, to see, to keep, to fetch, to have*

1. Jennie had driven off next day...the twins from a swimming-pool near by. 2. "Hallo, Marjie," I said. "Have you come...me company?" 3. I arrived on a Saturday afternoon ... a week there. 4. He invited them to the fiat one evening ... coffee. 5. Sometimes people came from London especially...the Black Madonna.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English using: I.

the infinitive as subject:

1. Пити з цього джерела в жаркий день - одне задоволення. 2. Сказати йому правду означало позбавити його останньої надії. 3. Не попередити його про це було б нечесно. 4. Нам знадобилося немало часу на те, щоб переконати його, що він не має рацію. 5. Побувати в Криму і не бачити моря було дуже образливо.

II. the infinitive as predicative:

1. Наш план полягав в тому, щоб закінчити роботу до початку травня. 2. Все, що їй удалося зробити, - це взяти номер їх телефону. 3. Користуватися телефоном - означає економити час. 4. Єдине, що йому хотілося - це скоріше добратися додому. 5. Перше, що необхідно було зробити, - це порадитися з лікарем. *III. the infinitive as object:*

1. Вони вирішили більше ніколи про це не згадувати. 2. Мені було прикро, що я забув подякувати йому. 3. Де ви навчилися так добре говорити англійською? 4. Я постараюся не забути послати їм телеграму. 5. Клайд був радий познайомитися з друзями Сандри. *IV. the infinitive as attribute:*

1. Вона завжди знайде над чим посміятися. 2. Не про що було турбуватися. Хворий відчував себе краще. 3. П'єса залишає бажати кращого. 4. Ось стаття, яку треба прочитати. 5. П'ятиповерховий будинок, який має бути

побудований на розі вулиці, призначений для робітників нашого заводу.
V. the infinitive as adverbial modifier of purpose:

1. Я встав о бгодині, щоб не запізнитися на ранковийпотяг. 2. Я написав йому лист, щоб нагадати йому про його обіцянку. 3. Дитя вибігло, щоб зустріти мати. 4. Ви приїхали для участі в конференції? 5. Все було зроблено для того, щоб врятувати його.

Exercise 9. Decide what the meaning should be and then add *too* or *enough*.

1. The patient was ... nervous ... to sleep. 2. It was raining ... hard ... to go out. 3. My friend knows English ... well ... to translate the text. 4. The child is ... naughty ... to be taken out. 5. Our telephone rings ... often ... to bore me to death. 6. This student is ... clever ... to make such mistakes. 7. The woman was ... excited ... to answer the doctor's questions. 8. The girl was ... young ... to understand such a complicated thing. 9. The patient is not ... strong ... to sit. 10. The trousers were not ... long ... to wear. 11. The distance was ... long ... to cover on foot. 12. He was ... tactless ... to come up and say good-bye to her. 13. She was ... happy ... to feel unkindly towards him. 14. He was ... embarrassed ... for us to ask him about anything. 15. I was ... young ... for the child not to feel shy. 16. She was ... deeply moved ... to speak. 17. You surely know me ... well ... to know that's the last thing I should do. 18. I came into your father's life ... late ... to change him. 19. No one would imagine for a moment that she was having an affair with a man ... young ... to be her husband. 20. Perhaps your mind works ... fast ... for your fingers to record what you are thinking.

Exercise 10. Translate into English using the Infinitive as adverbial modifier of result.

1. Дитина занадто мала, щоб зрозуміти ваш жарт. 2. Ця книга дуже велика, щоб прочитати її за один день. 3. Було вже надто пізно, щоб змінювати щонебудь. 4. Він був досить художником, щоб оцінити картину. 5. Вони не знали його досить добре, щоб довірити йому це відповідальне завдання. 6. Питання занадто складне, щоб вирішувати його так поспішно. 7. Він був справді чоловіком, щоб не розгубитися у важку хвилину. 8. Ураган був такий сильний, що зірвав дахи з багатьох будинків. 9. Це був такий спектакль, що його не легко забути. 10. Вона була занадто щаслива, щоб помічати чужі сльози. 11. Вона була занадто засмучена, щоб розмовляти. 12. Він був занадто збентежений, щоб ми його про щось питали. 13. Ти

увійшов в моє життя занадто пізно, щоб змінити що-небудь. 14. Це занадто небезпечна подорож, щоб брати з собою дітей. 15. Я відчуваю до тебе занадто сильне почуття, щоб стати тобі просто другом.

ВЖИВАННЯ ІНФІНІТИВНОЇ ЧАСТКИ *to*

1. Інфінітив у більшості випадків вживається з часткою *to*, яка є його граматичною ознакою.
2. Слід запам'ятати найбільш поширені випадки вживання інфінітива без частки *to*.

Без частки *to* інфінітив вживається:

- а) після модальних дієслів **can, may, must, shall, should, will, would**:

We can meet him at the railway station. Ми можемо зустріти його на залізничному вокзалі.

We shall go to the theatre on Sunday. Ми підемо в театр у неділю.

- б) у спеціальних конструкціях після деяких дієслів, що виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуття: **to hear, to see, to feel, to observe, to notice, to perceive**:

I *heard him repeat* it several times. Я чув, що він повторив це декілька разів. I *saw her come in*. Я бачив, як вона зайшла.

- в) після словосполучень **had better, would sooner, would rather** *краще б*:

You had better speak English. Тобі краще б говорити англійською мовою. I would rather stay at home. Я краще залишусь вдома.

3. Якщо у реченні стоять поряд два інфінітиви, поєднані сполучником **and** або **or**, то частка *to* перед другим з них звичайно не вживається:

I *asked him to visit me and speak to my brother. Я попросив його відвідати мене і поговорити з моїм братом.*

Exercise 11. Insert the infinitive with the particle *to* before it where necessary.

1. She began (to talk) of Moscow.
2. I don't want them (to think) you in the wrong.
3. It was a command from her mother, and there was nothing for her (to do) but (to obey) it.
4. You must (to take) care not (to offend) her.
5. I'd rather not (to go) home

that way.6."I think we'd better (to go) and (to get) dry," he said.7.I stood by the door and watched him (to take) the drinks over to Wells. 8. "Do you want (to write)?"—"Of course."—"Then why not (to write) it?"9.It heartened Mary (to hear) him (to speak) so lightly.10.How dare you (to interfere) with my private concerns? No, don't speak. Don't try (to excuse) yourself. 11.Liz felt herself (to grow) red to the tips of her toes.12.I had not seen Jimmy (to lose) his temper before.13.Mrs. Care rose (to help) her (to lay) the cloth. 14. Why not (to make) him a doctor like his father? 15. He would never cease (to regret) his lost opportunities. 16. I want (to begin) (to earn) my corn.17.I used (to spend) a lot of time in Robinson's rooms.18.He never let himself (to be) angry. 19.Mr. Gordon began (to breathe) heavily.20.To hear him (to talk) is an education in itself.21.Our task is (to master) English.

Exercise 12. Fill in the gaps with particle "to" where it is necessary

1. drive a car in a big city one must be an experienced driver. 2. find the mass of the electrons numerous experiments had be made. 3. Yesterday we were given some new articles translate. 4.convert chemical energy into electrical energy we must use an electrical cell. 5. avoid the accident the cars had move very slowly. 6. It takes the rays of the sun 8 minutes get to the Earth. 7. calculate the age of our planet requires much knowledge in different branches of science. 8. He was asked repair this motor as soon as possible 9. I like ... play the piano. 10. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem. 11. What makes you ... think you are right?

Exercise 13. Fill in the gaps with particle "to" where it is necessary

1. I did like this play. 2. My brother can ... write poems. 3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 4. They wanted ... cross the river. 5. It is high time for you...go to bed. 6. May I....use your telephone. 7. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 8. I would rather ... stay at home today. 9. He did not want ... play in the yard anymore. 10. Would you like ... go to England?

ОБ'ЄКТНИЙ ІНФІНІТИВНИЙ КОМПЛЕКС (THE OBJECTIVE INFINITIVE COMPLEX)

Отже, об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс складається з двох частин. *Перша частина комплексу* - іменник у загальному відмінку або особовий займенник в об'єктному відмінку. *Друга частина комплексу* - інфінітив, що виражає

дію, яку виконує або якої зазнає особа або предмет, позначений іменником чи займенником, що стоїть перед інфінітивом.

На українську мову **об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс** перекладається здебільшого підрядним додатковим реченням. Перша частина комплексу - іменник чи займенник - відповідає підмету підрядного речення, а друга частина - інфінітив - присудку.

Першою частиною цього комплексу може бути не тільки **іменник**, як у наведеному реченні, а й **особовий займенник в об'єктному відмінку**: *I like her to sing. Мені подобається, як вона співає.*

Об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається не після будь-якого дієслова, а лише після певних груп дієслів:

1. Об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс **вживається після дієслів, що виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуття**: **to see** бачити; **to hear** чути; **to feel** почувати; **to watch, to observe** спостерігати; **to notice** помічати. Після цих дієслів інфінітив у об'єктному інфінітивному комплексі вживається **без частки to**:

She saw Mary cry. Вона побачила, що Мері плаче.

Suddenly I heard her call my name. Раптом я почув, що вона назвала моє ім'я.

2. Об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс **вживається після дієслів, що виражають бажання, намір, почуття**: **to want** хотіти; **to wish, to desire** бажати; **to like** любити, подобатися; **to dislike** не любити, не подобатися; **to hate** ненавидіти; **to intend** мати намір; **would like** хотів би та ін.:

She wanted them to read that book. Вона хотіла, щоб вони прочитали цю книжку.

He intended me to go with him to the theatre. Він хотів, щоб я пішов з ним до театру.

3. Об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс **вживається після дієслів, що виражають думку (погляд), припущення, сподівання**: **to consider, to believe** вважати; **to think** думати; **to find** знаходити; **to know** знати; **to expect** сподіватися; **to suppose** припускати та ін. Після дієслів цієї групи (крім *to expect*) найчастіше вживається інфінітив дієслова **to be**:

We consider him to be the best pupil of our school. Ми вважаємо його найкращим учнем нашої школи.

He expected her to return. Він сподівався, що вона повернеться.

4. Об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс **вживається після дієслів, що виражають наказ, прохання, дозвіл, пораду, примус**: **to order** наказувати; **to ask, to request** просити; **to allow, to permit** дозволяти; **to advise, to recommend** радити, рекомендувати; **to cause, to force, to make** примушувати; **to let** веліти, дозволяти. Після дієслів **to make** і **to let** інфінітив вживається **без частки to**:

We made George work. Ми примусили Джорджа працювати

*Nick's father ordered **some water to be put** on the stove. Батько Ніка наказав поставити трохи води на плиту.*

Exercise 14. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to using the Objective-with-the-Infinitive construction.

1. I expect him to come. 2. I know her to be a good engineer. 3. I like her to sing. 4. He heard a car approaching the house. 5. I heard him tell the teacher about it. 6. I heard him telling the teacher about it. 7. Nobody noticed him come in and sit down. 8. We watched the children playing in the garden. 9. I want you to make a speech. 10. Why do you let him shout at the children? 11. I like people to tell the truth. 12. He made me repeat my words several times. 13. We consider all the bodies to consist of atoms. 14. I thought our delegation to leave Italy yesterday. 15. I wish you to complete your tests as quickly as possible.

Exercise 15. Paraphrase the following using complex objects with the infinitive.

Model: She watched how he went. She watched him go.

1. He heard how one of the other girls in the shop addressed Jane. 2. He felt that the eyes of his fellow -students rested on him. 3. She saw that the door of the sitting-room opened and her mother entered. 4. What I want is that your uncle shouldn't be left alone. 5. She smiled when she heard how he locked the door loudly. 6. What she wanted was that he would come and see her. 7. Jack watched how Eliza left, then he walked slowly down the hall to his father's room. 8. I've never heard him how he spoke of his life in Canada.

Exercise 16. Translate into English using the Objective-with-the-Infinitive construction where possible.

1. Я хочу, щоб він зробив цю роботу. 2. Він не хоче, щоб ми допомагали йому. 3. Він хоче, щоб я прийшов сюди у вівторок. 4. Я хотів би, щоб ти запросив і її теж. 5. Ви хочете, щоб я пішов туди з вами? 6. Моя сестра хоче, щоб її дочка стала лікарем. 7. Я хотів би, щоб вона дала мені свій телефон. 8. Ми очікуємо, що угода буде підписана на цьому тижні. 9. Ми очікуємо, що вони повернуться через кілька тижнів. 10. Він очікує, що його брат візьме участь в цій роботі. 11. Ви очікуєте, що робота буде закінчена вчасно? 12. Вона хоче, щоб її туди запросили. 13. Вони не очікували, що їх туди пошлють. 14. Ми не хочемо, щоб нас переривали. 15. Він не очікував, що його запитують про це. 16. Він не хоче, щоб його запитували про цьому. 17. Я бачив, як він відкрив вікно. 18. Я бачив, що біля будинку зупинилося таксі. 19. Ми бачили, як вони увійшли в кімнату. 20. Ніхто не помітив, що вона взяла газету. 21. Він не чув,

як я постукав у двері. 22. Я бачив, як листоноша перейшов вулицю і зайшов до хати. 23. Я ніколи не чув, як вона говорить по французьки. 24. Ми спостерігали, як діти грали в саду. 25. Ми чули, як вона запитала його про це. 26. Я не чув, як він запитав її про цьому. 27. Я чув, що він повернувся в Москву. 28. Я ніколи не чув, як вона співає, але я чув, що співає вона дуже добре. 29. Я бачив, що вона сердиться на мене. 30. Він бачив, що я закрив вікно.

СУБ'ЄКТНИЙ ІНФІНІТИВНИЙ КОМПЛЕКС (THE SUBJECTIVE INFINITIVE COMPLEX)

Суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс складається з двох частин. *Перша частина* комплексу — іменник у загальному відмінку або особовий займенник у називному відмінку. *Друга частина* комплексу — інфінітив, що виражає дію, яку виконує або якої зазнає особа або предмет, позначений іменником або займенником.

Особливістю суб'єктного інфінітивного комплексу є те, що перша і друга його частини відокремлені одна від одної присудком речення (в наведеному прикладі - *was seen*).

The boy was seen to run there. Бачили, як хлопець біг туди.

Суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається з певними групами дієслів.

1. Суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається з дієсловами **to say** *говорити* і **to report** *повідомляти* у **пасивному стані**:

He is said to write a new novel. Кажуть, що він пише новий роман.

This text-book is said to be printed in Lviv. Кажуть, що цей підручник друкується у Львові.

2. Суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається з дієсловами (в пасивному стані), що означають думку (погляд), припущення, сподівання: **to think** *думати*; **to know** *знати*, **to consider** *вважати*, **to believe** *вірити*, **to suppose** *припускати*, **to expect** *сподіватися* та ін.:

The meeting is expected to begin this morning. Сподівуються, що збори почнуться сьогодні вранці

I was supposed to meet him. Передбачалося, що я зустріну його.

3. Суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається з дієсловами (в пасивному стані), що виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуття: **to see** *бачити*; **to hear** *чути*; **to feel** *почувати*; **to watch**, **to observe** *спостерігати*; **to notice** *помічати*.

Birds were heard to sing in the garden Було чути, як співають пташки у саду.
He was seen to enter the house. Бачили, як він входив у будинок.

4. Суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс **вживається з дієсловами (в пасивному стані), що виражають наказ, прохання, дозвіл, примус: to order наказувати; to ask, to request просити, to allow, to permit дозволяти; to make, to cause, to force примушувати:**

They were ordered to leave the hall. Їм наказали залишити зал.

He was made to put on his coat. Його примусили надягнути пальто.

♦♦♦ NB!!! Примітка !!! У суб'єктному інфінітивному комплексі інфінітив вживається з часткою **to** після всіх дієслів.

5. Суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається з дієсловами **to seem, to appear здаватися; to happen, to chance траплятися; to turn out, to prove виявлятися:**

He seemed to be thinking about something. Здавалося, що він про щось думає.

She didn't seem to have heard what I said. Здавалося, що вона не чула, що я сказав.
Her mother happened to look into her room. Мати випадково заглянула в її кімнату.

6. Суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається зі словосполученнями **to be sure, to be certain, to be likely, to be unlikely (напевно, очевидно, ймовірно тощо):**

We are not likely to meet often. Навряд, чи нам доведеться часто зустрічатися.

He is certain to be sleeping. Він, напевно, зараз спить.

Exercise 17. Choose the sentences with Complex Subject, translate them into Ukrainian.

1. The engineers were glad to have obtained such good results. 2. Our task is to study well. 3. This system is expected to have wide application. 4. For him to have done these experiments is a great success. 5. Heat causes the liquid to evaporate. 6. The Soviet Union is known to have put into operation the first atomic station in 1954. 7. The engineer made his assistants check the results many times. 8. The apparatus to be assembled is very complicated. 9. The idea to use this new substance is not new. 10. The application of this device in our experiment is certain to give better results.

Exercise 18. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to using the Complex Subject.

1. He appeared to be an ideal man. 2. The child seemed to be sleeping. 3. The house seems to have been damaged by the earthquake. 4. Their team is certain to win. 5. He is sure to miss the train. 6. She doesn't seem to want to do anything. 7. The new methods of work appear to be very effective. 8. The percentage of carbon in this steel turned out to be low. 9. This building is likely to have been built many centuries ago. 10. He doesn't seem to have returned. 11. He is sure to give us some useful information. 12. They were sure to come to an understanding. 13. She is not likely to change her opinion. 14. You are sure to be there tomorrow night, aren't you? 15. They appeared to have lost the way.

Exercise 19. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the infinitive, translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He seems ... books for a whole hour (to choose). 2. He didn't answer at once. He seemed ... his throat (to clear). 3. You always seem ... your things all around the place (to leave). 4. She looks sad. She appears ... the news (to learn). 5. She didn't seem ... at me but at somebody behind (to look). 6. She heard the remark, but she didn't appear ... (to hurt). 7. He appears ... the same suit the whole year (to wear). 8. She didn't seem ... in the problem (to interest). 9. He seems ... with his new job (to fail). 10. The letter doesn't seem ... him (to reach). 11. They seem ... this method for years (to use). 12. Why did he rush away so suddenly? He seems ... some business to attend to (to have). 13. He was seen ... (to cross) the street and ... (to turn) round the corner. 14. He is said ... (to be) one of the best students at our faculty. 15. She was reported ... (to be) very faithful to her friends. She knew everybody she wished to know and everybody was pleased ... (to know) her.

Exercise 20. Paraphrase the following sentences using a complex subject according to the model.

Model 1: *They made him understand that his behaviour was not too nice. He was made to understand that his behaviour was not too nice.*

1. They made him fill up a form. 2. The teacher ordered the children to leave the boy alone. 3. They never allowed us to play noisy games. 4. They told us to follow the instructions carefully. 5. I never had a minute to myself. Mother always made me look after the younger brothers and sisters. 6. They will allow us to leave as soon as we finish our compositions.

Model 2: (a) *It seems (appears) that she knows everything about it. She seems (appears) to know everything about it.* (b) *He apparently did not know it. He didn't seem (appear) to know it.*

1. He was apparently enjoying the concert. 2. It seemed that he had lost interest in the subject. 3. Apparently he was particular about his food. 4. It seemed that the house hadn't been lived in for a long time. 5. It seemed that she had never tasted this fruit. 6. It appeared that they were hardly able to make both ends meet.

Model 3: *Why don't people want to work with him? (to be hard to deal with) . He seems (appears) to be hard to deal with.*

1. Why wasn't he listening attentively to what the speaker was saying? (not to be interested in the subject) 2. Why did she buy a blue dress? (to be her colour) 3. Why did he fail in history? (not to attend the lectures) 4. Why does she look so pale? (not to be well) 5. Why didn't he buy the picture? (not to be in his taste) 6. Why did they raise this question? (to be mentioned by somebody)

Model 4: *(a) It so happened that I was out when he called. I happened to be out when he called. (b) We were there by chance. We happened to be there.*

1. It so happened that I took the wrong turning. 2. Do you, by any chance, know where I can find him? 3. It so happened that I had no money on me. 4. We were quite by chance picked up by a passing car. 5. It so happened that they missed the five o'clock train. 6. Do you, by any chance, know where such things are sold?

Model 5: *(a) He surely (certainly) will go hunting. He is sure to go hunting. (b) It is not very likely that he will come in time. He is not likely (is unlikely) to come in time.*

1. It was not likely that he would take the risk. 2. Is it likely that it will rain today? 3. The firm has a new rush of orders. It is certain that the management will employ more people to do the work. 4. Surely a washing machine in the house will save a lot of time and effort. 5. It's likely that the mild climate of Estonia will do him a lot of good. 6. Surely he is easy to deal with.

Exercise 21. Translate the following sentences using a complex subject.

1. Кажуть він розмовляє англійською добре. 2. 1. Ви, випадково, не знаєте причину його відсутності? 2. Нам вже траплялося мати справу з такими людьми. 3. Ми випадково зустрілися з ним незадовго до його хвороби. 4. Сталося так, що вони зупинилися в тому ж готелі. 5. Мої нові сусіди виявилися дуже приємними людьми. 6. Мова книги виявилася важкою, і він не зміг прочитати її. 7. Якщо ви випадково зустрінете його, скажіть йому, що він мені дуже потрібен. 8. Він, напевне, знає, як вести себе в подібних ситуаціях. 9. Навряд чи вони виграли змагання. 9. Мені потрібно багато про що поговорити з вами. 10. У мене є друзі, які можуть мені допомогти. 11. У мене не було часу прочитати цю статтю. 12. Він перший порушив мовчанку. 13. Він пішов з лабораторії останнім. 14. Він досить добре знає мову, щоб

вільно спілкуватися з носіями мови. 15. Не заставляйте її надто багато плавати.

ПРИЙМЕНИКОВИЙ ІНФІНІТИВНИЙ КОМПЛЕКС (THE PREPOSITIONAL INFINITIVE COMPLEX)

Прийменниковий інфінітивний комплекс складається з Іменника в загальному відмінку або особового займенника в об'єктному відмінку та інфінітива. Перша частина комплексу (іменник або займенник) позначає особу або предмет, що є суб'єктом або об'єктом дії, вираженої інфінітивом:

It's time for us to go. Нам пора йти.

Прийменниковий інфінітивний комплекс вживається в різних синтаксичних функціях. У реченні він може бути: **а) підметом:**

For me to see you is the happiest minute in my life – Побачитися з тобою —це найщасливіша хвилинка в моєму житті.

It's dangerous for us to be going out in this car. – Виїжджати в цьому автомобілі нам небезпечно. б) предикативом:

That's for you to think on. – Про це тобі треба подумати. в)

додатком:

He waited for her to speak. – Він чекав, поки заговорить вона. г)

означенням:

There's nobody here for him to play with. – Тут нема нікого, з ким - він міг би гратися.

д) обставиною мети або наслідку:

The teacher gave several examples for the pupils to understand the rule better.

