

ПРАКТИКУМ З ГРАМАТИКИ
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

USE of ENGLISH

**ДНІПРОПЕТРОВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ**

Олена КЛИМЕНОВА

**ПРАКТИКУМ З ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ
МОВИ**

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Уміщено загальні відомості щодо вживання основних частин мови, граматичних форм і конструкцій у вигляді таблиць або стислих інструкцій, вправи, тести. Практикум являє собою комплекс, який складається з двох частин, які в сукупності забезпечують системну підготовку з граматики англійської мови і можуть бути доповнені системою практичних вправ, поточними і підсумковими тестами.

Практикум призначено для здобувачів вищої освіти Дніпропетровського державного університету внутрішніх справ і є складовою системи методичних матеріалів із забезпечення самостійної роботи для здобувачів першого рівня вищої освіти (бакалавр) з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» та «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування», також для здобувачів другого та третього рівнів вищої освіти (магістр та доктор філософії) з дисциплін «Ділова іноземна мова» та «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням».

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CONTENTS

PART I

UNIT 1. THE NOUN (Іменник)	5
UNIT 2. THE ARTICLE (Артикль)	17
UNIT 3. THE PRONOUN (Займенник)	33
UNIT 4. THE ADJECTIVE. THE ADVERB (Прикметник, прислівник)	44
UNIT 5. NUMERALS (Числівник)	60

PART II

UNIT 6. THE VERB. TENSES IN ACTIVE VOICE (Дієслово. Часи дієслова в активному стані)	68
UNIT 7. THE VERB. TENSES IN PASSIVE VOICE (Дієслово. Часові форми пасивного стану дієслова)	94
UNIT 8. VERBALS (Похідні форми дієслова)	106
UNIT 9. MODAL VERBS (Модальні дієслова)	124
UNIT 10. CONDITIONALS (Умовні речення)	141
UNIT 11. REPORTED SPEECH (Непряма мова)	154

PART I

UNIT 1. *THE NOUN* (Іменник)

Іменник – це частина мови, яка означає назви предметів: людей, рослин, речовин, понять і т.д. і відповідає на питання:

Who is this? (іменники для істот) *What is this?* (іменники для неістот)

[1] *Number* (Число)

1. В англійській мові існують дві групи іменників щодо їх обчислення: іменники, які можна порахувати (**countables**) та іменники, які не підлягають обчисленню (**uncountables**).

До **countables** відносяться іменники, які можна порахувати і перед ними можна поставити числівник, або неозначений артикль **a**.

Countables

a book – books

an apple – apples

До **uncountables** відносяться іменники, які не можна порахувати та перед ними не можна поставити числівник, або неозначений артикль **a**.

Uncountables

water - вода

love - кохання

sugar - сахар

Група іменників **uncountables** **вживається тільки в однині**.

В українській мові деякі з них відносяться до іменників, які можна обчислити і тому вживаються як в однині, так і в множині. Наприклад такий іменник, як **порада** є іменником, який має обидві форми числа: однину і множину.

В англійській мові іменник **advice** відноситься до групи **uncountables** і не має форми множини.

His advice is always useful. Порівняйте з українським:

Його поради (множина.) завжди стають в пригоді. або

Його **порада** (однина) завжди стають в пригоді.

Іменники, які вважаються <i>uncountables</i> :	Advice, equipment, evidence, fruit, fun, furniture, hair, homework, information, jewelry, knowledge, luck, money, news, research, progress, seaside, work, etc.
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2. Існує група іменників, які вживаються як **countable** або **uncountable (singular or plural)** і це приводить до зміни їх значення. Наприклад, іменник **room**, коли вживається як *uncountable* у формі однини, означає *місце, простір*: *There is enough room for everybody in the bus.* (В автобусі достатньо місця для всіх). Коли цей іменник вживається як *countable*, то він означає кімната і тоді він може вживатись в однині і в множині: *There is a room in the flat.* (В квартирі одна кімната). *There are four rooms in the flat.* (В квартирі чотири кімнати).

Іменники <i>uncountable</i> які можуть перетворюватись в <i>countable</i> :	Glass (скло)	a glass (стакан)
	Hair (волосся)	a hair (волос)
	Iron (залізо)	an iron (праска)
	Experience (досвід)	an experience (подія)
	Work (робота)	a work (твір)
	Paper (папір)	a paper (газета), etc.

3. Існує група таких збірних іменників **collective nouns**, які звичайно вважаються **singular** і вживаються в однині, але в деяких випадках, сприймаються як **plural** і можуть вживатися в множині. Наприклад, іменник **team** вживається в однині, коли він сприймається як єдине ціле: *Our team is winning* (а *team* як ціле). Тоді, коли ми маємо на увазі кожного члена команди окремо, ми кажемо: *The team are going back to their homes.* (Кожен член команди окремо).

Збірні іменники (<i>collective nouns</i>), які можуть вживатись як в однині, так і в множині:	Army, audience, class, committee, company, crew, crowd, government, group, faculty, family, team, etc.
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4. Існує група іменників, які виглядають начебто вони іменники множини **plural** (мають закінчення -s), але вони означають іменник в однині **singular**. Такі іменники потребують узгодження з дієсловом в однині. Наприклад, іменник **news**, навіть якщо він має закінчення –s, означає одну і потребує узгодження з одноною дієслова: *Yesterday all **the news** on TV was about terrorism.*

Іменники, які мають закінчення -s, але означають іменники в однині	Іменник: news
	Академічні дисципліни: politics, economics, electronics, physics, mathematics (math's)
	Види спорту: athletics, gymnastics
	Захворювання: measles, diabetes, mums
	Кількість грошей, період часу, відстань, вага: Thirty thousand pounds was stolen in the robbery. Five years is a long period.

5. Існує група іменників, які закінчуються на -s, але вживаються як в однині, так і в множині (-s вживається в обох формах). Наприклад: *The tram is a popular **means** of transport. Both tram and trolleybuses **are convenient means** of transport.*

Іменники з закінченням -s, які вживаються в формі однини і множини:	means засіб/засоби
	series серія/серії
	species вид/види

6. Існує група іменників, які завжди вживаються в множині (**plural**), хоча вони не мають закінчення -s. Наприклад, іменник **police** не має закінчення -s, але є множиною іменника (**plural**) і потребує узгодження з множиною дієслова. Зверніть увагу на те, що відповідний іменник в українській мові узгоджується з одноною дієслова: *Where **were** (plural) the police yesterday? Де була (однина) поліція вчора?*

Множина іменника	People (люди), police (поліція), clergy (духовенство),
Без закінч -s:	cattle (велика рогата худоба), poultry (домашня птиця)

7. Група таких англійських іменників, яка означає одяг та інструменти, такі як 'trousers' (штани) і 'scissors' (ножиці), які створені з двох однакових частин, завжди вживаються в множині (**plural**). В українській мові деякі з цих іменників вживаються в однині (**singular**). Порівняйте два наступних речення: Де **моя** піжама (однина)? Where **are** my pajamas?(множина)

<p>Іменники множини (<i>plural</i>), які означають одягу та інші Речі, які носять люди:</p>	<p>Trousers, jeans, leggings, shorts, shoes, gloves, pajamas, tights, sunglasses, earrings, etc.</p>
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8. Група англійських іменників, які мають закінчення -s і завжди вживаються у формі множини (**plural form**), якщо вони вживаються в особливому значенні. Такі іменники потребують узгодження з множиною дієслова. Наприклад, you can buy 'goods' (товари), but not 'a good'. В українській мові деякі з цих іменників можуть вживатися як в формі однини, так і в формі множини.

<p>Іменники з закінченням-s які не мають форми однини (без -s) і які узгоджуються з дієсловом в множині:</p>	<p>clothes (одяг, goods (товар/и),</p>
	<p>proceeds (прибуток/и), riches (багатство/а),</p>
	<p>stairs (східці),</p>
	<p>looks (вигляд, зовнішність),</p>
	<p>good looks (добрий вигляд), earnings (заробіток/заробітки), greens (зелень), outskirts (околиця/і).</p>

9. Група англійських іменників, які мають закінчення -s і можуть узгоджуватись з дієсловом як в однині, так і в множині (**in singular and plural**). Існує декілька англійських іменників з закінченням -s, які можуть узгоджуватись з дієсловом як в однині, так і в множині.

Порівняйте ці два речення:

*These chemical **works** pollute air. Ці хімічні заводи забруднюють повітря.*

*This chemical **works** pollutes air. Цей хімічний завод забруднює повітря.*

<p>Іменники, які завжди мають закінчення -s і</p>	<p>headquarters (штаб-штаби)</p>
---	---

узгоджуються з однією і множиною дієслова:	works (завод-заводи)
--	-----------------------------

10. Декілька іменників в українській, або в російській мовах завжди вживаються в множині. Щодо англійської - вони можуть мати форми і множини і однини.

Наприклад: *There were golden watches of different prices displayed for customers.* (множина) *It was the watch of my dream.*(однина)

<i>Іменники, які завжди в множині в укр.мові, але в англійській мові мають однину і множину</i>	ворота (множ.)	a gate – gates
	санки (множ.)	a sledge – sledges
	канікули (множ.)	a vacation - vacations
	годинник/и	a watch/clock - watches/clocks

Іменники(**countables**), які утворюють множину не за загальним правилом.

<i>Іменники countables , які мають одну форму для однини і множини:</i>	a sheep - ten sheep , a trout - ten trout , a deer - ten deer , a fish - ten fish BUT: In the lake there are fishes of many varieties.
<i>Іменники countables , які міняють голосну у корені:</i>	a man - men , a woman - women , a foot - feet , a tooth - teeth , a louse - lice , a mouse - mice , a goose - geese , etc.
<i>Іменники countables + '-en':</i>	a child - children , an ox - oxen
<i>Іменники countables , які перейшли з грецької, латини:</i>	a medium - media , a criterion - criteria , a datum - data , a crisis - crises , a phenomenon - phenomena , etc.

Утворення множини складених іменників (**compound nouns**)

<i>Noun+ noun</i>	Bus-driver - bus-drivers, custom-house – custom-houses, hotel-keeper - hotel-keepers
<i>Noun + in-law</i>	Brother-in-law - brothers-in-law, mother-in-law - mothers-in-law

<i>Noun + adverb</i>	Passer-by – passers-by, looker-on - lookers-on
<i>Verb + adverb particle</i>	Breakdown - breakdowns

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Countable or Uncountable?

Fill in much or many.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. advice | 13. homework |
| 2. deer | 14. information |
| 3. equipment | 15. jewelry |
| 4. geese | 16. knowledge |
| 5. evidence | 17. teeth |
| 6. fish | 18. money |
| 7. fruit | 19. mice |
| 8. furniture | 20. news |
| 9. means | 21. research |
| 10..... goods | 22. sheep |
| 11..... hair | 23. trout |
| 12..... species | 24. gates |

Exercise 2. Plural or Singular? Advice, News, Police, Money, Hair, Fruit.

Underline the correct item.

1. Your **advices are/advice is** always welcome.
2. My sister is proud of her hair. It **is/they are** long and shining.
3. This money **belongs/belong** to him.
4. **Fruit was/fruits were** cheap last summer.
5. He used to give a lot of advice. Most of **it was /them were** helpful.
6. **There were/There was** more and more bad news coming from Iraq.
7. We are looking for the police. Where **are they/is it?**
8. I have much money. I don't know how to use **it/them.**

9. The news was heard everywhere; **they were/it was** frightening.
10. I am not sure **how many fruits/how much fruit** will be enough to make a pie.
11. The situation was under control; the police **was/were** everywhere.
12. **His hair has been/his hairs have been** cut short, and he looked very neat.

Exercise 3. Plural or Singular?

Translate the words in parentheses.

1. The (докази були) against him.
2. There (було мало роботи) for them in the garden in autumn.
3. They needed (багато обладнання) for their new laboratory.
4. I'm doing some (дослідження) on the political situation in the Middle Ea
5. (Годинник) that I received for my birthday looked expensive.
1. His last (канікули) ended on July 28th.
2. (Знання) received at school will be useful for the rest of your life.
3. The officer noticed that the (ворота) had been open.

Exercise 4. Difference in Meaning.

Correct mistakes if necessary.

1. Would you like glass of milk?
2. The officer found a glass from the broken door on the floor.
3. His snow-white hair were parted neatly to the side.
4. There's hair in my soup!
5. David had many work to do in the morning.
6. Shishkin's works is really adorable.
7. She has gained a lot of experiences, which is useful for our company.
8. We had much exciting experiences on our journey through Australia.
4. Much paper carry reports on the situation in the Middle East.
10. A paper for notes should be of good quality and plain with no lines.

Exercise 5. Nouns Ending in -s.

Correct mistakes if necessary.

1. I can't find my pajamas. Do you know where it is?

2. He inherited blond good look from his mother.
3. His clothes was wet as he had been caught in the rain.
4. These scissor is very sharp.
5. That trousers has been too long.
6. This goods have arrived from London.
7. The proceeds from the sale of the goods has been used for charity.
8. The stair to go to the first floor is over there.
9. The UN headquarter is situated in New York.
10. A new glass work has been built near the village.
11. Billiards were his hobby when he was in Great Britain.
12. Mathematic is my favorite subject at school.

Exercise 6. Collective Nouns.

Choose the correct item.

1. English football team **wear/wears** white T-shirts.
2. The team **has/have** already won this important game.
3. The family **is/are** going away next week. We go to different places.
4. My family **write/writes** to me every month.
5. The committee usually **raise/raises** their hands to vote "Yes".
6. The committee **need/needs** to have another meeting.
7. My class **want/wants** to go hiking in summer, the other class **don't/doesn't**.
8. The class **is asked/are asked** to bring personal computers with them.
9. The audience **was/were** given free tickets to the next show.
10. The audience **burst/bursts** into applause after each performance.

[2] Possessive Case (Присвійний відмінок)

Ми користуємось ним, щоб позначити **належність** або **відносини** між людьми. Присвійний відмінок іменника утворюється **двома способами**.

1. Possessive case with '**of**' for **inanimate things**

(для іменників, які називають неістоту):

of+ inanimate things

the roof of a house, the price of happiness

or abstract nouns

a/the/this/that + noun + of+

a friend of mine, listen to **this** song of

possessive

Paul's, **that** friend of yours

2. Possessive case with 's or s' for **people and animals**:

(для іменників, які називають істоту)

singular nouns + 's

the girl's father, the dog's tail

plural nouns + '

the girls' room, the prisoners' escape

irregular plural nouns not ending in -s + 's

the children's toys, the women's hats

compound nouns + 's

my brother-in-law's car,

the commander-in-chief's order

Ми вживаємо 's після останнього з двох (або більше) імен для того, щоб показати сумісну належність (**common possession**).

Наприклад: *Jack and Jill's wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Brown's house*

Ми вживаємо 's після кожного з двох (або більше) імен для того, щоб показати окрему належність (**individual possession**).

Наприклад: *Jack's and Tom's bicycles (у кожного свій велосипед)*

Запам'ятайте!

Ми вживаємо 's у фразах, які означають місцезнаходження (**phrases of place**) (**shop/home/business, etc.**)

Наприклад: *at the baker's, at the dentist's, at Tom's (flat), etc.*

Ми можемо вживати 's з назвами **міст, країн, кораблів**.

Наприклад: *the city's theater, Italy's largest city, the world's population, the "Neva's" cargo etc.*

Ми також вживаємо 's в виразах, які означають **час, або відстань (time or distance expressions)**.

Наприклад: *today's newspaper, yesterday's meeting, two days' work, a mile's way three hours' drive.*

Ми вживаємо **of** у довгих фразах відносно людей.

Наприклад: *the sister of one of my colleagues, the father of my sister's husband*

Possessive також вживається в сталих виразах (**set expressions**):

For order's sake (задля порядку);

For old acquaintance's sake (задля старого знайомства);

At a stone's throw (недалеко)

Можна вживати **або 's**, або **of** коли ми говоримо про місцезнаходження або організацію (**places or organizations**).

Наприклад: *The city's biggest museum - the biggest museum of the city*

The government's decision - the decision of the government

PRACTICE

Exercise 7.

Rewrite each sentence beginning as shown.

Model: This watch belongs to my father.

This watch

This watch is my father's.

1. This car belongs to our company.

It is our.....

2. The novel we read was written by Charles Dickens.

It was

3. That house is owned by my grandparents.

This house is my

4. Our children bought this camera.

This camera is our

5. The cars that are being served now belong to Mrs. Jones and Mr. Brown.

The cars are

6. We have shown you one room rented by John and another room rented by Tom.
These two rooms are.....

7. James and Karen work full time, and cannot look after their children.

Who is looking after children?

8. This computer belongs to my elder brother Peter.

This computer is my

9. The flat which is on the second floor belongs to Paul and Mary.

This flat is

Exercise 8. Time or Distance Expressions.

Which item is correct?

1. We had to drive two hours to the airport. It is to the airport.

- a) two hours' drive b) two hours drive c) two hour's drive

2. They will get their exam results time.

- a) in six weeks b) in six week's c) in six weeks'

3. We will leave on flight.

- a) tonight' b) tonight's c) tonights

4. The college has course.

- a) two years b) two years' c) two year

5. He lives distance from here.

- a) kilometer b) kilometers c) a kilometer's

6. Have you still got newspaper?

- a) last Sunday b) last's Sunday c) last Sunday's

7. Many people are registered to vote in election.

- a) next month's b) next's month's c) next's month

8. There is nothing to worry about. It will be only trip.

- a) a half a mile's b) half a mile's c) half mile's

Exercise 9.

Correct these sentences if necessary.

1. Where are the children? - I sent them to the baker.
2. These are my brother's-in-law favorite games.
3. She hasn't been back to the doctors since.
4. Rocio was one of the most popular girls' names in Spain.
5. She stopped off at the butchers for a piece of steak.
6. They watched a lot of bird's nests on their nature walk.
7. They spent Easter at their aunt's Daisy.
8. The British's leader was elected as chairman of the European Parliament.

UNIT 2. THE ARTICLE (Артикль)

В англійській мові перед іменниками вживається особливе службове слово – артикль. В українській та російській мовах артиклів немає.

В англійській мові є два види артиклів:

- 1) неозначений (the indefinite article) - **a, an**
- 2) означений (the definite article) - **the**.

[1] *The indefinite article A/AN*

Неозначений артикль **a** вживається перед словами, що починаються з приголосного звука. Форма **an** вживається перед словами, що починаються з голосного звука.

Цей артикль походить від числівника **one** (один) і тому вживається перед іменниками **countables** в однині.

Неозначений артикль *indefinite article a/an* вживається:

- з іменниками **countable в однині**, які називаємо в розмові вперше;

She wants a bicycle.

A man is at the door.

- з іменниками **countable в однині** після дієслова **to be** для класифікації речей або людей, для того, щоб вказати на їх професію;

My mother is a teacher.

Виключення: артикль не вживається після дієслів *to turn, to choose, to commence, to appoint, to elect*:

He was chosen Captain.

- з дієсловами **to have/have got**;

They have a car.

- перед числівниками у визначених фразях з числівниками.

She drove at 60 miles an hour.

He gets 150 dollars a week.

[2] *The definite article THE*

Означений артикль має одну форму: **the**. Цей артикль походить від вказівного займенника **that** (той) і вживається перед іменниками в однині та множині.

Означений артикль *the* вживається:

- коли ми посилаємось на щось, про що вже говорили раніше;

*I received **an** e-mail message in the morning. **The** e-mail message was from my friend.*

- коли ми посилаємось на щось, що добре відомо обом співрозмовникам;

*Let's go to **the** post-office.*

*Where is **the** baby?*

- коли до іменника додаються пояснювальна фраза, або речення, які виділяють його, як особливий;

***The** information that I got from this book was helpful.*

- коли мають на увазі, щось унікальне

***the** moon*

***the** sun*

Виключення: *Saturn, Mars (possible usage)*

A pearl-white moon (один з багатьох місячних сходів)

- з найвищим ступенем порівняння якісних прикметників і порядковими числівниками;

*He is definitely **the** most exciting musician.*

***The** main street is over there.*

***The** first person to come was my friend.*

- з музичними інструментами і танцями;

*to play **the** piano*

*to dance **the** tango*

- коли ми користуємось прикметником (замість іменника), для класифікації або для того, щоб визначити групу людей або абстрактне поняття;

the poor (біднота)

the rich (багатії)

- з назвами деяких державних організацій;

the army, the navy, the police

- з назвами партій і організацій;

the Conservative Party

the United Nations Organization

the European Union

- з назвами національностей;

the English, the French

- з назвами театрів, кінотеатрів, музеїв;

the Apollo (theatre)

the Prado (museum)

- з назвами готелів, кораблів;

the Minsk Hotel

the Titanic

- з назвами газет, журналів;

- *the Times, the Guardian (newspapers)*

the Independent (magazine)

- з історичними посиланнями / подіями

the Renaissance

the Middle Ages

the 1st World War

Але: *World War I*

- зі словами *station, shop, cinema, pub, library, city, village, jungle, seaside, etc.*

[3] *Артикль не вживається (No article is used):*

- з іменником countable в множині, щоб говорити про щось взагалі;
- з іменником uncountable, щоб говорити про щось взагалі;
- з абстрактним іменником (abstract noun), щоб говорити про щось взагалі;
- коли вжите інше означення;

*I need **this** new car.*

*We need **another** new car.*

- з назвами видів спорту, видів діяльності, свят, кольорів, напоїв, їжі;
 - зі словами *home/father/mother*, коли ми говоримо про свій дім/батька/матір
- Mother was at home all day yesterday.*

- з назвами хвороб;

Але: *flu/the flu*

measles/the measles

mums/the mums

- з назвами мов

I speak English

Але: *I know the English language.*

What is the English for «крісло?»

PRACTICE

Exercise 1.

Fill in correct articles.

1. I cannot remember if I saw that film on television or at ____ cinema.
2. Have you already had _____ lunch?
3. Could you close _____ door, please? It's really cold.
4. We have got new offices near _____ centre of the city.
5. For lunch, I had a sandwich. I cannot remember what filling was in _____ sandwich.

6. When you come out the lift, you'll see two doors, ___ red one and ___ blue one. My door is ___ red one.
7. We need to do more for _____ poor.
8. I'm looking for ___ new job.
9. I saw ___ man going into the office. I don't know who _____ man was.
10. ___ Metropolis is a very special place to stay. Many famous people lived there.
11. What is ___ French for *a life*?
12. What is ___ Stone Age characterized by?
13. If one wants to read a newspaper like ___ *International Herald Tribune*, it is necessary to know the idiomatic language.
14. Where is Julia? She is feeding ___ baby. She will not be long.
15. Can you play ___ violin?
16. What do you think of ___ President's speech?
17. ___ elderly should be given certain privileges.
18. Sam is really good at ___ rugby.
19. Something heavy fell on ___ ground.
20. This is ___ difficult situation.
21. I like ___ Indian food because it is spicy.
22. We had ___ bad weather last week.
23. Love for ___ beautiful is in the blood of every member of his family.

Articles with the Nouns Used in General Sense

(Артикли з іменниками, які вживаються в загальному сенсі)

THE	A/AN	NO ARTICLE
<p>З іменниками, які називають предмет як цілий клас подібних предметів:</p> <p><i>The computer plays an important role in education.</i></p>	<p>З окремим предметом, який відноситься до класу подібних предметів :</p> <p><i>A computer cannot substitute a teacher.</i></p>	<p>З іменниками countable в множині:</p> <p><i>I have just seen a new magazine about computes</i></p> <p>Іменниками uncountable:</p> <p><i>What century was paper invented?</i></p> <p>Абстрактними іменниками (abstract nouns):</p> <p><i>Poverty is becoming worst nouns man, woman:</i></p>

PRACTICE

Exercise 2. Articles with the Nouns Used in General Sense.

Fill in correct articles.

