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**БІБЛІОТЕКА ЖУРНАЛУ**

**«АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ТА ЛІТЕРАТУРА»**

**Ю. Ф. ЄЩЕНКО**

# АНГЛІЙСЬКА ГРАМАТИКА

## ТЕОРІЯ ТА ПРАКТИКА

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Посібник містить граматичний матеріал з основних граматичних тем сучасної англійської мови і вправи для розвитку навичок для практичного оволодіння нею.

Рекомендований для учнів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів, студентів неспеціалізованих вузів, а також для тих, хто вивчає англійську мову самостійно або в системі заочного навчання.

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## **ПЕРЕДМОВА**

Метою посібника є повторення й узагальнення знань у галузі англійської граматики, а також розвиток навичок практичного оволодіння мовою. Посібник містить необхідну граматичну інформацію з основних тем і вправи для тренування й закріплення матеріалу. Вправи мають творчий, трансформаційний і навчальний характер.

Згідно з вимогами Програми з іноземної мови для неспеціалізованих вузів, найголовнішим завданням є практичне оволодіння іноземною мовою. Це передбачає не тільки формування вміння впізнавати й розрізняти граматичні ознаки явищ, а також оволодіння ними на рівні автоматичного сприйняття.

Посібник рекомендовано для тих, хто продовжує вивчення англійської мови, тому деякі граматичні теми не розглядаються.

До найбільш складних граматичних тем додаються тести й відповіді до них, що дає можливість виявити ступінь засвоєння матеріалу.

Посібник може бути використано для осіб, які вивчають англійську мову самостійно, а також у системі заочного навчання.

## СТРУКТУРА РЕЧЕННЯ

| Підмет        | При-судок | Додаток      |              |                             | Обставина    |            |            |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
|               |           | непря-мий    | пря-мий      | непрямий<br>прийменни-ковий | спосо-бу дії | місця      | часу       |
| The stu-dents | made      | experi-ments |              |                             |              | in the lab | yester-day |
| He            | showed    | me           | the re-sults | of the experi-ments         | in de-tail   | at home    |            |
| They          | read      | the book     |              | with pleasure               |              |            |            |

**Примітка 1.** Означення може стояти після й перед означувальним членом речення.

**Примітка 2.** При наявності у реченні обставини місця й часу останнє може стояти на початку речення. Наприклад: *Yesterday the students made experiments in the lab.*

**Ех. 1.** Analyze the sentences; find the principal and secondary parts:

1. My sister always helps me with my English.
2. In three years I shall graduate from the Academy.
3. Hundreds of students came to the meeting last week.
4. Peter is the best student of National Economy.
5. The first-year students study Philosophy, take the examination in it during the winter session.
7. They read English books with great pleasure.

**Ех. 2.** Arrange the words in sentences using the correct word order:

1. She, man, books, has, in her library.
2. Begin, at the Institute, our studies, at 9 o'clock.
3. Of our Institute, their text-books, get, the students, most of, from the Institute library.
4. Take part, of our group, in, many, students', research work, boys.
5. Are, of our Institute, large, the laboratories, and, well equipped.
6. Books, to read, doesn't, on history, like, he.
7. At the Institute, we, interesting, many, study, subjects.

8. Begin, never, at 7 o'clock, in the morning, the lectures.
9. Work, in the evening, Mr. Hall, does not, on Fridays.

### ТИПИ ПИТАЛЬНИХ РЕЧЕНЬ

|                          |                                                                  |                                                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Загальні запитання       | Do you work? Is she reading?                                     | Yes, I do. / No, I don't.<br>Yes she is / No she isn't |
| Спеціальні запитання     | Where do you work?<br>What is she reading?                       | I work at the plant.<br>She is reading a book          |
| Запитання до підмета     | Who knows this story?                                            | He (does)                                              |
| Роз'єднувальні запитання | You work much, don't you?<br>She can't sing, can she?            | Yes, I do. / No, I don't.<br>Yes she can               |
| Альтернативні запитання  | Do you have a flat or a room?<br>Does he know French or English? | I have a flat.<br>He knows English                     |

**Ex. 1.** Transform the following sentences into general questions and give short and full answers to them:

*Variant A*

**Pattern:** *His friends are students. Are his friends students? Yes, they are. They are students. No, they are not. They are not students.*

1. His friends are teachers.
2. Peter is a first-year student.
3. The plates are white.
4. My son is six.
5. His name is Jim.

*Variant B*

**Pattern:** *She lives in Moscow. Does she live in Moscow? Yes, she does. She lives in Moscow. No, she does not. She does not live in Moscow.*

1. His friends study at the Academy.
2. Mary will graduate from Institute in five years.
3. Peter makes many mistakes in his compositions.
4. The children like to play in the yard.
5. The children learn French at school.

**Ex. 2.** Insert the auxiliary verbs (do, does, are, were):

1. ... the students of our Institute study general subjects?
2. ... he study mathematics?
3. ... you study History of Arts?

4. ... she go to the library every day?
5. ... the students working at the library today?
6. ... we playing tennis at five o'clock yesterday?
7. ... we going to the play tonight?