Exercise 22. Paraphrase the following sentences using for-complexes.

A.1. I think it will be dangerous to go to the Crimea in this old car. (we) 2. He has reached the age when it is necessary to think of the future. (he) 3. The idea was not clear enough to understand (the young people). 4. My advice is to keep away from colds. (you) 5. There was nothing to argue about (they). 6. It was a reasonable remark to make. (she) 7. The best thing is to send them a telegram. (I) 8. It was an expensive present to buy. (she) 9. There was no reason to get worried. (I) 10. Here's an example to follow. (everybody)

B. 1. We remained at the station and waited till the storm passed. 2. He stepped aside so that I might pass. 3. Here is a book that you will always keep on your writing-desk. 4. The best thing that you can do is to employ a real specialist to do the job. 5. The climb was too dangerous. We could not risk our lives. 6. This is a matter that you must attend to personally. 7. The only thing that he could do was to burn the old rubbish. 8. There was too little time left. I couldn't think over the situation. I had to take steps. 9. That day there was no business that I had to attend to. 10. The streets were too busy. We couldn't drive fast. 11. We are sorry. You are leaving the seaside too soon. 12. A woman should be always dressed in good taste. It's important. 13. The task is that customers should be served well. 14. We stopped the bus so that the tourists might get on. 15. He held the door open to let her come in. 16. I stood there waiting when the door would open. 17. Sandy stood at the kitchen door waiting till Miss Brodie came for a walk by the sea. 18. It is time that you should go, Tom. 19. There was nobody who she could speak to. 20. A peasant was walking wearily towards us, and we waited till he came up to us in order to ask the way again.

Exercise 23. Translate the following sentences using for-complexes.

1. Завдання занадто складне, щоб вам впоратися з ним одному. 2. У нього дуже хороша пам'ять. Йому досить лише раз згадати слово, і він запам'ятає його на все життя. 3. Він попросив, щоб йому вислали книги поштою. 4. Їм необхідно відпочити, щоб бути в хорошій формі на змаганнях. 5. Тобі добре говорити, що я впораюся з цією роботою, а я не дуже в цьому упевнений. 6. Поїздка дуже цікава, щоб нам її упускати. 7. Вони чекали, коли їм подадуть обід. 8. Для них було звичайною справою підвозити людей, йдуть на ярмарок. 9. Тобі немає необхідності працювати так багато і ризикувати здоров'ям. 10. Вона подзвонила, щоб вони відвідали її на початку вересня. 12. Джейн була дуже рада, що може поїхати відпочивати зі своєю сестрою. 13. Она говорила досить голосно, щоб всі могли її добре чути. 14. Вона чекала, поки Анна повернеться з прогулянки. 15. Вона чекала, поки чоловік заплатить за таксі. 16. О восьмій годині діти увійшли, щоб сказати на добраніч, і підійшли до матері, щоб вона могла їх поцілувати. 17. Моїм друзям було важко встигати за мною. 18. Він подзвонив, щоб сестра запросила нового пацієнта. 19. Мені важко підніматися по сходах.

Exercise 24. Paraphrase the sentences using appropriate constructions with the Infinitive.

1. I saw as he crossed the street. 2. I have never heard how she plays the piano. 3. I saw as the driver opened the window and threw a box into the bushes. 4. I felt as somebody looked at me. 5. Nobody noticed as he left the hall. 6. He took the letter, but nobody saw it. 7. The girl felt as something fell out of her bag. 8. The policeman noticed as a man looked out of the window. 9. Have you ever heard his speech in Spanish? 10. He said a bad word. Everybody heard it.

Exercise 25. Translate into English using 'what / where / how etc. + to + Infinitive' structure.

1. Я покажу вам, як це зробити. 2. Він не знає, що робити. 3. Вона не знала, що відповісти йому. 4. Він не знав, де купити хороший словник. 5. Я можу сказати вам, як вирішити цю задачу. 6. Я не знав, залишатися на літо в місті або їхати на південь. 7. Я не знав, як відкрити цю коробку. 8. Він не знав, куди покласти ключ. 9. Я не знав, коли йому краще зателефонувати: вдень або ввечері. 10. Він запитав мене, де дістати квитки на цей концерт. 11. Він не знав, до кого звернутися за допомогою в такому заплутаному справі. 12. Ви можете мені порадити, як це зробити ще краще? 13. Спочатку треба вирішити, що їм відповісти. 14. Ви знаєте назву станції, на якій вам треба пересісти? 15. Я не можу вирішити, погодитися на його пропозицію чи ні.

Exercise 26. Translate into English using necessary form of the Infinitive:

I 1. Думати було ніколи. 2. Він зміг довести її невинність. 3. Ви не повинні так поводитися. 4. Почнемо з того, що ви вже були в цих місцях. 5. Здається, протягом довгого часу ви не були у своїх батьків. 6. Ваші висновки залишають бажати кращого. 7. Щоб її не знайшли, вона реєструвалася під іншим ім'ям. 10. Що змусило вас так думати про мене? 11. Він говорить, що він не винен. 12. Краще б ми не бачили цю аварію. 13. З ними важко мати справу. 14. Що робити, коли немає виходу?

II 1. Цьому важко повірити. 2. Він досить добре знає граматику, щоб не робити таких помилок. 3. Питання дуже складне, щоб його відразу вирішити. 4. Я приніс книгу, щоб показати вам цю фотографію. 5. Дуже жарко, щоб йти гуляти. 6. Він говорить про нову будівлю школи, яка буде побудовано в їх селі. 7. У мене немає часу читати такі книги. 8. Ну, я радий, що склав цей іспит. 9. Правило легко зрозуміти. 10. Необхідно піти туди сьогодні. 11.

Фініш був настільки вдалий, що справив хороше враження. 12. Кішку нелегко було зловити.

III. Вона хотіла, щоб її вислухали. 2. Вона попросила, щоб їй дозволили оглянути новий цех (workshop). 3. Я прошу, щоб мене вислухали. 4. Він сказав, щоб нічого нікому не давали без його дозволу. 5. Ми зажадали, щоб нам дали вислухати всіх очевидців (witnesses). 6. Вони попросили розповісти їм про той, що стався. 7. Я попросив дозволу зупинитися (stay with) у них на декілька днів. 8. Чому ви не зажадали, щоб вам дали копію документа? 9. Він попросив, щоб йому дали прочитати цей лист.

IV. 1. Він не така людина, щоб забути про свою обіцянку. 2. Ось стаття, яку ви повинні перекласти. 3. У мене є гарна новина, яку я повинен вам розповісти. 4. Я перший піднявся. 5. Повірте мені - я маю право це говорити. 6. Вона завжди встає перша і лягає спати остання. 7. Він занадто боягузливий, щоб це зробити. 8. Ти знаєш мене дуже добре, щоб повірити таким пліткам.

ДІСПРИКМЕТНИК (THE PARTICIPLE)

Дієприкметник (The Participle) - це неособова форма дієслова, що має властивості дієслова, прикметника і прислівника. В англійській мові є два дієприкметники - **дієприкметник теперішнього часу (Present Participle або Participle I)** і **дієприкметник минулого часу (Past Participle або Participle II)**.

УТВОРЕННЯ ДІСПРИКМЕТНИКІВ

1. Present Participle (Participle I) утворюється за допомогою закінчення **-ing**, яке додається до інфінітива дієслова без частки **to**. Present Participle відповідає українському дієприкметнику активного стану теперішнього часу та дієприслівнику недоконаного виду: **resting** - *відпочиваючий, відпочиваючи*;

2. Past Participle (Participle II) правильних дієслів утворюється за допомогою закінчення **-ed**, що додається до інфінітива без частки **to**. Past Participle неправильних дієслів утворюється по-різному, і ці форми треба запам'ятати (*дивитися таблицю неправильних дієслів*). Past Participle перехідних дієслів відповідає українському пасивному дієприкметнику минулого часу: **dressed** - *одягнутий*; **made** – *зроблений*. Past Participle деяких

неперехідних дієслів відповідає українському дієприкметнику активного стану минулого часу: **faded** - зів'ялий.

ФОРМИ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКІВ

В англійській мові дієприкметники мають форми теперішнього часу (**Present Participle**), минулого часу (**Past Participle**) і перфектну (**Perfect Participle**), а також форми пасивного і активного стану.

Форма дієприкметник	Перехідні дієслова		Неперехідні
	Active Voice	Passive Voice	
Present Participle (Participle I)	asking	being asked	going
Past Participle (Participle II)	—	asked	gone
Perfect Participle	having asked	having been asked	having

gone **ЗНАЧЕННЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ PRESENT PARTICIPLE**

Present Participle не має певного часового значення і виражає різні часові відношення залежно від контексту і значення дієслова, від якого утворено дієприкметник.

а) Present Participle вживається для позначення дії, одночасної з дією, вираженою дієсловом-присудком речення. Залежно від часу дієслова-присудка **Present Participle** може належати до **теперішнього, минулого** або **майбутнього часу**:

Reading English books I write out new words. – Читаючи англійські книжки, я виписую нові слова.

Reading English books I wrote out new words. – Читаючи англійські книжки, я виписував нові слова.

Reading English books I'll write out new words. – Читаючи англійські книжки, я буду виписувати нові слова.

б) Present Participle може виражати дію у теперішньому часі, незалежно від часу дії, вираженої дієсловом-присудком речення:

The students working in our village came from Kyiv. – Студенти, що працюють у нашому селі, прибули з Києва.

в) Present Participle може вживатися безвідносно до якогось часу:

A teacher is a person teaching pupils. – Вчитель це людина, яка вчить учнів.

г) Present Participle може виражати дію, що передує дії, вираженій присудком, якщо обидві дії відбуваються безпосередньо одна за одною. У

такому значенні часто вживається Present Participle дієслів **to enter** *входити*; **to open** *відчиняти*; **to close** *закривати*; **to arrive** *прибувати*; **to see** *бачити*; **to hear** *чути* та ін.:

Entering his room, he went quickly to the other door. – Увійшовши в свою кімнату, він швидко пішов до інших дверей.

Perfect Participle виражає дію, що *передує* дії, вираженій дієсловомприсудком. Perfect Participle відповідає українському дієприслівнику доконаного виду:

Having said this, they stopped speaking. – Сказавши це, вони припинили розмову.

Present Participle Active вживається тоді, коли іменник або займенник, до якого він належить, позначає суб'єкт вираженої ним дії:

Weeping she walked back to the house. – Плачучи, вона повернулася в будинок.

Present Participle Passive вживається тоді, коли іменник або займенник, до якого він належить, позначає об'єкт вираженої ним дії:

Being invited to an evening-party she couldn't go to the theatre. – Оскільки її запросили на вечір, вона не могла піти в театр.

Having been packed, the parcel was taken to the post-office. – Після того як посылку запакували, її віднесли на пошту.

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Pay attention to the usage of Present Participle (Participle I).

1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my teacher. 3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 4. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7. People living one hundred years ago knew nothing of radio. 8. Students making such mistakes must work hard at their English. 3. 9. The man standing at the window lectures physics. 10. Take the book from the table standing in the corner of the room. 11. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away. 12. While crossing the street one should first look to the left and then to the right. 13. People watching a performance are called an audience. 14. Being very ill, she could not go to school. 15. Being busy, he postponed his trip.

Exercise 2. Transform the following complex sentences into simple ones using Participle I.

1. All the people who live in this house are students. 2. The woman who is speaking now is our secretary. 3. The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new. 4. The young man who helps the professor in his experiments studies at an evening school for laboratory workers. 5. People who take books from the library must return them in time. 6. There are many pupils in our class who take part in all kinds of extracurricular activities. 7. When you speak English, pay attention to the order of words. 8. Be careful when you are crossing a street. 9. When you are leaving the room, don't forget to switch off the light. 10. When you begin to work with the dictionary, don't forget my instructions.

Exercise 3. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Participle або Perfect Participle.

1. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 2. (to do) his homework, he went for a walk. 3. (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 4. (to sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 5. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 6. (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee. 7. (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article. 8. (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily. 9. (to talk) to her neighbour in the street, she did not notice how a thief stole her money. 10. (to read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf. 11. (to buy) some juice and cakes, we went home. 12. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.

ЗНАЧЕННЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ PAST PARTICIPLE

Past Participle має лише одну форму і є **пасивним дієприкметником**. Він вживається тоді, коли іменник або займенник, якого він стосується, позначає об'єкт вираженої ним дії: a **written** letter - *написаний лист*; the machines **made** at this plant - *машини, виготовлені на цьому заводі*;

• Здебільшого Past Participle виражає дію, що *передую* дії, вираженій присудком речення:

We looked at the destroyed bridge. – *Ми дивилися на зруйнований міст* • Але Past Participle може також виражати дію, *одночасну з дією*, вираженою дієсловом-присудком, а також дію, *безвідносну до часу*: *Her father is a doctor loved and respected by everybody.* – *Її батько–*

– лікар, якого всі люблять і поважають.

ФУНКЦІЇ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКА В РЕЧЕННІ

a) Present Participle Active вживається в функції **означення**: *The girl pointed to a group of women **sitting** in the corner of the room.* –

Дівчина показала на групу жінок, що сиділи в кутку кімнати.

b) **Present Participle Active** вживається також у функції обставин(часу, причини, способу дії):

Entering the room, she saw her sister there. – Увійшовши до кімнати, вона побачила там свою сестру.

Then she stopped suddenly remembering the presence of the children. – Тоді вона раптом замовкла, згадавши про присутність дітей.

Living in his neighbourhood, I saw him frequently. – Живучи по сусідству, я часто його бачив.

Mary stood for a time in silence, watching and listening. – Мері стояла деякий час мовчки, спостерігаючи і слухаючи.

NOTE !!! У ролі обставини **Present Participle** може вживатися із сполучником:

When reading this book, he remembered his childhood. – Читавши цю книжку, він згадував своє дитинство.

She looked at Lanny as though expecting an answer. – Вона дивилася на Ленні, ніби чекаючи відповіді.

He paused for a moment as if hesitating. – Він замовк на мить, ніби вагаючись.

c) **Present Participle Passive** здебільшого вживається у функції обставини, іноді у функції **означення**:

Being written in pencil, the letter was difficult to read. – Оскільки лист був написаний олівцем, його було важко читати.

The plant being built in our town will produce motorcycles. – Завод, що будується у нашому місті, буде випускати мотоцикли.

d) **Perfect Participle Active і Passive** вживається лише у функції **обставини**:

Having written the letter, the girl went to the post-office. – Написавши листа, дівчина пішла на пошту.

Having been made 20 years ago, the machine is out of date. – Виготовлена 20 років тому, машина зараз застаріла.

e) **Past Participle** у реченні найчастіше буває **означенням**: *He is a well-known writer.* Він— відомий письменник.

f) **Past Participle** вживається також у ролі **обставини** (часу, причини, мети, способу дії і порівняння) зі сполучниками **when** коли; **if** якщо, **якби**; **as if, as though** наче, ніби; **though** хоч:

Frightened by the dog, the child began to cry. – Злякавшись собаки, дитина почала плакати.

When praised, he was ill at ease. – Коли його валили, він почував себе ніяково.

g) **Past Participle** вживається в реченні у функції **предикатива**:

When I came into the room, the window was broken. – Коли я зайшов до кімнати, вікно було розбите.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian, paying attention to Past Participle (Participle II)

1. We stopped before a shut door. 2. They saw overturned tables and chairs and pieces of broken glass all over the room. 3. This is a church built many years ago. 4. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century of England. 5. A broken cup lay on the table. 6. The coat bought last year is too small for me now. 7. Nobody saw the things kept in that box. 8. This firm is interested in the purchase of automobiles produced by our plants.

Exercise 5. Change the following sentences according to the model

Model *He looked at his shoes, which were chewed by the puppy. He looked at his shoes, chewed by the puppy.*

1. Kevin bought the book, which was printed a hundred years ago. 2. I saw the film which was shot a year ago. 3. Helen was looking at the leaves, which had fallen. 4. The car was produced in the USA and sent to Ukraine. 5. We looked at the cakes which were baked yesterday. 6. The family ate the fish which was fried by the Granny. 7. Ken spoke about the book which was lost somewhere. 8. I looked at the vase which was broken. 9. The contract was signed and sent to the buyers. 10. Barbara cried about her life which had been lost.

Exercise 6. Translate into English

1. Вона розповіла щойно почуту новину. 2. Опале листя лежало всюди на землі, неначе килим. 3. Де ти поклав випрасувану білизну? 4. Він прочитав листа, отриманого вчора. 5. Залишена сином книга була на стільці. 6. Забуті троянди лежали на столі. 7. Я побачив помідори, порізані на шматочки. 8.

Вона сиділа і думала про втрачені можливості. 9. Ця книга, надрукована сто років тому, є зараз раритетом. 10. Розбита тарілка лежала на підлозі.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian, define Participle I and Participle II:

1.The boy playing in the garden is my sister's son. 2.You can take the book recommended in the library. 3.He asked her to go on with her story, promising not to interrupt her again. 4. Receiving no letters from her father, shecalled him. 5. He left the office at 3 o'clock, saying he would be back at 7. 6. She stood leaning againstthe wall. 7.He lay on the sofa reading a newspaper. 8.Seeing her he raised his hat. 9. Having signed the letter the manager asked the secretary to send it off at once. 10. Having lived in that town all his life, he knew it very well.

Exercise 7. Choose the correct Participle:

1. Have you read the letters brought/bringingtoday? 2. We are examining the ancient coin found/finding here. 3. The mistake making/made by you is very serious. 4. Having finished/finishinghis first article he began to prepare next one.5. The church having been built/having builtlast century is a historical building.6. Don't you remember the topic discussing/discussedyesterday? 7. I can't find the photos made/making by us at the seaside. 8. She was preparing for the exam listened/listening to the music. 9. Can I look at these magazines presenting/presentedby your friends? 10. Having left/leftthe child with the babysitter she went to work. 11. Here is that famous professor having taught/teaching me 10 years ago. 12. Having been/being to the zoo yesterday we decided to continue our sightseeing. 13. Swimming/having swumin the pool she remembered about the date. 14. We found the broken/breaking vase on the floor. 15. He was not satisfied with the role played/playing by this actress. 16. The people living/livedin thishouse had been working at the plant. 17. They came back for the forgetting/forgottenkeys. 18. He continued the business beginning/begunby his father. 19. He couldn't find the data storing/stored yesterday. 20. He was very nervous searching/having searched for this information. 21. You can move to another page clicking/clicked on the link. 22. They didn't order the cables used/using for these purposes. 23. We are looking for new employers advertising/advertised on the Web. 24. You can congratulate your girlfriend sending/sentthe virtual greeting card. 25. Having calculated/calculatinghis taxes he left the house. 26. I have the tickets booking/booked yesterday. 27. Having made/having been made a clear

decision we could accept their conditions. 28. Don't worry, I have all the products made/making by this firm. 29. Mr Smirnoff, here is the young man asking/asked for you. 30. Can I see those messages sent/ having sent by that stranger?

Exercise 8. Translate into English:

1. Новий дім, що збудований на нашій вулиці, – магазин. 2. Увесь зібраний мною матеріал було опубліковано. 3. Речі, що куплені в новому магазині, були розкладені на дивані. 4. Судно було зафрахтоване на 2 доби (to charter – зафрахтовувати). 5. Перекладений відомим спеціалістом роман мав великий успіх. 6. Коли його запитали, чи буде він вступати до інституту наступного року, він не відповів. 7. Журналіст, відомий своїми скандальними статтями, був присутній на зборах. 8. Чудово ілюстрований журнал завжди викликає зацікавленість у читача. 9. Фірму, яка випускає косметику, буде закрито. 10. Футбольний матч, за яким слідували сотні фанатів, закінчився перемогою місцевої команди.

Exercise 9. Translate using necessary form of the Participles:

1. Збираючи речі, вона слухала музику. 2. Погравши в теніс, вони пішли додому. 3. Вони знову пригадали забуті імена. 4. Прибравши зі столу, вона подзвонила йому. 5. Будівельники реставрують будівлю, побудовану в минулому столітті. 6. Після того, як він проглянув записи, він пішов на роботу. 7. Оскільки погода була прекрасною, ми вирішили піти до моря. 8. Знайдені на горищі речі були викинуті. 9. Ви відправили документи, схвалені директором? 10. Оскільки всі ми не бачили цих креслень, вона показали деякі ескізи. 11. Як звуть ту людину, що говорить по телефону, 12. Роблячи доповідь на конференції, він забув згадати цей факт. 13. Гордившись своїм батьком, він часто говорить про нього. 14. Ми уважно прочитали статтю, написану цим журналістом. 15. У цій кімнаті багато зламаних стільців. 16. Його несподівана відповідь здивувала нас. 17. Зрозумівши, що не може виконати роботу сама, вона попросила мене допомогти. 18. Нарешті я побачила людину, що врятувала мого дитя. 19. Деякі питання, що стосуються цієї доповіді, ви зможете поставити на конференції. 20. Не знайшовши необхідної книги будинку, я пішов в бібліотеку. 21. Ми відправили отримані каталоги за вказаною адресою.

Exercise 10. Replace the underlined adverbial clauses of time by the participle:

1. Be careful when you are crossing the street. 2. When you are leaving the room, don't forget to switch off the light. 3. When they were traveling in Central Africa, the explorers met many wild animals. 4. When you begin to work with the dictionary, don't forget my instructions. 5. When you are copying English texts, pay attention to the articles. 6. You must have much practice when you are learning to speak a foreign language. 7. When the experimenter made many tests he got interesting results. 8. After the machine had been tested under unfavourable conditions it was successfully put into operation. 9. When the scientist finished the research he made a thorough analysis of the data obtained. 10. When the cable had been insulated with a new kind of insulating material it was tested under different conditions.

Exercise 11. Translate into English, using Participles where possible:

1. Викладач виписував усі помилки, зроблені студентами в останній контрольній роботі, і склав(написав) кілька вправ для тренування (to practice) забутих студентами граматичних правил. 2. Гуляючи по парку, я опинився в зовсім незнайомому місці. 3. Здаючи зошит, студент сказав, що він не закінчив останню вправу, і обіцяв зробити її до наступного уроку. 4. Побачивши, що збирається дощ, мати веліла дітям йти додому. 5. Пропустивши два уроки, студент із труднощами розумів пояснення викладача. 6. Почувши голос цієї людини, я подумав, що знаю її, але підійшовши ближче, я зрозумів, що помилився. 7. Романи, написані цим письменником останнім часом, користаються великою популярністю у читачів. 8. Вигравши першість в інститутських змаганнях (the Institute championship), команда продовжувала готуватися (to train for) до наступних ігор. 9. Я не маю сумніву, що відомості, отримані сьогодні з ранковою поштою, будуть дуже цікаві для усіх нас. 10. Жінка була дуже вдячна офіцеру, що врятував життя її дитині. 11. Приїхавши на вокзал, Петро купив квиток і бачачи, що в нього досить часу, пішов дивитися на новий театр, побудований недалеко від вокзалу. 12. Ви бачили високу людину, що стоїть у вікна? Це відомий актор. Ви хочете, щоб я познайомив вас із ним? 13. Зігравши дві партії в шахи, він зібрався йти (піднявся, щоб піти), сказавши, що відчуває себе втомленим. 14. Студентів, що зробили цікаві доповіді на уроці, запросили взяти участь в цій конференції.