1. Nowadays ____ pollution is a serious problem.
2. Playing with _____ dog brings many positive emotions.
3. ___ A/apple is a source of vitamins.
4. ___ T/tiger is a big cat-like animal.
5. ___ C/comedy originated in Ancient Greece.
6. Watching ____ comedy is a good way to spend an evening.
7. Every day ____ man is inventing more and more new machines.
8. _____ W/woman is not inferior of ____ man.
9. _____ P/poverty seems to be getting worse.
10. ____ M/money is the biggest worry in my life.
11. We are looking for ____ emotions.

12. ____ W/wheels are made of ____ rubber.
 13. ____ eagle dives much faster, in fact.
 14. ____ F/food is necessary for survival.
 15. ____ L/life brings many happy events.
 16. ____ computer is the greatest invention of the 20th century.

Articles with Nouns Modified by Attributes

(Артикли з іменниками, які пояснюються означеннями)

A/AN	THE
З пояснювальним означенням (descriptive attribute) з іменниками countable і uncountable: <i>An old lady <u>of considerable charm</u> entered the room.</i> <i>There was an air <u>of importance</u> about him. (a kind of air)</i>	З уточнюючим означенням (modifying attribute) з іменниками countable і uncountable: <i>He knocked on the door of <u>my former</u> <u>friend's house</u>.</i> <i>He is the person we <u>are looking for</u>.</i> <i>It was the courage <u>never seen before</u>.</i>

PRACTICE

Exercise 3. Articles with Nouns Modified by Attributes.

Choose the correct item.

1. She enjoys a/an/the atmosphere of gaiety and friendliness.
2. A/An/The atmosphere at the party was lively and free.
3. A/An/The popularity of that new song is great.
4. That song has a/an/the popularity that is hard to explain.
5. He felt a/an/the loneliness that almost overwhelmed him.
6. A/An/The loneliness that she felt was overwhelming.
7. She had a/an/the beauty not often found in one so young.
8. A/An/The beauty that she spoke of was not apparent to me.

Articles with Proper Names

(Артикли з іменниками, які є власними назвами)

Groups of nouns	NO ARTICLE	THE
Titles	коли називаємо ім'я людини: <i>Queen Victoria, Prince Charles</i>	коли ім'я людини не називаємо: <i>the Queen, the Prince, the Duchess of Kent</i>
Names	ім'я людини: <i>This is Mike, Mr. Green</i> Але: <i>You're not the John Blair I married. (мой John Blair)</i> <i>I heard this story from a certain Mr. Smith. (звісний Mr. Smith)</i>	імена родин: <i>The Greens visited me yesterday</i> (Гріни – вся сім'я).
Names of Restaurants, Pubs, Shops, Banks	коли заклад названий на честь засновника і ім'я закінчується на -s або -'s: <i>Harrods, Lloyds Bank, Emma's Pub, Prince Charles' Gallery.</i>	Коли в назві закладу немає імені людини: <i>the White Horse (the name of a pub)</i> <i>I have visited the Tate Gallery twice.</i>

Articles with Seasons, Months and Days

(Артикли з іменниками, які називають пори року, місяці року, дні тижня)

May	<i>The May of 2004</i>	<i>A cold May</i>
Spring	<i>The spring of 2005</i>	<i>An early spring</i>
Friday	<i>The Friday of our</i>	<i>A lazy Sunday</i>

Articles with Geographical Names

(Артикли з іменниками, які є географічними назвами)

Groups of nouns	NO ARTICLE is used:	THE is used:
<i>Continents</i>	Asia, Africa, North America, Europe, Australia	
<i>Geographical names with preceding adjective</i>	Latin America, Central Asia, Northern Ireland, Ancient Rome	
<i>Regions</i>		the Crimea, the Middle East the Ruhr, the Caucasus
<i>Countries</i>	Belarus, Australia	the Netherlands the UK, the USA
<i>Cities and towns</i>	Minsk, London, Berlin	The Hague (Гаара)
<i>Rivers, seas, oceans</i>		the Thames, the Atlantic the Atlantic Ocean the Black Sea
<i>Lakes</i>	Lake Ontario	The Ontario
<i>Mountains</i>	<i>Individual mountains</i> Elbrus, Everest, Mount Fuji	<i>Mountain ranges</i> the Urals, the Alps
<i>Deserts</i>		The Gobi, the Sahara
<i>Islands</i>	<i>Individual islands</i> Madagascar	<i>Groups of islands</i> The Bermudas
<i>Bridges</i>	Tower Bridge	the Golden Gate Bridge the Severn Bridge
<i>Streets, squares</i>	Oxford Street, Wall Street Trafalgar Square Russell Square	<i>(culturally important)</i> the High Street (in London) the Strand (in London)

PRACTICE

Exercise 4. *Fill in correct articles.*

THE OCEANS

1) _____ Earth's oceans are all connected to one another. Until the year 2000, there were 2) __ four recognized oceans: 3) ___ Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, and Arctic. In 4) ___ spring of 2000, 5) ___ International Hydrographic Organization delimited 6) ___ new ocean, 7) ___ Southern Ocean; it surrounds 8) Antarctica and extends to 60 degrees latitude. There are also 9) __ many seas – smaller branches of 10) ___ ocean. 11) ___ seas are often partly enclosed by 12) ___ land. 13) ___ largest seas are 14) ___ South China Sea, 15) ___ Caribbean Sea, and 16) ___ Mediterranean Sea.

THE RIVERS

1) ___ longest river in 2) ___ world is 3) ___ Nile River (4,157 miles long); it is located in 4) ___ northeastern Africa, and flows into 5) ___ Mediterranean Sea. 6) ___ second-longest river is 7) _ Amazon River (3,915 miles long); it is located in 8) ___ northeastern South America, and flows into 9) Atlantic Ocean. 10) ___ third-longest river is 11) ___ Chang (Yangtse) River (3,434 miles long); it flows across 12) ___ south-central China into 13) ___ East China Sea.

C. JUAN PEREZ

Juan Perez (1725-1775) was 1) _____ Spanish navigator who explored 2) _____ northwest coast of 3) _____ North America. He sailed from 4) _____ Mexico, up 5) _____ coast of 6) _____ North America in 1774, in 7) _____ ship named 8) _____ *Santiago*. He had been ordered to sail as far north as 9) _____ Alaska (60 degrees north latitude), but only made it to what is now 10) _____ British Columbia, because of 11) _____ bad weather. He anchored his 82-foot ship off 12) _____ Queen Charlotte Islands, by 13) _____ northern Vancouver Island. Perez never went 14) _____ ashore and so wasn't able to claim the land for 15) _____ Spain.

Articles with the Words (Артиклі з словами)
School, College, Church, Prison, Hospital, Court

NO ARTICLE	THE or A/AN
КОЛИ МИ МАЄМО НА УВАЗІ ГРОМАДСЬКІ установи (public institutions) : <i>I go to school.</i> <i>My husband is in hospital.</i> <i>He is in prison.</i>	Коли ми маємо на увазі споруди, приміщення (buildings): <i>We meet at the school.</i> <i>It was a modern hospital.</i> <i>He is in the prison (as a visitor).</i>

PRACTICE

Exercise 5.

Fill in correct articles.

1. Do you know if Mike's dad is planning to meet him at ___ school or at the post office?
2. They were great friends and had been to ___ school together.
3. What are you going to do after ___ college?
4. Inside ___ college there is a big library.
5. I am worried about my aunt because she is in ___ hospital? I want her to recover as soon as possible.
6. Where are you meeting him? At ___ hospital.
7. ___ very old prison is located just in the centre of the city.
8. This criminal will spend the rest of his life in ___ prison.
9. My parents go to ___ church every Sunday.
10. I stopped to look at ___ church.

Set Expressions (Сталі вирази)

NO ARTICLE is used:

at first/last	<i>спочатку, нарешті</i>
at first sight	<i>на перший погляд</i>
at present	<i>зараз</i>

at night/noon/midnight	<i>увечері/удень/ опівночі</i>
at peace/war	<i>в мирний час/під час війни</i>
at work	<i>на роботі</i>
by accident	<i>ненавмисне</i>
by chance	<i>випадково</i>
by heart	<i>напам'ять</i>
by mistake	<i>помилково</i>
by sea/air/bus/car	<i>морем/літаком/автобусом/на машині</i>
fall (be) in love	<i>закохатись</i>
from beginning to end	<i>спочатку до кінця</i>
from North to South	<i>з півночі на південь</i>
for nothing	<i>даремно; дарма</i>
in detail	<i>детально</i>
in case	<i>у тому разі, якщо</i>
in cash	<i>готівкою</i>
in charge of	<i>відповідальний за...</i>
in common	<i>спільно</i>
in connection with	<i>у зв'язку з</i>
in vain	<i>даремно</i>
keep (be) in touch	<i>бути на зв'язку (спілкуватись)</i>
keep house	<i>вести господарство</i>
out of doors	<i>надворі</i>
(go) out of mind	<i>забути</i>
out of rule	<i>без правил</i>
(be) out of breath	<i>задихатися</i>
on business	<i>у справах</i>
on fire	<i>у вогні</i>
on foot	<i>пішки</i>
(be) on sale	<i>продаватися</i>
for sale	<i>на продаж</i>
be in debt	<i>заборгувати</i>

be on strike	<i>страйкувати</i>
be in bed	<i>спати</i>
be in contact with	<i>підтримувати зв'язок</i>
put in order	<i>упорядковувати, наводити порядок</i>
take to heart	<i>брати до серця(непокоїтись)</i>
take to literature	<i>захоплюватись літературою</i>
take action	<i>діяти, приймати заходи</i>

THE is used:

all the same	<i>байдуже</i>
at the latest	<i>найпізніше</i>
at the moment	<i>в цю мить</i>
at the weekend	<i>у вихідні</i>
at the time	<i>вчасно</i>
be on the bus	<i>знаходиться в автобусі</i>
be on the safe side	<i>щоб бути впевненим</i>
by the way	<i>між іншим</i>
do the washing up	<i>мити посуд</i>
for the most part	<i>головним чином, переважно</i>
the sooner the better	<i>чим скоріше, тим краще</i>
the other day	<i>цими днями</i>
in the distance	<i>далеко, на відстані</i>
in the doorway	<i>на порозі</i>
in the end (finally)	<i>в кінці</i>
in the middle of	<i>посередині</i>
in the original	<i>в оригіналі</i>
in the shade	<i>в тіні</i>
on the one (the other) hand	<i>з одного (іншого) боку</i>
on the phone	<i>по телефону</i>
on the whole	<i>в цілому</i>
on the spot	<i>спонтанно</i>
out of the question	<i>не підлягає обговоренню</i>

keep the house	<i>сидіти вдома</i>
lay the table	<i>накривати на стіл</i>
put the blame on smb	<i>обвинувачувати когось</i>
tell the truth	<i>говорити правду</i>
tell the time	<i>казати котра година</i>

A/AN is used:

at a distance	<i>на якийсь відстані</i>
a good deal	<i>багато</i>
a great number of	<i>велика кількість чогось</i>
as a matter of fact	<i>по суті</i>
as a result	<i>в результаті</i>
as a rule	<i>як правило</i>
all of a sudden	<i>несподівано</i>
at a flash	<i>миттєво</i>
at a time (one)	<i>один за одним</i>
at a glance	<i>з першого погляду</i>
in a loud/low voice	<i>гучним/тихим голосом</i>
in a sense	<i>в якомусь сенсі</i>
in a whisper	<i>пошепки</i>
in a mess	<i>в безладі</i>
in a way	<i>якимось чином</i>
in a while	<i>через якийсь час</i>
it's a shame/a pity	<i>нажаль</i>
it's a pleasure	<i>з задоволенням</i>
it's a waste (of time, money)	<i>даремно витрачений (час, гроші...)</i>
be in a hurry	<i>поспішати</i>
be at a loss	<i>розгубитися</i>
be on a diet	<i>бути на дієті</i>
go for a walk	<i>гуляти</i>
give smb a hand (to help)	<i>допомогти</i>
get in a fury	<i>розізлитися</i>
have a cold	<i>застудитися</i>
have a mind to do smth	<i>зважитись щось зробити</i>
have a good time	<i>добре проводити час</i>

keep a secret	<i>тримати в таємниці</i>
keep a diary/a register	<i>вести щоденник/облік</i>
put an end to	<i>покінчити з чимось</i>
tell a lie	<i>брехати</i>

PRACTICE

Exercise 6.

Fill in correct articles.

1. When my dad was in ____ hospital, someone took him for a doctor by mistake.
2. He bought a new house and has been in ____ debt since that time.
3. Perhaps the most difficult thing for him to do was to keep ____ house.
4. Children were asked to learn the poem by ____ heart.
5. The miners have been on ____ strike for two weeks.
6. There was nothing in ____ common between them.
7. The products on ____ sale are with expired dates.
8. He got in ____ fury having learnt about their betrayal.
9. All of ____ sudden the sky became dark and the storm began.
10. Almost a year ago they lost ____ contact with their brother.
11. My father has been in ____ charge of the factory for two months.
12. Don't be in ____ hurry, they can wait for you.

Exercise 7.

Fill in a few/few, a little/little.

1. Do you mind waiting _____ minutes?
2. I need _____ time to think over this proposal. Can we meet again tomorrow?
3. There's _____ time left to discuss the rest. Can we meet again tomorrow?
4. You'll get used to working here after _____ days.
5. You seem to have _____ interest in your work.

6. Very _____ people seem to be buying this model. I don't know why.
7. _____ People have anything good to say about her. She's a disaster.
8. I've had _____ problems with this. I really need some help.
9. I've had _____ problems with this. I don't need any help.
10. A person who makes _____ mistakes makes _____ progress.
11. We had some Chinese food for lunch _____ days ago.
12. _____ I like my tea with no sugar and _____ milk in it

Exercise 8.

Correct these sentences

1. I think most exciting game is the baseball.
2. Kangaroo lives in the Australia.
3. He is working as shop assistant in the Oxford Street.
4. Do you usually have the fun at seaside?
5. Train from Berlin to Warsaw travels nearly 180 kilometers hour.
6. I think that parachute was best thing ever invented.
7. We were hit by storm and floods. Two days later, a storm ended.
8. They had a dinner with Queen.
9. The leader of the team is usually called captain.
10. A picture I like the best is the one not for sale.

UNIT 3. THE PRONOUN (Займенник)

Займенник – це частина мови, що вказує на осіб, предмети та їхні ознаки, але не називає їх.

Існує декілька видів займенників

Personal and Reflexive Pronouns (Особові і зворотні займенники)

Personal Pronouns (особові)		Reflexive Pronouns (зворотні)
Перед дієсловом як підмет	Після дієслова як додаток	
I	Me	myself
You	You	yourself
He	Him	himself
She	Her	herself
It	It	itself
We	Us	ourselves
You	You	yourselves
They	Them	themselves

Запам'ятайте:

- Ми вживаємо *it*

1. Щоб вказати на (неістоти і тварин) предмет, дію, ситуацію або ідею:

*I've bought a new **blouse**. **It's** very nice.*

***Jogging** is a useful hobby, isn't **it**?*

*I find **psychology** fascinating. I'm really interested in **it**.*

2. Щоб вказати на “незнайому людину”:

*Did someone ring? **It** was Mrs. Marple.*

3. Щоб вказати на час, погоду, відстань:

***It's** half past six.*

***It** was much colder yesterday.*

***It's** thirty miles from here to the airport.*

4. В конструкціях з *to-infinitive* або *that-clause*:

It was nice to meet you.

It's a pity that you can't come with me.

• **Зворотні займенники (reflexive pronouns) вживають:**

1. Після окремих дієслів (*behave, burn, cut, look at, introduce, dry, etc*) коли підмет і додаток речення є одна і та ж особа:

*She was cooking dinner and **burnt herself**.*

*Introduce **yourself** to the group, please.*

2. Зворотні займенники зазвичай не вживаються після дієслів: *feel, wash, shave, (un)dress, relax*:

*In the morning he got up, **washed and shaved**.*

3. Але, зворотні займенники вживають після дієслів *wash, dress* тоді, коли говорять про малих дітей, або коли підкреслюють, що дія зроблена кимось самотужки без сторонньої допомоги:

*I'm teaching my little daughter how **to dress herself**.*

*Tom fixed the leak **himself**.*

* **Learn these idioms:**

***Enjoy yourself!** = Have a good time!*

***Behave yourself!** = Be good!*

***I like being by myself.** = I like being alone.*

***She lives by herself.** = She lives on her own.*

***Help yourself to chocolates.** = You're welcome to take some chocolates.*

***Make yourself at home.** = Feel comfortable.*

***Make yourself heard.** = Speak loudly enough to be heard by others.*

PRACTICE

Exercise 1.

Fill in the appropriate personal or reflexive pronoun where it is necessary.

1. She hates being in the house by _____. She is afraid to be alone.
2. Susan is late. Has _____ called? It's not like _____ to be late.
3. Whenever they are playing, they are playing by _____ never inviting anybody in their circle.
4. Children, behave _____!
5. Robert gave _____ a great idea. _____ is so inventive, isn't _____?
6. Who is that woman, do _____ know? _____ 's Ms.Wonderwild. _____ is really a strange person, isn't _____?
7. Take a taxi. _____ 's a long way to the station.
8. When she saw _____ in the mirror, she understood why John was smiling.
9. The police carried guns to protect _____ in case the gangsters were armed.
10. To save money we decorated the house _____.
11. You look dreadful! You should look after _____ a little better.
12. Please, make _____ heard. _____ is a bit too noisy here.
13. To be successful in life, you must believe in _____.
14. "Why has the light gone off?" " _____ switches off automatically".
15. Jack overslept this morning. _____ didn't have time to wash _____ and have breakfast.
16. Linda burnt _____ when she was cooking dinner.
17. The plan wasn't illegal in _____ but it would lead to some doubtful practices.
18. When each passenger arrives, we ask _____ to fill in a form.
19. Did he enjoy _____ at the theatre?
20. He said that the play _____ wasn't very good but he liked the music.

Possessive Pronouns (присвійні займенники)

Вживаються разом з іменником	Вживаються самостійно
My	mine
Your	yours
His	his
Her	hers
Its	-
Our	ours
Your	yours
Their	theirs

Запам'ятайте:

Артикль **the** частіше вживається замість присвійного займенника з частинами тіла після прийменників з такими дієсловами: *hit, kiss, punch, slap, bite, touch, pat, sting, etc.*

*She kissed the boy on **the** cheek.*

*The branch snapped back and hit him in **the** face.*

Дієслово **own** вживається разом з присвійним займенником, щоб підкреслити те, що щось належить саме тій, а не іншій людині.

*She's got her **own** apartment. She's got an apartment of her **own**.*

PRACTICE

Exercise 2.

Fill in the appropriate personal, reflexive or possessive pronoun.

1. The case is too heavy for children. I'm afraid _____ can't carry _____.
2. This is the Smith's house. _____ beautiful garden attracts people's attention,
3. That is the Moore's house. The beautiful garden of _____ attracts _____ people's attention.
4. Don't worry about _____ behavior. She is just a child.
5. Kate is always against smoking in _____ presence.

6. If they had a plot of land of _____ own they could grow vegetables.
7. The house next door has a fence around _____ backyard.
8. This is my pen but that one over there is _____ .
9. Unfortunately, _____ team played better than _____. So we lost the game.
10. Harry is not a friend of _____ he is _____ brother's friend.

Exercise 3.

Choose the correct item.

1. It is dangerous for **his/him** to smoke.
2. I want to study the principles of **their/theirs** association. Can you give me **it/its** charter?
3. I often saw **them/their** playing football in **ours/our** yard.
4. They realized that **his/him** knowledge was, without doubt, even worse than **her/hers**.
5. This is a hat of **my/mine**, but not of **his/him**.
6. Would you like to look at my pet? It is really enjoying **its/hers** meal.
7. If you are a friend of **his/him**, then you are a friend of **my/mine**.

Demonstrative Pronouns

- **This / These** вказує:

1. На істоти і неістоти навколо нас;

This picture here is a real antique.

These pictures are real antique too.

2. На теперішні і майбутні ситуації;

*I'm taking an exam **this** week.*

3. Коли оповідач вказує на місцезнаходження людей, або предметів, які перебувають поруч;

This cathedral was built 900 years ago.

These houses were built much later.

4. На людей, яких ми знайомимо з іншими, або на себе, коли ми хочемо відрекомендуватись по телефону.

*Mark, **this** is Helen and **this** is Sue.*

*Hello. **This** is Nick Brown speaking.*

• **That / Those** вживається:

1. Щоб вказувати на істоти і неістоти, які знаходяться на відстані;

***That** girl over there is a famous singer.*

***Those** girls over there are famous singers.*

2. Щоб вказувати на ситуації, які були в минулому;

***That** week was the worst in my life*

***Those** weeks were the worst in my life.*

3. Коли оповідач посилається на ситуації, про які він розповідав раніше.

*We're getting married. **That's** great.*

4. Коли ми питаємо по телефону про ім'я людини, яка нам телефонує.

*Hello? This is Jim Smith. Who's **that**, please?*

Relative Pronouns (Відносні займенники)

• **Who / whom / that** вживаються тоді, коли ми говоримо про людей:

*He is a man **who / whom / that** I told you about.*

• **Which / that** вживаються тоді, коли ми говоримо про неістоти і тварин:

*This is the book **which / that** my friend gave me to read*

Pronouns SOME, ANY, NO

• **Some** і його похідні (**someone / somebody, something, somewhere**)

вживаються в ствердженнях.

*I need **some** ice to add.*

*There's **something** in my bag.*

- **Some** і його похідні також вживаються в питальних реченнях тоді, коли ми очікуємо на позитивну відповідь. Наприклад, коли ми пропонуємо, або просимо про щось (offer or request).

*"Would you like **something** to eat?" (offer) "Yes, please."*

*Can I have **some** vegetables? (request)*

- **Any** і його похідні вживаються в питальних реченнях. **Not any** вживається в запереченнях.

*Is there **any** juice in the fridge?*

*Is there **anyone** at home?*

*There **isn't** **anybody** at home?*

- **Any** і його похідні вживаються також з запереченими словами *without, never, seldom, rarely, hardly, etc.*

*I can do this exercise without **any** help.*

*I have never met **anyone** like her.*

- Коли **any** і його похідні вживаються в ствердженнях, вони означають “будь-який”.

*You can come **any** day you like.*

- **No** і його похідні вживаються замість **not any** в запереченнях.

*He told me **nothing**. = He **didn't** tell me **anything**.*

*I have **no** idea where he is. = I **haven't** **any** idea where he is.*

PRACTICE

Exercise 4.

1. Fill in the gaps with **this, that, these, those**.

1. _____ people over there are waiting for the bus.

2. The day I first came to London was wonderful. I will remember _____ day for ever.

3. I'm working as a receptionist _____ summer. I'm pretty busy _____ days.
4. Do you remember _____ summer we all went to Egypt? _____ were the days!
5. Hello. _____ is Alan. Can I speak to Harry, please?

2. Fill in the gaps with *some, any, no* or one of *their compounds*.

6. "Is there _____ good on television tonight?" "I don't know."
7. "What would you do if you were lost?" "I would ask _____ for directions".
8. Have you seen my calculator? I cannot find it _____ .
9. "Do you have any plans for the summer?" "Yes, I'd like to go away _____ .
10. _____ can take part in the competition.
11. "Is _____ wrong with Ann?" "No, there's _____ wrong with her. She is just tired".
12. There aren't _____ matches left.
13. I cannot see _____ here. It's too dark. Could you switch on the light?
14. There hasn't been _____ in the house since early morning.
15. I have three brands of wonderful coffee. Please, let me know if you want to taste _____ ?
16. How could you be so rude to her? Is there _____ reason for behaving like this?

3. Fill in the gaps with *what, which, who, where, that, etc.*

17. Harry is the man _____ owns that wonderful dog.
18. The car _____ won the race looked very futuristic, didn't it?
19. The woman _____ lived here before us moved to New York.
20. Electronics is the subject about _____ I know very little.
21. The hotel _____ we stayed at was fantastic.
22. _____ of these two pens is yours?
23. The day _____ I graduated was the happiest in my life.
24. The new Indian restaurant, _____ we had dinner last night, serves excellent food.