Exercise 12. Translate into English, using the same structure as the models.

Model 1: Having caught a bad cold, he had to miss a few lessons.

1. Загубивши квитанцію, він не міг одержати посилку. 2. Не повернувши книгу вчасно, хлопчик боявся йти до бібліотеки. 3. Спізнівшись на десятигодинної потяг, він повинний був послати телеграму друзям, що чекали на нього.

Model 2: After leaving school, his son went to work at a factory.

1. Наклеївши марку на конверт, він пішов відправляти лист. 2. Подивившись журнали, він повернув їх бібліотекарю. 3. Перевіривши роботи, викладач почав писати статтю.

Model 3: On hearing the news, the girl jumped with joy.

1. Прибувши в місто, мандрівники поїхали в готель. 2. Прийшовши додому, він зателефонував своїй сестрі. 3. Одержавши телеграму, він поїхав на станцію.

Model 4: Thinking that he was out, decided to go and see him some other time.

1. Він не погодився піти з нами в театр, сказавши, що він зайнятий. 2. Подумавши, що лист дуже терміновий, секретар вирішив відправити його авіапоштою. 3. Попрощавшись з усіма, він вийшов з кімнати.

Model 5: The student who has just spoken to me is a friend of mine.

1. Молода людина, що написала цю комедію (comedy) – автор кількох цікавих п'єс. 2. Я ніколи не чув про акторку, що зіграла головну роль у цьому фільмі. 3. Вони збираються грати проти команди, що виграла першість торік.

ОБ'ЄКТНИЙ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКОВИЙ КОМПЛЕКС (THE OBJECTIVE PARTICIPLE COMPLEX)

Об'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс складається з двох частин.

Перша частина комплексу - іменник у загальному відмінку або особовий займенник в об'єктному відмінку. *Друга частина* - дієприкметник, що виражає дію, яку виконує або якої зазнає особа або предмет, позначений іменником або займенником.

Другою частиною цього комплексу може бути Present Participle і Past Participle:

I saw **him walking** in the garden. – *Я бачив, як він гуляв у саду.*

I saw **the window broken**. – *Я побачив, що вікно розбите.*

У реченні об'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс виконує **функцію складного додатка (Complex Object)** після дієслів *to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice, to find, to observe*:

I saw **her coming** out just now. – *Я бачив, як вона щойно виходила.*

She found the old man and his granddaughter sitting at breakfast. – *Вона застала старого чоловіка з онукою за сніданком.*

Об'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс вживається з дієсловами, що виражають **бажання**, а також **процеси мислення**. З цими дієсловами вживається лише **Past Participle**:

I want **him changed**. – *Я хочу, щоб він змінився*

Об'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс з **Past Participle** вживається після дієслів *to have* і *to get* і виражає дію, що виконується не особою, позначеною підметом, а кимось іншим для неї;

She had **her hair done**. – *Їй зробили зачіску.*

I must have my **watch repaired**. – *Мені треба полагодити годинник (віддати у ремонт)*

Exercise 13. Transform the following sentences into sentences with complex objects with participle I.

Model: I could see that Dave was still standing in the doorway. - I could see Dave standing in the doorway.

1. As Nick came up to Toby he turned and saw that Michael was watching them from the other side. 2. He found that the old man was still sitting grim in the darkness. 3. He could see that a man was standing on the pavement. 4. When he opened the window he heard how the birds were singing in the garden. 5. In a minute or two I noticed that her eyes were stealthily peeping at me over the top of the book. 6. I could feel that the room was rocking under my feet. 7. I noticed that now his eyes were resting on me with a faint smile of amusement.

Exercise 14. Read the following sentences and analyze complex objects with participle I.

1. I overheard Dale saying something about it. 2. Then she heard the stranger laughing quietly, and his footsteps came across the room. 3. He found her watering some plants; her face expressed her surprise at his unusual presence. 4. At his home, he let himself in, and to his surprise, found his wife coming towards him in the hall. 5. They could hear the Invisible Man breathing. 6. Mike saw him standing in the doorway. 7. Then her charming lace grew eager and glancing round Young Jolyon saw Bosinney striding across the grass. 8. She found herself waking from sleep and crying. 9. I saw him walking briskly through the crowd ... 10. She could hear Bart moving about outside, whistling as he worked.

**СУБ'ЄКТНИЙ ДІСПРИКМЕТНИКОВИЙ КОМПЛЕКС
(THE SUBJECTIVE PARTICIPLE COMPLEX)**

Суб'єктний дісприкметниковий комплекс складається з двох частин. *Перша частина* комплексу - іменник у загальному відмінку або особовий займенник у називному відмінку. *Друга частина* - дісприкметник (Present Participle), що виражає дію, яку виконує особа або предмет, позначені першою частиною комплексу:

She was heard singing a song. Було чути як вона співала пісню.

Суб'єктний дісприкметниковий комплекс вживається переважно з дієсловами, які виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуття (**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 частинами комплексу.

She was seen crossing the street. Бачили, як вона переходила вулицю.

З дієсловами **to consider, to believe** вважати; **to find** знаходити іноді вживається суб'єктний дісприкметниковий комплекс з **Past Participle**:

The work was considered finished. Роботу вважали закінченою.

Exercise 15. Rewrite these sentences using 'to have something done'

- 1) They serviced Ken's car yesterday. – Ken.....
- 2) They're repairing our roof at the moment. – We.....

- 3) They're going to fit a stereo in my car. –I
- 4) Someone cleans Sue's flat once a week. –Sue.....
- 5) Has anyone tested your eyes recently? –Have you.....?
- 6) Someone stole John's briefcase last week. –John..... 7) Someone cleans her house. – She.....
- 8) Someone cooks her meals. –She.....
- 9) Someone washes her clothes. –She.....
- 10) Somebody cleans her windows. –She...

Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences using HAVE SOMETHING DONE

- 1) A new jumper has been knitted for me.
- 2) The lock has to be fixed.
- 3) A new pair of glasses is going to be made for him. 4) Their windows need to be cleaned. 5) The hairdresser was styling Mrs Brown's hair.
- 6) She told her son to carry the shopping to the house.
- 7) Dad is going to arrange for someone to cut the grass.
- 8) They used to employ a cleaner who cleaned the house. 9) Did the mechanic repair Paul's motorbike?
- 10) The boss asked his assistant to type the letter.

НЕЗАЛЕЖНИЙ ДІСПРИКМЕТНИКОВИЙ КОМПЛЕКС (THE ABSOLUTE PARTICIPLE COMPLEX)

Незалежний дісприкметниковий комплекс (the Absolute Participle Complex) це комплекс, що складається з іменника у загальному відмінку (або особового займенника у називному відмінку) і дісприкметника. У незалежному дісприкметниковому комплексі можуть вживатися **всі форми Participle**.

The letter being written, I went to post it. – Коли лист був написаний, я пішла відправити його.

Her face smiling, she came into the room. – Усміхаючись, вона увійшла в кімнату.

У реченні незалежний дісприкметниковий комплекс виконує функції **обставини** (часу, причини, способу дії, умови):

The rain having stopped, we went home. – Коли дощ уиух, ми пішли додому. *The day being very fine, she went for a walk.* – Оскільки день був дуже гарний, вона пішла на прогулянку.

Weather permitting, we'll spend our day off in the forest. – Якщо дозволить погода, ми проведемо вихідний день у лісі.

Exercise 17. Translate into Ukrainian noting Absolute Participial Complex

1. There being no chance of escape, he was arrested. 2. There being little time left, they took a taxi. 3. It being cold, they refused following their way. 4. It being late, they decided to postpone their visit. 5. The weather being cold, he put on his overcoat. 6. It being Sunday, they all went to the zoo. 7. She being tired, they returned more slowly home. 7. His sister having lost the key, he couldn't enter the house. 8. His photos having appeared in every magazine, he became very popular. 9. He having spent all the money, she couldn't buy anything. 10. The weather having changed, we decided to stay where we were.

Exercise 18. Change the following sentences according to the model.

Model 1. *As my mother was busy my father made coffee. – My mother being busy, my father made coffee.*

1. As the weather permits, we will go walking. 2. As the moon was bright, everything was clearly visible. 3. As the family was poor, he couldn't continue his study. 4. As the signal was given, the train started. 5. As the lecture was over, the students went home.

Model 2. *As the wind had ruined the bridge, we couldn't cross the river. – The wind having ruined the bridge, we couldn't cross the river.*

1. The signal had been given, the bus started to move. 2. The professor had fallen ill all the lectures were cancelled. 3. The tornado had ruined the houses; a lot of people were left homeless. 4. The sun had risen we went for a drive. 5. He had forgotten the book I couldn't do my homework.

Model 3. *As they are showing the film we decided to watch it – The film being shown, we decided to watch it.*

1. They are serving dinner so we moved to a dining room. 2. She is baking a pie so we are going to drink some tea. 3. The mechanic was fixing the washing machine so we decided to do something else. 4. My sister was ironing the shirt, so I began to clean the room myself. 5. Ann was cooking so we decided to help her.

Model 4. *As I broke the cup I had to buy a new one. – The cup having been broken, I had to buy a new one.*

1. The instrument was sold and Freddy was in despair. 2. The compositions were finished so the students left the room. 3. The dress was bought and she started to check her credit card. 4. The house was repaired and they moved in. 5. The dinner was served so the guests were invited to the room.

Exercise 19. Complete the following sentences

1. Father being busy... 2. The weather permitting... 3. The leaves getting yellow... 4. My sister being ill... 5. She living far from the bus stop... 6. He having lost the wallet... 7. I having come from the university... 8. The book being taken... 9. The deer having been killed... 10. Dinner having been served...

Exercise 20. Translate into English

1. Оскільки залишалось небагато часу, ми вирішили відкласти нашу подорож туди. 2. Оскільки погода була гарною, всі пішли на прогулянку. 3. Коли сонце зайшло за хмару, вони пішли з пляжу до готелю. 4. Оскільки було дуже пізно, всі магазини були зачинені. 5. Якщо погода буде сприятливою, ми візьмемо човен. 6. Коли розмова була закінчена, вона вийшла з кімнати. 7. Коли все було запаковано, вони вирушили в путь. 8. Коли він мене питав, я із задоволенням відповідав. 9. Якщо дозволить час, я закінчу це завдання сьогодні. 10. Оскільки тест був важкий, студенти не виконали його. 11. Коли він пішов, ми віддали його книги в бібліотеку. 12. Оскільки його не було запрошено на вечірку, ми пішли їди без нього. 13. Оскільки всі гроші було витрачено, я попросила їх позичити мені трохи. 14. Коли вечерю було подано, ми сіли за стіл. 15. Оскільки екзамен закінчився, студенти вийшли з аудиторії.

Exercise 21. Complete the sentences using one of the following verbs in the correct form: Participle I and Participle II as an attribute.

Blow call invite live offer read ring sit study work

1. I was woken up by a bell ... ringing... 2. A lot of the people invited to the party cannot come. 3. Life must be very unpleasant for people near busy airports. 4. A few days after the interview, I received a letter me the job. 5. Somebody Jack phoned while you were out. 6. There was a tree down in the storm last night. 7. When I entered the waiting room, it was empty except for a young man by the window a

magazine. 8. Ian has got a brother in a bank in London and a sister economics at university in Manchester.

Exercise 22. Open the brackets and use participial constructions with the conjunctions when, while, as if, as though, if, till, unless.

Example: When you cross the street, be careful at the crossroads. — When crossing the street, be careful at the crossroads.

1. When he was lying he spoke more quickly than when he was telling the truth. 2. She stood in front of the mirror as if she were speaking to herself. 3. She screamed as though she had been badly hurt. 4. He is a quiet man. He never hurries unless he is pressed for time. 4. While I was waiting for you, I was looking through newspapers and magazines. 5. When he was asked about it, he could say nothing. 6. When the article is translated, it can be typed. 7. While I was crossing the street yesterday, I saw an accident. 8. A promise accounts so little till it is kept. 9. When he was a student he used to study at the library. 10. He was hesitating whether for take the step, which if it was mistaken, could put him to trouble.

Exercise 23. Open the brackets and fill in with the proper participle.

1. He fell asleep (exhaust) by the journey. 2. She entered the dining room (accompany) by her husband and her father. 3. A snake (sleep) in the grass will bite if anyone treads upon it. 4. (Fill) his pockets with apples the boy was about to run away when he saw the owner of the garden with a stick in his hand. 5. It was a bright Sunday morning of early summer (promise) heat. 6. When I came home, I found the table (lay). 7. (Judge) by the colour of the sun it should be windy tomorrow. 8. (Arrive) at a big seaport, I started to look for a job. 9. He had received an urgent message (ask) him to telephone Sir Matthew. 10. He looked at groups of young girls (walk) arm in arm. 11. In the wood they sat down on a (fall) tree. 12. (See) from the hill the city looks magnificent. 13. (Not know) where to go he turned to a passerby. 14. (Lock) in her room she threw a fit. 15. (Address) the parcel, I went out at once to post it. 16. She often took care of my little sister (give) me a possibility to play with other boys. 17. (Wash) her face in cold water, she came up to the window and shut it. 18. Paul sat down again, evidently (change) his mind about going.

Exercise 24. Supply Participle I or II for the verb in brackets.

1. He leaned across the table (twist) a bit of bread off the roll on his plate. 2. (admit) she loved him she was frightened. 3. "This is the day when I meet a lot of friends I knew formally", said Mrs. Oliver, (go) into the house and (lead) into a small living-room. 4. (be) an orphan at six, he was brought up by a distant relative. 5. (spend) a year at home she returned to Antibes with her husband. 6. It was an old man (wear) glasses. 7. (leave) a nice sum of money by her parents she decided to live in Paris. 8. (get over) her immediate rage she was regarding the situation with distance. 9. He wants to write a book (sum up) his impressions of the trip. 10. The witness left the box (tell) everything he knew. 11. She looked (annoy). 12. When (ask) to take part in the discussion he refused point-blank. 13. They turned into the large hall beautifully (light up) with Chinese lamps. 14. She couldn't agree to her husband's suggestion though (move) deeply by these words. 15. He often comes to the beach accompanied by a black terrier.

Exercise 25. Translate into English

1. Вона сиділа, замислившись. 2. Згадавши жарт, вона посміхнулася. 3. Небо, вкрите хмарами, гнітило. 4. Щойно збудований театр скоро відкривається. 5. Вона підійшла із заповненим бланком. 6. Товар, доставлений у понеділок, вже надійшов до магазину. 7. Впустивши рукавичку, він нахилився підняти її. 8. Будучи здивованим, він не знайшов, що відповісти. 9. Вони попросили балакунів вийти до коридору. 10. Проаналізувавши факти, він усе зрозумів. 11. Листи, що надсилаються авіапоштою, швидше доходять до адресата. 12. Не бажаючи заважати, він пішов. 13. Думка, висловлена критиком, суперечила загальноприйнятим стандартам. 14. Він спостерігав, як вони грали в шахи. 15. Питання, що обговорювалися на зустрічі, є дуже важливими. 16. Купивши квитки, вони вирішили прогулятися. 17. Він не знав, що було в листі, який принесли сьогодні. 18. Книжка, присвячена астрології, користувалася успіхом. 19. Він нічого не сказав, ображений її реакцією. 20. Невирішені питання не давали йому спокою. 21. Вишиті джинси виглядали оригінально. 22. Пробувши там біля години, він вирішив повернутися.

Exercise 26. Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the underlined phrase with a suitable participial phrase.

0 *As they hadn't been arrested, they were able to leave the police station.*
 → ...*Not having been arrested, they were able to leave the police station.*

1 She fell asleep while she sat in the armchair. 2 Because I can speak Finnish I was able to follow their conversation. 3 Because my brother has split up with his wife, he wants to move in with me. 4 So far nobody has claimed the

money we discovered under the floorboards. 5 After he had moved out, Danny found it difficult to find a nice place to stay. 6 The people who lived closest to the river bank were the worst affected. 7 The sea was very rough, which made me feel sick. 8 As I am not very good at figures I'll let you do the accounts. 9 This is a house which has been built to last forever. 10 If you wash it at a cool temperature, this garment will not shrink. 11 People who play loud music late at night can be a real nuisance. 12 Because he had been unemployed for so long, Jack despaired of ever finding a job. 13 If you give them enough time, the engineers will be able to find the fault.

Exercise 27. Find and correct the mistakes if any.

1. Felt tired and having nothing more to do till he came, she sat into the armchair at the window having looked at the mountains lighting by the sun. 2. On the walls there were some common coloured pictures, framing and glazed. 3. His house was close at hand, a very pleasant little cottage, painted white, with green blinds. 4. It was the hour of sunset, having unnoticed in the cities, so beautiful in the country. 5. Finished breakfast, he stayed for some minutes in the dining room. 6. Mother smiled looking at the children played in the garden. 7. While reading a book, I came across several interesting expressions. 8. Some questions having touched upon in the report are worth considering. 9. Leaving our suitcases we went sightseeing. 10. Hearing her come into the house he went downstairs.

Exercise 28. Translate into English using participles where possible.

1. Будьте уважні, коли бачите машину. 2. На папері було декілька рядків, написаних олівцем. 3. Отримавши телеграму, моя сестра одразу ж виїхала до Глазго. 4. Я не знаю людину, яка говорить по телефону. 5. Поїхавши ввечері, ми прибули до міста о 6 ранку. 6. Отримана новина схвилювала усіх. 7. Я лишила їй записку, не знайшовши її вдома. 8. Відчуваючи втому, вони вирішили перепочити. 9. Я не запам'ятав ім'я людини, яка телефонувала вам вчора. 10. Ми сиділи на терасі, насолоджуючись чудовим краєвидом гір, що оточували наш готель. 11. Будьте обережні, коли переходите вулицю. 12. Я дивилася на дитину, яка посміхалася. 13. Коли спитали про її думку, вона почервоніла. 14. Кінотеатр, який будується тут, буде одним з найбільших у нашому місті. 15. Я роблю зачіску в перукарні кожну п'ятницю. 16. Вона пошила собі нове пальто. 17. Оскільки дув сильний вітер, погода була погана. 18. Так як в кімнаті було зовсім темно, я спочатку не зміг побачити промовця. 19. Вона витягнула давно забутий лист з його схованки. 20. Сказавши це, я чекаю на наслідки. 21. Написавши свою доповідь, він

надіслав її поштою. 22. Того дня ми залишились вдома, дивлячись фільм по телебаченню. 23. Посміхаючись, вона показала мені лист. 24. Вона завжди була добре одягнена. 25. Хто-небудь бачив, як він брав книги? 26. Вам відремонтують телевізор до понеділка. 27. Якщо погода дозволить, ми поїдемо завтра за місто. 28. Чоловік, який розмовляє зі студентами, - наш викладач. 29. Зробивши домашнє завдання, він пішов на прогулянку. 30. Молодий чоловік, який стояв біля вікна, пильно подивився на мене. 31. Не знаючи французької мови, вона не могла розуміти нас. 32. Проведений аналіз дозволяє зробити висновки про оповідання Дж. Лондона. 33. Під час написання твору англійською мовою я користувався українськоанглійським словником. 34. Будучи зайнятою, вона не могла поговорити зі мною. 35. Фіксує події і зображаючи героїв, письменник розвивав критичний напрямок в українській літературі. 36. Написавши листа, я взяв книгу і почав читати її. 37. Після того як музика була виконана на концертах, вона стала популярною. 38. Питання, обговорюване студентами, дуже важливе. 39. Як зазначалося у звіті, ця робота вже виконана. 40. Я купила підручник з української мови, надрукований в цьому році.

ГЕРУНДІЙ

Герундій — це неособова форма дієслова із закінченням -ing, що має властивості дієслова й іменника. Як і інфінітив, герундій називає дію: reading читання, listening слухання.

В українській мові немає форми, яка відповідала б герундію. Слова читання, слухання — іменники, що утворились від дієслів, але не мають граматичних ознак дієслова.

Дієслівні властивості герундія Герундій

має такі дієслівні властивості:

а) герундій перехідних дієслів вживається з прямим додатком:

I like reading books. Я люблю читати книжки. She began preparing food. Вона почала готувати їжу.

б) герундій може мати означення, виражене прислівником:

They continued listening attentively. Вони продовжували уважно слухати.

в) герундій має неозначену й перфектну форми, вживається в активному і пасивному стані. За формою герундій збігається з відповідними формами Present Participle.

Форма дісприкетника	Перехідні дієслова	
	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	asking	being asked
Perfect Participle	having asked	having been asked

Перфектна форма герундія (Perfect Gerund) виражає дію, що передувє дії, вираженій дієсловом-присудком речення.

Thank you for having helped me. Дякую, що допомогли мені.

Неозначена форма герундія (Indefinite Gerund) вживається:

а) для вираження дії, одночасної з дією, вираженою дієсловом-присудком речення.

He sat without turning his head. Він сидів, не обертаючись.

She is interested in collecting stamps. Вона цікавиться колекціонуванням марок.

б) для вираження дії безвідносно до якогось певного часу: *Seeing is believing. Бачити — значить вірити.*

Addition is the process of finding the sum of two or more than two numbers. Додавання — це процес знаходження суми двох або більш ніж двох чисел.

в) після дієслів to intend мати намір, to suggest пропонувати, to insist наполягати та деяких інших Indefinite Gerund виражає майбутню дію по відношенню до дії, вираженої дієсловом-присудком. *He had intended writing him. Він мав намір написати йому.*

He insisted on telling her how it happened. Він наполягав на тому, щоб розказати їй, як це сталося.

г) для вираження дії, що передуює дії, вираженій дієсловом-присудком, зокрема після дієслів to thank дякувати; to forget забувати; to remember пам'ятати, пригадувати; to excuse пробачати; to apologize просити пробачення та ін., а також після прийменників on і after. *Thank you for helping me. Дякую, що допомогли мені.*

I don't remember seeing either of them. Я не пам'ятаю, щоб я бачив когонебудь з них.

On receiving the telegram we went to the station to meet our friends. Одержавши телеграму, ми поїхали на вокзал зустрічати друзів.

Герундій вживається в активному стані, якщо іменник або займенник, до якого він відноситься, позначає суб'єкт дії, вираженої герундієм: *Mary could not help laughing. Мері не могла втриматися від сміху.*

Герундій вживається в пасивному стані, якщо іменник або займенник, до якого він відноситься, позначає об'єкт вираженої ним дії.

But he has no right to come without being invited. Але він не має права прийти, якщо його не запросили.

Дія, виражена герундієм, завжди відноситься до якоїсь особи чи предмета, навіть якщо вони не названі у реченні.