Exercise 5.

Choose the right item.

1. He left without saying **something/anything** to **somebody/anybody**.
2. **If anything/something** delays you, please, let me know.
3. Suddenly **anyone/someone** entered the room.
4. The flowers **which/whose/whom** I got yesterday still look wonderful.
5. He seems to know everything. He can answer **some/any** question.
6. I have never met people **which/what/who** were as proud of their children as they were.
7. **What/Who/Which** of these two boys was the first to mention the name of the winner?

Pronouns EACH OTHER / ONE ANOTHER

- **Each other** означає, що говорять тільки про дві особи.
- **One another** означає дві особи або більше.

*They loved **each other** and looked **at each other** with devotion.*

*Вони кохали **одне одного** і дивилися **одне на одного** з відданістю.*

*The group were sitting close to **one another**.*

*Група людей сиділа близько **один до одного**.*

Pronouns BOTH / EITHER, NONE / NEITHER

- **Both** означає дві істоти, або дві неістоти, має позитивне значення і узгоджується з множиною дієслова:

*I have two friends. **Both** of them are students.*

*Я маю двох друзів. Вони **обидва** - студенти.*

- **Either** (будь-який з двох) означає дві істоти, або дві неістоти і вживається перед іменником *countable* в однині, узгоджується з дієсловом в однині або в множині.

*Do you want tea or coffee? I don't mind **either**.*

Бажаєш кофе або чаю? Не від чого не відмовлюся.

- **Neither** означає дві істоти, або дві неістоти, узгоджується з дієсловом в однині або в множині.

*He has two shirts, but **neither** of them is blue.*

*В нього є дві сорочки, але **жодна з них** не є блакитною.*

- **None** означає дві істоти чи неістоти або **більше**. Воно має негативне значення і не потребує після себе іменника.

*I have many friends. **None** of them can speak French.*

*Я маю багато друзів. Але **ніхто** з них не говорить англійською.*

PRACTICE

Exercise 6.

*Complete the conversation. Put in **both, either, neither** or **none**.*

Shop assistant: These plain sofas come in two different styles.

Laura: I think (1) _____ styles are rather old fashioned. (2) _____ of them is really what I want. I don't like (3) _____ of them I'm afraid.

Laura's husband: Why didn't you buy anything?

Laura: Because (4) _____ of those sofas were very nice.

Exercise 7.

Complete the text. Write the missing words. Use one pronoun only in each space.

I was on 20 September 1973 that Bobby Riggs met Billie Jean King on the tennis court. Of all the tennis matches until then, this was probably the (1) _____ that attracted the most attention. Riggs had once been a champion, but at 55 he was getting rather old for top-class tennis. But he considered (2) _____ a better player than any woman. In fact he thought women should go home and find (3) _____ useful to do in the kitchen. Billie Jean King, on the other hand, was a 29-year-old star of women's tennis and a feminist. Riggs thought that (4) _____ would be a good idea to play King. He was sure he could beat (5) _____. King agreed to play. (6) _____ was a lot of interest in the match, and more or less (7) _____ in the country was looking forward to (8) _____. On the night

of the match, (9) _____ were over 30,000 people in the Houston Astrodome. When Riggs and King came face to face with (10) _____ other, they had 50 million people watching (11) _____ on TV. The match didn't work out for Riggs, because Billie Jean King defeated (12) _____.

UNIT 4. THE ADJECTIVE. THE ADVERB

[1] *Adjectives (Прикметники)*

Прикметник – це частина мови, що виражає ознаку, якість або властивість предметів і відповідає на питання what?, what ... like? (який?)

Наприклад:

What is an Adjective?

Valentine's Day is a good time to let people know how much you love and appreciate them. It is a day that makes everyone feel romantic and happy. Many girls wear red dresses or blouses, since it is considered to be the color of love. Gifts, wrapped in shiny paper and red ribbons, are exchanged. In the evening, many couples choose to dine at quiet restaurants where food is delicious.

Прикметники – це такі слова, як **good, romantic, happy, red, shiny, quiet, delicious**. Вони описують іменники і дають інформацію про те, яким є іменник. **Прикметники в англійській мові не змінюються ні за відмінками, ні за числами, ні за родами.**

Position of Adjectives

(місцезнаходження прикметника в реченні)

Зазвичай існує дві позиції прикметника в реченні:

- перед іменником
- після дієслова-зв'язки (a linking verb)

before a noun

This is **good** coffee.

This drink has a **strange** taste.

It was a **cold** autumn.

He got a **terrific** opportunity.

after a linking verb

The soup smells **good**.

This drink tastes **strange**.

It is getting **cold**.

Jane looked **terrific**.

Some linking verbs:

appear, be, become, get, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste

Дієслова-зв'язки не виражають активної дії (action) і означеннями до них є прикметники (adjectives).

Запам'ятайте:

Adjectives після дієслова-зв'язки (linking verb) у багатьох випадках перекладаються на українську відповідними дієприкметниками. Порівняйте:

It is getting dark. *Стає темно.*

You look beautiful! *Ти виглядаєш чарівно!*

Але зверніть увагу на те, що дієслова типу action verbs описуються прислівниками (adverbs).

Don't shout at me so angrily! *Не кричи на мене так сердито!*

Walk slowly! *Іди повільно!*

Order of Adjectives

(Порядок вживання прикметників перед іменником)

Можна вживати декілька прикметників перед іменником, але треба ставити їх в такому порядку, який відповідає їх змісту:

a nice / small / old / round / green / Greek / brass / flower vase

opinion / size / age / shape / color / origin / material purpose

Наприклад:

City: Belgian beautiful little

Club: local jazz

Journey: long boring train

Frame: beautiful wooden picture

Більшість прикметників можуть вживатися в обох позиціях – перед іменником і після дієслова- зв'язки.

Тільки декілька прикметників вживаються тільки в одній з двох позицій.

<p><i>Adjectives that only go before a noun</i></p> <p><i>тільки перед іменником</i></p>	<p>main, chief, elder (=older), eldest (= oldest), inner, outdoor, indoor, outer, principal (=main), only, former, upper</p> <p><i>A new outdoor swimming pool was built not far from our school. Michael is the only person to complain.</i></p> <p><i>Be careful crossing the main road.</i></p>
<p><i>Adjectives that can only go after a linking verb</i></p> <p><i>тільки після д-з</i></p>	<p>asleep, alike, afraid, alone, awake, ashamed, content (=happy), fine (=in good health), glad, unwell, well</p> <p><i>I've always been afraid of spiders. Is Chris awake yet?</i></p> <p><i>Are you OK? - I'm fine.</i></p>

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Identifying adjectives.

Underline all the adjectives in this description.

The possibility of pleasant recreation is offered by Vltava and the Slapy Dam or the romantic region of the Savaza suitable mainly for tourism. Slapy can be reached from the capital by the "Savaza Pacific", which is a historic local train at present. The Dam spreading in the distance of 30-50 km south of Prague was built in the 50s. It flooded the narrow, tight valley of the central Vltava region. Sandy beaches gave rise to a number of camping-sites and hotels, the most popular being in Nova Rabyne.

This comfortable hotel with its pleasant gardens is ideal for people, yet it is only a short distance from the highly popular attractions of the area. You can eat your meals at the hotel, where the food tastes marvelous. Or you can of course try some of the excellent local restaurants.

Exercise 2. Adjectives after linking verbs

Underline the correct form.

1. I like summer. I always feel **happy/happily** when the sun is shining.
2. You look **awful/awfully!** Are you all right?

3. Do you usually feel **nervous/nervously** before examinations?
4. This sauce tastes **bitter/bitterly**. You've added too much pepper in it.
5. I know it sounds **strange/strangely**, but I'll miss him when he's gone.
6. We're having a party next Saturday night. Can you come?-'Sounds **good/ well**'.
7. You look **smart/smartly**, Bill!.-'It's very **pleasant/pleasantly** to hear that'.
8. Claire seemed **angry/angrily**. All her instructions had been ignored.
9. The man appeared to be **happy/happily**. He must have got good news.
10. By four o'clock Tom was really **hungry/hungrily**. It was time to stop digging in the garden.

Exercise 3. Adjectives used in one position only.

Write the song titles. Use the adjective before or after the noun, sometimes you need to use 'is' or 'are'.

1. your brother / elder *Your elder brother*
2. this boy / alone *This boy is alone*
3. the lion / asleep
4. my heart / content
5. the thing to understand /main
6. secrets / inner
7. the girl for me /only
8. my dream /alive
9. my friend / former
10. my pain / asleep
11. the wish / only

The + Adjective

Деякі прикметники вживаються з артиклем **the** подібно до іменників. В цьому випадку вони називають групу людей в суспільстві:

<i>Adjectives that can be used with 'the' as nouns</i>	the homeless, the poor, the privileged, the underprivileged, the disadvantaged, the weak, the starving, the hungry, the blind, the deaf, the disabled, the handicapped, the living, the dead, the sick, the injured, the young, the old, the middle-aged, the elderly
<i>Прикметники, які вживаються з 'the' подібно до іменників</i>	

The Young or the Young People?

The young означає **молодь** (young people in general).

The young have their lives in front of them.

The rich (багатії) pay a lot of income tax.

The old (стари) usually walk slowly.

Коли ми маємо на увазі окрему групу людей (a **specific** group of people), тоді ми вживаємо *men, people*, etc.

The unemployed people of our town are on strike.

Страйкують безробітні мешканці нашого міста.

None of the young people in the village can find jobs here.

Ніхто з молодих мешканців села не може тут знайти роботу.

PRACTICE

Exercise 4. The Old, the Rich, etc.

Rewrite the sentences using 'the+ adjective' instead of the underlined phrase.

1. The government should do more for people who do not have money.
2. There is a special TV program for people who can't hear.
3. The local authorities are organizing a charity concert for people who are disable.

4. This kind of sport is for those people who are physically strong.
5. There are not enough hospital beds to accommodate all people who were injured during the earthquake.

Exercise 5. The Young or the Young People?

Complete the sentences. Use the adjectives in brackets.

1. Every English child knows the story of Robin Hood. It is said that he robbed _____ and gave money to _____. (*rich, poor*)
2. The government is cutting back on benefits for _____. (*unemployed*)
3. Some of _____ in Minsk remember when it was bombed during the war. (*old*)
4. Sign language is usually taught to _____ to enable them to communicate. (*deaf*)
5. The survey showed that _____ control over of the country's wealth. (*rich*)
6. _____ of the town arranged a party for all _____ in the town. (*rich, disabled*)
7. There are a lot of special schools for _____. (*sick*)
8. _____ in our neighborhood had guide dogs. (*blind*)
9. _____ will always be poor. (*poor*)
10. _____ of Africa are struggling with hunger. (*starving*)
11. Life must be hard for _____ in our society today. (*handicapped*)
12. Rich nations can afford to feed _____. (*hungry*)

Participle Adjectives

Present Participles (**-ing** forms) and Past Participles (-ed forms) можуть вживатись як прикметники (**as adjectives**). Більшість з так званих *participle adjectives* вживаються після дієслова - зв'язки (linking verbs):

*The students' exams results were **pleasing**.*

*Результати іспитів, які складали студенти, були **приємними**.*

*My friend appeared **delighted** with the news.*

*Здавалось, що мій товариш (був радий) **зрадів** новинам.*

The **-ing** form описує те, як щось виглядає (**what something is like**):

an interesting book, a pleasing result, a disappointing decision, an embarrassing situation, etc.

The **-ed** form описує те, як хтось себе почуває, в якому стані знаходиться (**how someone feels**): *tired, surprised, impressed, excited, frightened, bored, etc.*

Порівняйте:

*I am reading an **interesting** book. Я читаю **цікаву** книгу.*

*I am **interested** in history. Я захоплююся історією.*

*It is really **surprising**. Це, дійсно, **надзвичайно**.*

*Everyone was **surprised** that he passed the exam.*

Всі здивувались , що він склав іспит.

[2] Ступені порівняння (*Comparative and Superlative Forms*)

The Comparison of Adjectives

(Ступені порівняння прикметників)

За значенням прикметники поділяються на дві групи: **відносні** (a *brick* wall, a *wooden* table) і **якісні** (a *cold* morning, a *beautiful* flower). Якісні прикметники характеризуються тим, що мають ступені порівняння і можуть визначатися прислівником (*very, quite, so, too, rather*).

Прикметники мають два ступені порівняння: **the comparative degree** (вищий ступінь) і **the superlative degree** (найвищий ступінь).

Ми вживаємо **the comparative form + than** для того, щоб порівняти якості однієї людини або предмета з іншими.

Tom is taller than Pete. Том вищий ніж Пит.

This story is more interesting than that one. Це оповідання цікавіше ніж те.

Ми вживаємо **the + superlative form + of/in** для того, щоб порівняти якості однієї людини або одного предмета з **більш ніж одною людиною** або предметом з групи. Ми вживаємо **of** тоді, коли ми говоримо про людей або предмети однієї групи. Ми вживаємо **in** тоді, коли ми говоримо про місце.

*He is **the tallest** of all. Він вищий за всіх.*

*He is **the tallest** in his class. Він найвищий в нашому класі.*

Ми вживаємо **the +comparative** у випадку, коли порівнюємо тільки дві речі одного виду (**two things of the same kind**).

*Of the two cars this is **(the) faster**. (formal)*

*З двох авто це є **швидшим** (за інше).*

Але в цьому випадку, коли порівнюються дві людини або два предмети, можливе вживання прикметника в найвищому ступені порівняння замість вищого ступеню.

*Which is **(the) fastest**, a Ford or a BMW? (more usual)*

The Comparative of One Syllable Adjectives

(односкладові прикметники)

Односкладові і ті двоскладові прикметники, які закінчуються на *-er, -le, -y, -ow*, утворюють вищий ступінь порівняння за допомогою **-er** і найвищий ступінь порівняння за допомогою **-est**:

cold - colder - the coldest

long - longer - the longest

big - bigger - the biggest

hot - hotter - the hottest

nerrow - nerrower - the nerrowest

busy - busier - the busiest

simple - simpler - the simplest

wide - wider - the widest

Запам'ятайте!

(1) the comparative від **real, right, wrong** утворюється за допомогою **more**, а the superlative – за допомогою **most**.

real - more real - the most real

right - more right - the most right

wrong - more wrong - the most wrong

(2) деякі з односкладових і двоскладових прикметників (**one- and two-syllable** adjectives), які мають абстрактне значення (**clear, safe, free, wise, etc.**) можуть утворювати ступені порівняння двома можливими способами:

або **-er /-est**, або **more/most**.

wise - wiser - the wisest *or* *wise - more wise - the most wise*

safe - safer - the safest *or* *safe - more safe - the most safe*

(3) the comparative двоскладових прикметників (**two-syllable** adjectives), які закінчуються на - у утворюються за допомогою **-ier** , а the superlative - за допомогою **-iest**.

busy - busier - the busiest

lucky - luckier - the luckiest

heavy - heavier - the heaviest

easy - easier - the easiest

The Comparatives of Two or More Syllable Adjectives

(двоскладові або багатоскладові прикметники)

Багатоскладові і двоскладові , крім тих, про які говорили раніше, ступені порівняння утворюють за допомогою слів – **more** для comparative і

- **most** для superlative:

famous - more famous - the most famous

fascinating - more fascinating - the most fascinating

ridiculous - more ridiculous - the most ridiculous

Запам'ятайте!

Деякі з двоскладових прикметників (**two-syllable** adjectives) утворюють ступені порівняння (comparative and superlative) двома **МОЖЛИВИМИ** способами: або **-er /-est**, або **more/most**.

Такими прикметниками є наступні: **clever, stupid, gentle, friendly, cruel, common, pleasant, quiet, narrow, shallow** etc.

friendly - friendlier - the friendliest *or*

friendly - more friendly - the most friendly

quiet - quieter - the quietest *or*

quiet - more quiet - the most quiet

simple - simpler - the simplest **or**

simple - more simple - the most simple

Дотримуйтеся правил написання:

e -> er, est *nice - nicer, nicest; large-larger, largest*

y -> ier, iest *pretty- prettier, prettiest; lucky - luckier, luckiest*

Запам'ятайте!

Якщо вказується на зменшення ступеня, вживаються слова *less, the least: difficult* (важкий) , *less difficult* (менш важкий), *the least difficult* (найменш важкий)

[3]The Comparison of Adverbs (ступені порівняння прислівників)

Ступені порівняння прислівників (the comparative and the superlative forms of adverbs) утворюються подібно до прикметників.

hard - harder – hardest

patiently - more patiently - most patiently

Ті прислівники, які мають **однакову форму** з відповідними прикметниками, як правило утворюють ступені порівняння через **-er** (in the comparative) і **-est** (in the superlative):

fast - faster – fastest

late - later – latest

early - earlier – earliest

hard - harder - hardest

Двоскладові і багатоскладові прислівники (adverbs formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective) як правило утворюють ступені порівняння через **more** (in the comparative) і **most** (in the superlative):

simply - more simply - most simply

smartly - more smartly - most smartly

patiently - more patiently - most patiently

often - more often - most often

efficiently - more efficiently - most efficiently

Вищий ступінь порівняння (the comparative) прикметників і прислівників часто вживається з **a bit, a little, much, a lot, far (=a lot), even:**

*It's **much** (a lot) cheaper.*

*Це **набагато** дешевше.*

*The film is **far better** than the book.*

*Фільм **набагато краще**, ніж книга.*

*Could you speak **a bit more** slowly?*

*Ви можете говорити **трішки** повільніше?*

*He speaks Spanish **even better than** I expected.*

*Він говорить по-іспанськи **навіть краще, ніж** я очікував.*

Перед найвищим ступенем порівняння прикметників і прислівників (the superlative) можна вживати **by far** для посилення значення:.

*He is **by far** the best student in the group.*

*Він **набагато** кращий, ніж решта студентів групи.*

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives:

(прикметники і прислівники, які утворюють ступені порівняння від інших коренів)

good / well	better	best
bad / badly	worse	worst
much / many	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther / further	farthest/furthest

Запам'ятайте!

(1) further / farther (adv) = longer (in distance)

*Your house is two miles **further / farther** from here than mine.*

further = more, additional

*There is no **further** information about your flight.*

(2) **elder / eldest** (adj + noun) = for members of the same family

*He is **the eldest child**.*

*My **elder sister** studies at the university (not: He is elder than me.)*

(3) **lesser** утворюється від *less*, але не є дійсним вищим ступенем порівняння і після нього не вживається *than*. Його вживають в сталій фразі:

***The lesser of two evils.** Менше з двох зол.*

PRACTICE

Exercise 6. The Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs.

Use the required form of the adjective.

1. He's a far (**intelligent**) person than my brother.
2. She was the (**practical**) of the family.
3. He felt (**bad**) yesterday than the day before.
4. This wine is the (**good**) I've ever tasted.
5. Jack was the (**tall**) of the two.
6. Jack is the (**clever**) of the three brothers.
7. If you need any (**far**) information, please contact our head office.
8. Do you have to wear these old jeans, Mike? Can't you dress (smartly).
9. The sinking of "Titanic" is one of (**famous**) shipwreck stories of all time.
10. Please, send the books back without (far) delay.
11. The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the (**rich**) in the world.
12. Could you come a bit (**early**) tomorrow?
13. I like this song (**well**) than the previous one.
14. Which of these two performances did you enjoy (**much**)?
15. The fire was put out (**quickly**) than we expected.
16. We could have found the place (**easily**) with a map.

Exercise 7. The Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs.

Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adjective or adverb in brackets as in the example. Add any other necessary words.

e.g. Their house is _____ (**old**) in the village.

*Their house is **the oldest** in the village.*

The life in a big city is a lot _____ (**exciting**) in the country.

*The life in a big city is a lot **more exciting than** in the country.*

1. Dina has got two brothers and a sister, but she's _____ (**young**).
2. Mike got the job because he is _____ (**experienced**) the other candidates.
3. My new house is _____ (**far**) away from the bus station than my old one.
4. He played tennis _____ (**well**) his opponent and won the set.
5. He likes to live in the countryside because the air is _____ (**clean**) in the city.
6. The president's speech was much _____ (**long**) I thought it would be.
7. Of two evils let us choose _____ (**little**).
8. This is _____ (**funny**) joke I have ever heard.
9. If you need any _____ (**far**) information, call the office.
10. This year, fashionable clothes are _____ (**colorful**) they were last year.
11. This is _____ (**silly**) excuse you've ever given me.
12. Mrs. Bailey is _____ (**experienced**) teacher in our school.

[4] Types of Comparisons (Види порівняння)

Існує декілька видів речень з порівнянням якостей предметів:

than	This book is more interesting than that one. Today is warmer than it was yesterday. The chair is less comfortable than this armchair. You are two years older than me / than I am.
the most (the least)	This is the most exciting place of all I have ever been to. Carol is the least experienced person in our team.

<i>As ... as</i>	He is as tall as his father. Could you come as soon as possible?
<i>not as ... as</i> <i>(not so ... as)</i>	The weather is not as (so) good as it was yesterday. He is not so (as) tall as his father.
<i>twice as...as</i> <i>three times as...as</i> <i>the same... as</i>	Oil is twice as expensive as it was several years ago. I'll have the same ice-cream as last time.
<i>half as much/many</i> <i>half the size</i> <i>half the age</i>	She is half my age . John spends twice as much time at work as Tom.
<i>the more... the better</i>	The warmer the weather the better I feel.
<i>like</i> <i>(after look, feel, sound</i> <i>+ like + noun)</i>	She looks like an angel. This coffee tastes like water. No one can cook like my mother.
<i>as</i> <i>(+ subject + verb)</i>	When in Rome do as the Romans do . We did as we were told . Do it as I showed you.

PRACTICE

Exercise 8. The Types of Comparison.

Fill in the blanks as in the examples.

There is no time to lose. **The faster** you drive, **the better**.

1. ____ (old) he gets, ____ (tall) he grows.
2. ____ (expensive) the hotel, ____ (good) the service.
3. ____ (much) you practice your English, ____ (fast) you learn.
4. ____ (long) the telephone call, ____ (much) you have to pay.
5. ____ (early) we leave, ____ (soon) we will arrive.

Prices go up and up. Everything gets **more and more expensive**.

6. The textbook just gets ____ (complicated).
7. My list of things to do gets ____ (long).

8. The crowd are becoming _____ (excited).

9. The country is losing its workers, as _____ (many) people are immigrating.

*The comedy wasn't **half as** exciting **as** the film.*

10. His friend doesn't spend _____ much money on CDs _____ he does.

11. Traveling by bus isn't _____ comfortable _____ traveling by plane.

12. A three-star hotel is _____ comfortable _____ a five-star one.

*This cake is **three times as** expensive **as** the one we bought last year (three times).*

13. The blue jacket costs _____ expensive _____ the red one.

14. The gold ring has _____ many stones _____ the silver one.

15. We can't do crosswords _____ quickly _____ you do.

16. Their car is _____ expensive _____ ours.

*This building was used as a hospital during the war. Everyone is ill, so our house is **like** a hospital.*

17. A few years ago I worked _____ teacher at school.

18. The house is beautiful _____ a palace.

19. _____ a beginner you simply have to learn the basics.

20. She is a good secretary and dresses _____ a fashion model.

Exercise 9. Correcting Mistakes.

Correct the following sentences.

1. Bob was the biggest of the twins.

2. You could not meet a more kinder lady.

3. The patient made the wonderfulliest recovery.

4. Mary was as old like Jane.

5. Who is the tallest, Jack or Betty?

6. The more bright students do not always do well in tests.

7. The weather is colder as last week.

8. The noise in Rome is far worst than in Florence.

9. I'm sorry fpr being late. I came so fast as I could.

10. The little we speak English, the worse for us.

11. Football is much popular than basketball in our country.

12. This road is worst than any other.

13. Their dog is twice as bigger as ours.

14. Mr. Brown is by far more honest person than our previous accountant.

Exercise 10. Adverb or Adjective?