Іменникові властивості герундія

1. Герундій у реченні виконує такі властиві іменнику синтаксичні функції:

а) підмета:

Smoking is harmful. Палити — шкідливо. б)

предикатива:

His hobby is collecting stamps. Його улюблене заняття — колекціонувати поштові марки.

в) додатка (прямого і прийменникового):

He likes talking to me. Він любить розмовляти зі мною. She is fond of painting. Вона любить малювати.

2.Перед герундієм може вживатися прийменник, що відноситься до нього:
Nobody thought of going to bed. Ніхто й не думав лягати спати.

3.Перед герундієм, як і перед іменником, може вживатися присвійний займенник або іменник у присвійному відмінку:

Don't fear my forgetting her. Не бійтесь, що я забуду її.

Would you mind my opening the window? Ви не заперечуєте, якщо я відчиню вікно?

I insist on my sister's staying at home. Я наполягаю на тому, щоб моя сестра залишилася вдома.

Герундій вживається:

1. після дієслів, прикметників і виразів, які вимагають додатка з прийменником:

Thank you for telling me. Дякую, що ви сказали мені.

She could not keep from crying. Вона не могла стриматися, щоб не заплакати.

I am fond of reading. Я люблю читати.

Після дієслів:

a) to avoid уникати; to finish закінчувати; to suggest пропонувати; to leave off, to give up переставати щось робити; to go on, to keep on продовжувати; cannot help не можу не (робити чогось). В українській мові після відповідних дієслів вживається інфінітив:

We finished dressing. Ми закінчили одягатися.

They went on eating. Вони продовжували їсти.

I cannot help asking. Я не можу не запитати.

Mary left off ironing. Мері перестала прасувати.

б) to enjoy діставати задоволення, насолоду; to excuse, to forgive вибачати; to put off, to postpone відкладати; to delay затримувати; відкладати; to fancy уявляти(в окличних реченнях); to mind заперечувати (вживається в питальних і заперечних реченнях). В українській мові після відповідних дієслів вживається іменник або підрядне речення:

I don't mind telling you. Я не проти того, щоб розповісти вам.

Fancy going for a walk in such weather! Уявіть собі прогулянку в таку погоду!

в) to want, to need, to require потребувати. Після цих дієслів герундій вживається в активному стані з пасивним значенням. В українській мові після цих дієслів вживається іменник або інфінітив у сполученні з словами треба, потрібно:

The house wants repairing. Будинок потребує ремонту(треба відремонтувати).

г) Герундій або інфінітив вживається після дієслів to begin, to start починати; to continue продовжувати; to propose запропонувати; to like любити; to try намагатися; to refuse відмовлятися (щось зробити); to intend мати намір; to forget забувати; to prefer віддавати перевагу:

*The children began playing. Діти почали гратися.
Then they began to whisper. Тоді вони почали говорити пошепки.*

Сполучення герундія з іменником або займенником становить **герундіальний комплекс**:

Don't fear my forgetting Aunt Alice. Не бійтесь, що я забуду тітку Алісу.
Герундіальний комплекс становить один складний член речення і в реченні може бути: **а) підметом**:

Your coming here is very desirable. Ваш приїзд сюди дуже бажаний.
It's no use my telling you a lie. Навіщо мені говорити вам неправду? б)
додатком(безприйменниковим і прийменниковим):

Forgive my saying it. Простіть, що я сказала це.
I insist upon your staying. Я наполягаю на тому, щоб ви залишились. в)
означенням:

I don't know the reason of your leaving. Я не знаю причини вашого від'їзду. г)
обставиною:

I entered the room without his seeing it. Я увійшла до кімнати так, що він і не побачив цього.

Exercise 1. Use the indefinite gerund of the verb in brackets in the active or passive voice.

1.He looked forward to (to meet) his parents. 2.You can't be afraid of (to hurt) unless you've been hurt. 3.He took his time about (to answer). 4.Robinson could not live in the caves. They aren't for (to live). They're for (to go) through. 5.But in fear of (to recognize) she lowered her gaze. 6.So I see. You're good at (to make) yourself at home. 7. Jack would have gone to his bedroom without (to see). 8.My

sister would never leave without (to see) me. 9. Jennie sat them up to their dinner, and Jeff presently stopped (to cry). 10. She couldn't help (to like) the look in his brown eyes. 11. He had got out of the habit of (to ask) questions by demonstrators. 12. I've always liked (to take) risks. 13. I seem to remember (to tell) not to grumble by someone. 14. She had not even got round to (to ask) for anything yet, because she was too busy to tell him about her granddaughter. 15. At his departure Rose had continued to weep, largely through fury at (to leave) alone with Nurse Williams.

Exercise 2. Use the required form of the gerund of the verb in brackets.

1. She didn't feel like (to go) unescorted into dinner, which would begin soon. 2. I inquired of Robinson that afternoon about my book. He neither admitted nor denied (to take) it. 3. Since Tom was his best friend he helped him without (to ask). 4. His latest desire was to discover her age, which he cursed himself for not (to observe) when he had her passport in his hands. 5. He could not help (to know) that there were odious people who called him a snob. 6. Daisy and Gatsby danced. I remember (to be) surprised by his graceful, conservative fox-trot — I had never seen him dance before. 7. When they had finished (to write) this letter they read the whole correspondence from beginning to end. 8. He would never forgive her for (to play) this game, for over fifty years. 9. He poured milk into a jug from a carton in the refrigerator, then drank some milk himself before (to put) the carton back. 10. It's no good (to deny) that.

Exercise 3. Use the appropriate form of the Gerund.

1. You never mentioned (to be) to Greece. 2. I don't remember ever (to meet) your sister. 3. I don't remember (to ask) this question by anybody. 4. The cat was punished for (to break) the cup. 5. The cat was afraid of (to punish) and hid itself under the sofa. 6. I am quite serious in (to say) that I don't want to go abroad. 7. She confessed to (to forget) to send the letter. 8. The old man could not stand (to tell) what he should do. 9. This monument is worth (to see). 10. After (to examine) thoroughly by the examination commission, the student was given a satisfactory mark. 11. She reproached me for (not to write) to her. 12. After (to look) through and (to mark) the students' papers, the teacher handed them back. 13. This job is not worth (to take). 14. These clothes want (to wash). 15. David was very glad of (to find) his aunt.

Exercise 4. Fill in the appropriate form of the gerund (indefinite, perfect, active, passive):

1. On (to ring) the bell we were admitted to the hall. 2. He was accused of (to inspire) the workers of his boss's plan to revolt. 3. I hope you don't mind my (to speak) frankly to you? 4. I object to his (to admit) to our circle. 5. I can't speak about it without (to feel) indignant. 6. Everything depended on his (to be) discreet under the circumstances. 7. I insist on (to listen) to. 8. I am indignant at her (to refuse) our offer. 9. My brother will enjoy (to see) you. 10. She began (to dictate) the message. 11. She couldn't resist (to answer) his question. 12. "I apologize for (to come)", he said glumly. 13. I think you would please your father by (to do) your very best. 14. The strained atmosphere began (to get) on my nerves. 15. After (to think) about it very carefully I found it necessary to warn her.

Exercise 5. State the syntactic function of the gerund.

1. It's no use doing things by halves. 2. She kept eyeing Henry with interest. 3. He didn't feel like talking to anyone now. 4. I could not help thinking of the island in this anatomical way. 5. After pausing for breath she announced, "I have some excellent news." 6. She explained this to them by saying she was busy. 7. She asked her one or two questions. Kitty answered them without knowing what they meant. 8. The land was the one thing in the world worth fighting for. 9. After a moment, everyone started talking again. 10. Jennie was busy all next day preparing for a cocktail-party. 11. He supposed it was the civilized way of doing things. 12. She waited a minute or two before speaking. 13. Julie expressed horror at the very thought of going out into the cold. 14. I could not answer for coughing. 15. Housekeeping with Lidia worked quite well.

Exercise 6. Change the construction of the sentences using the gerund.

Model: *She laughed but she did not reply. She laughed without replying.*

1. She bowed her head but she did not speak. 2. I like when I do everything myself. 3. Philip was tired because he talked too much. 4. She insisted that she should be called Joyce Emily. 5. Within less than a minute, after she apologized to her guest she was in the express lift to the main floor. 6. When he returned she went immediately into the dining-room. 7. I don't remember that I met him in London. 8. Little Jane liked when she was clean. 9. After he examined the patient he said it was simply a case of nerve strain. 10. I'm so tired because I sit at home. 11. I am still a little afraid to be late. 12. I like to get hold of nice things. 13. The younger man hesitated before he answered. 14. When he entered the room, he addressed Alee Warner without preliminaries. 15. I suggested that I should visit the Smiths.

Exercise 7. Translate into English, using the gerund: a)

as subject or predicative

1. Марно дзвонити йому: його в цей час ніколи не буває вдома. 2. Сон на відкритому повітрі дуже корисний. 3. Він не тільки хороший співак, а й прекрасний актор; його варто послухати. 4. Немає сенсу робити перерву, на все на півгодини роботи. 5. Переходити річку в цьому місці небезпечно. 6. Коли після довгого підйому досягаєш вершина гори, відчуваєш почуття надзвичайного задоволення. 7. Сперечатися з ним - це тільки даремно втрачати час. 8. Так приємно зустрічатися зі старими друзями! 9. Слухати його розповіді - це ще раз переживати хвилюючі події тих днів. 10. Недобре так думати про своїх друзів.

b) as part of compound predicate

1. Він продовжував усміхатися. 2. Він зупинився, щоб щось записати в блокнот, а потім продовжував йти. 3. Я люблю, коли мені читають казки. 4. Він перестав посміхатися і уважно на мене подивився. 5. Вона взяла мою руку і продовжувала розповідати про свою подорож на північ. 6. Те, що ви говорили, було так цікаво, що я не могла не слухати. 7. Коли я увійшла в зал, директор уже почав виступати. 8. Він продовжував щось читати і сміятися. 10. Вона не могла не думати про батьків. 11. Ви чекаєте, поки зупиниться дощ? c)

as an object (prepositional or non-prepositional)

1. Вибачте, що знову нагадую вам про це. 2. Секретар зараз зайнята передруком термінового матеріалу. Чи не зателефонуйте ви хвилин через двадцять? 3. Не покладайтесь на те, що дістанете квитка напередодні; краще замовте їх заздалегідь. 4. Сподіваюся, ви не заперечуєте, якщо їй все розкажуть? 5. Ми дуже вдячні вам, що ви позбавили нас від стількох клопотів. 6. Я не звикла, щоб зі мною так поводитися. 7. Забудьте про це, не варто через це так засмучуватися. 8. Коли Роберта прийшла на пошту, вона була дуже засмучена тим що не знайшла там листи від Клайда. 9. Вони пишалися, що перші висунули цю теорію. 10. Він не міг звикнути до того, що його називали дідусем. d) as an attribute

1. Його досвід водіння машини стане в нагоді йому в майбутній роботі. 2. Він ніколи не міг звикнути до думки, що йому доведеться пробути там ще півроку. 3. У таку пору року є тільки одна можливість дістатися туди - це літаком. 4. Він дуже зрадів перспективі попрацювати кілька років під керівництвом такого відомого вченого. 5. Уявіть собі їх захоплення, коли вони дізналися, що він отримав першу премію за свій проект. 6. Він намагався знайти зручний привід, щоб піти раніше. 7. Справжня причина настільки поспішного повернення місіс Чивлі з Лондона полягала в її особистій зацікавленості в тому, щоб сер Роберт зняв свою доповідь в парламенті. 8. Метод навчання містера Броклхерст вбивав у дітей всяку

ініціативу і бажання вчитися. 9. Коли Мейсон отримав можливість розібратися в справі Клайда, у нього були всі підстави вимагати для Клайда смертного вироку за звинуваченням у вбивстві Роберти. 10. Після сніданку я оголосила про свій намір піти на прогулку.

Exercise 8. Use the appropriate form of the Gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary:

1. Now I can boast (to see) Rome and London, Paris and Athens. 2. How did you like the English rule (to drive) on the left side of the road instead of the right? 3. I have (to be) ill and (to stay) in bed. 4. We all kissed Mother (to go) to bed. 5. I'm not used (to receive) Christmas presents. 6. At every school she went to she learned drawing, besides (to teach) by her father at home. 7. My wife and I look forward (to see) you and Rosa. 8. The children had to help (to sweep) and (to clean) the rooms and (to wash up) after meals. 9. The doctor left three different medicines with instructions (to give) them. 10. You can improve your pronunciation (to read) aloud. 11. I went out for a while (to give) the boy the prescribed capsules. 12. You can't act (to feel). 13. I dislike the idea (to spend) a holiday with hundreds of other people. 14. (To ask) about it he said he knew nothing. 15. The silence was broken by the sound of a door (to lock).

Exercise 9. Translate into English, using the Gerund.

1. Нарешті вони перестали сміятися. 2. Вона заперечувала, що вкрала гроші. 3. Давайте відкладемо поїздки на дачу до наступної суботи. 4. Пробачте, що я втратив вашу ручку. 5. Коли вона закінчить писати твір? 6. Я не заперечую проти того, щоб залишитися удома і попрацювати над моїм перекладом. 7. Перестаньте тремтіти. Уникайте показувати цим людям, що ви їх боїтесь. 8. Я не можу не турбуватися про них: вони перестали писати. 9. Я не заперечую, що бачив їх того вечора. 10. Він не заперечував проти того, щоб його оглянули: він перестав прикидатися, що здоровий. 11. Він не може мене пробачити за те, що я порвав його сумку. 12. Перестаньте розмовляти. 14. Викладач роздав наші зошити після того, як пояснив усі наші помилки. 14. Коли мій син був дитиною, він дуже захоплювався грою у футбол, і я боялася, що він зіпсує (to strain) собі серце. 15. Я пам'ятаю, що чув щось про цю п'єсу. Чи варто її подивитися? – так, я б радий тобі це зробити. 16. Чому ви заперечуєте проти негайного обговорення питання? Було б нерозумно відкладати його розгляд. 17. Чому ви наполягли на тому, щоб Петрова призначили начальником цієї групи? У той час було б корисніше залишити його в цьому відділі (a department). 18. На вашому місці я б відмовився від цього запрошення. Я не люблю, коли мене запрошують кудись в

останній момент. Я волію домовитися про все заздалегідь. 19. Перестань говорити мені про одне й те саме (= про одну і ту ж річ)! Я можу зробити роботу і без численних нагадувань (= без того, щоб мені нагадували кілька разів). 20. Петро випадково побачив Бориса на вулиці і пройшов мимо не запитавши його про заняття. На його місці я б зупинився, щоб поговорити з ним.

Exercise 9. Open the brackets using Infinitive or Gerund.

1. I can't imagine Peter _____ (go) by bike. 2. He agreed _____ (buy) a new car. 3. The question is easy _____ (answer). 4. The man asked me how _____ (get) to the airport. 5. I look forward to _____ (see) you at the weekend. 6. Are you thinking of _____ (visit) London? 7. We decided _____ (run) through the forest. 8. The teacher expected Sarah (study) hard. 9. She doesn't mind _____ (work) the night shift. 10. I learned _____ (ride) the bike at the age of 5. 11. We decided _____ (buy) a new car. 12. They've got some work _____ (do). 13. Peter gave up _____ (smoke). 14. He'd like _____ (fly) an aeroplane. 15. I enjoy _____ (write) picture postcards. 16. Do you know what _____ (do) if there's a fire in the shop? 17. Avoid _____ (make) silly mistakes. 18. My parents wanted me _____ (be) home at 11 o'clock. 19. I dream about _____ (build) a big house. 20. I'm hoping _____ (see) Lisa.

Exercise 10. Choose the correct option in each sentence.

1. I must _____ more to keep fit. (exercise, to exercise, exercising, exercised) 2. I remember _____ Sue last Sunday. (visit, to visit, visiting, visited) 3. The salesman seemed _____ impatient. (get, to get, getting, got) 4. I really miss _____ in the countryside. (live, to live, living, lived) 5. She was _____ by the exhibition. (fascinate, to fascinate, fascinating, fascinated) 6. If you don't stop _____ you'll kill yourself. (diet, to diet, dieting, dieted) 7. The boy _____ a red T-shirt is my neighbour. (wear, to wear, wearing, worn) 8. The cup _____ with orange juice is yours. (fill, to fill, filling, filled) 9. She is incapable of _____ good decisions. (make, to make, making, made) 10. I can't wait _____ her again. (see, to see, seeing, seen)

Exercise 11. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs given.

1. After dinner, she continued _____ her homework until late at night. (do) 2. Tom stopped _____ up his washing on the way home. (pick) 3. Tell me your plan. I'm interested _____ about it. (hear) 4. The _____ drama has won several awards. (amaze) 5. Most of Hong Kong people don't like _____ meat. (freeze) 6. I think you should give up _____ because you have a very poor voice. (sing) 7.

He isn't strong enough _____ in the basketball team. (be) 7. _____ is good exercise. (walk) 9. It is getting dark. We had better _____ now. (go) 10. It is very cold. I would rather _____ at home. (stay)

Exercise 12. Fill in the gerund with the correct preposition.

1. She is looking forward _____ his aunt in Chicago. (visit) 2. My wife is keen _____ pop songs. (sing) 3. His mother was excited _____ to Africa. (go) 4. The secretary carried _____ the letter. (type) 5. The construction workers worried _____ their jobs. (lose) 6. They tried to cope _____ in bad weather. (work) 7. The pupil is known _____ problems. (cause) 8. My wife apologized _____ late. (be) 9. The teacher always keeps _____ his timetable. (complain) 10. I insisted _____ the dog for a walk myself. (take) 11. The teenager is addicted _____ TV. (watch) 12. The actor is famous _____ crazy once in a while. (be) 13. The money will be devoted _____ the environment. (protect) 14. The au-pair succeeds _____ the children busy for some time. (keep) 15. He blamed me _____ the CD player. (damage) 16. George Clooney is proud _____ in humanitarian projects. (take part) 17. I'm tired _____ the same things over and over again. (repeat) 18. She said she was sorry _____ the vase. (break) 19. She is scared _____ alone at night. (be) 20. I'm very excited _____ tomorrow's game. (attend).

TESTS

Test 1. 1. I was tired of to write or to read.

a) to pretend; b) pretending; c) to have been pretending;
d) having pretended. 2. He didn't seem what she said.

a) hearing; b) to hear; c) to have heard; d) having heard. 3. She never minded alone at the cottage.

a) having been; b) to be; c) being; d) to have been. 4. They both paused to the voices on the stairs.

a) to have listened; b) being listened; c) to belistening; d) listening. 5. You are pretty good at your mouth shut.

a) keeping; b) being kept; c) to have kept; d) to keep. 6. His wife was in the bath. He could hear the water

a) running; b) to run; c) having run; d) to be running. 7. He saw John himself a cup of coffee.

a) to pour; b) to have been pouring; c) pour; d) to have poured. 8. Pardon me for you with my personal affairs.

- a) to be troubling; b) troubling; c) to have troubled; d) being troubled.
9. «Joe», — Alice said, «do have a sandwich». «They are here»
 a) eating; b) to eat; c) to be eaten; d) to have been eaten.
10. Hurry up! There is no time
 a) to lose; b) to have been lost; c) losing; d) having lost.
11. There was the sound of the piano
 a) to play; b) to be played; c) to have been played; d) being played.
12. He is nowhere
 a) found; b) finding; c) to be found; d) to have found.
13. He hardly looked at her while
 a) talking; b) to be talking; c) to talk; d) to have been talking.
14. angry wouldn't help.
 a) been; b) being; c) having been; d) to have been.
15. I suspected that Mr. Heng was the more likely my presence.
 a) to require; b) requiring; c) being required; d) required.

Test 2. 1. She didn't succeed in her sister talk.

- a) made; b) to be made; c) making; d) being made.
2. Beryl insisted on in London.
 a) to marry; b) being married; c) married; d) having been married.
3. She sat straight before her.
 a) gazed; b) to gaze; c) gazing; d) to be gazing.
4. I think I hear Hector back.
 a) to have come; b) to come; c) having come; d) coming.
5. She seemed or
 a) written***drawn; b) to write***to draw;
 c) to be writing***to be drawing; d) to be written***to be drawn.
6. Why didn't you make me about it and it off my heart ?
 a) talking; b) to talk; c) talk; d) having talked.
- a) got; b) get; c) to get; d) to be getting.
7. my sister about it hurts me.
 a) not to tell; b) not to be told; c) not telling; d) not to have been told.
8. Coming up I found my landlord quietly upstairs.
 a) going; b) gone; c) to go; d) to have gone.
9. You are mistaking in me a beggar.
 a) being supposed; b) supposing; c) to suppose; d) to be supposed.
10. Sam looked from side to side as though to escape.
 a) to try; b) trying; c) having tried; d) to have tried.
11. The door out of the road was open.

a) to lead; b) led; c) leading; d) to have led. 12.

He seemed all he wanted.

a) gaining; b) to gain; c) having gained; d) to have gained. 13.

An urgent sense of caught me up.

a) being late; b) to be late; c) to have been late; d) having been late. 14.

He never stopped looking for a chance to make us

a) obeying; b) to obey; c) obey; d) to have obeyed. 15. June watched her with cold water the traces of emotion.

a) to remove; b) removing; c) to have removed; d) having been removed.

Mini -Test 1

1. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. I am glad (to introduce) to you.
2. The box was (to handle) with care. You should (to ask) someone (to help) you.
3. Her mood seems (to change) for the worse. We had better not (to speak) to her now.
4. I am sorry (to disappoint) you but I did not mean anything of the kind.
5. He is happy (to award) the first Landscape Prize for his picture.
6. He was anxious (to take) the first place in the figure skating competition.
7. The poem can easily (to memorize).
8. This poem is easy (to memorize).
9. I did not expect (to ask) this question.
10. There were so many things (to do), so many experiments (to try).

2. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate modal verb given in the brackets:

1. ... you copy your essay? I do not have your variant. (can, may, have to, need to).
2. You ... help him, he is too weak. (should, must, can, have to).
3. You ... drive a car until you are 17. (can not, can, may, may not).
4. Jim ... ring her up, she asked him for it. (need to, have to).
5. I am very busy now, you ...leave. (should, ought to, must, need to).
6. I... get there by bus. (can, may, should).
7. You ... stay here for a long time, there will be a meeting here. (must, have to, should, ought to).
8. Do not ask John to dance with you, he will not ... do it. (be able to, need to, have to).
9. I have done all wrong, so I ... start all over again. (must, have to, need to).
10. ... he phone tomorrow? -No, he ... not (can, must, may; need, can)

3. Choose the correct Participle:

1. Have you read the letters brought/bringing today?
2. We are examining the ancient coin found/finding here.
3. The mistake making/made by you is very serious.
4. Having finished/finishing his first article he began to prepare next one.
5. The church having been built/having built last century is a historical building.
6. Don't you remember the topic discussing/discussed yesterday?
7. I can't find the photos made/making by us at the seaside.
8. She was preparing for the exam listened/listening to the music.
9. Can I look at these magazines presenting/presented by your friends?
10. Having left/left the child with the babysitter she went to work.

4. Open the brackets, using necessary type of Conditional Sentences (Subjunctive Mood).

1. If you (not to help) me that time, I (not to finish) the work today.
2. I (to give) you some advice that time, if I (to have) any experience in that field.
3. If you (to wait) for some more minutes, he (to accept) you.
4. If he only (to ask), she (to give) her permission, but he didn't.
5. If he (to become) a manager, his friend (to be fired) next week.
6. If you (to be) very attentive, you (to write) the dictation well. I hope.
7. I (to buy) a car, if I (to win) the money.
8. If he (to come), I (to accept) him immediately.
9. I (not to accept) the offer, if you (to organise) a new Council.
10. If your baby (to be) hungry, you (to give) some warm milk.

Mini -Test 2

1. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate modal verb given in the brackets:

1. I read the letter? –Yes, of course. (should, can, may).
2. You ... call for the doctor. You have a fever. (should, must, may).
3. The girl ... make good cakes. (can, be able to, should).
4. Tom ... not leave the hospital last week, he was too weak. (be able to, can, must).
5. You broke the window, so you ... pay for it. (must, have to, need to)
6. If you are an engineer, you ... find the job here. (can, be able to, have to).
7. He ... to meet us at the station at 5. (be to, be able to, can, must).
8. You ... not smoke here. (may have to, must).
9. We ... buy petrol every other day. (need to, should have to).
10. The child ... not play with those toys. (can, must, may, need to).

2. Open the brackets and use the correct form of the Gerund. Use necessary preposition after the verb:

1. I looked forward (meet) with my grandfather.
2. My farther didn't insist (bring), he wasn't tired at all.
3. My grandfather always complains his wife bad (cook)
4. I succeeded (make) the designs myself.
5. Mt mother always objected..... my (go) to the discos much.
6. My sister can't keep(meet)by her friends every day.
7. He gave (study)..... English and began (learn) French.
8. This person is suspected(steal) the money.
9. He is proud.....his father (become) a world champion. 10. We congratulated them(win) the first prize.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. If you (to upgrade) your computer, you (to be able) to run multimedia application.
2. If the marketing manager (to have) a multimedia system, she (can) make more effective presentation. (but she didn't)
3. If I (to get) a sound card, I'll be able to create my own music.
4. If the system (to have) a Super VGA card, we would obtain a better resolution.
5. You won't be able to play if you (not to have) a CD-ROM drive.
6. If you (to come) to the computer exhibition, you could see the new Macs.
7. If I could afford it, I (to buy) a multimedia PC.
8. If you (to click) on the speaker icon, you'll get a piece of dialogue from the movie.
9. If I (to have) the money, I would invest in a multimedia upgrade kit. 10. If I (not to use) cash, I wouldn't have been robbed.

4.Translate into English:

1. Оскільки двигун був зламаний, машина не заводилася.
2. Я бачив, як він біг.
3. Оскільки він загубив ключ, ми не змогли увійти до кімнати.
4. Ми спостерігали, як студенти працювали на нових станках у нашій майстерні.
5. Після того, як товари були розвантажені, робітники пішли з порту.
6. Професор бажає, щоб робота даного автора була законспектована.
7. Я чув, як його прізвище згадували на зборах.
8. Оскільки була неділя, ми вирушили в гості до бабусі.
9. Він пофарбував стіни своєї кімнати(йому пофарбували). 10. Після того, як дали третій дзвоник, почалася вистава.

Mini -Test 3

1. Open the brackets, using necessary type of Conditional Sentences (Subjunctive Mood).

1. He (not to insist) on that idea, if he (not to know) the truth.
2. If the computer (to work) yesterday, we (to send) our e-mail.
3. If I (to win) much money, I (to buy) a villa and a plane.
4. If you (to be) more attentive, you (not to make) such a big mistake.
5. If it (to snow) next Sunday, we (to go) skiing.
6. If you (not to advice) me yesterday, I (not to know) how to act today.
7. If I (to have) my lap-top yesterday, I (to give) it to you.
8. If I (to be) you, I (to go) to the sales manager at once.
9. If you often (to tell lie), people (not to believe) you.
10. If you (to not be fired), you (to make) a new discovery.

2. Translate into English using complexes with the verbals:

1. Бачили, як він виконував домашнє завдання.
2. Там не було нікого, з ким він міг би погратися.
3. Мені завжди подобалося, як вони співали.
4. Я розраховую на те, що ти прийдеш вчасно.
5. Ми нічого не знали про те, що він пише гумористичні оповідання.
6. Він не міг відповісти на запитання вчителя без моєї підказки.
7. Ти знаєш того кремезного чоловіка, що живе біля парку?
8. Увімкнувши лампу, вона взяла лист від сина.
9. Якщо дозволять обставини, ми вирушимо завтра.
10. Вона сиділа на східцях, схрестивши руки на колінах.

3. Use the Objective Infinitive Construction instead of the subordinate clauses:

1. I felt how the blood rushed into my cheeks.
2. I've never known that he lost his temper before.
3. I should expect that my friend was devoted to me.
4. The doctor found that his heart had stopped an hour ago.
5. He reported that the boat had been seen not far away.
6. He intended that I should go with him to India.
7. I can't bear when you speak of that.
8. She induced that the telegram must be sent to him.
9. He was listening attentively how the chairman speaks.
10. The Granny couldn't suffer that Betty left the house without a present.

4. Underline the correct words.

1. You could/ may/ might have bought this dress.
2. Can /may/ could she have gone to him.
3. I might/ may/ can I say the words to you?

4. Might/ may/ can I speak a word to you?
5. We had to/ must/ should call the doctor.
6. You mustn't / needn't / forget what I told you. It's very important.
7. Could / may I look at your newspaper.
8. She might / may / can / must not be able to find our house.
9. Do you know of Tom likes ice – cream? - I am not sure. She must / might like ice – cream.
10. We can / could have gone to the cinema but we decided not to.

Mini -Test 4

Translate into English using Subjunctive Mood: 1. Не хвилюйся, якщо я втрачу цю книгу, я куплю тобі нову.

2. Навіть якщо б ви подзвонили мені вчора, я не зміг би вас прийняти.
3. Коли б не холодна вода, я б теж викупався.
4. На вашому місці я б не залишився байдужим.
5. Якби він поставив нагадування, він би не забув про нашу зустріч.
6. Якби мені було все одно, мене б тут зараз не було.
7. Якщо йде дощ, то дороги стають слизькими.
8. Якщо він піде на побачення, то подарує їй квіти.
9. Ми б зараз пошкодували, якби не підключилися до цієї послуги тоді.
10. Якщо у мене буде своя компанія, я займатимуся торгівлею.

2. Use the required form of Participle I: 1. «Dearest!» she cried, (kissing, kissed, having kissed) him passionately.

2. An old man was approaching him (singing, sang, having sung) a student song in a drunken voice.
3. It was a strange and impressive sight to see the old man and the young (sitting, sat, having sat) together in the same condition.
4. (Stepping, having stepped) to the front of the platform, the young man apologized for the behavior of his companion.
5. It was a small place with one public house (serving, having served) as a hotel to the rare travelers.
6. (Waiting, waited) for the crowds of visitors, the waxwork figures stood apathetically in their places.
7. I saw a policeman (watching, having watched) me too curiously.
8. His eyes were full of unselfish (understanding, having understood) love.
9. They stood quietly there with fast (beating, being beaten, beaten) hearts.
10. «Good day, sir», she greeted him gloomily, (standing, being stood) in the open doorway.

3. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the infinitive, translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He seems ... books for a whole hour (to choose).
2. He didn't answer at once. He seemed ... his throat (to clear).
3. You always seem ... your things all around the place (to leave).
4. She looks sad. She appears ... the news (to learn).
5. She didn't seem ... at me but at somebody behind (to look).
6. She heard the remark, but she didn't appear ... (to hurt).
7. He appears ... the same suit the whole year (to wear).
8. She didn't seem ... in the problem (to interest).
9. He seems ... with his new job (to fail).
10. The letter doesn't seem ... him (to reach).

4. Complete the sentences below with must, have to, need, ought to, can, could, may, might, should, be and their equivalents.

1. Lena is ill. She stay in bed.
2. Drivers stop when they see a red light.
3. Betty asked her father: «..... I go to the concert tonight?»
4. Nina is free tonight. She go to dance.
5. Alec will have an English lesson tomorrow. He study tonight.
6. Mark is a good student. He speak English well.
7. There is no ink in my pen. I write with a pencil?
8. You do what the doctor says.
9. You study much if you want to pass the exams well.
10. Little children go to bed early.

Mini -Test 5

1. Open the brackets, using necessary type of Conditional Sentences (Subjunctive Mood):

1. If she (to ask) me yesterday, I should certainly have told her all about it.
2. If you (to do) your morning exercises, your health would be much better.
3. If he is not very busy, he (to agree) to go to the museum with us.
4. If I (not to be) present at the lesson, I should not have understood this rule.
5. If he reads fifty page every day, his vocabulary (to increase) great.
6. If they (to know) it before, they would have taken measures.
7. If I (to get) this book, I shall give it to you.
8. If you really loved music, you (to go) to the Philharmonic much more often.
9. If you had not wasted so much time, you (not to miss) the train.
10. If you (not to miss) the train, you would have arrived in time.

2. Translate into English:

1. Я зачинив вікно, щоб не застудитися.
2. Для Івана було корисним попрацювати зі словником.
3. Лікар наказав пацієнту бути готовим до операції.
4. Чи можу я покластися на те, що ти мені допоможеш?
5. Саме цей студент повинен був першим упоратися із завданням.
6. Здається, він читає щось захоплююче.
7. Було оголошено, що зустріч відбудеться ввечері.
8. Я такий радий, що ви нарешті написали звіт.
9. Легкі кроки в саду примусили його озирнутися.

3.Translate into English

1. Чоловік не може жити без жінки.
2. Не могли б ви замовити квитки до кінотеатру?
3. Я могла прибрати в кімнаті, але не хотіла.
4. Невже моя мама зараз спить.
5. Передайте мені книгу будь-ласка.
6. Студентам не можна запізнюватись на пари.
7. Ти б краще сіла і добре подумала.
8. Вона намагалася заспокоїтись, але тривога не відступала.
9. Бувай, я маю бігти.
10. Хочеш яблуко?

4. Fill in the appropriate form of the gerund (indefinite, perfect, active, passive):

1. On (to ring) the bell we were admitted to the hall.
2. He was accused of (to inspire) the workers of his boss's plant to revolt.
3. I hope you don't mind my (to speak) frankly to you?
4. I object to his (to admit) to our circle. 5. I can't speak about it without (to feel) indignant.
6. Everything depended on his (to be) discreet under the circumstances.
7. I insist on (to listen) to.
8. I am indignant at her (to refuse) our offer.
9. My brother will enjoy (to see) you.
10. She began (to dictate) the message.

PART II. REVISION

ІМЕННИК (THE NOUN)

Exercise 1. Give the plural of the following nouns.

Place, library, language, dress, fly, watch, clock, country, eye, bus, bush, party, ray, thief, tooth, handkerchief, son-in-law, woman, foot, potato, company, leaf, child, wolf, glass, key, fox, man, half, life, spy, analysis, sheep, deer, day, play, factory, city, colony, roof, pocket-knife, diagnosis, phenomenon, month, loaf, child, photo, witch, salary, chief, ferry, goose, statesman, mouse, opportunity, journey, passer-by, schoolgirl, postman, shelf, hero.

Exercise 2. Read each pair of sentences, then combine them to write one sentence using a plural possessive noun.

Example: The teacher returned the essays. The essays belonged to the students.

– The teacher returned the students' essays.

1. The instructor packed away the costumes. The costumes belonged to the dancers.
2. The tutors checked the homework. The homework belonged to the children.
3. We saw the tiny eggs in the nest. The nest belonged to the birds.
4. The complaints angered the teachers. The complaints were made by the parents.
5. I put away the art supplies. The art supplies belonged to the students.
6. The uniforms are red, white, and blue. The uniforms belong to the cheerleaders.
7. The teacher returned the books to the library. The books belonged to the children.
8. Barack Obama was the choice for president. The choice was made by the people.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Діти гуляють у нашому дворі.
2. Ти носиш окуляри?
3. У лісах твоєї місцевості живуть олені?
4. У цьому магазині багато товарів вартих твоєї уваги.
5. Ми очікуємо підвищення зарплати у цьому місяці.
6. Я не можу знайти свою піжаму.
7. Скільки склянок вам принести?
8. Діти були вражені різноманіттям риб у Червоному морі.
9. Ти любиш вишні?
10. Ніхто не звертав уваги на плач дитини.
11. На скільки осіб накривати обід?
12. Вони люблять переглядати фотографії сімейного альбому.
- 13.

Бабуся завжди дає корисні поради. 14. У Львівській області десятки будівель залишилися без дахів через негоду та буревій минулого тижня. 15. Вегетаріанці не вживають м'яса.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Кому належать ці гроші? 2. Влітку ми вживаємо багато фруктів та овочів. 3. У неї дуже темне волосся. 4. Ці новини збентежили увесь світ. 5. Промови цього політика завжди викликали великий інтерес у публіки. 6. У якій з цих коробок є ножі та виделки? 7. Дружини моряків стояли на березі. 8. Під час аварії в аеропорту він поранив обидві стопи. 9. Вовки цієї породи занесені до Червоної книги. 10. Ми отримали ці невтішні новини кілька днів тому. 11. Він робить успіхи у вивченні японської мови. 12. У нього достатньо знань та досвіду, щоб виконати це завдання. 13. Там було дуже мало людей. 14. Жінка-продавець залишила кілька шматочків торта для своїх працівників. 15. У шість місяців у неї було уже сім зубів.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Миші ловлять котів, чи не так? 2. Усі його дружини були іноземками. 3. На цій фермі розводять курей, свиней, овець та гусей. 4. Скільки днів у тижні? 5. Лікарі попросили зробити додаткові аналізи для підтвердження діагнозів. 6. Веселка, грім, блискавка, град є природними явищами. 7. Українська збірна зіграла три матчі протягом Євро-2016. 8. Тобі необхідно скласти іспит із математики цієї осені. 9. Вони забули багаж у таксі. 10. Допоможи мені помити черевики. 11. Я знаю багато жінокадвокатів. 12. Однокласники не впізнали мене. 13. Де твій одяг? 14. Допоможи їй зібрати речі. Ми поспішаємо. 15. Перевір ці ножиці. Мені здається, вони несправні.

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Покажи мені рецепт лікаря. 2. Ви маєте карту Європи? 3. Батьки цих хлопців були запрошені на змагання. 4. Його не цікавила думка адвоката. 5. Він спробує підробити підпис вчителя. 6. Нам повідомили про прибуття потяга. 7. Члени наукового товариства запропонували альтернативне рішення. 8. Їм не вдалось розгледіти поверхню Місяця. 9. Ми ще не бачили реакції покупців. 10. Будинок її свекра розташований на одній із тихих Львівських вулиць. 11. Випий склянку молока перед сном. 12. Я не пам'ятаю

суми зарплати мого чоловіка. 13. Де ти поклала вчорашні газети? 14. Зміст його листа був неочікуваним. 15. Він показав нам фотографії Одеси.

АРТИКЛЬ (THE ARTICLE)

Exercise 7. Read the text below. Put in a, an or the into each gap. Use one word only in each space.

This is ___ true story about ___ man who chose ___ worst possible time for his crime. It happened in London in ___ summer. ___ man stole a barge on ___ River Thames (in case you don't know, ___ barge is a river boat used for carrying goods). ___ owner of ___ barge soon discovered that it was missing and immediately informed ___ police so that they could look for it. Normally ___ river is quite ___ busy place, and it would be difficult to find what you were looking for. On this day, however, there was ___ dock strike, and so there was only ___ barge on ___ river. ___ thief was quickly found and arrested.

Exercise 8. Read the text below. Put in a, an or the into each gap. Use one word only in each space.

Once there lived ... king. His name was Midas. He had... little daughter. They lived in ... beautiful palace with ... wonderful garden around it. Now ... king was very fond of ... gold. He loved ... gold more than anything else in ... world. One day, when ... king was looking at his gold, ... young man appeared before him. «You are ... very rich man, Midas,» said ... young man. «Yes,» said ... king, «but I would like to be richer. I would like to have ... golden touch. I want everything that I touch to turn into ... gold.» ... young man was ... magician, and he gave ... king ... golden touch which he wanted to have. ... king was very happy. He touched ... table, and ... table became gold. He went into ... garden. There were ... beautiful roses in ... garden. He touched ... roses, and they also became gold. ... king's daughter, who loved ... roses very much, saw it and began to cry. «Don't cry, ... dear daughter,» said ... king and touched his daughter's head. ... next moment ... girl turned into ... beautiful gold statue.

Exercise 9. Put the proper article.

1. ... Neva flows into ... Gulf of ... Finland.
2. ... Pacific Ocean is very deep.

3. ... Urals are not very high.
4. ... Kazbek is ... highest peak of ... Caucasus.
5. ... Alps are covered with ... snow.
6. ... Shetland Islands are situated to ... north of ... Great Britain. 7. ... USA is ... largest country in ... America.
8. ... Crimea is washed by ... Black Sea.
9. ... Lake Baikal is ... deepest lake in ... world.
10. ... Paris is ... capital of ... France.
11. ... Lomonosov was born in ... small village on ... shore of ... White Sea.
12. ... Gogol was born in ... Ukraine in 1809. 13. ... Caucasus separates ... Black Sea from ... Caspian Sea.
14. ... Europe and ... America are separated by ... Atlantic Ocean.
15. ... Baltic Sea is stormy in winter.
16. There are many small islands in ... Pacific Ocean.
17. ... North Sea separates ... British Isles from ... Europe.
18. ... Balkans are old mountains.
19. ... Nile flows across ... north-eastern part of ... Africa to ... Mediterranean Sea.
20. Which are ... highest mountains in ... Russia?

Exercise 10. Read the sentences below. Put *the* where necessary.

1. How often did you play football in ____ Netherlands?
2. Ann lives in ____ Oxford Street.
3. Have you ever been to ____ Royal Opera?
4. "Where are you staying?" – "At ____ Metropol." 5. ____ Milan is a large city in ____ north of ____ Italy.
6. ____ Brussels is the capital of ____ Belgium.
7. Last year he visited ____ Philippines.
8. ____ National Gallery is in ____ Trafalgar Square in ____ London.
9. ____ Rocky Mountains are in ____ North America.
10. In ____ London, ____ Houses of Parliament are beside ____ River Thames.

Exercise 11. Fill in the blanks with articles or some/any, where necessary:

1. Please, give me ... hot milk. 2. Put ... lemon in my tea. 3. England has to import ... raw materials, such as ... timber, ... petroleum, ... cotton. 4. Please, cut ... grass in the garden. 5. Put ... wood in the fire. 6. ... silver is not so heavy as ... gold. 7. Put ... milk into ... tea, please. 8. ... milk you bought in the

morning has turned sour. 9. Pass me ... sugar, please. 10. Our country is very rich in ... oil and ... coal. 11. ... windows let in ... light and air. 12. I like ... cold milk. 13. Give me ... cold milk. 14. I drank ... milk he brought me. 15. ... tea is very hot, I must put ... milk in it. 16. ... vegetables are good for ... health. 17. ... reading helps to while away ... time. 18. ...knowledge is ... power. 19. I like ... painting. 20. She teaches ... geography at school. 21. I like ... music of this ballet. 22. He didn't show ... fear. 23. ... courage was his main quality. 24. He spoke with ... warmth about his friend. 25. He sent us important ... information.

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1. Це була чудова ідея. 2. Подай мені телефон, будь ласка. 3. Коли був заснований університет? 4. Бабуся приготувала смачну вечерю. 5. Завтра ми обідатимемо у ресторані. 6. У дитини болить голова. 7. Ти любиш молоко? 8. Де брат Макс? – Він ремонтує велосипед у дворі. 9. Життя дуже змінилось за останні чотири роки. 10. Сьогодні Сімпсони переїхали за місто. 11. Кава гірка. Можеш додати цукру. 12. Сусід пана Роджера викликав поліцію. 13. Новини засмутили усіх. 14. Вона часто їздить у столицю Австрії – Відень. 15. Чому професор Кейтлін сумнівається у результатах досліджень?

Exercise 13. Translate into English.

1. Ви коли-небудь піднімались на Говерлу? 2. Червоне море – найтепліше море у світі. 3. Які гірські хребти в Україні ви знаєте? 4. Як ви думаєте, озеро Журавлине знаходиться в горах? 5. Подорожуючи Європою, вони побували у Відні, Братиславі та Парижі. 6. Ви коли-небудь відпочивали у Тунісі? 7. Біля річки є невеликий будинок. 8. Він погодився подивитись цю передачу з нами. 9. Я забула окуляри вдома. 10. Там є собака. 11. Кажуть, що Велику Китайську Стіну видно з космосу. 12. Вчора Принц Уельсу відвідав притулок для мігрантів. 13. Цього року ми вирішили відпочити на Канарських островах. 14. Тридцять першого грудня сотні людей збираються на головній площі Нью-Йорку, щоб відсвяткувати прихід Нового Року. 15. З усіх країн на континенті Північної Америки, Філ відвідав лише Канаду.

Exercise 14. Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

- a) a; b) an; c) the; d) ---.
1. I 'd like to have ___ hamburger for ___ breakfast.
 2. Pushkin is ___ outstanding Russian poet.
 3. Can you play ___ piano?
 4. Thomas Banks is ___ last person I want to see.
 5. My favourite subject at school is ___ History.
 6. Tom is going to take ___ his fishing-rod.
 7. The rent is 50 dollars ___ week.
 8. We often go to ___ theatre and to ___ cinema.
 9. Yesterday Dad came home at 8 o'clock, we had ___ dinner and then watched ___ TV.
 10. What ___ pity they haven't come.
 11. I can't find ___ letter which I received this morning.
 12. – By ___ way, have you heard anything from Tom lately?
– ___ last year he entered ___ Oxford University.
 13. ___ President is going to open ___ new hospital in ___ capital ___ next month.
 14. Are you going to ___ country on ___ Saturday?
 15. Dad came to ___ school to see my teacher yesterday.
 16. – Could you tell me ___ time, please? – It's ___ quarter past four.
 17. To tell ___ truth, I didn't expect to see you.
 18. ___ earth goes round ___ sun.
 19. ___ life is hard in that climate.
 20. What ___ lovely song!

**ПРИКМЕТИК
(THE ADJECTIVE)**

Exercise 15. Give the comparative and the superlative degree of the following adjectives.

Warm, interesting, small, late, good, surprised, attractive, bad, wide, pretty, large, thin, willing, amazing, cheap, short, beautiful, experienced, far, nice, busy, big, quiet.