Complete the conversation. Choose the correct forms.

Ann: Is it true you saw a ghost last night?

Tom: Yes, I did. I went to bed (1) late/lately, and I was sleeping (2) bad/badly.

I suddenly woke up in the middle of the night. I went to the window and saw the ghost walking across the lawn.

Ann: Was it a man or a woman?

Tom: A woman in a white dress. I had a (3) good/well view from the window, but she walked very (4) fast/fastly. She wasn't there very (5) long/longly. I'd (6) hard/hardly caught sight of her before she'd gone. I (7) near/nearly missed her.

Ann: It isn't very (8) like/likely that ghost actually exist, you know. You must have been dreaming. I had a (9) strange/strangely dream last night too. I was in the garden. It was getting (10) dark/darkly, and it was (11) terrible/terribly cold. My head was aching (12) bad/badly. I (13) sudden/suddenly saw a man. He seemed very (14) unhappy/unhappily. He looked up and smiled (15) sad/sadly at me. I don't know why, but I felt (16) curious/curiously about him. I wanted to talk to him, but I couldn't think what to say.

UNIT 5. NUMERALS

Числівник (the numeral) – частина мови, що виражає кількість або порядок предметів.

Числівники поділяються на кількісні і порядкові.

Cardinals (кількісні числівники) означають кількість предметів і відповідають на питання how many? (скільки?)

Ordinals (порядкові числівники) означають порядок при лічбі і відповідають на питання: which? (котрий?)

Cardinals	Ordinals
1 one	1 st first
2 two	2 nd second
3 three	3 rd third
4 four	4 th fourth
5 five	5 th fifth
6 six	6 th sixth
7 seven	7 th seventh
8 eight	8 th eighth
9 nine	9 th ninth
10 ten	10 th tenth
11 eleven	11 th eleventh
12 twelve	12 th twelfth
13 thirteen	13 th thirteenth
14 fourteen	14 th fourteenth
15 fifteen	15 th fifteenth
16 sixteen	16 th sixteenth
17 seventeen	17 th seventeenth
18 eighteen	18 th eighteenth
19 nineteen	19 th nineteenth
20 twenty	20 th twentieth

21 twenty-one	21 st twenty-first
22 twenty-two, etc.	22 nd twenty-second, etc.
30 thirty	30 th thirtieth
40 forty	40 th fortieth
50 fifty	50 th fiftieth
60 sixty	60 th sixtieth
70 seventy	70 th seventieth
80 eighty	80 th eightieth
90 ninety	90 th ninetieth
100a (one) hundred	100 th hundredth
101a (one) hundred and one, etc.	101 st hundred and first
200 two hundred	200 th two hundredth, etc.
300 three hundred, etc.	300 th three hundredth
1,000 a (one) thousand	1,000 th thousandth
2,000 two thousand	2,000 th two thousandth
2,001 two thousand and one	2,001 st two thousand and first
2,745 two thousand seven hundred and forty-five	2,745 th two thousands seven hundred and forty-fifth
3,000 three thousand	3,000 th three thousandth
100,000 a (one) hundred thousand	100,000 th hundred thousandth
1,000,000 a (one) million	1,000,000 th millionth
1,000,000,000 a (one) milliard (Br.); a (one) billion (USA)	1,000,000,000 th milliardth (Br.); billionth (USA)

Examples of numerals:

25,678 - Twenty-five thousand six hundred **and** seventy-eight

142,590 - One hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred **and** ninety

4,064,150 - Four million, sixty-four thousand, one hundred **and** fifty

18,244,876 - Eighteen million, two hundred **and** forty-four thousand, eight
hundred **and** seventy-six

Decimals (десяткові дроби)

0.1 - nought point one (Br.); zero point one (Am.)

Common Fractions (звичайні дроби)

$\frac{1}{2}$ - a half

$1\frac{1}{8}$ - one and one eighth

$\frac{1}{4}$ - a fourth /a quarter

$\frac{5}{8}$ - five eighths

$\frac{3}{4}$ - three fourths

$\frac{7}{8}$ - seven eighths

Percentages (проценти)

10% ten percent (NO ENDING -s!)

0.5 % naught point five percent

Seventy percent of children use their local libraries.

Cardinals **вживаються:**

- To indicate the № of chapter, page, paragraph, volume, act (in a play), etc.

The description of the event is in chapter 3. Look at paragraph 14. For the answers, see page 171. (В українській мові в подібних випадках вживаються порядкові числівники!)

- To indicate the № of buildings, apartments (flats), rooms, buses, gates, sizes.

He used to take bus 105 to go to his school. My shoes are size six. (В українській мові в подібних випадках вживаються як порядкові, так і кількісні числівники!)

Запам'ятайте! *We say the third chapter **BUT** chapter 3 (three);*

*the fifth volume **BUT** volume 5 (five);*

*the sixth paragraph **BUT** paragraph 6(six).*

- To indicate chronological dates.

The first battle of the American Revolution was fought in 1775 (seventeen seventy-five). 'Pets' was a very popular radio and television comedy of the 1980s, (nineteen eighties)

Запам'ятайте! В українській мові в подібних випадках вживаються порядкові числівники!

Ordinals вживаються:

- To rank items.
*e.g. This country ranks **second** in the world.*
- To express fractions.
e.g. a fifth, a sixth, an eighth, a tenth
- To talk about dates.
*e.g. The meeting is on the **fourth** of June.*

Запам'ятайте!

В письмовій формі не вживайте артикль:

We arrived on March 25, 1990.

We arrived on March 25th.

В усній мові вживайте артикль:

*March **the** twenty fifth / **the** twenty-fifth of March*

The Article before Numerals

(артиклі перед числівниками)

Cardinal numerals зазвичай вживаються без артикля.

chapter 5 (chapter five), page 3 (page three), volume 4 (volume four), etc.

building 8 (building eight), gate 6 (gate six), apartment 10 (apartment ten), bus 67 (bus number sixty-seven), size 12 (size twelve), etc.

in 1985 (in nineteen eighty-five, in 2003 (in two thousand three).

Якщо іменник з кількісним числівником вживається з **означеним артиклем**, то це є потребою контексту, або конкретної ситуації.

*She was the tallest of **the** three sisters. **The** two men seemed.....*

Ordinal numerals зазвичай вживаються з означеним артиклем **the**.

*It was **the** second week of October. January is **the** first month of the year.*

*He was **the** third to arrive.*

У випадку, коли ordinal numerals вживаються не для того, щоб означати порядок при лічбі, а в значенні *one more or another (інший, ще один)*, то вони вживаються з неозначеним артиклем **a**.

They must have a third race to decide who the real winner is.

Не вживайте THE з:

- Names with Roman numerals.

*World War II (but **the** Second World War)*

- Names of streets and roads.

Fifth Avenue

101 Main Street

Tenth Street

- Time.

He got up at 7:30 a.m.

He got up at seven o'clock.

Запам'ятайте! Hundred, thousand, million, etc. не вживаються в однині

без **a** або **one**:

Correct: There were more than a thousand people in the audience.

Incorrect: ~~There were more than thousand people in the audience.~~

(100) Hundred

American English: The magazine has **a hundred seventy** pages.

British English: The magazine has **a hundred and seventy** pages.

HUNDRED вживається без закінчення -s коли стоїть після числівників two, three, four, etc.

e. g. 200 - two hundred, 300 three hundred, etc.

Коли він стає **іменником**, тоді він вживається з закінченням -s

e.g. Hundreds of people watched the football match at the stadium.

(Сотні людей дивилися футбольний матч на стадіоні.)

(1000) Thousand

American English: We received exactly **two thousand fifty** letters.

British English: We received exactly **two thousand and fifty** letters.

THOUSAND вживається без закінчення -s коли стоїть **після числівників** *two, three, four, etc.*

e. g. *three thousand, two thousand people, twenty thousand volumes, etc.*

Коли він стає **іменником**, тоді він вживається з закінченням **-s**

e.g. *Thousands of people watched the football match at the stadium.*

(Тисячі людей дивилися футбольний матч на стадіоні.)

(1 000 000) Million

вживається без закінчення -s коли стоїть **після числівників** *two, three, four, etc.*

e. g. *three million, four million, two million people, twenty thousand dollars, etc.*

Коли він стає **іменником**, тоді вживається з закінченням **-s**

e.g. *Millions of people want to live in peace.*

(Мільйони людей хочуть жити в мирі.)

Коли вживається в конструкції з **of**, то набуває закінчення -s

e.g. *two millions of people; three millions of books, etc.*

Dozen (дюжина), score (два десятки, двадцять)

Якщо вони вживаються **після числівників** *two, three, four, etc.*, то не набувають закінчення -s.

e. g. *one dozen - two dozen eggs (дві дюжини яєць), three dozen, four dozen, etc.*

one score - two score (сорок), three score (шістдесят), etc.

However, when they are used **without numerals** they take **-s**.

e. g. *dozens of eggs (дюжини яєць)*

Exercise 1.

Choose the correct item.

1. The article we are working at is on _____ .

- a) the page 20 b) the page 20-th
c) page 20-th d) page 20

2. There are about nine _____ in our city.

- a) thousands inhabitants b) thousand inhabitant
c) thousand inhabitants d) thousandth inhabitants

3. In those years, _____ of the top people had been to public schools.

- a) a two-third b) two- thirds
c) the two- thirds d) the two- third

5. As a result of piracy, companies lose an estimated minimum of _____ dollars a year.

- a) four billion b) the four billion of
c) four billion of d) four billions

6. His best-known book was published before _____ World War.

- a) the Secondth b) a Second
c) the Second d) Second

7. About _____ the total population of the UK lives in the Greater London area.

- a) the fifth from b) a fifth from
c) the fifth of d) a fifth of

8. The present queen in the country is universally known as _____ .

- a) "Elizabeth Second" b) "Elizabeth Two"
c) "Elizabeth the Second" d) "Elizabeth the Two"

9. England is only one of _____ nations of the British Isles (England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland).

- a) four b) forth
c) the forth d) the four

10. The process of unification took _____ years.

- a) several hundred b) several hundreds
c) several hundred of d) a several hundred

11. The two terms, Whig and Tory, were _____ used in the late 1670s.

PART II

UNIT 6. THE VERB. TENSES IN ACTIVE VOICE

(Дієслово. Часи дієслова в активному стані)

Дієсловом називається самостійна частина мови, яка означає дію або стан.

Дієслово відповідає на питання *що робити? що зробити?*

В реченні дієслово виступає **присудком**.

Англійське дієслово має форми трьох основних часів: теперішнього (the present), минулого (the past) і майбутнього (the future).

	Simple	Continuous
Present	clean/cleans go/goes	am/is/are cleaning am/is/are going
Past	cleaned went	was/were cleaning was/were going
Present Perfect	have/has cleaned have/has gone	have/has been cleaning have/has been going
Past Perfect	had cleaned had gone	had been cleaning had been going
Future	will clean will go	will be cleaning will be going
Future Perfect	will have cleaned will have gone	will have been cleaning will have been going

[1] **PRESENT TENSES** (теперішні часи)

Present Simple is used: Вживається для вираження дій:	
<i>For permanent situations or states</i> які відбувається взагалі чи постійно	Jack lives in London and I live in Minsk.
<i>For repeated, habitual actions</i> які є рутинною, звичкою	I drink tea every morning.
For timetables, programs які відбуваються за розкладом, програмою	The lessons start at 2 o'clock.
<i>For general truths and laws of nature</i> які означають загальні істини	Money does not buy happiness. Water boils at 100° C
<i>For sports commentaries, reviews, dramatic narrative</i> в спортивних коментарях, оглядах, драматичних розповідях	Robert kicks the ball and passes it to Freddie.
Present Continuous is used: Вживається для вираження :	
<i>For actions taking place now or around the moment of speaking, or for temporary actions</i> тривалої дії, що відбувається в момент розмови	What are you doing now? My exams are next week, so I am studying hard at the moment.
<i>To express irritation, criticism</i> with always, continually,	You are always forgetting to buy newspapers for me!

<i>forever, constantly</i> <i>роздратування, критики</i>	You are constantly talking! Be quiet!
For fixed arrangements <i>домовленості</i>	Next Saturday, our team is playing in semifinals.
<i>For changing and developing situations</i> <i>дії ситуації, яка перебуває в стані розвитку</i>	Informational technology is developing faster than several years ago.

Time Words and Expressions

Слова і вирази, які є показниками певного часу

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Always, usually, often, occasionally, normally, sometimes, every day/week/month/year, in the morning, afternoon, at night, at the weekend.	Now, right now, at the moment, these days, at present, tonight, nowadays, still, etc.

Verbs with Stative Meaning

Дієслова із визначенням стану

Такі дієслова означають постійний стан дії, а не дію як процес. Вони не утворюють форму тривалого часу **continuous form** і не вживаються в часах **Continuous**.

Такі дієслова (**stative verbs**) мають значення:

1. Verbs of perception (дієслова, які означають сприймання через органи відчуття): to see, to hear, to smell, to feel, to taste, etc. (NOT to listen, to watch, to look).

2. Verbs of opinion (дієслова, які висловлюють думку): *to agree, to believe, to think, to consider, to know, to feel, to hope, etc.*

3. Verbs of likes and dislikes (дієслова, які висловлюють схвалення або неприйнятність): *to like, to hate, to dislike, to love, to prefer, to want, to wish, etc.*

4. Verbs of possession (дієслова, які означають належність): *to belong, to have, to possess, to own, to keep, etc.*

Other verbs: *to appear, to seem, to be, to look, etc.*

Деякі дієслова **stative verbs** мають форму Continuous, але в цьому випадку вони набувають іншого значення.

To think, to consider також можуть вживатись у Present Continuous, якщо це не означає висловлення особистої думки (giving an opinion).

Compare:

Giving an opinion.

Not giving an opinion.

*What do you **think** about it?*

*What are you doing? I'm **thinking***

*I **think** this exercise was too long.*

about the exercise.

To see вживається в Present Continuous, якщо означає таке:

a) to meet by appointment (зустрітись за домовленістю)

I'm seeing the dentist on Monday. = I am meeting the dentist.

b) to visit places of interest (відвідувати визначні пам'ятки)

*Where is Maria? She's **seeing** the sights of Paris. = She is visiting places of interest.*

To feel у значенні “почувати себе” (з точки зору самопочуття) може вживатись в Present Continuous.

*How is your father **feeling** now? He is **feeling** much better.*

To feel ніколи не вживається в Present Continuous, якщо означає "to think".

*Correct: I **feel** that I have won this competition.*

*Incorrect: I **am feeling** that I have won this competition.*

To have може вживатись в Present Continuous, якщо не означає приналежність (possession).

Compare:

*The Smiths **have** a lot of money.*

(having = possession)

*The Smiths **are having** a good time in Paris*

(having = experiencing).

To love може вживатись в Present Continuous, якщо означає "to enjoy".

Compare:

*I **love** holidays* (love = like).

*I'm **loving** this holiday* (loving = enjoying).

To taste, to look, to smell, to feel, to come, to weigh і деякі інші дієслова, які означають умисні (свідомі) дії, можуть вживатись в Continuous form.

Compare:

<i>Not an action</i> <i>Сприйняття</i>	<i>Voluntary Action</i> <i>Свідома дія</i>
Your soup tastes great.	She is tasting the soup.
Susan looks tired.	She is looking at some new photos.
I smell something burning.	I am smelling the meat to see if it is
This towel feels soft.	She is feeling her son's forehead.
Where are you from? I come from Spain.	He's coming from Spain in two days.
The baby weighs 5 kilos.	I'm weighing myself on my new scales.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Present Simple and Present Continuous.

Complete the following sentences with either the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Every week I (attend) additional classes to improve my English.
2. It's time to review grammar. It (get) more difficult every day.
3. How many languages (Tom, speak)?
4. I can see from what you say that your mornings are very busy!

What..... (do) this afternoon?

5. This workbook (include) grammar, but it(not/include) vocabulary.
6. I.....(give away) this dictionary. Do you want to have it?
7. Please, don't make so much noise. The girls.....(study) in the next room.
8. What exactly (the book lists, involve)?
9. Please be quite! You (continually, interrupt).
 10. Girls (not/share) changing rooms with boys.
 11. More and more young people (come) from village schools to study at University.
 12. Each person (be) a unique individual.

Exercise 2. Stative Verbs.

Underline the correct form.

1. I haven't decided yet what profession to choose. But I *think about it/am thinking about it*.
2. What's the matter? Why do you *look/are you looking* at me like that?
3. Terry is in bed. He *has/is having* flu.
4. *Do you realize/Are you realizing* that we I've got a test tomorrow.
5. He *has/is having* a mobile phone now.
6. If you *don't watch/aren't watching* the news, I'd change the channel.
7. You can borrow my dictionary. I *don't need/am not needing* it at the moment.
8. George says that he has a note from the doctor but I *don't believe/am not believing* him.
9. Why *are you feeling/do you feel* your pockets? Have you lost anything?
10. I can't come to the meeting because I *see/'m seeing* my tutor at 3 o'clock.
11. I know your mind is made up but I *feel/am feeling* you are making a big mistake.
12. You *are / are being* really curious today! Why *do you want/are you wanting* to know all details?

Present Perfect is used:	
Вживається для вираження :	
<i>For actions which started in the past and continue up to the present</i> дій, які почались в минулому і продовжувались дотепер.	He has taught at New York University for twenty years.
<i>For recently finished actions; result is visible in the present</i> дій, які завершились нещодавно; результат є очевидним в теперішньому часі	She has cleaned her room. It looks so nice.
<i>For actions happened at an unstated time in the past</i> дій, які відбулися в минулому у невизначений термін	The students have finished their compositions.
<i>To put emphasis on number</i> для того, щоб підкреслити кількість	Bob has already completed four problems.
<i>For actions happened within a specific time period, which is not over at the moment of speaking, such as today, this morning/ week/ month... etc.</i> дій, які відбулися (завершились) в теперішньому часі, який ще не минув дотепер	She has called him this morning (this morning is not over yet). (ранок ще продовжується)
<i>To express personal experiences/ changes which have happened</i> дій, які стосуються особистого досвіду або змін, які вже відбулися	I've lost five kilos.

Present Perfect Continuous is used:	
Вживається для вираження :	
<p><i>To put emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present (with: for, since, all morning/day/week)</i></p> <p><i>дії, яка почалась в минулому і триває дотепер</i></p>	<p>I have been waiting for you for almost two hours.</p>
<p><i>For actions started and finished in the past and lasted for some time. The result of the action is visible in the present</i></p> <p><i>дії, яка почалась і завершилась в минулому і тривала деякий час; результат цієї дії наявний зараз</i></p>	<p>He looks so tired. He has been studying for his exam.</p>
<p><i>To express anger, annoyance or irritation</i></p> <p><i>злості, гніву, роздратування</i></p>	<p>Who has been using my cup?</p>

Time Expressions

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous	Present Perfect
<p>How long, for, since, lately, recently, all, day/morning, etc.</p>	<p>Already, yet, just, always, ever, never, so far/up to now, etc.</p>

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

1. Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous часто можуть бути взаємозамінними. Можна обирати один з двох часів дієслова залежно від свого бажання передати співрозмовнику відчуття безперервної природи дії

або передати своє сприйняття завершеності щодо дії, про яку йдеться. Тобто вибір часу залежить від автора висловлювання.

Наприклад:

I have been waiting for you for an hour є більш прийнятним, ніж

I have waited for you for an hour, якщо ви бажаєте повідомити про те, що вам не подобається так довго очікувати.

Зверніть увагу на такі два речення. За умови що нам невідома інтонація або вираз обличчя людини, яка говорить, яке з цих речень *повідомляє* про те, що людина втомлена?

a. *I have reviewed this chapter for three hours.*

b. *I have been reviewing this chapter for three hours.*

2. Значення багатьох дієслів не дає змоги вживати їх в Present Perfect Continuous.

Incorrect: The plane has been arriving.

*Correct: The plane is arriving. (Літак "прилітає" тільки один раз.) or
The plane has arrived.*

3. Не вживайте the Present Perfect Continuous, якщо ви вказуєте на кількість разів або речей, які було зроблено.

a. I've read this article **five** times.

b. I've been reading it for the past hour.

c. Bob has already completed **six** problems.

d. I've been trying to understand the same problem all night.

PRACTICE

Exercise 3. Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

Complete the following sentences with either the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

I.

1. Jack (fail) his driving test three times because he doesn't know how to park.

2. However, he (practice) three hours every day for the past week, and I think he (make) a lot of improvement.
3. My brother. (not/pass) his driving test either.
4. He (worry) about this for two months.
5. I (study) the driver's manual for hours every day, but I (take) my test yet.
6. My father (help) me review the questions.

II.

1. My elder brother (just, buy) a new stereo.
2. He (play) records since eight o'clock this morning, and he is driving me crazy.
3. My mom (talk) to my elder brother about it, but he (obey) her yet.
4. I am especially annoyed because I am taking my final test this week. My elder brother (write) two tests already, and he.....(fail) both of them because (not/study).
5. I (think) about telling my dad about this, but I (make) a definite decision yet.

Exercise 4. Present Tenses.

Put the verb in brackets into the most suitable present tense.

1. Education (prepare) children for life.
2. He (always, borrow) books from me!
3. He (pass) two subjects, but he (not/passed) English yet.
4. Do you know that someone(break) the window in our classroom.
5. In our country we (have) lessons on Saturday.
6. How long you (know) Alison? We (be) friends for three years.
7. Peter..... (make) two mistakes in exercise 1 and one in exercise 3.
8. I (work) on this composition for two weeks now.
9. She (look) for a better opportunity at the moment.
10. Let's look at the time table. The lesson (start) at 10 o'clock.

11. Who (use) my cup?
12. Greg, you (look) a bit tired. What (you, do) all day?
13. I (already, have) two messages from Peter and in all of them he (say) that he (come) here for three days.
14. How many pages (he, write)?
- 15 (ever, be) to London? No, I (never, be) there.

Exercise 5. Time Expressions.

Choose the most suitable word or phrase underlined.

1. Are you studying French for long/at the moment?
2. What's the matter? Haven't you started yet/still?
3. I am making a great progress these days/so far.
4. The trouble with you is that you are always/often complaining.
5. I haven't been feeling very well lately/currently.
6. The food tastes worse now/usually. You've put too much salt in it.
7. I'm feeling rather down lately/at present, doctor.
8. Sue bought a CD player last week and she's been listening to music ever since/for a while.
9. Computers are becoming faster and faster every year/already.
10. We normally/forever study hard for exams.
11. My parents are coming to see me tonight/occasionally.
12. I usually/at the moment complete my homework assignments on time.

Exercise 6. Questions.

Complete the questions.

1. she come from?
She comes from Italy.
2. she live?
She lives in London.
3. live with?

- With her family.
4. Which ?
She studies at London University.
5. a job?
Yes, she does. A part-time job.
6. What studying?
She is studying languages.
7. enjoying the course?
Yes, she is.
8. How many languages ?
Two.
9. Why she learning them?
Because she needs them for her job.
- 10 her classes start?
At 9 a.m.
11. have her classes on Saturday?
No, she doesn't.
12. What after her classes?
She goes home.
- 13 married?
No, she is single.
14. Who her free time with?
With her friends.
15. How long in London?
For three years.
16. How many foreign countries ?
Five.
17. Has to Kiev?
Never.