Exercise 16. Form the comparative sentences opening the brackets and using the following words: *than as...as the more most so...as*

1. Asia is ___ Europe. (big)

2. The climate in Western Canada is not very cold, but it is not ____ the climate in California. (warm)
3. Papua New Guinea is one of the ____ places in the world. (wet)
4. That TV programme was even ____ the one we saw yesterday, which was bad enough. (disgusting)
5. Mahatma Gandhi was ____ man I ever met. (wise)
6. John is a good violinist, but he is not ____ Zuckerman. (good)
7. Niagara Falls is one of ____ sights in the world. (fantastic)
8. You got zero in that test, Billy; that was ____ result in the whole class. (bad)
9. "My dad is ____ as your dad!" – "Yes, he is!" (strong)
10. "My mother is ____ yours is!" – "Oh no, she isn't!" (clever)
11. Let's go outside; it's ____ out there ____ it is in here. (pleasant)
12. Your blue skirt is much ____ the one you have got on, Mary; why don't you change into it? (nice)
13. Germany is not ____ Switzerland. (mountainous)
14. Young Merry is becoming ____ every day. (beautiful)
15. I think Terry is one of ____ people I know. (fascinating)

Exercise 17. Complete the sentences below with the correct degree form of the words in brackets.

1. It's the ____ (beautiful) building in the world.
2. Can't you think of anything ____ (intelligent) to say? 3. That was the ____ (funny) film I've ever seen.
4. Well, the place looks ____ (clean) now.
5. It was the ____ (horrible) feeling I've ever had.
6. Janet looks ____ (thin) than she did.
7. Have you read her ____ (recent) book? 8. It's the ____ (large) company in the country.
9. The weather is getting ____ (bad). 10. It was the ____ (boring) speech I've ever heard.
11. The programme will be shown at a ____ (late) date.
12. I'll try to finish the job as ____ (soon) as possible. 13. This is the ____ (early) time I've ever got up.
14. The child was playing in the ____ (far) corner of the garden.
15. He is my ____ (old) brother.

Exercise 18. Translate into English.

1. Чим менше зірок має готель, тим менше у нього популярності серед туристів. 2. Послуги цієї фірми стають усе кращими та кращими. 3. Чим менше ти знаєш, тим спокійніше твоє життя. 4. Здається, ці зміни на краще. 5. Погані новини поширюються швидше. 6. Вони вирішили не приймати подальших дій. 7. Візьми цю валізу, вона не така важка, як твоя. 8. Перший роман цього письменника найцікавіший. 9. Київ належить до найдорожчих столиць світу. 10. Жовтень, зазвичай, більш дощовий, ніж вересень.

Exercise 19. Translate into English.

1. Цей район вважається одним із найменших у місті, але також він є й одним із найвідоміших. 2. Він залишається добре відомим своїми чудовими рибними ресторанами. 3. Місто є одним із наймальовничіших у Південній Ірландії. 4. Воно розташоване на березі моря, що робить його прохолоднішим від інших міст острова. 5. Чим старшим він стає, тим розсудливішим він здається. 6. Студенти вважають за краще починати навчання раніше, аніж затримуватись допізна. 7. Мій брат витрачає вдвічі більше грошей, ніж я. 8. Їзда верхи не є легшою від катання на лижах. 9. Завдання було важчим, ніж я думав. 10. Цей будинок не такий старий, як церква.

ПРИСЛІВНИК (THE ADVERB)

Exercise 20. Give the comparative and the superlative degree of the following adverbs.

Frightfully, much, coldly, near, seriously, little, easily, far, loudly, badly, hard, early, well, soon, carefully, slowly, quietly, fast, usually, correctly.

Exercise 21. Fill in the blanks with a proper form of an adverb or with an adjective.

1. These children are ____ at English, (good/well)
2. Your brother ____ works at all. (hard/hardly)
3. Ann ____ had an accident last Sunday, (near/nearly)
4. Have you been to the cinema ____ . (late/late)
5. Mary always dresses _____. (beautiful/beautifully)
6. Yes, it was raining _____ for two hours, (heavy/heavily)
7. He has painted it ____ . (nice/nicely)

8. What a ____ worker he is! (quick/quickly)
9. He is always very _____. (polite/politely)
10. He is often _____. (nervous/nervously)
11. Arthur ____ rode back to the inn. (quick/quickly)
12. They saw a _____ butterfly on a rose, (beautiful/beautifully)
13. . _____ When the teacher heard about the missing book, he said _____ : "You should be more careful." (angry/angrily)
14. When he told him the truth, he was _____. (quiet/quietly)
15. "This wound looks _____ ", the doctor said, (bad/badly)

Exercise 22. In each of the following sentences, find the wrong word and use the correct one instead.

1. Terrence plays quarterback as well as Brian.
2. The game hadn't hardly begun before it started to rain.
3. This was sure a mild winter.
4. Jane behaves more pleasant than Joan.
5. When you are a parent, you will think different about children.
6. I felt badly about not having done good on my final exams.
7. Whether you win is not near as important as how you play.
8. Asian music often sounds oddly to Western listeners.
9. Does your car run well enough to enter the race?
10. I felt safely enough to go out at night on my own.

Exercise 23. Translate into English paying attention to the forms of adjectives and adverbs.

1. Останнім часом вона була дуже розчарована поведінкою близнюків. 2. Менівдалось легко дістатись до Нью-Йорку, прилетівши прямо в аеропорт цього мегаполісу. 3. Всі були остаточно переконані, що вона була несправедливо засуджена. 4. Лаура є дуже скромною особою, яка рідко гуляє та важко знаходить спільну мову з іншими студентами. 5. Її батьки не були цілком (full) задоволені лікарем, оскільки спочатку він неправильно поставив дитині діагноз. 6. Ти маєш намір скоро поїхати? 7. Я вже майже завершив роботу. 8. Вона з легкістю визнала, що не надто докладала зусиль останнім часом. 9. Його високо цінують в колективі. 10. Він прийшов останнім на перегонах та виглядав дуже розчарованим.

Exercise 24. Translate into English.

1. Він дивно виглядав. 2. Вона сердито подивилася на нас. 3. Троянда гарно пахне. 4. Вона чудово співає і грає на піаніно. 5. Діти були одягнені просто, але охайно. 6. Кім-ната виглядає прибраною. 7. Я добре почуваюся сьогодні. 8. Вони відмінно грають у бас-кетбол. 9. Стає холодно. 10. Він холодно привітав їх. 11. Сюди легко добиратися. 12. Ти можеш легко перекласти це. 13. Рада знову зустріти вас. 14. Вона приємно посміхнулася і запросила увійти. 15. Він виглядав сумним. 16. Тіна сумно дивилася услід автобуса – вона запізнилася. 17. Він – у Німеччини і погано говорить англійською мовою. 18. Шко-да, що ти не можеш поїхати з нами. 19. На вулиці тепло, чи не так? 20. Діти були тепло одягнені.

ЗАЙМЕННИК (THE PRONOUN)

Exercise 25. Form the objective case of the personal pronouns in brackets.

1. Mary gave ... (I) the letter. 2. You can sit next to ... (he). 3. They are going to watch a movie with ... (we). 4. Peter and Cindy can go with ... (you) tomorrow. 5. They wrote letters to ... (we) about how the kangaroos are losing their habitat. 6. Jill took pictures of Stephanie so she could put ... (they) in her Christmas cards. 7. The librarian gave ... (he) the library book. 8. Jenny's mother brought ... (she) a sandwich for lunch. 9. Sylvia will give ... (they) the book next week. 10. Park the bicycles in the rack and leave the keys for ... (we). 11. Scott's dad gave ... (he) a ride to the baseball game. 12. Jerry and Mark went to the school play with ... (they) on Monday. 13. Send ... (I) a copy of the report in the mail. 14. Aunt Marie baked ... (he) a delicious chocolate cake. 15. The librarian found the missing book when she was looking for ... (it).

Exercise 26. Choose the possessive pronouns that best complete each sentence.

1. ____ (My/Mine) brother planted a beautiful apricot tree in ____ (our/ours) front yard.
2. Annalisa finished ____ (her/hers) homework early, but Jill did not do ____ her/hers) until later.
3. The little boy who lives next door played with ____ (him/his) toys.
4. The furniture belongs to my mother. It is ____ (her/hers).
5. ____ (Our/Ours) family enjoys spending time together.
6. Jenny's dad trimmed the branches off the tree. It looked bare without all of ____ (it/its) branches.

7. You must remember to clean ____ (your/yours) room before you go to the party.
8. Mr. and Mrs. Rochester bought a plant for ____ (their/theirs) house.
9. The bicycle over there is ____ (him/his), but this one right here is ____ (my/mine).
10. Angela likes to wear ____ (her/hers) hair long, while Peggy prefers to wear ____ (her/hers) short.

Exercise 27. Complete the sentences below with the correct possessive form of the words in brackets.

1. My brother and I look like (we) mother.
- Give me my pencil, please. This is not (you).
3. Richard has got a big collection of books at home. My collection is not so big as (he).
4. We like your house. Our house is not so comfortable as (you).
5. Tell the children to bring (they) favourite books.
6. You can borrow (I) map if you haven't got one.
7. John often visits Sue. She is a friend of (he).
8. My brother lent me (he) car last weekend.
9. This country is known for (it) foggy climate.
10. They apologized, but it was my fault, not (they).
11. Ann usually walks with (she) dog in the evening.
12. Put on (you) coat when you go out. It's very cold.
13. I have lost (I) pen, may I take (you)?
14. If they've left (they) dictionaries at home, they may take (we) .
15. I had already lost my key, and then Mary lost (she)! It was awful!

Exercise 28. Use the appropriate reflexive pronoun in each sentence.

1. You must not live for ____ only.
2. He made breakfast all by ____.
3. We had to cook for ____ since mom didn't want to make dinner.
4. When you go shopping, buy something to eat for ____.
5. She created all the Christmas decorations by ____.
6. The new robotic toys can put ____ away.
7. They used a camera on the cell phone to take pictures of ____.
8. The man talked to ____ as he walked down the street.
9. The parrot admired ____ in the mirror for several hours each day.
10. I used a video to teach ____ how to knit.
11. The television uses a timer to turn ____ off after one hour.

12. You may help ____ to any of the snacks on the table.
13. He hurt ____ on the rusty nail and had to get a shot.
14. The little girl learned how to dress ____ for school.
15. We ate so much turkey and pumpkin pie that we made ____ sick.
16. My grandmother is no longer able to feed ____, so I help her.
17. The football team decided to call ____ the Tiger Tales.
18. When I saw ____ in the mirror, I realized that I had paint on my cheek.
19. Did you take a class in engineering, or did you teach ____?
20. Welcome to our party! Enjoy ____ !

Exercise 29. Choose the correct demonstrative pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. ____ (These/This) are the shoes I like.
2. ____ (This/That) car over there is the best one. 3. ____ (These/Those) books right here are mine.
4. ____ (That/Those) store across the street sells clothes.
5. ____ (Those/This) students over there are my friends.
6. I've been looking for a turkey, and I'd like to buy ____ (that/those) one. 7. ____ (This/These) is the year we'll win the championship!
8. Have a look at my toys! ____ (This/These) is my favorite teddy bear.
9. Would you like some of ____ (this/these) sandwiches?
10. I think ____ (this/that) book in front of us is much more interesting than any of ____ (these/those) ones over there.

Exercise 30. Complete the sentences with the quantitative pronouns (much, many, little, few).

- 1) There weren't people at the party I had seen before.
- 2) We saw of the sights as we were only there for two hours.
- 3) We'll have to hurry. We haven't got time.
- 4) She is a very quiet person. She doesn't talk
- 5) Hurry up! There is time left. 6) people do not like flying.
- 7) It's raining. There are people in the street.
- 8) It's not a very lively town. There isn't to do.
- 9) He's got so money, he doesn't know what to do with it. 10) We didn't take photographs when we were on holiday.

Exercise 31. Complete these sentences with the quantitative pronouns (little / a little / few / a few).

- 1) He's not so popular. He has friends.
- 2) We didn't have any money but Tom had
- 3) He doesn't speak much English. Only words.
- 4) Nora's father died years ago.
- 5) "Would you like some more cake?" "Yes, please, but only"
- 6) This town isn't very well-known and there isn't much to see, so tourists come here.
- 7) I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got patience with children.
- 8) This is not the first time the car has broken down. It has happened times before.
- 9) The cinema was almost empty. There were very people there.
- 10) There is a shortage of water because there has been very rain recently.

Exercise 32. Complete the following sentences with the negative pronouns (no / none / no one / nobody / nothing / nowhere) and the indefinite pronouns (any / anyone / anybody / anything / anywhere) in the negative sentences.

- 1) "Where did you go for your holidays?" "..... I stayed at home."
- 2) The bus was completely empty. There wasn't on it.
- 3) I couldn't make an omelette because I had eggs.
- 4) I didn't say Not a word.
- 5) The accident looked serious but fortunately was injured.
- 6) The town was still the same when I returned years later. had changed.
- 7) We took a few photographs but of them were very good.
- 8) I can't find my watch I've looked all over the house.
- 9) "What did you have for breakfast?" "..... I don't usually have for breakfast."
- 10) We cancelled the party because of the people we invited could come.
- 11) intelligent person could do such a stupid thing.
- 12) There was complete silence in the room. said
- 13) "How many cinemas are there in this town?" "..... . The last one closed six months ago."
- 14) The four of us wanted to go to a restaurant but we couldn't because of us had money.
- 15) I don't want to eat.

Exercise 33. Translate into English. Pay attention to pronouns.

Дорога Мері,

Ми чудово проводимо час на твоєму улюбленому острові Родос! Острів неймовірно зелений. Він набагато більший, ніж ми очікували. Ми орендували машину на цілий тиждень та змогли побачити всі цікаві місця острова. Це було казково, хоча й трохи втомливо. Надалі я маю намір спокійно відпочити до кінця поїздки. Діти поведуться добре. У готелі є дитячий розважальний центр, де займаються усіма дітьми протягом 4 годин кожного дня. Приємна молода дівчина знаходить їм все нові та нові розваги і діти її обожнюють. Готель, що ти нам порадила, справді чудовий, а персонал приємний та товариський. Вони цінують наші спроби розмовляти грецькою мовою. Погода у нас сонячна, тому ми сподіваємось на чудову засмагу. Мабуть, це усі наші новини. З нетерпінням чекаємо нашої зустрічі.

Дякуємо тобі, що дбаєш про нашого улюбленця. Твої
Саманта, Том та діти.

Exercise 34. Translate into English.

1. Подивись на ті повітряні кулі! Хіба ж вони не дивовижні? 2. Джеймс та Хелен вирішили одружитись цього року. 3. Та дівчина за столом скоро стане моєю сусідкою. 4. Ці висотні будинки (хмарочоси) у центрі міста повинні бути знесені. 5. «То були найкращі дні мого життя!», – сказав дідусь. 6. Мерелін та Піт заручені! Хіба ж це не чудово! 7. Рейчел, дозволь тобі представити Стефана. Стефан, це – Рейчел. 8. Я б хотів купити один з тих жакетів, що ми бачили минулого тижня. 9. Ось як ми познайомились! 10. Можеш дістати ті пляшки на верхній полиці? 11. Деяким не подобається гучна музика. 12. Давай подивимося який-небудь фільм. 13. У нього є кілька друзів, але мало. 14. Дай мені молоко, будь ласка. 15. Ви можете взяти будь-яку книгу і прочитати її.

ВІПРАВИ НА УСІ ЧАСИ АКТИВНОГО СТАНУ ДІЄСЛОВА
(CUMULATIVE TENSE EXERCISES)

Exercise 36. Write the correct tense of the verb in brackets to match the rest of the sentence.

1. (to write) Yesterday, Samuel _____ his name on his test.
2. (to sing) My mother _____ in church next Sunday.
3. (to play) Robert can't come over right now because he _____ soccer.
4. (to teach) Our teacher _____ us how to do that last week.
5. (to drive) At present Mr. Black _____ a big truck for a moving company.
6. (to eat) I _____ dinner with my best friend's family last night.
7. (to work) Michael and Scott often _____ at the fast food restaurants.
8. (to study) Tomorrow night, Jessica _____ with me at the library.
9. (to watch) My dad and I _____ a movie on TV right now.
10. (to paint) Last summer Uncle Ted _____ the outside of our house.
11. (to buy) My aunt _____ me a game for my birthday next month.
12. (to cook) Whenever my brother _____ dinner, he burns it!
- 13 (to park) Susie's mom usually _____ her car right next to ours.
14. (to look) I _____ for my keys for two hours!
15. (to sit) When we went to the theatre last night, Joe _____ next to me.

Exercise 37. Complete the sentences below with the correct tense form of the verb in brackets.

1. Harry is a very interesting person. What unusual facts _____ (he / know)?
2. The day before yesterday the performance _____ (start) at 7.30 and _____ (finish) at 10 o'clock.
3. They _____ (tidy up) the room when they _____ (find) a ring lost long ago.
4. What _____ (you / do) at this time tomorrow? – I _____ (play) football.
5. The students _____ (prepare) for their exams at this moment.
6. According to the weather forecast it _____ (not / be) windy and cold tomorrow.
7. The fans were disappointed because they _____ (wait) for their favourite actor for three hours but he _____ (not / appear).
8. Yesterday my table was delivered. I _____ (pay) for it two days before.
9. The teacher told pupils they _____ (translate) scientific articles in the eleventh form.
10. Alan is a friend of mine. We _____ (know) each other since we _____ (graduate) from the University. We _____ (work) together for five years.
11. Let's go to our country cottage at the week-end. We _____ (not / be) there since last summer. We _____ (last / go) there at the end of August.

12. By the time you come to my place I _____ (find out) their address.
13. How much time _____ (it / take) you to get to school?
14. On Wednesday Tom _____ (fall down) and _____ (break) his arm.
15. When you _____ (finish) this experiment, show me the results.
16. Tom _____ (earn) some money last week. But I'm afraid he _____ (already / spend) everything.
17. At 11 o'clock tomorrow he _____ (be) in his office. He _____ (conduct) the negotiations.
18. The accountant said he _____ (already / sign) the financial documents.
19. After the students _____ (write) their tests, they _____ (hand) them in to the examiners.
20. At last Andrew had his qualification. He _____ (prepare) for the exams for six months.

Exercise 38. Fill in the gaps with the correct tense forms of the verbs in brackets.

I (learn) English for seven years now. But last year I (not / work) hard enough for English, that's why my marks (not / be) really that good then. During my last summer holidays, my parents (send) me on a language course to London. It (be) great and I (think) I (learn) a lot. When I (go) to London, I (enjoy) learning English. While I (do) the language course, I (meet) lots of young people from all over the world. Now I (understand) how important it (be) to speak foreign languages nowadays. And besides, I (have) much more fun learning English than I (have) before the course. At the moment I (revise) English grammar. And I (begin / already) to read the texts in my English textbooks again. I (think) I (do) one unit every week. My exam (be) on 15 May, so there (not / be) any time to be lost. If I (pass) my exams successfully, I (start) an apprenticeship in September. And after my apprenticeship, maybe I (go) back to London to work there for a while. As you (see), I already (become) a real London fan.

Exercise 39. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense form.

1. I'm sorry about not coming last week. I (have) a cold and so I (stay) at home.
2. Wait a minute! I (have) an idea. Let's go and see Roger. We last (see) him a long time ago.
3. It's nice to be back here in London. This is the second time I (come) here.
4. Daniel and Jessica (clean) their house when you (come) They always (do) it on Sunday morning.
5. What you (do) now? – I (translate) an interesting

story. – How long you (translate) it? – I (work) for seven hours. I (hope) I (finish) translating by nine o'clock. 6. She (give) him your message tomorrow, as soon as she (see) him. 7. This time next week I (fly) to Paris. 8. I'm phoning about your bicycle for sale, which I (see) in the local paper. You (sell) it? Or is it still available? 9. This place is in a terrible mess! What on earth you (do) ? 10. And now for an item of local news.

Hampshire police (find) the dangerous snake which (go) missing earlier in the week. 11. This tooth (kill) me lately! So I (make) an appointment with the dentist for next Tuesday. 12. The lecture (not / begin) yet and the students (talk) in the hall. 13. I often (not / buy) computer things by mail order. 14. Do you know what you (do) next year when you (graduate) from the University? 15. I can't give you the report I (promise) for today because I (not / finish) it.

Exercise 40. Using the words in brackets, complete the sentences below with appropriate tense forms.

1. You look really great! You (work) out at the fitness centre recently?
2. A: What you (do) when the accident occurred?
B: I (try) to change a light bulb that had burnt.
3. I (have) the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new car. 4. If it (snow) this weekend, we (go) skiing near Lake Tahoe.
5. A: What do you call people who work in libraries?
B: They (be) librarians.
6. I came to England six months ago. I started my economics course three months ago. When I return to Australia, I (study) for nine months and I (be) in England for exactly one year.
7. Sam (arrive) in San Diego a week ago.
8. Samantha (live) in Berlin for more than two years. 9. If Vera (keep) drinking, she (lose) her job.
10. The Maya established a very advanced civilization in the jungles of the Yucatan. However, their culture (disappear) by the time Europeans first (arrive) in the New World.
11. Shh! Be quiet! John (sleep)
12. It (rain) all week. I hope it (stop) soon because I want to go to the beach. 13. Listen, Donna! You (be) late to work too many times. You are

fired! 14. I am sick of rain and bad weather! Hopefully, when we (wake) up tomorrow morning, the sun (shine)
15. I have not travelled much yet. However, I (visit) the Grand Canyon and San Francisco by the time I leave the United States.

Exercise 41. Translate into English.

1. Чому ти хочеш переїхати? 2. Я вже тиждень шукаю нове помешкання, проте ще не знайшов. 3. Мої сусіди постійно сваряться і я не можу спокійно працювати вечорами. 4. Ти пробував коли-небудь їм поскаржитись? Так, але вони не припиняють. 5. Джон та Норма одружені вже 20 років. 6. Вона родом з Італії. 7. Якщо ти не переглядатимеш цю книжку, я б хотів прочитати її. 8. Я бачу, що ситуація вийшла з під контроль. 9. Тобі подобається наш план? 10. Ти не сказав і слова за цілий ранок. Про що ти думаєш? 11. Думаю, вони достатньо освічені. 12. Звідки ти дзвониш? Я не чую, що ти говориш. 13. Ми вже 6 місяців на цьому острові. Це диво, що ми все ще живі. Ми їли лише рибу і фрукти протягом цього довгого періоду. На щастя, я ще не бачив тут небезпечних тварин. 14. Коли ми приземлились, погода була сонячна, але останні 2 тижні постійно падає дощ. 15. Що ти маєш на увазі? Я тебе не розумію.

Exercise 42. Translate into English.