[2] PAST TENSES

Past Simple is used: Вживається для вираження :	
<i>For actions that happen one after another</i> низки дій, які відбувались в минулому одна за одною	He walked down the street, slipped on a banana peel and broke his arm.
<i>For past habits or states</i> систематичних дій або станів у минулому	Every day I went to the park.
<i>For completed action or event at a stated time</i> дії, яка відбулась у минулому в певний час	She called an hour ago.
<i>For actions not connected with the present</i> дії, які не пов'язані з сьогоднішнім	Shakespeare wrote many plays.
Past Continuous is used: Вживається для вираження :	
<i>For actions in the middle of happening at a stated past time</i> дії, які тривали в певний час минулого	He was jogging in the park at 7:00 a. m. yesterday.
<i>For actions in progress interrupted by another past action</i> дії, які було перервано якоюсь іншою дією у минулому	While I was jogging , the man stopped me and asked the time.
<i>For two or more simultaneous past actions</i> двох або більше одночасних дій в	The children were playing while their mothers were watching them.

<i>минулому</i>	
<i>For background description of events in the story</i> <i>відтворення (опис) картини дій в минулому</i>	We were flying to Paris. The sun was shining...
Past Perfect is used: Вживається для вираження:	
<i>For actions happened before another action or before a stated time</i> <i>дії, яка відбулась раніше якоїсь іншої дії в минулому (обидві дії в минулому)</i> <i>або дії, яка відбулась до певного часу в минулому</i>	Before I arrived, the library had closed . By 3 o'clock the lecture had ended .
<i>For visible results in the past</i> <i>очевидного наслідку якоїсь дії в минулому</i>	She was sad because she had failed the test.
Past Perfect Continuous is used: Вживається для вираження :	
<i>For actions continuing over a period of time to a specific time in the past</i> <i>дій, які тривали протягом певного часу до якогось визначеного часу в минулому</i>	She had been working as a teacher for ten years before she resigned.
<i>For certain durations with visible results in the past</i> <i>позначення якоїсь тривалої дії в минулому, наслідок якої був очевидним</i>	They were wet because they had been walking in the rain.

<i>As past equivalent to the Present Perfect Continuous</i> <i>як еквівалент the Present Perfect Continuous в минулому</i>	(She is going to the doctor. Her leg has been aching for two days.) She went to the doctor. Her leg had been aching for two days.
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Time Words and Expressions

Показники часу

Past Simple	Past Continuous	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
Yesterday, last night/ week/month/year/ Monday, etc., ago, then, when, How long ago? in 1992, the other day, etc.	When, while, as, all day/ night/ morning, etc.	Before, after, already, for, since, just, before, ,till/until, when, by, by the time, never, scarcely...when, no sooner...than = hardly ... when, etc.	For, since, how long, before, until, etc.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Present Perfect or Past Simple.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets: Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. This scientist(write) a lot of books. He ...(write) his first one in 2001.
2. you (ever see) a documentary as good as that?
3. I (never travel) to the USA. What about you? When (you go) there?
4. He.....(live) in Manchester for eight years, and he wants to move to another place.
5. She (live) in Manchester for two years, and then in 2003 she (move) to London.
6. We (meet) Jane and Alan two years ago. How long (you know) them?

Exercise 2. Past Tenses.

Underline the correct tense.

1. We were happy to hear that we *were passing/had passed* the exam.
2. My uncle had been the headmaster of that school for thirty years before he *had retired/retired*.
3. She *was walking/had walked* home when she saw the accident.
4. How long ago *had you taken/did you take* this course?
5. She bought the blouse because she *wanted/had wanted* to wear it to the party.
6. We *weren't/hadn't been* satisfied with our achievements then.
7. I *watched/was watching* the news when the telephone rang.
8. It had been raining all day and the roads *had been/were* very wet.
9. When *did she choose/has she chosen* to take a course in statistics?
10. Bill *had been thinking/thought* about his answer during the lunch break.
11. George was angry. He *had been waiting/was waiting* for Nora for two hours.
12. Students *opened/had opened* their books and did the exercise.
13. The teacher *was smiling/had smiled* as he was reading Mary's composition.
14. It was easy for him to get lost because he *hadn't been /wasn't* in a big city before.
15. Tom *listened/was listening* to the teacher while the others *took/were taking* notes.

Exercise 3. Past Tenses.

Put the verb in brackets into the most suitable past tense.

1. Ruth (rise) early, (make) coffee and (eat) her breakfast.
2. She (become) an excellent player by the time she finished school.
3. The party (already, start) by the time I (arrive).
4. (she, ask) this question yesterday?
5. Their school (celebrate) it's 50th anniversary in 1996.
6. I (begin) to adjust to my new life at college after I (be) there for three months,

7. I (review) grammar rules before the test when my computer (start) to blink.
8. She was upset, because she (not/manage) to prepare for the test.
9. (be, they) nervous before a test yesterday?
10. What(the director, say) to you when you were in his office?
11. He was dizzy. He (work) on the computer all night.
12. John (read) an economic book, while Ted (look through) some magazines.
13. I do not remember exactly how long ago it (be).
14. The boy (receive) two letters from his parents since the time he(arrive).
15. Dave (give/not, give) any explanation why he (be) late for school.

Exercise 4. Past Tenses.

Put the verb in brackets into the most suitable past tense.

Carla 1) (go) to the department store and 2) (return) the dress she 3) (buy). She 4)..... (return) home after the clerk 5) (refund) her money. After she 6) (eat) dinner, she 7) (begin) to watch a movie on television. She 8) (change) from Channel 7 to Channel 4 because she 9) (see, already) the movie on Channel 7.

After she 10) (watch) the movie for a while, she 11) (become) bored. She 12) (just, turn off) the set when the telephone 13) (ring). By the time she 14) (answer) it, the person on the other end 15) (hang up). It was getting late so she 16) (decide) to take a shower and go to bed. She 17) (scarcely, get) undressed when someone 18) (knock) on the door. After she 19) (put on) her robe, she 20) (open) the door and she 21) (discover) that someone 22) (leave) her a package. After she 23) (open) the package, she 24) (be) surprised to see a birthday card and a beautiful scarf.

PROGRESS TEST 2. (Past Tenses)

I. *Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present tense.*

1. Brenda ... (work) here for a year before she left to go to the University.
2. He ... (drive) to work at this time yesterday morning.
3. I ... (already/ eat) breakfast by the time the others ... (wake up).
4. It ... (rain) for the two days when suddenly the sun ... (come out).
5. They ... (already/ see) the film twice at the cinema when she ... (rent) it on video.
6. The teacher ... (teach) the students how to use past tenses yesterday.
7. The cousins ... (go) to the Crimea for their holidays last summer.
8. They ... (play) tennis on the sports ground when the weather ... (change).
9. After I had finished my work, I ... (leave) the library.
10. Everybody ... (dance) in the hall when electricity suddenly ... (go off).
11. By the time he ... (find) what he wanted he ... (spend) all the money.
12. A fire ... (break out) in a residence hall where the number of students ... (stay).

II. *Correct the mistakes.*

1. We moved here after I entered the university.
2. He has been an actor since he has arrived here.
3. I have been to Germany in 2001.
4. We have studied English since three years.
5. They have been learning this course during three weeks.
6. Someone talked all the time while we watched the film at the cinema.
7. Alex explained that he did not see Linda since last Monday.
8. At the end of October, Richard had not asked her to meet his mother.

[3] *FUTURE TENSES*

Future Simple is used: Вживається для вираження:	
<i>For on the spot decisions</i> спонтанних рішень	It is very cold in here, I'll close the window.
<i>For hopes, fears, offers, promises, predictions, requests, etc.</i> надій, побоювань, пропозицій, обіцянок, прогнозів, прохань тощо	We hope life will be wonderful in future.
<i>For actions we cannot control and that will inevitably happen</i> дій, які ми не можемо контролювати і які невідмінно відбудуться	He will be twenty next year.
<i>For actions we are not sure about, or haven't decided to do yet</i> дій, в яких ми не впевнені або про які ми ще не вирішили	She'll probably buy a computer.
Future Continuous is used: Вживається для вираження:	
<i>For actions in progress at a stated future time</i> дій, які триватимуть в певний (конкретний) час в майбутньому	On Friday night he will be celebrating his birthday with his friends.
<i>For actions as the result of a routine or arrangement routine</i> дій, які є результатом заведеного порядку	I'll be seeing John tomorrow. (We study in the same group so we'll definitely meet.)
<i>When we ask politely about people's</i>	Will you be going to the

<i>arrangements</i> того, що ми ввічливо дізнаємось про плани інших людей	supermarket?
Future Perfect Вживається для вираження:	
<i>For actions finished before a stated future time</i> дій, які завершаться до певного (конкретного) часу в майбутньому	She will have come back by the end of July.
Be Going To is used: Вживається для вираження:	
<i>For actions intended to be performed in the near future</i> дій, які обов'язково відбудуться в близькому майбутньому	I am going to study for a test tonight.
<i>For planned actions</i> дій, які були заплановані	Now that they've settled in the new house, they are going to have a new party.
<i>For evidence that something will inevitably happen in the near future</i> того, що обов'язково відбудеться в близькому майбутньому	Look at this big cloud! It is going to rain very soon.
<i>For things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future</i> того, в чому ми впевнені або вже вирішили зробити в близькому майбутньому	I am going to set goals and take actions.

Запам'ятайте! З дієсловами **to go** та **to come** слід вживати **Present Continuous**. **To be going to** в даному випадку не вживається.

Наприклад:

She is going to London next week. She is ~~going to go~~ to London.

Time Words and Expressions

Показники часу

Future Simple, 'be going to'	Future Continuous	Future Perfect
Tomorrow, tonight, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year, etc.	This time next week/ tomorrow, etc., at 3 o'clock tomorrow, in a week/month/year, soon, etc	By, by the time, before, until, by then, etc.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Future Tenses.

Put the verb in brackets into the most suitable future tense.

1. She is worried that he (not/manage) to catch the train.
2. I (see) them at the conference anyway.
3. This time next year we (travel) together around Europe.
4. I'm sure there (be) no more wars anywhere in the world.
5. Our football team (fly) to London this time tomorrow.
6. His parents think he (become) a doctor one day.
7. I hope water pollution levels (drop) soon.
8. She (not/finish) her translation until 10 o'clock.
9. Look at the sky! It (rain), let's go home.
10. Since it is getting dark, I (turn) on the light.
11. They (be) eighteen next month.
12. Ann (probably, come) to the ceremony early.
13. you (go) into town today?
14. Don't call me tonight between seven and nine. I (study) for a test.
15. Scientists (find) a cure for this disease by 2010.

Exercise 2. Mixed Tenses.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

This time next month, Joan 1)(graduate) from University. She 2) (study) photography for four years. Joan 3) (look forward to) finishing her studies as she 4) (already, find) a job as a photographer for a travel magazine. She cannot believe that in two month she 5) (be) on her first assignment and that she 6) (travel) to Egypt to take pictures of the Pyramids!

Exercise 3. Time Expressions.

Choose the most appropriate time expression underlined.

1. I'll be back after a few minutes/in a few minutes.
2. Diana will be retiring soon/already.
3. Bye for now. I'll see you in two weeks' time/two weeks later.
4. Alec will have been studying for three years at the end of next month/by the end of next month.
5. I expect Samantha will have woken up at/by nine o'clock..
6. They'll still be living here next/the following month.
7. He'll have graduated from Medical School by now/by then.
8. I'm sorry I can't come. I'm staying at home the day after tomorrow/the day before tomorrow.

Time Words with No Future Forms

Дієслова в майбутньому часі не вживають після сполучників підрядного речення часу **when, while, before, until, by the time, as soon as, after** та після сполучника умовного підрядного речення **if**.

Наприклад:

You will be late if you do not hurry.

Однак, якщо **when** вживається як запитальне слово (*question word*) в питальному реченні, а **if** вживається як *whether* (сполучник 'чи'), то після них дієслово може вживатись у майбутньому часі.

Наприклад:

When will he meet us? (запитальне слово).

I don't know if he will accept my offer (сполучник 'чи').

Exercise 4. No Future.

Complete the following sentences.

1. Wait until it (be) time for you to start preparations.
2. I will have arranged everything by the time you (come) back.
3. Call me as soon as you (arrive).
4. When I (see) your friend, I'll let him know about your arrival.
5. After I (finish) my laboratory work, I'll work on my papers.
6. We'll stay in the classroom until the teacher (finish) checking our tests.
7. Turn off the lights before you (go) to bed.
8. I will be writing you while you (be) there.
9. Whenever Tom (have) to learn something new, he will work hard to teach himself.
10. As soon as we (realize) that our planet is in danger will begin taking care of it.

PROGRESS TEST 3. (Future Tenses)

1. *Underline the correct tense.*

David 1) *is studying / will have been studying* to become a lawyer. He *works / is working* as a carpenter during the day and 3) *attends / is attending* the local adult education centre in the evenings. After he 4) *will pass/ passes* his final exams, he 5) *will leave / will have left* for London where he hopes he 6) *will have found / will find* a good job. David dreams that he 7) *will become / will have become* a successful lawyer by the time he 8) *is / will be* thirty years old.

2. *Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future tense.*

Dear Jenny,

Greetings from Ukraine!

New Year 1) (come) and I've made a lot of plans. This time next week, I 2) (buy) New Year presents for my family and friends. I 3)..... (try) to get everything in one day. I don't like shopping very much. I 4)..... (go) home to my family on New Year day, and I expect that I 5)..... (stay) with them for two days. When I 6) (return) home , I 7) (have) to do much reading up because my examination session 8) (begin) on January 5-th . I 9) (probably/have) a party, because it's my birthday on January 4-th. I 10) (to be) twenty-one! I hope you 11) (come).

Well. I must go now. Hope to hear from you soon!

Love,

Ann.

UNIT 7. THE VERB. TENSES IN PASSIVE VOICE

(Часові форми пасивного стану дієслова)

Граматична структура **Passive Voice** утворюється за допомогою відповідного часу дієслова **(to) be + past participle** основного дієслова.

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	is done	is being done	have been done
Past	was done	was being done	had been done
Future	will be done	_____	will have been done
Future in the Past	would be done	_____	would have been done

The Future Continuous, the Present Perfect Continuous, the Past Perfect Continuous, the Future Perfect Continuous – не мають форм пасивного стану.

The Passive Voice is used:

Пасивний стан дієслова-присудка вживають:

- Коли виконавець дії є невідомим, неважливим або очевидним з контексту (it is obvious who does the action).

*The tests **are checked and marked**.*

*Тести **перевірено і оцінено**.*

*The main Library of the BSU **was established** in 1921.*

*Головна бібліотека BSU **була заснована** в 1921 році.*

*The 80s **were characterized** by an expansion of the scope of University activities.*

*80-ті роки **характеризувались** збільшенням масштабу університетської діяльності.*

- Для надання вислову більш формального відтінку.

*A lot of mistakes **have been made** in your test.*

*У вашому тесті **зроблено багато помилок**.*

- Коли ми не хочемо брати на себе відповідальність за дію але тоді, коли ми говоримо про неприємні події і не бажаємо когось звинувачувати за них.

*Your letter of application **has been lost**.*

Ваша заява загубилась.

- Коли ми хочемо подати певну інформацію на початку або в кінці речення.

*Olga was born in London. She **was brought up** by foster parents in Edinburgh, though.*

*Ольга народилась в Лондоні. Її **виховували** в Единбурзі названі батьки.*

- Для опису процесів.

Water is added to the mixture, which is heated.

Воду додають до суміші, яка нагрівається.

- Коли нас цікавить саме дія, а не виконавець (у газетах, заголовках новин, газетних статтях, інструкціях, рекламі тощо).

*Five-day strike **to be held** by customs officers.*

*П'ятиденний страйк **буде проведено** працівниками митниці.*

*'Apostle' is **reborn**.*

*«Апостол» **відроджено**.*

PRACTICE

Exercise 1.

Identify the tense of the passive form, and then decide why the passive has been used.

1. Smoking is not allowed in the reception area.	<i>a) to make the statement more formal</i> <i>b) to put emphasis on the agent (doer of the action) because it is essential to the meaning of the sentence</i>
2. Japanese children are taught to think of themselves as members of the group.	
3. Customers are politely requested to refrain from handling the garments.	
4. My new dress has been ruined.	
5. A lot of money was stolen from the bank.	
6. Two hundred people are employed by the company.	<i>c) it is obvious who does the action</i>
7. The classroom was locked.	
	<i>d) to avoid the responsibility</i>

8. I'm sorry, Jane, but I think that old dress of yours has been thrown out.	<i>e) to put emphasis on the facts (actions as in newspaper headlines, newspaper articles)</i>
9. Something should be done to protect holiday makers from awful experience.	
10. Decision was made about new exams yesterday.	<i>f) it is unknown or unimportant who does the action</i>
11. The study was carried out by independent experts. Surveys were sent to student health services at 180 colleges.	
12. The Bible was first translated into the Belarusian language by F. Skorina.	<i>g) to describe the procedure in an impersonal way</i>
13. I am sorry but your letter of application for the job was thrown away accidentally.	
14. Many BSU laboratories are equipped with up-to-date devices.	<i>h) to refer to an unpleasant event when we don't want to say who is to blame</i>

Exercise 2.

Write the correct form of the verb 'translate' in the passive to fit the time expressions.

1. The article..... at the moment.
2. The article..... by 3 o'clock tomorrow.
3. The article..... by the time you come back.
4. The article..... by the time he arrived.
5. The article..... for two hours.
6. The article..... for two hours before he came.
7. The article..... yet.
8. The article.....just.
9. The article....while I was getting ready for the presentation of my report.
10. The article..... two weeks later.
11. The article should yesterday.

Exercise 3.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form.

Myre. This is the name of a small town in the west of Belarus. Looking like hundreds of such provincial towns, this one, in contrast to them, 1) is known (know) among researchers of architecture all over the world. According to a legend this place and castle 2) _____ (name) so after a peace agreement that 3) _____ (sign) here. The name Myre 4) _____ (first/mention) in one of the German chronicles in 1394. The history of Myre was the history of wars. The town 5) _____ (ravage) many times and its citizens 6) _____ (take) prisoners.

Changing from Active into Passive

Перетворення речень активного стану у пасивний стан

Object (додаток) речення з присудком в активному стані стає **subject (підметом)** речення з присудком в пасивному стані. Присудок речення залишається в тому ж самому часі, але його стан змінюється на пасивний.

В пасивному типі речення виконавець дії вводитьься в речення прийменником «by» або зовсім виключається з речення.

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	Professor N. gives lectures on philosophy of science.	Lectures on philosophy of science are given by Professor N.
Present Continuous	Professor N. is giving a lecture now.	A lecture is being given by Professor N.
Past Simple	Professor N. gave a lecture.	A lecture was given by Professor N.
Past Continuous	Professor N. was giving a lecture.	A lecture was being given by Professor N.
Future Simple	Professor N. will give a lecture.	A lecture will be given by Professor N.

Present Perfect	Professor N. has given a lecture.	A lecture has been given by Professor N.
Past Perfect	Professor N. had given a lecture.	A lecture had been given by Professor N.
Future Perfect	Professor N. will have given a lecture.	A lecture will have been given by Professor N.
Present Infinitive	Professor N. can give a lecture this afternoon.	A lecture can be given by Professor N. this afternoon.
Perfect Infinitive	Professor N. could have given a lecture yesterday.	A lecture could have been given by Professor N. yesterday.

- Виконавець дії не називається тоді, коли це не є важливим або це зрозуміло з контексту (obvious) . *Cheese is made from milk.*
- Виконавець дії зазвичай не називається тоді, коли підмет речення в активі (the subject of the active sentence) є одним з наступних слів: **people, one, someone/somebody, they, he, etc.** *People must protect the environment at all cost. The environment must be protected at all cost.*
- Виконавець дії називається тоді, коли це додає інформації або є важливим для змісту речення (essential to the meaning of the sentence).
Considerable contribution to the development of our State University was made by academician V. Petrov, its first rector.
- **By + виконавець дії** вживається для того, щоб повідомити про того, хто створює дію (who or what carries out an action).
This novel was written by Dickens.
- **With + instrument/material/ingredient** для того, щоб повідомити про те, за допомогою чого дія була виконана.
He was hit on the head by the burglar with a piece of wood.
- Коли ми хочемо дізнатися про те, хто (що) створив дію, то вживаємо питальну пасивну форму: **Who/What by?**
Who was this letter signed by?

What was the fire caused by?

- З дієсловами, які спроможні утворити додаток з обома іменниками речення (take two objects): **to bring, to tell, to send, to show, to teach, to promise, to buy, to throw, to write, to award, to hand, to sell, to owe, to grant, to allow, to feed, to pass, to post, to read, to take, to offer, to give, to pay, to lend**, etc., можна утворити два різних речення пасивного типу.

They offered Ann a job → Ann was offered a job.

→ A job was offered to Ann.

Запам'ятайте! В такому випадку більш поширеним є вживання речень пасивного типу, які починаються з особи.

- Дієслова, які вживаються тільки з визначеними прийменниками (*accuse somebody of, look after, etc*), при трансформації речення з активного у пасивний тип, потребують використання прийменника після себе.

They presented him with a medal. → He was presented with a medal.

- За дієсловами **to hear, to help, to see and to make** іде слідом інфінітив без частки *to* (bare infinitive) в активному типі речення, але в пасивному типі речення вживається інфінітив з часткою *to* (to-infinitive).

They saw him leave the building. → He was seen to leave the building.

PRACTICE

Exercise 4.

Change from the active into the passive. Omit the agent where it can be omitted.

Justify the omission or inclusion of the agent.

1. Her mother drives her to school every day.
2. The teacher sent him out of the class.
3. They will have finished the work by tonight.
4. Someone had warned her that she might lose her job.
5. Who discovered America?
6. Who answered the phone?

7. Who did they give the prize to?
8. The lecturer bored the students with his long lecture.
9. During the summer the cafe was employing more waiters every week.
10. The University library lends its readers nearly 2 million books every year.
11. Someone must have changed the time of the meeting.
12. Is anyone using this computer?
13. The same examiner tested both groups.
14. Has anyone shown you the new language laboratory?
15. The government has introduced measures to reduce unemployment.
16. Someone loaded my camera with a black and white film.
17. We must translate this text in written form.
18. Students should take notes carefully.
19. The students must pay all their own fees for this course.
20. Do you suppose your brother could have written that e-mail?

Exercise 5.

Fill in the blanks with 'by' or 'with'.

1. Most children are strongly influenced _____ their parents.
2. Trained dogs are used _____ the police to find drugs.
3. Standard Assessment Tests were produced centrally _____ the government to ensure national uniformity.
4. The hall was decorated _____ pink and purple balloons.
5. University laboratories are equipped _____ up-to-date devices.
6. Rare books, issued _____ British publishers are being shown at the exhibition.
7. The students must be provided _____ the body of positive knowledge.
8. The pigeon was run over _____ a car.
9. The parcels were tied _____ a string.
10. The beds were made up _____ clean sheets.

Exercise 6.

Rewrite the following passages in the passive.

- A. Charles Babbage, an English professor of mathematics, built the first computer in 1827. They called it a "Difference Engine". Babbage also devised the basic principles of the modern computer. He spent much of his own money on his inventions. In 1834 Babbage designed a more complex "Analytical Machine" - the world's first digital computer with a memory and programming, but couldn't get the finance to build it. People forgot about Babbage's machine till 1937 when they rediscovered his papers.
- B. The school provides the Internet for students to conduct research and communicate with others in relation to schoolwork. They give the access to network service to those students who agree to act in a responsible manner. The staff thinks that access is a privilege, not a right. They expect that the user will abide the certain rules of behavior.

Personal / Impersonal Constructions

Особові / Безособові конструкції

Дієслова **to think, to believe, to say, to report, to know, to expect, to consider, to understand**, etc., вживаються в таких пасивних моделях в особових та безособових конструкціях:

Active: *People **think** he has inherited a fortune.* (Люди вважають...)

Passive: a) ***It is thought** (that) he has inherited a fortune.*

(Вважається, що ...)

b) ***He is thought** to have inherited a fortune,* (refers to the past)

(Вважають, що він ...)

Active: *They **expect** her to win first prize.* (Вважають, що вона...)

Passive: a) ***It is expected** (that) she will win first prize.*

(Вважають, що вона...)

b) ***She is expected** to win first prize,* (refers to the present or future) (Вважають, що вона...)

PRACTICE

Exercise 7.

Complete the sentences as in the example. The form of the infinitive following the passive form may be different.

1. It is thought that this faculty has a good staff.

The faculty is thought to have a good staff.

2. It is expected that the access to the Internet is provided for all students.

The access

3. It is known that education should prepare children for life.

Education

4. It is believed that education at a university level provides the students with a body of positive knowledge.

Education

The students

5. It is expected that students will have examinations at the end of the term.

Students

6. It is thought that learning by heart is only a part of the process of learning.

Learning

7. It is said that the face is an index of the mind.

The face

8. It was reported that Ukrainian universities had become internationally oriented.

Ukrainian universities

9. It is known that the pre-war education and material base of the University had been completely destroyed.

The pre-war education and material base

10. It is expected that students will be carrying out research work during the period of study.

The students

11. It is thought that the hospital is short of money.

The hospital

12. It was alleged that the student had cheated at the exam.

The student

13. It is reported that the prime minister is resigning.

The prime minister

14. It is expected that the new sports stadium will be finished soon.

The new sports stadium

15. It is generally considered that sixteen is too young to get married.

Sixteen

16. It was thought that the book had been destroyed.

The book

Exercise 8.

Correct the mistakes.

1. He is said he has been promoted.
2. The students were told not use their notes at the exam.
3. It was reported that the sides to have reached the decision on students' exchange program.
4. It should been recognized that all jobs are necessary for the society.
5. The bill 'On Higher Education' has been withdrawn with the President.
6. Students are expected to have digest knowledge from a wide variety of sources.
7. The word 'stupid' was in my report but it wasn't referred to you.
8. When did you discover that the money had been disappeared?
9. The football fans were observed with the police.
10. By whom the telephone was answered?

PROGRESS TEST 4. (Tenses in Passive Voice)

Choose the correct item.

1. This State University _____ in October, 1921.

UNIT 8. VERBALS (Похідні форми дієслова)

[1] *The to-infinitive is used (інфінітив з часткою to вживається):*

<i>After verbs* in structures verbs + to Infinitive</i>	I want to do it.
<i>After verbs** in structures verbs + noun/pronoun + to Infinitive</i>	I want him to do it.
<i>After would like/would love/would prefer (specific preference)</i>	I'd love to play tennis now. He would prefer to play tennis with Pete.
<i>With such adjectives as nice, sorry, glad, happy, afraid, ashamed, kind, etc.</i>	He is glad to be back home again.
<i>After It + be + ad). (+ of + noun/pronoun)</i>	It was nice of him to help .
<i>After too and enough</i>	He was too small to clean the room. This exercise is too difficult for me to do . <i>(before noun):</i> I've got enough money to live on . <i>(after adjective):</i> I am old enough to be your father.
<i>After question words who, what, where, how, (not after why)</i>	I am not sure which advertising company to hire . I have no idea what flowers to buy . I want to understand why he wants to return.
<i>With only (to express an unsatisfactory result)</i>	They ran to the front door only to realize that their mother had already left.

*** List of verbs followed immediately by an Infinitive**

agree (погоджуватися)
 appear (з'являтися)
 ask (просити, запитувати)
 choose (вибирати)
 come (приходити)
 decide (вирішувати)
 demand (вимагати)
 deserve (заслужувати)
 fail (зазнати невдачі)
 forget (забувати)

**** List of verbs followed by a noun/ pronoun + Infinitive**

advise (радити)
 allow (дозволяти)
 appoint (призначати)
 ask (просити, запитувати)
 beg (просити, благати)
 call (дзвонити)
 choose (вибирати)
 command (командувати)
 convince (переконувати)
 direct (спрямовувати)

*List of verbs followed immediately by an Infinitive	** List of verbs followed by a noun/ pronoun + Infinitive
<p>happen (траплятися) hesitate (вагатися) hope (надіятися) intend (мати намір) learn (вчитися) manage (вдаватися) mean (мати на увазі) offer (пропонувати) prepare (готувати) pretend (вдавати) prove (доводити) refuse (відмовляти) regret (шкодувати) remember (пам'ятати) seem (здаватися) stop (зупиняти)</p>	<p>encourage (надихати) forbid (забороняти) instruct (інструктувати) invite (запрошувати) oblige (примушувати) order (наказувати) require (вимагати) teach (навчати) tell (казати) warn (попереджати) expect (очікувати) like (подобатися) prefer (віддавати перевагу) promise (обіцяти) want (хотіти) wish (бажати)</p>

struggle (боротися)	write (писати)
threaten (загрожувати)	
try (намагатися)	
wait (чекати)	

The Infinitive without to is used:

Інфінітив вживається без частки to після:

after verbs <i>let, make, help</i> BUT: after <i>be made</i> (passive) + <i>TO Infinitive</i> .	The teacher made the students do this exercise again. We were made to clean the kitchen.
After verbs of sense perception <i>see, hear, watch, notice, feel</i> , etc. for complete actions BUT: after <i>be seen, be heard</i> (passive) + <i>TO Infinitive</i>	Several people saw him leave the house. He was seen to leave the house.
after <i>had better, would rather</i>	I'd rather eat meat and vegetables. You'd better hurry .
after <i>modal verbs</i>	You may stay with us.
Note! Know (<i>esp. in Am. English</i>) <i>may be followed by an infinitive either with or without to.</i>	I have never known him be angry with the children (<i>behavior, attitude</i>). Everyone knew him to be the author of the article (<i>a fact</i>).

Negative Infinitive

Заперечна форма інфінітиву

Заперечна форма інфінітива **утворюється** – заперечна частка **not** ставиться **перед інфінітивом**.

Наприклад:

*We decided **not to go** out because of the bad weather. Let's **not stay** at home.*

Tenses of the Infinitive

Часові форми інфінітиву

	Active	Passive
Present	(to) built	(to) be built
Present Continuous	(be) be building	
Present Perfect	(to) have built	(to) have been built
Present Perfect Continuous	(to) have been built	

Functions of the Infinitive

Функції інфінітиву

Subject of the Sentence Підмет речення	To study takes a lot of time. To learn another language is not easy.
Object of the Verb Додаток	He agreed to help me. He advised me to help her.
Adjective (to modify nouns/ pronouns) Прикметник (визначає іменник/ займенник)	I have a lot of work to do .
Adverb (to express purpose) Прислівник (вказує на мету)	She went to the post office to mail some letters

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Infinitives with *to* or without *to*.

Complete the following sentences by changing the verb in brackets to the correct form.

1. The teacher asked us _____ (listen) to his explanation.
2. He helped us _____ (organize) our outline.
3. He made the students _____ (write) the composition.
4. The students seem _____ (understand) his instructions.

5. The teacher let us _____ (use) our dictionaries.
6. The students were seen _____ (use) their dictionaries.
7. The teacher noticed me _____ (open) my dictionary several times.
8. I made myself _____ (write) as neatly as I could.
9. The teacher waited for us _____ (finish) our compositions.
10. He watched us _____ (work) and did not say anything.
11. The students were made _____ (collect) their compositions when the bell rang.

Exercise 2. Negative Infinitive.

Complete the following sentences by changing the verb in brackets to the negative form.

1. Because of the bad weather, let's _____ (go out).
2. In the face of danger, do you usually pretend _____ (be afraid)?
3. Please, will you try _____ (make noise) in class?
4. Could you promise your mother _____ (play) this music at home?
5. He told her that he would prefer her _____ (come) often.
6. Do you promise _____ (tell) them about our secret?
7. The player preferred _____ (speak) of the pain.
8. How could she _____ (tell) him?

Exercise 3. Infinitive after Adjectives.

Change the following sentences as shown in the example.

I was glad when I saw that I got the best mark for the test.

I was glad to get the best mark for the test.

1. The students were glad when they learned they would not have a grammar test.
2. The teacher was happy that he did not have to give the class this test.
3. The director, however, was worried when he heard about this decision.
4. The students were sorry when they discovered it.
5. They were afraid that the director would tell them to write this test.
6. The parents were unhappy when they knew about this situation.

Exercise 4. OF + Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive

Complete the sentences making all necessary changes.

1. It was nice/you/visit me in the hospital.
2. It was foolish/me/ski without any lessons.
3. It is generous/my mom/give me such an expensive present.
4. It is rude/him/not answer her questions in such a way.
5. It was kind/her/send me flowers for my birthday.
6. It was stupid/his brother/waste so much money on a toy like that.

Exercise 5. Infinitive after *What, When, Who, How, etc.*

Complete the following sentences by changing the verb in brackets to the correct form.

1. I am going to have my birthday party soon. I have a lot of friends but my flat is not very big so I must decide _____ (whom, invite).
2. I also have to think _____ (what food, buy) because some of my friends are vegetarians.
3. My sister wants to help me and she is thinking of the problem ____ (what, cook) for dinner.
4. We haven't yet decided _____ (how, entertain) my friends.
5. We are not sure _____ (when, start) all preparations for the party.
6. I am thinking about _____ (where, earn) some extra money.

Exercise 6. Infinitive with *enough*.

Change the following sentences as shown in the example.

I couldn't finish my work. I had only several minutes left.

*I did not have **enough time** (noun) **to finish** my work.*

This car is not safe. We cannot travel long distances.

*This car is not **safe** (adjective) **enough to travel** long distances.*

1. You are planning a trip. The weather is not very nice.
2. He is afraid he cannot afford a new mobile phone. He is short of money now.
3. The room is not big. We cannot invite many guests.

4. We want to help you sort out this problem. However, we have little information about it.
5. These students are not hard working. They do not study well.
6. They would like to swim in the river. The water there is not clean.
7. His knowledge of grammar is poor. He won't be able to pass the exam.

Exercise 7. Infinitive with *too*.

Change the following sentences as shown in the example.

I'm very tired. I can't come over tonight.

I'm too tired to come over tonight.

1. Many big cities have become dangerous. Citizens cannot walk alone at night.
2. In a big city, the pace of life is very fast. I wouldn't enjoy it.
3. Many people are busy. They don't speak to the neighbors.
4. In most cities, the cost of living is very high. The average citizen cannot have a comfortable life.
5. The parks in big cities are very crowded. It is impossible to find the peace and quiet.
6. The air pollution in industrial districts is bad. It is unhealthy to live there.

Exercise 8. Passive Infinitive.

Complete the following sentences by changing the verb in brackets to the correct form.

1. The massive house seemed _____ (make) of wood.
2. A young manager hopes _____ (give) a promotion very soon.
3. It's such a shock. She has never expected _____ (tell) a lie.
4. Both business partners promise the goods _____ (load) at once.
5. I should like him _____ (invite) to the concert.
6. Our team leader wanted the work _____ (do) as soon as possible.

Exercise 9. Tenses of the Infinitive.

Complete the sentences using correct tenses.

1. She seems _____ (do) her morning exercises now.
2. I am sorry _____ (keep) you waiting for such a long time.
3. I suppose I might _____ (say) that you are not my real sister.
4. They happen _____ (look for) him everywhere since early morning.
5. We pretend _____ (hear) from him a week ago.
6. The parents could _____ (punish) him but they were moved by his explanation.

Exercise 10. Infinitive as Adjective.

Complete the following sentences with the words given in the box.

(Make necessary changes).

do, begin, rely, tell, see, talk, read, arrive, deal, sit, spare, remember

1. When we entered the theater, the only places _____ were in the front row.
2. I had a lot of books _____ before my examinations.
3. He told us an unforgettable story _____
4. The worst time _____ something new is Monday.
5. I have nothing _____ you.
6. He needs someone _____ on.
7. The best thing _____ in this situation was to return home.
8. She had only one friend _____ to.
9. The first member of the team _____ in London was Curt Neuman.
10. He is not the easiest person _____ with.
11. She had plenty of time _____ because she arrived early.
12. He was the first _____ her come through the door.

[2] *The -ing form is used (форми із закінченням -ing вживаються):*

after verbs* <i>consider, avoid, deny, regret, admit, suggest, imagine, mind, etc.</i>	My father considered moving to Russia for three years. Do you mind opening the window?
after verbs <i>love, like, enjoy, dislike, hate, prefer</i> (general preference) (вподобання)	I have always enjoyed cooking Italian food. He hates reading .
After it's no use/good (марно) it's (not) worth (не варто) be busy (бути зайнятим) what's the use... of? (яка користь..?) there's no point in (нема сенсу) can't help (неможливо втриматися) be/get used to (призвичаїтись) feel like (бути схильним, хотіти), etc.	It is no use talking about it. It's not worth arguing about this. I was busy repairing the car. What's the use of crying? There is no point in talking to him once again. The audience can't help laughing . Children couldn't get used to living in this flat. I don't feel like going to the concert tonight.
after <i>go</i> для діяльності	They go skating every winter.
after prepositions** після прийменників	He ran all the way home without stopping . I have always been interested in learning about different cultures.
after verbs of sense perception (після дієслів чуття) <i>see, hear, feel, listen, notice, watch, etc</i> (incomplete action – незавершена дія)	Several people saw him leaving the house. We watched the plane taking off .

** List of verbs followed immediately by -ing form*

admit (визнати)	finish (закінчувати)
advise (радити)	forgive (пробачати)
appreciate (оцінювати)	keep (продовжувати)
avoid (уникати)	mention (згадувати)
delay (затримувати)	miss (пропускати)
deny (заперечувати)	postpone (відкладати)
discuss (обговорювати)	practice (практикувати)
dislike (відчувати неприязнь)	prevent (запобігати)
enjoy (тішитись, насолоджуватись)	recommend (рекомендувати)
escape (уникати)	resist (чинити опір)
excuse (пробачати)	risk (ризикувати)
feel like (бути схильним, хотіти)	suggest (пропонувати)

**** List of the commonly used combinations with prepositions followed by an ing-form**

Verb + Preposition+ -ing form	Adjective (Participle) + Preposition + -ing form
accuse of (звинувачувати в)	accustomed to (бути звичним до)
adjust to (приспосовувати до)	afraid of (боятися чогось)
agree with (згоджуватися з)	angry at/with (злитися на)
apologize for (вибачатися за)	ashamed of (соромитися за щось)
approve of (схвалити)	concerned about (непокоїтися про щось)
argue about (сперечатися про)	delighted at (захоплюватися чимось)
believe in (вірити в)	disappointed at (розчаровуватися)
blame (someone) for (обвинувачувати)	engaged in (займатися чимось)
care about (любити, непокоїтися)	excited about (бути зворушеним ч-сь)
care for (любити)	fond of (захоплюватися чимось)
comment on (коментувати щось)	in/capable capable of (не/здібний)
complain about (скаржитися на)	interested in (цікавитися чимось)
concentrate on (концентруватися на)	proud of (пишатися чимось)
congratulate on (поздоровляти з)	responsible for (відповідальний за)
consist of (складатися з)	surprised at (дивуватися чомусь)
count on (розраховувати на)	sure of (бути впевненим у)
deal with (мати справу з)	tired of (бути втомленим від)
depend on (залежати від)	
devote to (присвятити)	

dream about/of (мріяти про)	Noun + Preposition + -ing form difficulty in (труднощі в) in addition to (до того ж) in charge of (відповідальний за) in danger of (в небезпеці від) in favor of (на чиюсь користь) in return for (у відповідь на) interest in (цікавість до) need for (потреба в) reason for (привід для) the point of (сєнс чогось)
forget about (забувати про)	
forgive (someone) for (пробачати за)	
get used to (звикати до)	
hear of (чути про)	
insist on (наполягати на)	
look forward to (очікувати з нетерпінням)	
object to (заперечувати)	
persist in (старатися в чомусь)	
plan on (планувати)	
prevent from (запобігати чомусь)	
refer to (посилатися на)	
succeed in (досягати успіху в)	
suspect of (підозрювати в)	
talk about (говорити про)	
think about (думати про)	
warn someone about(попереджати про)	

Negative –ing Form

Для утворення *-ing Form* negative (заперечної *ing*-форми), заперечну частку **not** треба ставити **перед** *-ing Form*.

Наприклад:

*Bob regretted **not seeing** this movie.*

Боб пожалкував, що не дивився цього фільму.

PRACTICE

Exercise 11. *-ing* forms after Prepositions.

Use the correct preposition and- ing form of the verb in brackets.

1. I'm looking forward to/for/at _____ (see) you on Sunday.
2. Please forgive me of/for/from _____ (interrupt) you.
3. I got used to/at/for _____ (live) in such a hot country.
4. Jenny was very excited with/about/of _____ (go) to the party.
5. At dinner she annoyed me with/by/at _____ (ask) different questions.
6. He complained of/about/on _____ (have) too much trouble with his request.
7. I have always been interested about/in/on _____ (learn) about different cultures.
8. Was he accused in/on/of _____ (shoplift)?
9. The students congratulated their teacher with/on/of _____ (receive) an award.
10. Were you surprised with/at/of _____ (hear) this funny announcement?
11. She had adjusted nicely with/to/at _____ (live) in the house and found it pleasant.
12. The question reminded him about /of/on _____ (visit) Canada several years ago.

Exercise 12. Infinitive or ing-form.

Choose the correct form.

1. I managed buy/to buy/buying the tickets for the morning train.
2. Jack has decided stop/to stop/stopping smoking.
3. Would you mind repeat/to repeat/repeating that last sentence?
4. She likes her children going/go/to go to a dentist every six month.
5. I saw the Irish football team play/to play/playing last night at five o'clock.
6. Frankly speaking, I enjoy read/to read/reading detective stories.
7. Let's go/to go/going shopping!
8. Would you like something drink/to drink/drinking?
9. I need a book that is not difficult read/to read/reading.
10. Please, let me go/to go/going to the hockey match.

Exercise 13. Infinitive or ing-form.

Use *Infinitive or ing-forms* in the following sentences.

1. It was quite late when they saw Martin _____ (to come) up the other side of the street. They saw him _____ (to pause) in front of his house, _____ (to look) up at it and _____ (to knock) at the door.
2. My parents let me _____ (to stay) at my friend's house last weekend. They agreed _____ (to take) me to his place in the car and they made me _____ (to promise) to behave myself. It was a great weekend!
3. I don't know what _____ (to do) at the weekend. I'd like _____ (to go) to the cinema, but none of my friends enjoy _____ (to watch) films very much.
4. He hates _____ (to answer) the phone. And very often just lets it _____ (ring).
5. At first I enjoyed _____ (to listen) to him but after a while I got tired of _____ (to hear) the same story again and again.
6. It is usually easier _____ (to learn) a subject by _____ (to read) books than by _____ (to listen) to lectures.
7. I can't _____ (to go) to the cinema today. I'm busy _____ (to study) for my exam which is next week, but I've decided _____ (to take) a break and _____ (to phone) you.
8. I tried _____ (to listen) carefully and in order _____ (not to show) how I was embarrassed, I did my best _____ (to keep) the conversation _____ (to go) on one topic and another.

Verbs after which both to-infinitive and -ing forms

are used without a change in meaning

(дієслова, після яких можна вживати як інфінітив з часткою to, так і форму з закінченням - ing без зміни змісту)

To begin, to start, to continue

They started to sing. They started singing.

To advise, to allow, to permit, to recommend, to encourage

*It is not allowed here **to listen** to a loud music. It is not allowed here **listening** to a loud music.*

To need, to require, to want (a need for repairing, improving)

*The car needs **repairing**. The car needs **to be repaired**.*

To dislike, to hate, to prefer, to neglect, cannot bare

*Most people hate **hearing** about their faults. Most people hate **to hear** about their faults.*

**Verbs after which both to-infinitive and -ing forms are used
with a change in meaning**

(дієслова, після яких можна вживати як інфінітив з часткою to, так і форму з закінченням -ing, але зміст при цьому змінюється)

To forget, to regret, to remember, to stop

*I forgot **to take** my camera to the park last weekend.*

(Я забув узяти свій фотоапарат...)

*She'll never forget **winning** the Olympic Games.*

(Вона ніколи не забуде...)

*He stopped **to talk** to Bob.*

(Він зупинився, щоб поговорити...)

*She stopped **talking** to him five weeks ago.*

(Вона перестала з ним спілкуватися...)

*He remembered **to send** the invitation.*

(Він згадав і надіслав запрошення.)

*He remembered **sending** the invitation.*

(Він згадав, що надіслав запрошення.)

*I regret **to tell** you that I'm leaving.*

(Мені шкода, але повинен сказати...)

*I regret **telling** you that I'm leaving. (Шкода, але я їду.)*

Exercise 14. Infinitive or ing-form.

Complete the following sentences by changing the verb in brackets to the correct form

1. Don't forget _____ (wear) gloves. It is cold outside.
2. She remembers _____ (go) to the concert once.
3. I always regret _____ (not, tell) my grandmother how much I loved her.
4. When I saw her dressed in a funny costume I couldn't stop _____ (laugh).
5. Do remember _____ (bring) something interesting to read.
6. I regret _____ (tell) you that the airline ticket costs several hundred dollars.
Can you afford it?
7. I shall never forget _____ (see) you ride a horse for the first time.
8. Why do *you always stop* _____ (look) in every shop window we pass?

PROGRESS TEST 5. (Verbals)

Choose the correct item.

1. He's clever enough _____ this problem.

- a) for solving
- b) solve
- c) to solve
- d) of solving

2. I got used _____ in such a hot country.

- a) live
- b) living
- c) to live
- d) to living

3. "Let's go out tonight." – "I'd rather _____ at home."

- a) staying
- b) stay
- c) to stay
- d) will stay

4. Mr. Smith prefers _____ everything in time.

- a) to do
- b) doing
- c) do
- d) don't do

5. I always dreamt _____ my own business.

- a) for opening
- b) about opening
- c) open
- d) of opening

6. You'll soon learn how _____ the medicine. It's very simple.

- a) operate
- b) operating
- c) will operate
- d) to operate

7. He is complaining _____ too much trouble with this problem.

- a) to have
- b) with having
- c) about having
- d) have

8. It was kind of you _____ me a gift for my birthday. I like it very much.

- a) to give
- b) giving
- c) give
- d) have given

9. Students are excited _____ to the party.

- a) of going
- b) with going
- c) go
- d) about doing

10. I would like _____ a foreign language.

- a) about learning b) learning
c) to learn d) learn

11. They made him _____ .

- a) resigning b) resign
c) to resign d) do not resign

12. The policeman saw the car _____ a lamp-stand.

- a) hit b) would hit
c) how hit d) to hit

13. His boss blamed him _____ the deal.

- a) for losing b) lose
c) about losing d) to lose

14. I am busy _____ for my exam which is next week.

- a) to study b) on studying
c) studying d) study

15. We are not old enough _____ at the next elections.

- a) voting b) to vote
c) about voting d) vote

UNIT 9. MODAL VERBS (Модальні дієслова)

Дієслова **must, can, could, may, might, need, will, would, shall, should** та **ought (to)** – є модальними дієсловами.

Модальні дієслова вживаються для того, щоб:

- показати, що певна дія є необхідною (necessary), можливою (possible), бажаною (desirable), сумнівною (doubtful) тощо з точки зору промовця;
- висловити пропозиції (offers, suggestions), прохання (requests), дозвіл (permission), заборону (prohibition), логічні припущення (logical assumptions), пораду (advice), критику (criticism) в комбінації з формами інфінітиву;

Більшість модальних дієслів вживається в різних функціях (вони є полісемантичними).

Вибір модального дієслова, в більшості випадків, визначається відношенням промовця до фактів, які містяться в реченні.