1. Він почувався втомленим, оскільки цілу ніч працював за комп'ютером. 2. Я не можу знайти свій годинник. Я його загубив. 3. Вона дзвонила годину тому. Я не встиг відповісти. 4. Він був засмучений, бо не знайшов потрібних документів в архіві. 5. Вони покинули свої місця до початку вистави. 6. Коли ми вийшли з університету, я зрозумів, що не закрив двері. 7. Вона чистила вікно, коли впала з драбини. 8. Як тільки незнайомець побачив вогонь, він викликав пожежників. 9. До кінця 2010 року він вже відвідав 16 країн. 10. Вона готувала до 12 години. Нам потрібно оцінити її старання. 11. Не шуміть! У сусідньому залі проходить конференція. 12. Хтось залишив світло увімкненим, тому акумулятор розрядився. 13. Минулого тижня я збирався відвідати будинок, де ми провели своє дитинство, але в мене не було часу. Колись ми їздили туди на вихідні. 14. Кейт почала прибирати після того, як усі пішли. 15. Вчора о 14.00 вона накривала на стіл та чекала гостей.

Exercise 43. Translate into English.

1. Я все ще робив переклад, коли мама повернулася додому. 2. Професор не починав виступ, поки всі не заспокоїлись. 3. Вона відкрила двері, зняла пальто і підійшла до вікна. 4. Найважливіша подія у житті Тома трапилась майже випадково. 5. Ти будеш приємно здивованим, коли почуєш останні новини. 6. Я збираюсь купити новий одяг наступного тижня. 7. Поїзд відправляється через 7 хв. 8. Тут холодно. Я увімкну опалення. 9. Наступного тижня в цей час я буду кататись на лижах в Альпах. 10. До червня вони завершать будівництво. 11. До травня ми ще не складемо усі іспити. 12. Подивись на хмари! Збирається на дощ. 13. Ти поїдеш в місто після обіду? Підвезеш мене? 14. Цього вечора я обідатиму з Мери. 15. Кого мені запросити?

Exercise 44. Translate into English.

1. Я впевнений, Джон складе іспит успішно. 2. Тіна залишиться з тобою на літо? 3. Боюсь, моя сестра не зможе прийти завтра. 4. Ти ніколи цього не забудеш. 5. Я не знаю, чи Тома покарають. 6. Я куплю новий диван, коли отримаю зарплату. 7. Як тільки матимеш час, заклей коло. 8. Я радий чути, що ти почувашся краще. 9. Коли ти бачив сина востаннє? 10. Це найсмішніша історія, що я коли-небудь чув. 11. Він стверджує, що працював тут раніше. 12. Він заперечив, що читав цього листа. 13. Викладач не дозволить користуватись словником на іспиті. 14. Вони не дозволять вам увійти, якщо ви не є членом клубу. 15. Він досі хворіє, але я сподіваюсь, що через кілька днів він почуватиметься краще.

Exercise 45. Translate into English.

1. Джулія часто проводить вечори зі своїми друзями. 2. Хто галасує у сусідній кімнаті? 3. Сюзанна стала переможницею конкурсу, тому що багато років займалася танцями. 4. Коли я повернулася додому, концерт по телебаченню вже розпочався. 5. Якщо у тебе виникнуть питання, я охоче на них відповім. 6. Ти коли-небудь чув щось подібне? 7. Тепер увесь вечір вона буде розпитувати мене про подробиці інциденту. 8. Учителька почала опитувати учнів тільки після того, як ще раз пояснила складні правила. 9. Твої батьки працюють у театрі, чи не так? 10. Наступного тижня ми переїжджаємо до нової оселі. У цей самий час за тиждень ми святкуватимемо новосілля. 11. Моя старша сестра виснажена, тому що вже два тижні готується до вступу в університет.

ТЕСТИ НА УСІ ЧАСИ АКТИВНОГО СТАНУ ДІЄСЛОВА
(CUMULATIVE TENSE TESTS)

Test 1. Choose the right answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Rachel was surprised because she _____ anything like that before.
a) hasn't seen; b) haven't seen; c) hadn't seen; d) didn't see.
2. Dad looked into the room and saw that the boys _____ computer games.
a) played; b) has been playing; c) were playing; d) had been playing.
3. We'll meet as soon as Adela _____ from Chicago.
a) return; b) will return; c) returns; d) will have returned.
4. Pamela _____ 16, when her family moved to Leeds.
a) was; b) has been; c) had been; d) have been.
5. I _____ to school today, I've got a cold.
a) don't go; b) am not going; c) not go; d) not going.
6. I hope it _____ raining by the evening.
a) stops; b) is going to stop; c) will stop; d) will have stopped.
7. Sheila told me her parents _____ back tomorrow.
a) come; b) would come; c) will come; d) are coming.
8. I've got a splitting headache. – I _____ you an aspirin.
a) am giving; b) give; c) am going to give; d) will give.
9. While mum was washing the windows, dad _____ in the garden.
a) was pottering; b) had pottered; c) pottered; d) had been pottering.
10. It's very cold and the wind _____ harder and harder.
a) blew; b) blows; c) was blowing; d) is blowing.

Test 2. Choose the right answer (a, b, c, d). 1.

- Bob and Alice are married. They ... for 20 years.
a) married; b) are married; c) have been married; d) had been married; 2.
They weren't eating when I went to see them. They just ... their dinner.
a) have finished; b) were finishing; c) had finished; d) have been finishing.
3. George ... off the ladder while he ... the ceiling.
a) falls, painted; b) fell, was painting; c) was falling, painted; d) has fallen, painted;
4. I'm going to watch television from 9 until 10 o'clock this evening. So at 9.30 I ...
a) will watch; b) will have watched; c) will be watching; d) will be watched; 5.
Please, don't touch anything before the police ...
a) come; b) is coming; c) will come; d) comes; 6.
Ted ... for his car key for hours before he found it.

- a) searched; b) was searching; c) had searched; d) had been searching.
7. Listen to those people. What language ... they ... ?
- a) do...speak; b) are...speaking; c) were...speaking; d) did...speak;
8. When I arrived the house looked much better. Somebody ... it.
- a) had cleaned; b) was cleaned; c) cleaned; d) has cleaned; 9.
- We ... a letter by seven o'clock tomorrow.
- a) will write; b) write; c) will have written; d) will be writing;
10. Look! My daughter already ... the floor and now she ... the flowers on the window-sill.
- a) swept, waters; b) was sweeping, is watering; c) had swept, was watering; d) has swept, is watering;

Test 3. Read the sentences below. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Everything is going well. We _____ any problems so far.
- a. haven't been having; b. haven't had; c. aren't having; d. don't have.
2. What do you think of that new CD I _____ last week? – I _____ to it yet.
- a. have bought, don't listen; b. had bought, haven't listened;
- c. bought, wasn't listening; d. bought, haven't listened. 3.
- He hopes that she _____ in time for tomorrow's meeting.
- a. is; b. will be; c. has been; d. would be.
4. He answered that he _____ to the theatre with us.
- a. isn't going; b. wouldn't go; c. hasn't gone; d. will not go.
5. He goes swimming every day. He _____ this since he was a boy.
- a. has been doing; b. did; c. has done; d. is doing.
6. _____ Angela is going to pass her exams? – I _____ so.
- a. Did you think, am not expecting; b. Do you think, don't expect;
- c. Are you thinking, don't expect; d. Are you thinking, am not.
7. What magazine _____ when we came into the hall?
- a. will you be looking through; b. were you looking through;
- c. are you looking through; d. did you look through.
8. The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he _____ before.
- a. hasn't flown; b. hadn't flown; c. didn't fly; d. wasn't flying.
9. When she _____ to the end, she _____ 1,600 miles.
- a. will get, will have walked; b. gets, will have walked;
- c. gets, walks; d. will get, will walk.
10. John _____ tennis once or twice a week.
- a. is usually playing; b. usually plays; c. was usually playing; d. usually will play.

Test 4. Choose the correct translation of the following sentences into English.

1. Вона працює у цій школі вже п'ятнадцять років. A. She is working in this school for fifteen years.
B. She has been working in this school for fifteen years.
C. She works in this school for fifteen years.
D. She was working in this school for fifteen years.
2. Коли погода буде гарною, ми спатимемо на свіжому повітрі. A. When the weather will be better, we shall sleep in the open air.
B. When the weather is fine we shall sleep in the open air.
C. When the weather becomes better we must sleep in the open air.
D. When the weather shall be nice we will sleep in the open air.
3. Коли ми повернулися додому, діти вже помили посуд.
A. When we came back home, the children had already washed the dishes.
B. When we came back home, the children washed the dishes.
C. When we came back home, the children were washing the dishes.
D. When we came back home, the children had to wash the dishes.
4. Ви вже бачили цей фільм?
A. Did you already see this film? B. Were you seeing this film?
C. Have you already seen this film? D. Do you see this film?
5. Він сказав, що напише листа вчасно.
A. He said he writes the letter in time. B. He said he will write the letter in time.
C. He says he would write the letter in time. D. He said that he would write the letter in time.
6. Коли вона зателефонувала, ми вечеряли.
A. When she phoned, we were having supper.
B. When she phoned, we had had supper.
C. When she phoned, we had supper.
D. When she phoned, we were had to have supper.
7. Він не написав батькам жодного листа відтоді, як поїхав до Львова. A. He didn't write any letter to the parents since he left for Lviv.
B. He don't write any letter to the parents since he left for Lviv.
C. He didn't write any letter to the parents since he has left for Lviv. D. He hasn't written any letter to the parents since he left for Lviv.
8. Що ви їм скажете, якщо вони зателефонують Вам увечері?
A. What will you tell them if they will phone you in the evening?
B. What do you tell them if they would phone you in the evening?
C. What will you tell them if they shall phone you in the evening?
D. What will you tell them if they phone you in the evening?

УЗГОДЖЕННЯ ЧАСІВ (SEQUENCE OF TENSES)

Exercise 46. Write each sentence in the past tense. Pay attention to the rules of sequence of tenses in the main and in the subordinate clause.

1. My uncle says he has just come back from the Caucasus. – My uncle said ...
2. He says he has spent a fortnight in the Caucasus. – He said
3. He says it did him a lot of good. – He
4. He says he feels better now. –
5. He says his wife and he spent most of their time on the beach. –
6. He says they did a lot of sightseeing. –
7. He says he has a good camera. –
8. He says he took many photographs while travelling in the Caucasus. –
9. He says he will come to see us next Sunday. –
10. He says he will bring and show us the photographs he took during his stay in the Caucasus. –

Exercise 47. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the proper tense form of the verb.

1. I thought that you (to arrive) at some decision. 2. We did not remember that he (to repeat) that speech from memory. 3. He believed that a fine memory (to be) absolutely necessary for that post. 4. I did not know if you (to apply) for this job. 5. They said they (to work) 7 hours a day. 6. He promised that he (to give) a lecture in the nearest future. 7. I did not know how my bags (to disappear). 8. The teacher said he (to call on) the students in alphabetical order. 9. Did she say that there (to be) a lot of mistakes in your composition? 10. Did she find out that he (to come) late at night? 11. She asked me if I (to get on) well with my classes. 12. I was sure that his brother (to leave) home. 13. She discovered that we (to be taken) by surprise. 14. Did they decide that they (to leave) for Kyiv?

Exercise 48. Complete the sentences below with the correct forms of the

following verbs: *be, know, invite, work, sit, receive, hear, see, send, discuss, ring up, return, get, read.* !!! Be careful with the negatives.

1. She said that she _____ two foreign languages.
2. I was glad that he _____ a letter from her two days before.
3. I felt that she _____ angry with me.
4. I was sure that she _____ in the garden and _____ a book at that time.
5. He said that they _____ this question as soon as the manager _____ from NewYork.
6. I thought that you _____ (me) when you _____ a telegram from Mister Brown.
7. I was sure that he _____ at this factory for many years.
8. She told me that she _____ a telegram to her brother if she _____ from him this week.
9. I thought that they _____ us to their wedding.
10. He told me that he _____ them the day before.

Exercise 49. Render the following questions in the Reported Speech.

1. I said to Nick, "Where are you going?" 2. I said to him, "How long are you going to stay there?" 3. I said to him, "How long will it take you to get there?" 4. Pete said to his friends, "When are you leaving Hampshire?" 5. He said to them, "Who will you see before you leave here?" 6. They said to him, "What time does the train start?" 7. Ann said to Mike, "When did you leave London?" 8. She said to Boris, "When will you be back home?" 9. Boris said to them, "How can I get to the railway station?" 10. Mary asked Tom, "What time will you come here tomorrow?" 11. She asked me, "Why didn't you come here yesterday?" 12. She asked me, "What will you do tomorrow if you are not busy at your office?" 13. I asked Mike, "What will you do after dinner?" 14. I asked my uncle, "How long did you stay in the Crimea?" 15. Ada said to me, "Where did you see such trees?" 16. I said to Becky, "What kind of book has your friend brought you?" 17. Mother said to me, "Who has brought this parcel?" 18. He said to her, "Where do you usually spend your summer holidays?"

Exercise 50. Translate into English.

1. Він сказав, що повернеться через 2 години. 2. Вона повідомила, що засідання щойно розпочалося. 3. Вона сказала, що планує провести літо в Австралії. 4. Він відповів, що вже спав, коли вони подзвонили. 5. Я чула, що вони повернуться завтра. 6. Він пообіцяв, що все буде добре. 7. Вона заперечила, що збирається перекладати іспит. 8. Анна повторила, що

нікуди не поїде. 9. Вони запевнили, що результати переговорів були успішними. 10. Вони сказали, що не відвідували Україну вже 3 роки. 11. Вони сподівались, що погода зміниться на краще. 12. Вона поцікавилась, хто відхилив пропозицію. 13. Його запитали, коли він бачив свої документи востаннє. 14. Вони не знали, хто може позичити їм кошти. 15. Вона не розуміла, чому її звільнили.

Exercise 51. Translate into English.

1. Я знав, що вона працює на заводі, що вона має чоловіка і двох дітей, що сім'я її дуже дружна і щаслива. 2. Вчора він сказав мені, що колись вчився в університеті. 3. Минулого тижня ми вирішили, що влітку всі разом поїдемо в Крим. 4. Ніхто не знав, що ви тут чекаєте. Заходьте в дім. 5. Екскурсовод попередив нас, що в цій частині міста рух досить інтенсивний. 6. Секретар не помітив, що директор з кимось розмовляв. 7. Ми усі знали, що його сім'я знову у Парижі. 8. Олена сказала, що подарує нам цю картину. 9. Він сказав, що його колеги завжди дають йому чудові поради. 10. Минулого року вони думали, що ніколи не будуть добре читати англійською мовою, але вчора вони побачили, що читають тексти досить добре. 11. Вчора він сказав мені, що його батько – професор і живе у Києві. 12. Я боявся, що можу загубитись у лісі. 13. Учень був впевнений, що він вирішить цю проблему. 14. Я знав, що ти приїхав до Львова і сподівався, що ти відвідаєш нас. 15. Я знав, що моя сестра вивчає французьку мову, і думав, що вона поїде в Париж. 16. Я не знала, що ти вже повернувся з Німеччини. 17. Ми переживали, що не купимо квитки в театр. 18. Вона сказала, що більше не буде плавати, бо вода дуже холодна. 19. Моя тітка сказала, що любить оперу і з задоволенням піде з нами до театру, хоча вже двічі слухала «Травіату». 20. Ми добре знали, що сумуватимемо за рідним містом, та все ж змушені були переїхати.

ПРЯМА І НЕПРЯМА МОВА
(DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH)

Exercise 52. Complete the sentences in the Indirect Speech.

1. They said, "We are busy." → They said that .
2. He said, "I know a better restaurant." → He said that .
3. She said, "I woke up early." → She said that .
4. He said, "I will ring her." → He said that .
5. They said, "We have just arrived." → They said that .
6. He said, "I will clean the car." → He said that .
7. She said, "I did not say that." → She said that .
8. She said, "I don't know where my shoes are." → She said that .
9. He said: "I won't tell anyone." → He said that

Exercise 53. Complete the sentences in the Indirect Speech. Pay attention to the change of pronouns and the adverbial modifiers of time.

1. They said, "This is our book." → They said .
2. She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday." → She said .
3. He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow." → He said .
4. You said, "I will do this for him." → You said .
5. She said, "I am not hungry now." → She said .
6. They said, "We have never been here before." → They said .
7. They said, "We were in London last week." → They said .
8. He said, "I will have finished this paper by tomorrow." → He said .
9. He said, "They won't sleep." → He said .
10. She said, "It is very quiet here." → She said .

Exercise 54. Change the following sentences into Direct Speech.

1. He asked me what I wanted from him. ?
2. Sam wondered if they had arrived on time. ?
3. I advised them not to go out at night. !
4. He wanted to know why I was crying. ?
5. He asked me whether I would marry him the following year. ?
6. He asked me not to interrupt him. !
7. He wanted to know if he should lock the door. ?
8. She wondered whether she might use my laptop. ?

9. Nicol asked me to join her. !
10. Lily told me not to eat so much. !
11. He wondered if I had received his message. ?

Exercise 55. Convert into indirect speech.

1. "Sit down, children", she told us.
2. "Hurry up", my friend told me.
3. "Leave your keys on the table, please", mother told him.
4. "Have your tickets ready", two men told us.
5. "Don't eat for several days", my doctor told me.
6. Nick's father said to him: "Please, pass me a cigarette".
7. "Don't smoke in my room", she asked me.
8. "Don't go there," Jane's parents said. "Stay at home".
9. Mary said: "Give me his telephone number, please".
10. Mr. Jones said: "Don't stop!" 11. Jane's mother told her: "Don't spend so much money".
12. "Take the children from school for me, please", he asked.
13. "Please, help me to translate this text", David said to me.
14. "Don't go near the dog", he told to his son.
15. "Give me a cup of tea, please", my granny asked me.

Exercise 56. Convert into direct speech.

1. She said she had already found her book.
2. My father told me that he was busy.
3. The pupil said he had not learnt the lesson.
4. All said that he was ill and felt unwell.
5. My sister told me that if she got that book she would give it me to read.
6. Mother asked me to stay at home as the weather was bad.
7. The man said he had never been to England.
8. Jane told us she would be working the whole day on Sunday.
9. The man said that there was not room for us.
10. His father asked him to put the papers on the table.
11. Barry said that he thought he had left his watch at home.
12. Jane said that she is going to go for a walk.
13. The teacher told the boy to leave the room immediately.
14. Derek told me he had got to entertain his cousins on Sunday evening.
15. She said she would bring me a glass of milk every night.

ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛОВА (THE PASSIVE VOICE)

Exercise 57. Complete the sentences below with the correct form (the Present, the Past or the Future Indefinite Passive) of the verbs in brackets.

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 4. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 5. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 6. This work (to do) tomorrow. 7. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 8. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 9. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 10. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 11. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 12. My question (to answer) yesterday. 13. Hockey (to play) in winter. 14. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 15. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 16. His new book (to finish) next year. 17. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 18. Lviv (to found) in 1256.

Exercise 58. Turn the following into the Passive Voice.

1. A marble pavilion protects the house. 2. The boys will paint the roof of the house. 3. Her daughters gave her three dishes as a birthday present. 4. Our mother tells us children's stories every evening. 5. A boy showed her the way. 6. They will send us a box of fruit. 7. Five or six small children followed them. 8. We shall do the translation in the evening. 9. The police arrested the thief last night. 10. The students of our school plant the new trees every year.

Exercise 59. Complete the sentences below with the correct form (the Present, the Past or the Future Continuous Active or Passive) of the verbs in brackets.

1. They (to study) the subject when I joined them. 2. According to the information we have the plan (to carry out) successfully. 3. The last telegrams (to type) now. 4. The negotiations still (to conduct)? According to the press they (to come) to an end. 5. If you want to have this book go to the shop at once. It (to sell) there now. 6. What (to happen) in the library now? New books (to discuss). 7. The teacher told that the students were not attentive when the rule (to explain). 8. All necessary information (to store) in the computer. 9. The problem of the future of human civilization on the Earth (to research)

steadily by the scientists throughout the world. 10. When the teacher entered the classroom, the book (to discuss) by students.

Exercise 60. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Now the letter ___ (look) for everywhere. 2. I must go. I ___ (wait) for. 3. The problem ___ (discuss) now. 4. The pupils ___ (tell) the story of Washington at the moment. 5. The other students ___ (examine) at the moment. 6. The criminal ___ (arrest) by the police at the moment. 7. Look! The carpets ___ (clean). 8. The news ___ (tell) at this moment. 9. When he entered we ___ (show) the pictures of New-York. 10. The new work ___ (do) by the librarians yesterday morning. 11. The tickets ___ (sell) when I came. 12. She ___ (help) by her classmates at the moment. 13. He said the documents ___ (sign) by the manager tomorrow at 10 a.m. 14. The goods ___ (examine) when we return. 15. When I arrived in that city the house ___ (built).

Exercise 61. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Be carefull with the negatives.

A. 1. The guests ___ (already/show) the places of interest in the city. 2. The chance ___ (give) to him this month. 3. This article ___ (just/refer to). 4. This talk ___ (start) by our opponen ts this week. 5. ___ (your car/repair) yet? 6. I ___ (just/invoke) to the wedding. 7. The bags ___ (leave) in the left-luggage office today. 8. His film ___ (show) recently. 9. ___ (he/see) by anybody in the last few days? 10. She ___ (tell) the truth yet.

B. 1. The girl said that paper ___ (deliver) already. 2. ___ (manymotorways/built) before the earthquake? 3. This story ___ (write) by 1937. 4. When we arrived, the floor ___ (already/wash). 5. John ___ (worry) by the news at first but then he got anxious. 6. The doctor ___ (send for) before I came. 7. He said he ___ (help) by his friends before the operation. 8. The teacher said that fact ___ (mention) before. 9. By the time he appeared we ___ (show) a new film.

10. Helen told her friends English and French ___ (teach) in her school before.

C. 1. I'm afraid communication lines ___ (cut) by the end of the storm. 2. The game ___ (stop) before it starts raining hard. 3. The information ___ (tell) by 5 p.m. 4. Our old house ___ (repaint) before I arrive. 5. The building of the shop ___ (complete) by 2005. 6. The book ___ (sell out) by the end of the year. 7. I don't think the film ___ (release) before March, 18. 8. The problem ___ (solve) before the committee makes a decision. 9. Most of the market ___ (lose)

by the company by 2016. 10. The employees ____ (pay) the salary by the end of the month.

Exercise 62. Turn the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. They make these artificial flowers of silk. 2. Previous climbers had cut steps in the ice. 3. Somebody had cleaned my shoes and brushed my suit. 4. We use this room only on special occasions. 5. You must not hammer nails into the walls without permission. 6. Someone switched on a light and opened the door. 7. Somebody had slashed the picture with a knife. 8. They are pulling down the old theatre. 9. Why hadn't they mended the roof before it fell in? 10. The librarian said that they were starting a new system because people were not returning books. 11. The police asked each of us about his movements on the night of the crime. 12. People must not leave bicycles in the hall. 13. Members may keep the book for three weeks. After that they must return them. 14. The burglars had cut an enormous hole in the steel door. 15. Someone has already told him about it. 16. They rang the church bells as a flood warning. 17. No one can do anything unless someone gives us more information. 18. People are spending far more money on food now than they spent ten years ago. 19. They will say nothing more about the matter if someone returns the stolen gun. 20. It is high time someone told him to stop behaving like a child. 21. A thief stole my dog and brought him back only when I offered £20 reward for him. 22. The judge gave him two weeks in which to pay the fine.