Функції модальних дієслів

Function	Present/Future	Past
Ability (Спроможність уміння)	<u>Can</u> He can read English now. I can help you tomorrow. <u>Be able to</u> I am able to help you now . I'll be able to help you tomorrow. (<i>When it is necessary to stress the reference to the future</i>)	<u>Could/was able to</u> He could/was able to speak three languages before he was twelve. (<i>General ability for repeated actions in the past</i>) <u>Was/were able to</u> He was able to win the game. (<i>Managed to do something in a particular situation; past single action</i>)

<p><i>Lack of Ability</i> (відсутність спроможності, уміння)</p>	<p><u>Can't</u></p> <p>She can't swim.</p>	<p><i>Couldn't/wasn't able to</i></p> <p>He couldn't /wasn't able to swim when he was younger. <i>(past repeated action)</i></p> <p>She couldn't /wasn't able to finish the test on time. <i>(past single action)</i></p>
<p><i>Possibility</i> (можливість)</p>	<p><u>Can</u></p> <p>You can always be delayed in traffic. <i>(It is theoretically possible, general possibility)</i></p> <p><u>Could/May/Might</u></p> <p>He could be delayed in traffic tomorrow afternoon because there is a demonstration. <i>(It is possible, it is likely in a specific situation)</i></p>	<p><u>Could have done</u></p> <p>You could have helped her. <i>(It didn't actually happen)</i></p> <p><u>May/might have done</u></p> <p>He might have been late. <i>(It was possible but luckily it didn't happen)</i></p>

<p>Probability (імовірність)</p>	<p><u>Will</u> He will be at home soon. (I'm sure)</p> <p><u>Should/Ought to</u> He should/ought to be at home soon. (<i>Less certain, probably, likely to happen</i>)</p>	<p><i>Should/Ought to have been</i> <i>He should/ought to have been</i> at home yesterday. (<i>We don't know whether he was there or not</i>).</p>
<p>Logical assumption (логічне припущення)</p>	<p><u>Must</u> His face is red. He must be cold. (<i>Positive: I am sure he is; logically probable</i>)</p> <p><u>Can't/Couldn't</u> It's too late. She can't be working now. (<i>Negative: I am sure she isn't; logically improbable</i>)</p>	<p><u>Must have been</u> She has a runny nose. She must have had the flu. (<i>Positive: it's very probable that this happened in the past</i>)</p> <p><u>Can't have/Couldn't have been</u> She couldn't have done that. I don't believe it. (<i>Negative: it's impossible that this happened in the past</i>)</p>
<p>Requests (прохання)</p>	<p><u>Can / Could / May / Might</u> Tom to his friend: Can I use your phone? (<i>informal</i>) Tom to a stranger: Could I use your phone? (<i>more polite</i>)</p> <p>Tom to a police officer:</p>	

	<p>May/Might I use your phone? (<i>formal/very formal</i>) (=Do you mind if...? Would you mind if...?)</p> <p><u>Will/ Would/ Can/ Could</u> (<i>asking somebody else to do something for you</i>)</p> <p>Will/Can you help me with the translation of the text? (<i>informal</i>)</p> <p>Would/Could you help me with the translation of the text? (<i>more polite</i>)</p>	
<p>Giving permission (<i>дозвіл</i>)</p>	<p><u>Can / May</u> You can leave your luggage here. (<i>informal</i>) You may leave your luggage in this area. (<i>formal, probably written</i>) Yes, you can. Yes, you may (<i>in replies; but not 'could'</i>)</p>	<p><u>Was allowed</u> He was allowed to enter the country.</p>
<p>Refusing permission (<i>відмова у дозволі</i>)</p>	<p><u>Can't / Mustn't / May not</u> You can't/mustn't use my phone.(<i>in formal, you are not allowed</i>) Customers may not use this phone (<i>formal, written notice</i>)</p>	<p><u>Wasn't allowed</u> He wasn't allowed to enter the country.</p>

<p><u>Necessity / Duty / Obligation</u> (необхідність, потреба, обов'язок)</p>	<p><u>Must</u> I must lose some weight. (<i>It's my decision</i>) You must attend the lecture. (<i>You 're obliged to, it is necessary, you have to</i>)</p> <p><u>Have to</u> I have to attend the lecture. It's getting late. I have to go home. (<i>necessity comes from outside the speaker</i>)</p> <p><u>Need</u> Need I come tomorrow? (=<i>Is it necessary?</i>)</p> <p><u>Ought to / should</u> We ought to/should respect our parents. (<i>It's the right thing to do, it's our duty</i>)</p>	<p><u>Had to</u> I had to lose some weight. (<i>it was necessary, I was obliged</i>)</p> <p><u>Had to</u> I had to attend the lecture. It was getting late so I had to go home. (<i>it was necessary</i>)</p>
<p><u>Lack of Necessity</u> (відсутність потреби)</p>	<p><u>Don't have to / Don't need to / Needn't</u> We are all in agreement so we don't have to/don't need to/ needn't discuss it any further. (<i>It isn't</i></p>	<p><u>Didn't have to / didn't need to</u> We were all in agreement so we didn't have to! didn't need to discuss it any further. (<i>It wasn't necessary, and we didn't</i>)</p>

	necessary)	<u>Needn't have done</u> We needn't have discussed so long. (<i>It wasn't necessary, but we did it</i>)
Prohibition (заборона)	<u>Can't</u> You can't wait here. <u>Mustn't</u> You mustn't get off the bus before it stops. (<i>It's forbidden by order, rules</i>) <u>May not</u> You may not walk on the grass. (<i>Formal, probably written</i>)	<u>Couldn't</u> They could not wait there. (<i>They were not allowed</i>)
Advice (порада)	<u>Should</u> You should study more (<i>General advice</i>) <u>Ought to</u> You ought to be kind to animals. (<i>Often based on laws, rules, generally accepted ideas</i>)	<u>Should have done</u> You should have studied harder last year. (<i>But you didn't. Criticism.</i>) <u>Ought to have done</u> You ought to have been kind to him. (<i>It was the right thing to do but you didn't. Criticism</i>)

	<p><u>Had better</u></p> <p>You'd better take an umbrella. (<i>It's a good idea, advice on a specific situation</i>)</p> <p><u>Must</u></p> <p>You must revise for your test. (<i>Strong advice</i>)</p>	<p><u>Had to</u></p> <p>You had to revise for your test yesterday</p>
<p><i>Offer / suggestions</i> (<i>пропозиція</i>)</p>	<p><u>Will ('II)</u></p> <p>I'll help you with this heavy bag. (= <i>I'm willing to help</i>)</p> <p><u>Shall/Can/Could</u></p> <p>Shall/Can/Could I carry this bag for you? (= <i>Would you like me to/ Do you want me to do it?</i>)</p> <p><u>Shall</u></p> <p>Shall we visit our aunt this weekend? (= <i>How about...? Let's...</i>)</p> <p><u>Can/Could</u></p> <p>We can/could go for a walk to night (= <i>Why don't we...? Let's...</i>)</p>	

Існують певні дієслова і вирази, які мають подібне значення до деяких модальних дієслів:

must = have to/ have got to (нагальна потреба, яка виходить зовні)

must = be to (щось занесене до розкладу або хтось цього вимагає)

could = was able to (спроможність щось зробити щодо дії в минулому)

should = had better (порада щодо конкретної ситуації)

would = used to (дії, які зазвичай відбувались в минулому, звички щодо минулого)

Modal verbs have the following peculiarities:

Особливості модальних дієслів:

- потребують за собою інфінітиву дієслова без частки 'to'

окрім 'ought to':

You should take an umbrella.

He must be a very good singer.

You ought to respect the elders.

- в питальних реченнях їх ставлять на перше місце перед підметом, а в заперечних реченнях слідом за модальними дієсловами іде частка 'not':

Can I take your dictionary?

May I come in?

I am afraid you can't see Mr. Smith now.

You shouldn't have done it.

- не потребує приєднання закінчення -s, суфіксу **-ing** :

She must study.

It might rain this afternoon.

We must go now.

Запам'ятайте! 'Need' може вживатись як звичайне дієслово і як модальне дієслово без зміни змісту вислову. У випадку, коли 'Need' вживається як звичайне дієслово, то за ним слідом іде інфінітив з часткою 'to', а в третій особі однини – приєднується закінчення '-s'. Як модальне дієслово, 'Need' вживається, переважно, у питальних та заперечних реченнях.

*She **needs to** go to the University.*

*Your hair **needs to** be cut.*

*Your hair **needed to** be cut long ago.*

***Need I** dress casually? (= **Do I need to** dress casually?)*

*You **needn't** buy any bread. We have plenty.*

- не змінюються за часами (інколи 'could' є формою минулого часу від 'can'). Модальні дієслова можуть стосуватися теперішнього або майбутнього, якщо за ними слідом іде інфінітив іншого дієслова без 'to':

*You **may pay** the rent **now** or you **may do** it **tomorrow**.*

*Ти **можеш сплатити** оренду **зараз** або **можеш зробити** це завтра.*

*You **must call** him **now** without any further delay.*

*Ти **повинен зателефонувати** йому **зараз** невідкладно.*

*You **should talk** to him **tomorrow**.*

*Тобі **слід поговорити** з ним **завтра**.*

- якщо за модальним дієсловом іде форма **Perfect Infinitive (have + past participle)**, то це означає, що дія, про яку йдеться, відбулась в минулому або були підстави для того, щоб вона відбулась:

*He **must have gone** out.*

*Він, **напевно**, кудись пішов.*

*They **could have passed** the exam.*

*Вони **могли б скласти** іспит.*

*You **might have left** it in the shop.*

*Ти, **мабуть**, залишив його в
крамниці.*

*You **should have done** it yesterday.*

*Тобі **слід було зробити** це вчора.*

- якщо за модальним дієсловом іде форма **Continuous (be + -ing)**, то це означає, що дія, про яку йдеться, відбувається зараз (action in progress now):

*She **may be talking** on the phone. Вона, **мабуть**, розмовляє по телефону.*

*He **must be walking** in the garden. Вона, **напевно**, гуляє в саду.*

- якщо за модальним дієсловом іде форма **Perfect Continuous (have been + -ing)**, то це означає, що дія, про яку йдеться, відбувалась на протязі певного часу в минулому (action in progress in the past):

She may have been talking on the phone. *Він, мабуть, тоді розмовляв по телефону.*

PRACTICE

Exercise 1.

Fill in an appropriate modal verb. Use the prompts in brackets.

1. You've got plenty of time. You ... hurry. (*lack of necessity*)
2. Excuse me, sir ... you tell me the way to Westminster Abbey? (*polite request*)
3. This book is very valuable. Youread it carefully. (*strong advice*).
4. Sheget up so early. She gets up early because she prefers to. (*lack of necessity*)
5. Thank you for doing the washing up but youhave done it really. I was going to do it later. (*lack of necessity*)
6. When I was at school wewear a uniform. Everybody liked it. (*obligation*)
7. I like Saturdays because I.....be in a hurry in the morning. (*lack of necessity*)
8. Guests leave valuables in their bedrooms. (*recommendation*)
9. If you feel tired, you go to bed earlier. (*advice*)
10. You have guests in your bedroom. They be entertained in the lounge. (*prohibition, recommendation*)
11. Last night Jack suddenly became ill. We call the doctor. (*necessity*)
12. Your friend is always coughing, he stop smoking. (*strong advice*)
13. I wear a suit to work but I usually do. (*lack of necessity*)
14. You can tell Tom what I said but he tell anybody else. (*prohibition*)
15. He speaks English very well. He have lived in the USA for a long time. (*logical assumption*)
16. I rang her some time ago but she didn't answer. She have been having a bath. (*logical assumption*)
17. The car seat is wet. You have left the car window open. (*criticism*)
18. That be Tom walking down the street. I'm absolutely sure that he is on business in Moscow. (*logical assumption*)

19. My supervisor told me I complete my term paper by Monday.
(necessity)

20. I am not usually very good at chess but yesterday I win. (ability in a particular situation)

Exercise 2.

Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs.

1. I don't think he did it all by himself. He can't have done it all by himself.

2. It is possible that they forgot it in the car.

3. It was some special occasion, I am sure.

4. He looks wet and muddy. I'm sure he has been fishing.

5. It is possible that the news is being broadcast on all the channels.

6. It is just impossible for you to get this thing done so soon.

7. Let's give her a call again. It is possible that she was asleep and didn't hear the telephone.

8. It is possible that he doesn't know we are here.

9. It's a secret. It is necessary that you do not tell it to anyone.

10. It is not necessary to wear a suit to work but I usually do.

11. It was not necessary to go to the university yesterday, but I didn't know and went.

12. We are obliged to clock in and out every day.

13. He has been listening to their conversation. It was a wrong thing to do.

14. Tom borrowed your mobile phone without asking. It was a wrong thing to do.

15. It is not necessary for you to wake me up in the morning. I have a day off tomorrow.

16. We were obliged to have a cold shower every morning in the army.

17. She refused to eat cake and ice-cream. I'm sure that she is on a diet.

18. He is tall and very athletic. Perhaps he is a basketball player.

19. I advise you to work harder if you want to pass the exam.

20. It is forbidden to park on the pavement.

Exercise 3.

Show that the action happened in the past or there was an opportunity or necessity for it to happen.

1. They _____ (should /be) at the airport to meet us — why didn't they turn out?
2. You (ought to/not/go) out if you were feeling ill.
3. Ted didn't answer the phone so he _____ (must/go) on holiday.
4. Do you think they are all right? They _____ (must/have) an accident or something.
5. What a terrible risk you took — you _____ (must/kill)!
6. I wonder why Tom is late. He _____ (could/miss) the bus I suppose.
7. I'm waiting for Alice, but she _____ (might/forget) about the meeting.
8. You _____ (should/revise) for your exam harder.
9. He did everything wrong. He _____ (must/misunderstand) you.
10. It is wet outside. It _____ (must/rain) all the night.

Exercise 4.

Choose the correct alternative to express ability or the lack of ability.

1. After graduation from the University Jack *could find/could have found* a good job somewhere in New Jersey and moved there.
2. I wish I had your opportunities .With a proper education I *can be/could have been* a rich man now.
3. James broke his leg last summer, so he *couldn't/wasn't able to* play tennis.
4. Catherine *couldn't/wasn't able to* speak any Dutch when they moved to the Netherlands last year.
5. My appointment was cancelled at the last moment, so I *could/was able to* go to the fitness center with my friends.
6. I had no key so I *couldn't/wasn't able to* lock the door.
7. When I arrived yesterday everyone was asleep. Fortunately, I *could/was able to* wake my brother and he let me in.

8. I *couldn't have found/ haven't been able to find* my keys for days. It's very inconvenient.
9. Although it was dark, Robin *could/was able to* find his way through the woods.
10. We *could save/could have saved* a lot of the animals that were extinct.

Exercise 5.

Choose the correct alternative to express the lack of necessity.

1. You *needn't have come/didn't need to come*. The lecture is over!
2. I think you *needn't have told/didn't need to tell* him a lie even if you didn't want to tell him the truth.
3. She *didn't need to explain/needn't have explained*. Everything was clear without explanation.
4. 'I've brought my laptop.' 'Oh, you *didn't need to bother/ needn't have bothered*. There are plenty of computers.
5. You *didn't need to finish/needn't finish* this report tonight if you are too tired. You can do it tomorrow.
6. You *needn't bring/needn't have brought* your textbooks to the class every day. They are mainly for your homework.
7. You *needn't bring/needn't have brought* your dictionary we have plenty of them here.
8. I rushed to the station and arrived at 5 o'clock sharp. But I *didn't need to be/needn't have been* in a hurry as the train was half an hour late.

Exercise 6.

Choose the correct response.

1. **A student has just come into the classroom and left the door open. It is noisy outside. You say to him.**
 - a) Could you close the door, please?
 - b) Shall you close the door?
 - c) You must close the door!
 - d) Would you like to close the door?

- 2. Your friend wants to pay for your dinner. You tell her it's not necessary.**
- a) You mustn't pay for my dinner.
 - b) You shouldn't have paid.
 - c) You can't pay.
 - d) You needn't pay for my dinner.
- 3. Your friend is going to park the car. You see a *No parking* sign and say:**
- a) You can't park here.
 - b) You shouldn't have parked here.
 - c) You don't need to park here.
 - d) You should park here.
- 4. You want to talk about your job application and try to be particularly polite. You say:**
- a) Can I talk to you?
 - b) I must talk to you.
 - c) Could I talk to you?
 - d) Shall we talk?
- 5. Your father told you to stay at home and help him. You tell your friends:**
- a) I should have stayed and helped.
 - b) I have to stay and help my father.
 - c) I will stay and help my father.
 - d) I must stay and help my father.
- 6. The speed limit is 30 miles an hour but you are driving faster. Your instructor recommends:**
- a) You shouldn't be driving so fast.
 - b) You don't need to drive so fast.
 - c) You shouldn't have driven so fast.
 - d) You have to drive slowly.

7. Your best friend failed a very important exam because she didn't study.

What would you say to her?

- a) You ought to study for the exam.
- b) You needn't study so hard.
- c) You ought to have studied for the exam.
- d) You could study harder.

8. Kate lost her passport two days ago and didn't report to the police. Her mother says:

- a) You should have reported it to the police.
- b) You should to report it to the police.
- c) You had to report it to the police
- d) You didn't need to report it.

9. A parcel arrives on the eve of your birthday. You are sure it is from your mother. You exclaim:

- a) It might be from my mother!
- b) It may have been from my mother!
- c) It must be from my mother!
- d) It can't be from my mother!

PROGRESS TEST 6. (Modals)

Choose the correct item.

1. The text was very difficult, but he _____ translate it without a dictionary.

- a) was able to
- b) could
- c) can
- d) has to

2. When the garage had repaired our car we _____ continue our journey.

- a) must
- b) could
- c) were able
- d) might

3. When I first went to New York, I _____ only read English.

- a) was able
- b) could
- c) can
- d) have to

4. When I've passed my driving test I _____ buy a car.

- a) am able to
- b) will be able to
- c) will be able
- d) can

5. If a letter comes for me _____ you please forward it to this address?

- a) might
- b) will be able
- c) should
- d) could

6. It _____ rain, you'd better take an umbrella.

- a) must
- b) may
- c) is able to
- d) could

7. 'I bought two bottles of milk' – 'You _____ milk. We have a lot of it.

- a) can't have bought
- b) could have bought
- c) needn't have bought
- d) mustn't have bought

8. If you want to borrow my car you _____ me.

- a) should have asked
- b) ought to ask
- c) should ask
- d) could ask

9. 'The test was too difficult for me.' – 'Really? I _____ it quite easily.'

- a) must do
- b) was able to do
- c) can do
- d) could have done

10. The concert last night was great. You _____. Why didn't you?

UNIT 10. CONDITIONALS (Умовні речення)

Умовне речення (conditional sentence) складається з двох речень: **головного речення (main clause)** та **підрядного речення (subordinate clause)**.

Subordinate clause	Main clause
If I have any free time, Якщо я матиму час,	I will phone you. я тобі зателефоную.
If I had any free time, Якби я мала вільний час,	I would phone you. я б тобі зателефонувала.
If I had had any free time yesterday, Якби в мене вчора був вільний час,	I would have phoned you. я б тобі зателефонувала.

	Tense Combinations	
	<i>Subordinate Clause</i>	<i>Main Clause</i>
<p>Type 1: Real Present <i>refers to a situation that may or may not happen in the future.</i></p>	<p><i>present simple,</i> <i>present continuous,</i> <i>present perfect,</i> <i>present perfect continuous</i></p>	<p><i>will, can, should, might + main verb</i></p>

<p><i>Відповідає в українській мові умовним реченням з дієсловом дійсного способу)</i></p>	<p><i>modals: can, have to, must, should + main verb</i></p> <p>If Greg studies, Якщо Грег буде готуватися,</p> <p>If Greg is studying, Якщо Грег буде готуватися,</p>	<p>he will pass the exam. він складе іспит.</p> <p>he can pass the exam. він може скласти іспит. (Досить здійсненне!)</p>
	<p>Запам'ятайте! Можна вживати should після if , щоб зазначити, те, що дія, яка є імовірною можливо не відбудеться.</p> <p><i>If he should come, I will tell him to wait.</i> <i>Якщо все ж таки він прийде, я скажу йому почекати.</i></p>	
	<p><i>Subordinate Clause</i></p>	<p><i>Main Clause</i></p>

<p>Type 2: Unreal Present</p> <p><i>refers to a situation that does not exist (is not real) at the present time.</i></p> <p><i>(Відповідає в українській мові реченням з дієсловом умовного способу, тобто з часткою ' би', ' б')</i></p>	<p><i>past simple</i></p> <p><i>past continuous</i></p> <p><i>modals: could, had</i></p> <p><i>to +</i></p> <p><i>main verb</i></p> <p>If Greg studied,</p> <p>Якби Грег готувався,</p> <p>If Greg could study,</p> <p>Якби Грег міг готуватися,</p> <p>If Greg were* studying,</p> <p>Якби Грег готувався,</p>	<p><i>would, could, might, should + main verb</i></p> <p>he would pass the exam.</p> <p>він би склав іспит. (малоймовірно)</p> <p>he would pass the exam.</p> <p>він би склав іспит.</p> <p>he might pass the exam.</p> <p>він би склав іспит.</p>
	<p>Запам'ятайте! Ми вживаємо were замість was для всіх осіб в умовних реченнях II типу (<i>Type 2 conditionals</i>).</p> <p>Якщо ми хочемо дати пораду, то вживаємо –</p> <p>If I were you... (<i>На твоєму місці...</i>)</p> <p><i>If I were you, I would live in a house.</i></p> <p><i>На твоєму місці, я б жила в домі.</i></p>	

	Tense Combinations	
	<i>Subordinate Clause</i>	<i>Main Clause</i>
<p>Type 3: Unreal Past</p> <p><i>refers to a situation that did not happen in the past.</i></p> <p><i>(Як і в Type 2: Unreal Present</i></p> <p><i>(Відповідає в українській мові реченням з дієсловом умовного способу, тобто 'би', 'б')</i></p>	<p><i>past perfect</i></p> <p><i>past perfect continuous</i></p> <p>If Greg had studied,</p> <p>Якби Грег готувався,</p> <p>If Greg had been studying,</p> <p>Якби Грег готувався,</p>	<p><i>would, could, might, should + have + past participle</i></p> <p>he would have passed the exam last week.</p> <p>він би склав іспит минулого тижня. (Нездійсненне!)</p> <p>he might have passed the exam.</p> <p>he could have passed the exam.</p> <p>він міг би скласти іспит. (Про можливість в минулому.)</p>

Omitting “if” (не включаємо “if”)

“**If**” може бути пропущеним, якщо за ним іде допоміжне дієслово, таке як **should, had, were**. Візьміть до уваги розташування допоміжного дієслова, якщо if пропускаємо.

Наприклад:

*If I **should** see him today, I'll tell him to call you.*

***Should** I see him today, I'll tell him to call you.*

*If he **were** home now, you could call him.*

***Were** he home now, you could call him.*

*If I **had** known you wanted to talk with him, I would have told him yesterday.*

***Had** I known you wanted to talk with him, I would have told him yesterday.*

Replacing "if" (заміна "if")

Unless (In Type 1 conditionals). Дієслово, яке ставиться після **unless** завжди має стверджувальну форму.

Наприклад:

***Unless** you hurry, we will miss the bus. (If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.)*

Якщо ти не поквапишся, ти спізнишся на потяг.

Provided/providing (that)... (Коли перешкода є дуже сильною ...)

if you promise (якщо ти обіцяєш),

if you make some arrangements (якщо ти приведеш все до ладу, etc.)

Наприклад:

*You may see the director **provided** you have an appointment with him.*

(If you have an appointment with the director, you may see him.)

Suppose/Supposing, etc. = what will/would happen if? або what would have happened if? (Що б трапилось, якби...?)

Наприклад:

***Supposing** you were in his position, what would you do? (If you were in his position, what would you do?)*

In case (Зазвичай вживається в Type 1 conditionals).

Наприклад:

In case it rains, we'll have the picnic inside. (If it rains, we'll have the picnic inside.)

If — When

If вживається для того, щоб показати, що щось може трапитись.

If it rains tomorrow, we'll have to put off our trip.

Якщо завтра піде дощ, ми будемо змушені відкласти нашу подорож.