Exercise 63. Translate into English.

1. Подарунки залишили біля каміну. 2. Чому їй не запропонували цю посаду? 3. Хто винайшов радіо? 4. Велосипедиста збив автобус. 5. Цю мелодію зіграє молодіжна університетська група. 6. Суші їдять японськими паличками. 7. Хто тебе підмніть наступного тижня? 8. Його оглянув травматолог. 9. Їй роздрукували 20 примірників дитячого журналу. 10. Нас попередили про наслідки від переїдання солодкого. 11. Вона змусила чоловіка підстригти газон. 12. Нам доставили квитки на футбольний матч. 13. Йому перезавантажили усі програми на комп'ютері. 14. Їм встановили нові меблі вчора. 15. Лікар змусив пацієнта прийняти ліки.

Exercise 64. Make up sentences in the passive voice using the given words.

1. Football / play / every day.

2. Skating-rink / visit / in the evening.
3. This plant / build / two years ago.
4. Windows / wash / yesterday.
5. Dictation / write / now.
6. Home task / do / at the moment.
7. They / ask about the trip / all day yesterday.
8. He / laugh / while / he / work.
9. New-Year tree / decorate / whole evening.
10. Text / translate / just.
11. Bed / not make / yet.
12. Tickets / buy / already.
13. Library / visit / by the end of the week.
14. Book / read / father / come.
15. He / show everything / go away.
16. New house / build / every six months.
17. This news / tell / the day before yesterday.
18. Newspaper / deliver / at the moment.
19. Tea / drink / we / sit in the garden.
20. Car / repair / he / have a snack.

Exercise 65. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions “by” or “with”.

1. Joanne was woken up _____ a loud noise.
2. The parcel was tied up _____ a string.
3. John was told off _____ his mother.
4. This picture was painted _____ a famous artist.
5. The chair was covered _____ a woolen blanket.
6. The walls were decorated _____ posters.
7. My car was repaired _____ my father.
8. This dessert was made _____ fresh cream.
9. The door was opened _____ John.
10. The lock was broken _____ a hammer.
11. This book was written _____ my favourite author.
12. The cake was decorated _____ icing.
13. The tiger was shot _____ a gun.
14. Claire was shouted at _____ her teacher.
15. In the train Mr. Black was hit on the head _____ an umbrella.

Exercise 66. Rewrite the following passage in the passive.

My parents own the best restaurant in our town. Last weekend my father dismissed the head waiter as he had stolen some stock from the cellar. My father is going to hire a new waiter as he is doing all the work by himself at the moment. He asked me to help serve the food. However, I mixed up all the orders and the customers made several complaints. I'm sure my father will never ask me to help him again.

Exercise 67. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive or active tense.

Coffee 1) (say) to originate from Kaffa in Ethiopia and most species of coffee plant 2) (find) in the tropics of the Eastern Hemisphere. The species which 3) (think) to be the earliest coffee plant 4) (ever / cultivate) by man is *Coffea arabica*. Today it 5) (grow) mostly in Latin America. The coffee shrub 6) (reach) a height of 8-10 metres and 7) (have) white scented flowers. It 8) (produce) a red fruit which 9) (call) a cherry. The cherry 10) (contain) two seeds which 11) (join) together. These seeds, which 12) (also/know) as beans, 13) (first /roast) and then they 14) (grind) to make coffee. The grounds 15) (then / process) in a variety of different ways.

Exercise 68. Change the sentences in the texts given below into passive.

Part A.

Someone broke into the National Gallery late last night. The thieves had broken the alarm system before they climbed through a window. They stole some priceless works of art. They used a getaway car to escape. The police have questioned some suspects. They have not caught the thieves yet.

Part B.

Yesterday afternoon, a volcanic eruption destroyed an entire village. Mount Sirius, which experts thought dormant, erupted at 3 pm. Tourists had seen smoke rising from the mouth of the volcano two days before. The police moved the villagers away from the area for their own safety. Tons of lava and rock came out of the volcano and wrecked houses, roads and trees. Although the blast physically injured only a few people, doctors are treating many for shock. The authorities are making the area surrounding Mount Sirius clear in case of further activity.

Exercise 69. Translate into English using the correct passive tense

1. Добре виховані люди подобаються всім. 2. Гроші повернуть вчасно. 3. Його попросили не дзвонити їй. 4. Її картину вже продано. 5. Угоду зараз підписують. 6. Ці чудові будинки побудували в минулому році. 7. Його картини завжди викликають жваве обговорення. 8. Їх шукали весь ранок. 9. Цей текст повинні вивчити всі учні. 10. Коли він прийшов додому, вечерю було приготовано. 11. Твір написали без помилок. 12. Весь посуд поставили на полиці. 13. Його лекції завжди слухають з великою цікавістю. 14. Всі запрошення написано. Їх можна відсилати. 15. Її доповідь обговорювали о третій годині.

Exercise 70. Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.

1. His teeth are checked twice a year.
2. Her skirt is being cleaned at the moment.
3. My hair is trimmed once a month.
4. Central heating is going to be installed in our house next month.
5. Sam's burglar alarm was fitted last week.
6. My car is being repaired at the moment.
7. The band's new single has just been recorded.
8. Our new furniture is going to be delivered tomorrow.
9. Their new house is being decorated at the moment.
10. The windows will be cleaned.

ТЕСТИ НА УСІ ЧАСИ АКТИВНОГО ТА ПАСИВНОГО СТАНУ

ДІСЛОВА

(CUMULATIVE TENSE TESTS)

Test 1. Choose the right answer. 1. English

..... in different parts of the world.

a) has been spoken; b) is spoken; c) is being spoken; d) will be spoken.

2. The letter just

a) has...been sent; b) is...sent; c) was...sent; d) is...being sent.

3. I often to their parties.

a) invite; b) have...been invited; c) am...invited; d) was...been invited.

4. By three o'clock everything

- a) was prepared; b) has been prepared; c) had been prepared; d) is prepared. 5. I to his friends at the party.
 a) introduced; b) will have been introduced; c) am introduced; d) have introduced.
 6. Tennis from four till five yesterday.
 a) is being played; b) was played; c) was being played; d) had been played.
 7. The article yet.
 a) hasn't been translated; c) haven't been translated;
 b) hadn't been translated; d) isn't translated. 8. The house
 in 1950.
 a) had been built; b) was being built; c) was building; d) was built.
 9. By the middle of autumn all the trees
 a) had been planted; b) was planted; c) were planted; d) have been planted. 10.
 The clock now.
 a) is repaired; b) is being repaired; c) are being repaired; d) has been repaired. 11.
 The story..... already.
 a) is forgotten; b) has forgotten; c) has been forgotten; d) had been forgotten.
 12. Milk for making butter.
 a) uses; b) is used; c) is using; d) is being used.
 13. When I came, the article still
 a) was..translating; b) was..translated; c) was...being translated; d) had...been
 translated. 14. The new film at the lesson.
 a) shall be spoken about; b) will be spoken about; c) will have been spoken
 about; d) will be speaking about. 15. The article now.
 a) has been translated; b) is being translated; c) is translated; d) is translating.

Test 2. 1. He told me that the results of the conference as soon as possible.

a) will be published; b) are published; c) would be published; d) have been published. 2. I thought that she when I

a) is working, am ringing her up; b) was working, rang her up; c) worked, rang her up; d) will work, will ring her up. 3. She asked if Roger his job in time.

a) will finish; b) finishes; c) had finished; d) is finishing.

4. The children were afraid of making any noise because their grandmother

a) was sleeping; b) slept; c) has been sleeping; d) had been sleeping.

5. The librarian asked us so much noise.

- a) don't make; b) not making; c) didn't make; d) not to make.
6. She said that Mary into her flat because she her keys.
a) cannot get, lost; c) couldn't get, has lost;
b) couldn't get, had lost; d) can't get, was losing.
7. I am surprised to see you. Your mother said you ill.
a) were; b) are; c) have been; d) had been.
8. Jack asked me if I to take part in the conference.
a) am going; b) was going; c) will be going; d) have been going.
9. She thought Jack his new picture.
a) already finished; b) has already finished; c) will already finish; d) had already finished.
10. I didn't know that Jane for London two days
a) had left, before; b) left, ago; c) would leave, before; d) has left, ago.
11. She said that it a wonderful party the next day.
a) is going to be; b) would be; c) is; d) will be.
12. The landlady the rent 50 pounds a week.
a) told, is; b) told, was; c) said, was; d) said, has been.
13. I went to bed after I a bath and my teeth.
a) had had, brushed; c) had, brushed;
b) was having, brushing; d) would have, brush.
14. He said if everyone an extra hour a day, it production.
a) works, will greatly increase;
b) worked, would greatly increase;
c) would work, would greatly increase;
d) will work, will greatly increase.
15. Who that the Earth round?
a) said, had been; b) said, is; c) had said, was; d) was said, is.

Test 3. 1. You a very interesting job next week.

- a) will be offered; c) would be offered;
b) will be offering; d) have been offered.
2. A bridge over the river.
a) is built; b) is building; c) is being built; d) has built.
3. Milk in this shop.
a) is sold; b) has been sold; c) was sold; d) is selling.
4. The work by six o'clock.
a) has been finished; c) was finished;
b) had been finished; d) will be finished.
5. It very soon.
a) will forget; c) will be forgotten;

- b) forgot; d) would be forgotten. 6. All the preparations
by tomorrow.
- a) will be finished; c) shall be finished;
b) will have been finished; d) be finished. 7. The truth..... to
her.
- a) has to be told; b) has been told; c) is told; d) have been told. 8.
The key by me yesterday.
- a) lost; b) had been lost; c) was lost; d) has been lost. 9. He
said that the work in time.
- a) will be finished; c) would be finished;
b) would have been finished; d) was finished. 10. Who now?
- a) is examined; c) is examining;
b) examines; d) is being examined.
11. The experiment by 3 o'clock.
- a) will have been completed; c) will be completed;
b) would be completed; d) will be completing.
12. Such questions often at the examination.
- a) is...asked; b) are...asked; c) have...been asked; d) are...asking.
13. I just by him.
- a) has...been interrupted; c) was...interrupted; b) am...interrupted; d)
have...been interrupted.
14. I..... to go there.
- a) shan't be allowed; c) wouldn't be allowed;
b) hadn't been allowed; d) isn't allowed. 15. The books
tomorrow .
- a) shall be brought; b) will be brought; c) would be brought; d) will have been
brought.

Test 4. 1. By three o'clock
everything.....

- a) was prepared; b) were prepared; c) had been prepared; d) will be prepared. 2.
The boy for misbehaving.
- a) has punished; b) have been punished; c) was punished; d) had been punished.
3. This man much lately.
- a) has been...spoken of; b) is...spoken of; c) will be...spoken of; d) was
being...spoken of. 4. The telegram only tomorrow.
- a) will be received; b) would be received; c) is received; d) will have been
received. 5. The article now.
- a) has been translated; b) is being translated; c) is translated; d) is translating. 6.
The child

- a) is taking care of; b) has taken care of; c) is taken care of; d) had taken care of.
7. you the truth?
a) haven't ...told; b) hasn't...been told; c) are...telling; d) haven't ... been told.
8. Three foreign languages at this school.
a) are teaching; b) are taught; c) have been taught; d) would be taught.
9. What museums last year?
a) have been visited; b) had been visited; c) were visited; d) were being visited.
10. This mountain never before.
a) have... climbed; c) had...been climbed; b) ..climbed; d) has...been climbed.
11. Don't enter! The room
a) is being aired; b) is aired; c) has been aired; d) has to be aired.
12. When it?
a) has...been done; b) have...been done; c) was...done; d) had...been done
13. the letters still?
a) have...been typed; b) are...typed; c) are...being typed; d) will be typed.
14. This book by every student.
a) must be read; b) has read; c) have to be read; d) must to be read.
15. The article still when somebody knocked at the door.
a) had...been translated; c) was...translated; b) could...be translated; d) was...being translated.

MINI-TESTS

Mini -Test 1

1. Supply the correct form of the verb for each of the following sentences.

1. He would give you the money if he ... (have) it.
2. She would call you immediately if she ... (need) help.
3. If she wins the prize, it will be because she ... (write) very well.
4. Mike wished that the editors ... (permit) him to copy some of their material.
5. If he ... (decide) earlier, he could have left on the afternoon flight.
6. Had we known your address, we ... (write) you a letter.
7. If they had known him, they ... (talk) to him.

2. Choose the correct form.

1. The boss speaks (fluent/fluently) French.
2. The workers speak Spanish (fluent/fluently).
3. We must figure our income tax returns (accurate/ accurately).
4. The plane will arrive (soon/soonly).
5. That is an (intense/intensely) essay.
6. He had an accident because he was driving too (fast/fastly).
7. Paul protested (calm/calmly) about the new proposals. **3. Supply than, as, in each of the following sentences.**

1. The Empire State Building is taller... the Statue of Liberty.
2. California is farther from New York ... Pennsylvania.
3. That report is less impressive ... the government's.
4. His assignment is different ... mine.
5. Dave writes much more realistically ... his professor.
6. John and his friends left .. soon as the professor had finished his lecture.
7. His job is ... important... his friend's.

4. Choose the correct tense-form of the verbs in the following sentences and translate them:

1. Yesterday the students of our group came/was coming to help me with mathematics.
2. Our scientists will further develop/will have been developing various kinds of computers.
3. Radio waves are/is the longest members of the family of electromagnetic waves.
4. Where did/do the first international conference on radio take place?
5. If you work/are working much, you will get/get good results.
6. My friend does not like/do not like sports.
7. Will you go/will you going to the library tomorrow?

Mini -Test 2

1. You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase which is not correct.

1. Because, they had spent too many time considering the new contract, the students lost the opportunity to lease the apartment.
2. The next important question we have to decide is when do we have to submit the proposal.
3. After George had returned to his house he was reading a book.
4. The manager has finished working on the report last night, and now she will begin to write the other proposal.

5. It has been a long time since, we have talked to John, isn't it?
6. People respected George Washington because he was a honest man, and he turned out to be one of our greatest military leaders.
7. Kate is studying law at her university and so does John.
8. The company has so little money that it can't hardly operate anymore.
9. Us Students would rather not attend night classes in the summer, but we often have to.
10. Mary and her sister studied economy last year, and so does Jean.

2. Finish these sentences by adding a tag question with the correct form of the verb and the subject pronoun.

1. You're going to bank tomorrow, ... ?
2. She signed the petition, ... ?
3. He will be attending the university in September, ... ?
4. She hasn't been studying English for two years, ... ?
5. You can't sign this document, ... ?
6. There aren't any credit cards left, ... ?
7. You and I talked with the professor yesterday, ... ?
8. She doesn't swim well,?
9. Children went to the zoo, ...?
10. Her dad works at school, ...?

3. Supply the correct form of the answer (so, neither + verb)

1. He has an early appointment, and ... I.
2. She has already written her report, and ... her friends.
3. She won't be going to the conference, andher colleagues.
4. I'm not interested in reading that book, and ... she.
5. That scientist isn't too happy with the project, and ... her supervisors.
6. My sister can swim, and her friend.
7. Ann didn't enjoy her weekend,I.
8. They will cook dinner,she.
9. His parents doesn't speak English,he.
10. She has to translate the text,we.

4. Put the words in brackets into the correct passive form:

1. TV sets like this can (buy) anywhere.
2. When we arrived home we found that one of the windows (break).
3. A new apartment (build) near the church.
4. Teachers might (offer) apartments in the college.
5. The windows (clean) while I was there.
6. Application forms should (send) by 12 December.
7. All the documents (sign) before I arrived.
8. The car (sell) to pay the debts.

9. The meeting (hold) on Monday.
10. New employees always (welcome) by the manager.

Mini -Test 4

1. Insert articles where necessary.

1. Last ... night we went to ... evening party and had ... very good time.
2. He comes from ... time to ... time.
3. He can't play ... football, but he plays ... piano wonderfully.
4. In summer we have ... dinner out of ... doors.
5. She always take everything to ... heart and that's why she is often upset.
6. Though he is much older we call him by ... name.
7. You may go ... home, we don't need you at ... present.
8. It is ... pleasure to read books in ... original. He could read for ... hours.
9. It is loose ... heart.
10. It is ... lie from ... beginning to you disliked him at ... first sight.

2. Choose many\much, (a)little, (a) few.

1. We don't read ... books on management.
2. I used to smoke and I smoke
3. I am busy and I have ... time for watching TV.
4. I have ... news but still there are ... things I should like to tell you.
5. She had so... things to do thatdidn't know which to do first.
6. My sister spends so... money on her clothes but buys so ... nice things. 7. We had ... time before the train left. We were in a hurry. But we missed it.
8. He drove along the road. There were not ... cars about.
9. They were so absorbed thebuilding of their summer house that events outside it affected them.
10. I only spent ... time and I bought... things.

3. Translate into English using necessary tense form:

1. Скільки днів ви вже читаете цю книгу?
2. Лише коли вона була в поїзді, вона згадала, що залишила книгу вдома.
3. Вони живуть в цьому будинку вже п'ять років.
4. Моя сестра була хвора вже декілька днів, коли я дізналася про це.
5. Ти знав, що він не написав твір?
6. Ми не одержуємо від неї листів вже декілька місяців.
7. Скільки років ви вже працюєте на цьому заводі?
8. Він вже пішов, коли Олена включила радіо.
9. Я працюю над цією проблемою вже три місяці. 10. На щастя, дощ вже перестав, колими вийшли.

4. Choose the correct tense-form of the verbs in the following sentences and translate them:

1. When the lectures are over/will be over, we shall go/will be going to the reading hall.
2. We will meet/will have met tomorrow at the same place.
3. According to the time-table, the train gets/is getting in at half past eight.
4. I left/was leaving school three years ago.
5. I completely agree/am agreeing with your opinion.
6. She not only sings/is singing, she plays/is playing the guitar as well.
7. You found/were finding the lost book, didn't/weren't you?
8. He spoke/was speaking to me in a very friendly way last time.
9. It was/has been so warm a day that we decided/have decided to go to the river.
10. Electricity cables stretch/are stretching over the fields.

Mini -Test 5

1. Most of these sentences are wrong. Correct them if they are wrong:

1. The government want to increase taxes.
2. Susan was wearing a black jeans.
3. Brazil are playing Italy in a football match next Wednesday.
4. I need more money than that. Ten pounds are not enough.
5. I'm going to buy a new pyjamas.
6. The committee haven't made a decision yet.
7. Many people has given up smoking.
8. This scissors is not very sharp.
9. Physics were my best subject at school.
10. Do the police know how the accident happened?

2. Translate the parts of the following sentences using the Sequence of Tenses.

- 1 I was sure that (ви прийдете сюди разом зі своїми друзями).
2. I thought that (діти грають в саду).
3. I didn't know that (ви отправили листа).
- 4 I knew that (він буде проти цієї пропозиції).
5. The teacher said that (намагається проводити диктант).
6. I was afraid that (вони не придуть).
7. He asked me (чи знаю я французську мову).
8. He asked him (що він пише зараз).
9. I asked Ann (де вона буде проводити літні канікули).
10. We asked Nick (чи закінчив він свою роботу).

3. Open the brackets using necessary Passive Voice Tense:

1. The PCs (to steal) last night.
2. Generally data (to lose) when PC (to turn) off.
3. The hard disk just (to damage).
4. Computers (may) (to connect) via satellite.
5. PCs constantly (to improve).
6. By the year 2020, teachers (to replace) by robots.
7. BASIC (to devise) in 1964.
8. My computer (to repair) at that moment.
9. Our society (to control) by intelligent machines in future.
10. The system (to infect) by a virus before it (to renew).

4. Translate into English using necessary tense form:

1. Цей автор мені подобається більше, ніж інші.
2. Я прочитала кілька його книжок – такі захоплюючі мені ще не траплялися.
3. Коли він вийшов на вулицю, погода була поганою, йшов сильний дощ, було холодно, і на вулиці було мало людей.
4. Зателефонуй мені, коли будеш вільний, і скажи, коли зможеш піти до кав'ярні.
5. Коли викладачка зайшла до класу, то побачила двох студентів. Один стояв біля дошки, а інший – щось писав на ній.
6. Він найчесніша людина, яку я будь-коли знав. І цього разу він не побоїться сказати правду, чи не так?
7. Вона підійшла до хлопчика і уважно подивилася на нього.
8. У нашому парку багато гарних дерев.
9. Учора вона чергувала з п'яти до десяти.
10. Його обов'язок – допомогти нам

Mini -Test 6

1. Open the brackets using the right type of comparison:

1. CDs are (expensive)..... as DVDs.
2. My digital camera is(good).....as yours.
3. My computer operates (fast).....than yours.
4. I can type (easily) on this keyboard than on the other one.
5. She works (good) on a large screen.
6. This problem is (difficult) of all.
7. Those tasks were (easy) of all I had.
8. Ink-jet printers are (slow) than the laser printers.
9. Image setters produce (high) resolution. 10. This is (fast) chip in the world.

2. Rewrite the sentences in suitable tense, using words in brackets:

1. Where did the conference on radio take place (Monday, morning).
2. We shall meet tomorrow at the same place (yesterday)
3. The train gets in at half past eight (on Sunday).
4. The generator charges the batteries (already).
5. She translated the text yesterday, but she didn't learn the words (since morning).
6. They usually carry out the experiment every week (now).
7. We repaired the equipment last month (at that moment).
8. We defined the volume with respect to the instruction (today).
9. I have no time to send my message (last week).
10. She tidies up her room very often (before the come).

3. Translate into English, using the Passive Voice:

1. Вазу розбили зовсім недавно.
2. Тут продається свіжий хліб.
3. Якою мовою викладали у вас в школі?
4. Її проханню не можна було відмовити.
5. Вона зрозуміла, що всі речі втрачені під час переїзду.
6. Коли ми подорожували, було зроблено багато фотографій.
7. Всі документи вже передані цій компанії?
8. У нашому районі будують відразу дві нових будівлі зараз.
9. За маленькими дітьми потрібно дивитися кожну хвилину.
10. Це питання не можна відкладати, його необхідно обговорити прямо тут і зараз.

4. Complete the sentences with the appropriate preposition:

1. He doesn't meet his sail manager the morning.
2. We are going a new store end this week.
3. Our best officials always have their vacation summer.
4. There is a new shopping mall our street.
5. His elder sister likes to go a walk the town the evenings.
6. All these interesting books were written Jack London.
7. We couldn't find him this address, because he doesn't live there any more.
8. What are going to present him his birthday?
9. I'm looking arriving London.
10. He is not very good basketball.

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