When вживається для того, щоб показати що щось обов'язково відбудеться.

Наприклад:

When I leave school, I'm going to join the Army.

Коли я закінчу школу, я піду служити до армії.

Якщо речення повідомляє про те, що є правдою (істиною), то **if** та **when** означають одне те й саме.

Наприклад:

If/When water freezes, it turns to ice.

Коли вода замерзає, вона перетворюється на кригу.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Types of Conditionals.

Fill in correct forms. Define the type of conditional in each sentence.

1. If I _____ (be) taller, I would play in a basketball team.
2. I would have acted more cautious if I _____ (be) in his situation yesterday.
3. If he _____ (be) the one who did it, he would have disappeared for a while.
4. If you hadn't been in a hurry, they _____ (already, explain) everything to you.
5. If you _____ (not, be) so late from school yesterday you wouldn't have been so tired.
6. They _____ (not, invite) you to join the English club, if they had known you do not speak English.

7. If you _____ (see) them tomorrow, please, let them know I am coming this weekend.
8. If they had been more careful, that Monday's accident _____ (not, happen).
9. If our guests (stay) a bit longer, they will be able to meet our parents.
10. If I were you, I _____ (do) this work.
11. If I _____ (meet) him, you will be the first to know.
12. If he didn't eat so much, he _____ (be) in a better shape.

Exercise 2. Replacing "if".

*Replace 'if' with **unless, provided/providing that, suppose, in case** making other changes if necessary.*

1. If she doesn't agree with the decision, what will we do?
2. If it snows, we will have a picnic inside the house.
3. The environment will get worse, if people do not begin to take care of it.
4. I will lend you some money, if you promise to repay me on Monday.
5. If the bus arrives in time, John will be here in five minutes.
6. If you don't stop worrying, I'll cancel the trip.
7. If you had a good job, would you be happy?
8. If the weather is fine, we will go hiking in the mountains.
9. He wouldn't have come, if you hadn't invited him.
10. He can go with us, if he promises to leave his dog at home.
11. What will happen, if we do not water the plants in time?
12. I'll plan to drive your car, if you are tired.

Exercise 3. Conditionals with Modals.

Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If he could (do) it in time, they wouldn't have left so unsatisfied.
2. If I could (live) wherever I wanted to, I think I would choose to live in Australia.
3. The students might (visit) the ecological conference a month ago, if they had been informed in time.
4. If Mr. Green could (accept) this offer, I would be very happy.

5. If he might (fail) this time, tell him that there is always another chance.
6. If you could (speak) to him about this matter yesterday, you wouldn't have to do it today.
7. If you were rich, you could (buy) expensive cars.
8. If you come earlier, we can (discuss) the problem together.
9. If you hadn't told me about his request, I might (forget) about it.
10. If he knew the details, he could (give) a better explanation now.
11. If you get wet, you should (change) your shoes immediately.
12. If he could (get) necessary information yesterday, he would have told us what to expect.

Exercise 4. If — When

Underline the best alternative in the following sentences.

1. Go to bed at 11 o'clock, please. And *when/if* you go to bed, remember to turn the lights out.
2. *When/If* the meeting starts on time, I'll be home in two hours.
3. *When/If* you do it again, I will punish you.
4. *When/If* her son starts school, she is going to look for another job.
5. *When/If* I am older, I am going to buy a dog.
6. *When/If* it snows *tomorrow*, I won't go out.

WISH-SENTENCES

Для того щоб передати бажання, вживається дієслово **wish** та словосполучення **if only**. **If only** виражає бажання сильніше ніж **I wish**. Тому що бажання (wish) вказує на ситуацію, яка не є реальною, то за **wish/if only** завжди слідом іде дієслово в минулому часі (past tense).

Unreal Present <i>Wish/if only + past simple/past continuous</i>	I wish (If only) I were in your place.	Якби я була на вашому місці.
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<i>Виражає бажання про те, що в теперішньому часі не є дійсним.</i>	I wish (If only) I were having some rest now. I wish/If only I could fly .	Я б хотіла зараз відпочивати. Я б хотіла вміти літати.
Unreal Past <i>Wish/if only + past perfect</i> <i>Виражає розчарування про те, що щось трапилося або не трапилось в минулому.</i>	I wish (If only) I hadn't done it. I wish (If only) I could have done it.	Було б добре, якби я цього не робила. Якби я тільки змогла це зробити.
Wish/if only + would <i>Вживається для того, щоб передати ввічливий наказ або виказати роздратування.</i>	I wish you would stop being rude! I wish (If only) you would be more diligent.	Хотілося б, щоб ти більше не був таким грубим. Я б хотів, щоб ти був більш старанним.

Exercise 5. Wish-sentences.

Fill in correct forms.

1. I wish I _____ (live) in a warmer country. It is so cold here.
2. If only I _____ (can, have) a dog.
3. I wish you _____ (understand) the situation long ago.
4. If only I _____ (know) more about the people with whom I traveled last year.
5. I wish my sister _____ (have) real friends.
6. I wish I _____ (be) younger and more beautiful.
7. If only the children _____ (can, participate) in this competition.
8. I wish I _____ (sleep) now.
9. I wish I _____ (can, speak) English like Jane does.
10. I wish you _____ (stop) insulting people.

11. I wish you _____ (not, make) so much noise.

12. I wish people (not, talk) in the cinema when other people watch the film.

HAD BETTER and WOULD RATHER

Had better + Infinitive <i>вживається для того, щоб порадити або сказати про те, що треба зробити як найкраще в певній ситуації</i>	You'd better (had better) go there at once.	Ти б ліпше пішов туди не втрачаючи часу.
Would rather <i>вживається для того, щоб виразити свої переваги</i>	I'd rather (would rather) speak with mum about this problem (than with brother).	Краще я поговорю про це з мамою (ніж з братом).

Exercise 6. Had better or Would rather

Fill in correct forms.

1. I _____ (live) in the South than in the North.
2. He looks so upset. You _____ (speak) to him about his problem.
3. You _____ (work) harder. Luck is changeable.
4. You _____ (be) more conscious about your future.
5. I _____ (become) a teacher than a doctor.
6. I _____ (leave) on an earlier train. I want to be there in time.
7. I thought I _____ (give) you a call first.
8. You _____ (go) home and have some rest.
9. I think, I _____ (drink) some juice than water.
10. It's going to rain. You _____ (take) your umbrella with you.
11. I _____ (go) to the library today than tomorrow.

12. You _____ (make) your decision now. It might be late tomorrow.

Exercise 7.

Five of these sentences are correct and five contain an error. Tick (/) the sentences that are correct and find the mistake in those that are wrong.

1. I'll buy some bread if the shop's still open.
2. If I were you, I'd try to follow the advice of your parents.
3. If we arrived early, it won't be difficult to buy tickets for the concert.
4. I'd tell you the way this puzzle is being solved if I knew it, but I am afraid I don't.
5. If I had five thousand euros, I'll travel to Haiti.
6. I'd probably enjoy listening to this music, if I were young.
7. I'll make some remarks if I were in charge of this project.
8. If I didn't have to go, I'd be happy to stay for a chat.
9. I'd speak to them if they understand the language.
10. This pie would taste better if you would add some more sugar in it.

PROGRESS TEST 7. (Conditionals)

Choose the correct item.

1. They will certainly try to participate in the conference, if they _____ to find financing.

- a) manages
- b) manage
- c) will manage
- d) would manage

2. Your voice is so wonderful. If only I _____ like that.

- a) could have sung
- b) can be singing
- c) can sing
- d) could sing

3. Come on, Tim, what _____ if you were me?

- a) will you have done
- b) you would do
- c) would you do
- d) will you do

4. I wish you _____ so impatient with us yesterday. We simply could not understand your English.

- a) hadn't been
- b) haven't been
- c) were not
- d) are not being

5. I _____ stay at home in such nasty weather.

- a) would rather
- b) had rather
- c) had better
- d) would better

6. If we had not left the window open, the cat _____ in.

- a) won't have got
- b) wouldn't have got
- c) won't get
- d) wouldn't get

7. If the police catch him, I am sure, it _____ with her assistance.

- a) would be
- b) should be
- c) will be
- d) would have been

8. If I _____ you, I wouldn't make such a conclusion.

- a) had been
- b) would be
- c) were
- d) is

9. If you _____ the piano better last year, you would have participated in the concert.

UNIT 11. REPORTED SPEECH (Непряма мова)

В англійській мові існує два способи передати те, що сказала інша людина: **direct speech** (пряма мова) and **reported (indirect) speech** (непряма мова).

Прямою мовою ми передаємо точні слова автора.

Наприклад:

He said, "Jack, I appreciate, what you are doing for me."

Він сказав: «Джек, я ціную те, що ти робиш для мене».

Непрямою мовою (reported speech) ми не передаємо слова автора безпосередньо, але додержуємося точного змісту його зауваження або промови.

Наприклад:

He said (that) he appreciated what Jack was doing for him.

Він сказав, що цінує те, що Джек робить для нього.

Для передачі слів автора непрямою мовою ми вживаємо такі дієслова, як **to say, to tell**. При цьому утворюється **складнопідрядне речення, яке складається з головного речення і підрядного додаткового**.

Запам'ятайте! За дієсловом **to tell** іде непрямий додаток (indirect object).

He said he was French.

He told me he was French.

Tense Changes in Reported Speech

Зміна часу при переведення прямої мови в непряму

Якщо дієслово головного речення (дієслово, яке вводить пряму мову) вжито в одному з теперішніх часів (**in the present tense**), то зміни часу дієслова підрядного речення, при переведенні прямої мови (direct speech) в непряму (reported speech), **не відбувається**.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Jack says, “ She knows the answer. ”	Jack says (that) she knows the answer.
Anna says, “We are leaving tonight.”	Anna says (that) we are leaving tonight.
Bob says, “ I have read the story.”	Bob says (that) he has read the story.
Sue says, “They told the truth.”	Sue says (that) they told the truth.
Jim says, “I was thinking about it.”	Jim says (that) he was thinking about it.
Greg says, “Dad will speak to you.”	Greg says (that) dad will speak to me.
Paul says, “He can swim here.”	Paul says (that) he can swim here, etc.

Якщо дієслово головного речення (дієслово, яке вводить пряму мову) вжито в минулому часі (**in the past tense**), то відбувається зміна часу дієслова підрядного речення, при переведення прямої мови (direct speech) в непряму (reported speech).

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<i>Present Simple</i> Jack said, “She knows the answer.”	<i>Past Simple</i> Jack said (that) she knew the answer.
<i>Present Continuous</i> Anna said, “We are leaving soon.”	<i>Past Continuous</i> Anna said (that) they were leaving soon.
<i>Present Perfect</i> Bob said, “I have read the story.”	<i>Past Perfect</i> Bob said (that) he had read the story.
<i>Past Simple</i> Sue said, “They told the truth.”	<i>Past Perfect</i> Sue said (that) they had told the truth.
<i>Past Continuous</i> I said, “He was thinking about it.”	<i>Past Perfect Continuous</i> I said (that) he had been thinking about it.
<i>Past Perfect</i> Matt said, “I had read this book.”	<i>Past Perfect (no change!)</i> Matt said (that) he had read this book.
<i>Past Perfect Continuous</i>	<i>Past Perfect Continuous (no change!)</i>

Ted <i>said</i> , “I had been doing it all day.”	Ted <i>said</i> (that) he had been doing it all day.
<i>Future Simple</i> Greg <i>said</i> , “Dad will speak to you.”	<i>Future in the Past</i> Greg <i>said</i> (that) dad would speak to me.

Запам’ятайте! Інколи ми не змінюємо час дієслова підрядного речення навіть тоді, коли дієслово головного речення вжито в минулому часі:

- Якщо речення повідомляє про *історичний факт або про загальновідому істину*.

Наприклад:

He said (that) Sweden is in northern Europe.

She said (that) snow is white.

- Якщо непрямою мовою передається *щойно висловлена думка автора*.

Наприклад:

- “*I need some rest.*”

- “*What did you say?*”

- “*I said I need some rest.*”

- В *підрядних реченнях часу*, які входять до складнопідрядного речення, що передається непрямою мовою, дієслова не змінюють час.

Наприклад:

He said, “We saw that strange man when we were driving home.”

He said (that) they had seen that strange man when they were driving home.

Additional Changes in Reported Speech

Додаткові зміни при переведенні прямої мови в непряму

1. Займенники особові (personal pronouns) **та присвійні** (possessive pronouns) змінюються на другу або третю особу, коли автор передає непрямою мовою свої або чийсь слова.

Наприклад:

*Kate said, "I like **my** new bicycle."*

*Kate said **she** likes **her** new bicycle.* (Another speaker is reporting Kate's words)

*I said I like **my** new bicycle.* (Kate is reporting her own words)

2. Вказівні займенники (demonstrative pronouns) **this, that, these, those**

зазвичай змінюються на **the**, але коли **this, these** вживаються у виразах, які вказують на час, то вони змінюються на **that, those**.

Наприклад:

this month → **that** month

these days → **those** days

demonstrative adjectives **this, these** → that, those:

She said, "I want **this** one."

She said she wanted **that** one.

3. Certain words and time expressions

Зміна слів та виразів при переведенні прямої мови в непряму

now зараз	→ then тоді, at that time в той час
today сьогодні	→ that day в той день
tonight сьогодні ввечері	→ that night того вечора
yesterday вчора	→ the day before, the previous day напередодні
tomorrow завтра	→ the next day, the following day наступного дня
the day after tomorrow післязавтра	→ two days later два дні по тому
in an hour через годину	→ an hour later годинаю пізніше
this week на цьому тижні	→ that week на тому тижні
last week минулого тижня	→ the week before, the previous week попереднього тижня
next week наступного тижня	→ the week after, the following week

next Friday наступної п'ятниці	наступного тижня → the following Friday
two days ago два дні тому	наступної п'ятниці
here тут	→ two days before за два дні до цього
come приходити	→ there там
	→ go йти

4. Modal verbs.

can → **could**

may → **might**

will → **would**

shall → **should** (*asking for advice*)

must → **had to** (*when it expresses necessity*)

не змінюється (*when it expresses logical assumption*)

Would, could, might, ought to, had better and mustn't - не змінюються.

5. Conditional sentences.

Умовні речення Type 1:

В підрядному реченні (if-clause) **the present simple** змінюється на **past simple**; в головному реченні (main clause) **will** змінюється на **would**.

Наприклад:

He said, "If I do exercises, I will become healthy."

He said if he did exercises, he would become healthy.

Умовні речення Type 2, Type 3:

При переведенні прямої мови в непряму зміни не відбуваються.

Reporting Statements

Стверджувальні речення

Дієслова **to say** і **to tell** завжди вживаються для введення стверджувальних речень в непрякій мові. Але інші слова також використовуються.

to announce	оголошувати, оповіщати
to answer	відповідати
to complain	скаржитися
to declare	заявляти
to deny	заперечувати
to explain	пояснювати
to mention	згадувати, називати
to promise	обіцяти
to remark	відзначити
to reply	відповідати
to state	заявляти, стверджувати

Reporting Yes/No Questions

Загальні питання непрямою мовою

Загальні питання (Yes/No Questions) починаються з **if, whether** або **whether not** (сполучники, які означають ‘**чи**’). *Порядок слів* загального питання непрямою мовою є таким:

1	2	3	4
“if”, “whether”	Subject підмет	Verb дієслово- присудок	remainder of the sentence решта речення

Наприклад:

<i>He asked, “Are you students?”</i>	<i>He asked if we were students.</i> <i>He asked whether we were students.</i> <i>He asked whether we were students or not.</i> <i>Він запитав, чи ми є студентами.</i>
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Замість ‘**запитувати**’ (**to ask**) можна вживати такі слова:

to want to know	хотіти знати
to inquire	дізнаватися
to wonder	цікавитися

Reporting Yes/No Answers

Відповіді на загальні питання непрямою мовою

Відповіді на загальні питання (Yes/No Answers) непрямою мовою будуються: **subject + appropriate auxiliary verb.**

підмет + відповідне допоміжне дієслово

Наприклад:

He asked, "Are you going to Kiev?" and she answered, "Yes".

*He asked if she **was** going to Kiev and she answered, **she was**.*

He asked, "Are you meeting him soon?" and I answered, "No".

*He asked if I **was** meeting him soon and I answered, **I was not**.*

Reporting Special Questions

Спеціальні питання непрямою мовою

(Питання, які починаються з питального слова)

Спеціальні питання починаються з питального слова. **Порядок слів** при передачі спеціального питання непрямою мовою є таким:

1	2	3	4
question word питальне слово (група питального слова)	Subject підмет	Verb дієслово- присудок	remainder of the sentence решта речення

Наприклад:

*He asks me, "What book **has she read** since Monday?"*

*He asks me what book **she has read** since Monday.*

*Він запитує мене про те, **які книги вона прочитала** з понеділка.*

*He asked me, "What places **have you visited**?"*

*He asked me what places **I had visited**.*

*Він запитує мене про те, **які місця я відвідав**.*

Reporting Commands

Накази непрямою мовою

Накази, інструкції починаються з інфінітиву дієслова з часткою 'to'.

Порядок слів при передачі наказу непрямою мовою є таким:

He said: "Sit down!" - She told me to sit down. (Він наказав мені сісти)

Накази із запереченням передаються непрямою мовою заперечною формою інфінітиву:

Don't sit down! - She told me not to sit down.

(Він наказав мені не сідати)

Окрім **to tell** (наказати, сказати) часто вживаються такі дієслова для введення наказу непрямою мовою:

to order	наказувати
to command	командувати, керувати
to warn	попереджувати
to direct	наказувати, вказувати

Наприклад:

The police officer said, "Move back!"

*The police officer **commanded** us to move back.*

*Поліцейський **наказав** нам відступити.*

Reporting Requests

Прохання непрямою мовою

Прохання непрямою мовою передаються таким же чином, як і команди (інфінітивом дієслова з часткою 'to').

Наприклад:

She said, "Could you tell me the time, please?"

He asked me to tell the time.

He said, "Will you help me with my bag?"

He asked me to help with his bag.

Reporting Exclamations

Вигуки непрямою мовою

“What a terrible day!”

He said it was a terrible day.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Reporting Statements.

Change the following statements to indirect speech.

1. The administrator says, “The press conference is taking place now in the main hall”.
2. My brother has said, “Lucie will come on Monday.”
3. The students say, “We had two tests last week.”
4. Her daughter said, “I am not listening to music now.”
5. My friend said, “I have visited all these places.”
6. Tom said, “I am a first year student now.”
7. Not long ago she said, “I have not been speaking to this man since yesterday.”
8. Susan said, “I was in the library two days ago.”
9. The boy said, “I was not watching TV at home at 8 o’clock.”
10. The teacher said, “She has been writing since early morning”.
11. He said, “They will visit you next Friday.”
12. He said, “I will be leaving my home at 10 o’clock tonight”
13. He said, “They will have done everything by the time you come.”
14. Kate said, “When we were driving home, we saw them crossing the street.”
15. The pupils said, “The text we have studied includes many exceptions.”
16. The child said, “My mom has been taking care of my dog.”
17. My friend said, “If we do not go faster, we will be late.”
18. She said, “I wouldn’t have gone to the party if I had known about that.”

Exercise 2. Reporting Yes/No Questions.

Report the following questions in indirect speech.

1. John asked, “Has anybody seen the film?”

2. He asked, "Are you listening to music now?"
3. She asked, "Have you been working hard on this problem?"
4. She asked, "Were you in the library yesterday?"
6. He asks, "Does she work now?"
6. He asks, "Has she been reading this book since Monday?"
7. Jane asked, "Can anybody tell me what you have been discussing all this time?"
8. He asked, "Will you be at Nick and Carol's party tonight?"

Exercise 3. Reporting Yes/No Answers.

Report the following questions and answers in indirect speech.

1. He asked, "Are you a secretary?" and she said, "Yes."
2. He asked, "Do you know the password for his computer?" and she said, "No".
3. He asked, "Were you in the office when Pete checked the computers?" and she said, "Yes."
4. He asked, "Has Jack ever changed any records on this computer?" and she said, "Yes."
5. He asked, "Did you tell Pete about it?" and she said, "No."
6. He asked, "Did you see his records?" and she said, "No."

Exercise 4. Reporting Special Questions.

Report the following questions in indirect speech using words in brackets as introductory verbs. The questions were asked by Mr. Smith.

1. What is Cockney? (wanted to know)
2. How many examples of British individualism can you find in this chapter? (wondered)
3. Why doesn't Britain have a written constitution? (asked)
4. Where would an MP of the Scottish Nationalist Party probably sit in the House of Commons? (wanted to know)
5. What are the main differences between the legal system in your country and that of Britain? (inquired)

6. How can banking be such an important part of the British economy when some British people don't even have bank accounts? (wanted to know)

Exercise 5. Reporting Commands.

Report the following sentences in indirect speech.

1. The army captain said, "Don't shoot!"
2. The police officer said, "Put your hands over your head!"
3. The flight attendant said, "Fasten your seat belts!"
4. The teacher said, "Don't use your dictionaries!"
5. The doctor said, "Take this medicine three times a day."
6. The firefighter said, "Don't go near the house, it is dangerous!"

Exercise 6.

Rewrite the sentence correcting the mistakes.

1. The instructor asked me if I can swim and I said I can.
2. He said me that he had been waiting for me here.
3. She asked me where I had lived two years ago.
4. Mr. Grey told that he missed his hometown.
5. The parking attendant directed to park our car on the left.
6. The man asked me to tell him what is the time.
7. He wanted to know why Bob is missing a class today.
8. He asked me if Ted had been sick yesterday.

PROGRESS TEST 8. (Reported Speech)

Choose the correct item.

1. She asked if I planned to pass the exam _____ week.

- a) next
- b) the last
- c) following
- d) the following

2. The teacher asks one of the students why he has decided to choose this composition to write _____.

- a) yesterday
- b) tomorrow
- c) following day
- d) the next day

3. They asked if anyone had been using _____ machine a few minutes before.

- a) that
- b) those
- c) this
- d) these

4. He asked if I _____ for him.

- a) had voted
- b) have had voted
- c) had been voted
- d) was voted

5. He _____ why I had been standing at the bus stop the night before.

- a) asked to me
- b) asked me
- c) told me
- d) had told me

6. She asked me if I _____ time to go with him two hours later.

- a) have
- b) will have
- c) would have
- d) am having

7. My friend wanted to know if I _____ to the hostel by noon.

- a) return
- b) returned
- c) will return
- d) would return

8. We knew that the Sun _____ in the East.

- a) rises
- b) was rising
- c) rose
- d) had risen

9. He said that the actions _____ louder than words.

- a) speaks
- b) speak
- c) spoke
- d) had spoken

10. He asked if I was bringing any records with me and I said I _____.

- a) wasn't
- b) haven't
- c) weren't
- d) hasn't

11. He said, "What shall I tell her about this terrible situation?"

- a) He asked what he should tell her about that terrible situation.
- b) He said what he would tell her about this terrible situation.
- c) He said what he shall tell her about that terrible situation.
- d) He said what he should tell her about this terrible situation.

12. We have said, "You deserve a break now."

- a) We have said that you have deserved a break now.
- b) We have said that you deserve a break now.
- c) We have said that you have deserved a break then.
- d) We have said that you deserve a break at that time.

13. The girl said that _____ .

- a) when she sees Bob, she will tell him the truth.
- b) when she sees Bob, she would tell him the truth.
- c) when she saw Bob, she would tell him the truth.
- d) when she saw Bob, she will tell him the truth.

14. Jim said that the salesman _____ .

- a) had been very nice when they bought the car.
- b) had been very nice when they had bought the car.
- c) had been very nice when they have bought the car.
- d) has been very nice when they bought the car.

15. Greg mentioned that _____ .

- a) it was two years ago that he had been in Spain.
- b) it was two years before that he had been in Spain.
- c) it had been two years ago that he was in Spain.
- d) it had been two years before that he had been in Spain.

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