**Ex. 3.** Fill in the blanks with "who" or "what":

**Pattern:** ... *is reading in the room? Who is reading in the room?*  
 ... *is Anna saying? What is Anna saying?*

1. ... is Kate doing?
2. ... goes by train?
3. ... does not like him?
4. ... does he like?
5. ... are you studying?
6. ... is answering professor's question?
7. ... does this plant produce?
8. ... works as a laboratory assistant here?

**Ex. 4**

*Variant A*

Put where-questions (where, where ... from) and answer them:

1. I study at the Institute.
2. Every morning he goes to the library.
3. I have got a letter from Moscow.
4. We take books for our study from the library.

*Variant B*

Put when-questions and answer them:

When did you enter school / decide to enter the Institute / pass your first entrance examination / meet your group for the first time?

When will you have next lecture on Mathematics / go to the phonetic study / go and see the new computer / begin preparing for your winter examination?

**Ex. 5.** Complete the following sentences as in the pattern:

**Pattern:** *You study at the Institute. — You study at the Institute, don't you? Yes, I do. No, I don't.*

*You don't study at the Institute, do you? Yes, I do. No, I don't.*

1. She lives in Kiev, ... ?
2. Peter's father works a bookkeeper, ... ?
3. We take books from the library, ... ?
4. He makes notes during the lectures, ... ?



5. You didn't enter the Institute two-years ago, ... ?
6. You are not at the third year now, ... ?
7. You don't go to school, ... ?

**Ex. 6.** Make alternative questions from the following sentences. Use the words and expressions in parenthesis as shown in the pattern:

*Variant A*

**Pattern:** *Richard listens to the radio in the evening (to watch television).*

*Does Richard listen to the radio or watch television in the evening?*

1. He studies English (French).
2. Peter attends classes twice a week (three times a week).
3. The Smith plans to spend the summer in the country (in town).
4. The train arrives at half past six (at a quarter to seven).

*Variant B*

**Pattern:** *You listened to music (to play the piano).*

*Did you listen to the music or play the piano?*

1. Mary went to the movies (to a dance).
2. Henry slept (to work at his French).
3. They got there by car (by bus).
4. Helen answered the telephone (to ask her husband to do it).

## ІМЕННИК (THE NOUN)

### Утворення множини іменників

Більшість іменників утворюють множину з допомогою закінчення *-s, -es*, яке вимовляється:

|      |                                                       |      |                                    |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|
| (e)s | Після глухих приголосних                              | [s]  | A shop — shops<br>A week — weeks   |
|      | Після дзвінких приголосних і голосних                 | [z]  | A friend — friends<br>A day — days |
|      | Після шиплячих <i>ce, se, s, ss, x, z, sh, ch, ge</i> | [ɪz] | An inch — inches<br>A page — pages |

На письмі більшість іменників мають у множині закінчення *-s*. Закінчення *-es* додається, якщо:

- a) іменник в однині закінчується на *-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x*:  
a bus *автобус* — buses  
a lunch *сніданок* — lunches

a class *клас* — classes  
 a watch *годинник* — watches  
 a bush *кущ* — bushes  
 a box *ящик* — boxes

- б) іменник в однині закінчується на *-y* з попередньою приголосною, при цьому *y* змінюється на *i*:  
 a story *оповідання* — stories  
 a fly *муха* — flies
- в) іменник в однині закінчується на *-o* з попередньою приголосною:  
 a hero *герой* — heroes  
 a tomato *помідор* — tomatoes

**Винятки:**

a piano *рояль* — pianos  
 a photo *фото* — photos

У деяких іменниках, що в однині закінчуються на *-f* або *-fe*, у множині *f* змінюється на *v* з додаванням закінчення *-(e)s*; буквосполучення *-ves* вимовляється [vz]:

a wife *дружина* — wives  
 a leaf *лист* — leaves  
 a shelf *полиця* — shelves  
 a calf *теля* — calves  
 a wolf *вовк* — wolves  
 a knife *ніж* — knives  
 a half *половина* — halves  
 a life *життя* — lives

Ці форми множини треба запам'ятати, тому що в багатьох іменниках цього ж типу множина утворюється за загальним правилом додавання закінчення *-s* без зміни *f* на *v*, наприклад:

a roof *дах* — roofs  
 a kerchief *хустка* — kerchiefs  
 a chief *ватажок* — chiefs  
 a safe *сейф* — safes

У слові *house* *будинок* кінцевий звук [s] перед закінченням множини змінюється на [z]:

a house [haus] — houses [ˈhaʊsɪz]

Множина деяких іменників утворюється зміною кореневого голосного (без додавання закінчення):

a man *чоловік* — men  
 a woman *жінка* — women

a foot *нога* — feet  
 a tooth *зуб* — teeth  
 a goose *гуска* — geese  
 a mouse *миша* — mice

Іменник *child* у множині має форму *children*.

Множина іменника *ox* утворюється з допомогою закінчення *-en* — *oxen*.

Іменники *sheep* вівця, *deer* олень, *swine* свиня, *fish* риба та назви деяких порід риб мають однакову форму в одиниці й множині:

*He caught a lot of fish. Він спіймав багато риби.*

Слова грецького й латинського походження мають такі форми утворення множини:

| Однина     | Множина   |
|------------|-----------|
| Curriculum | curricula |
| Datum      | data      |
| Thesis     | theses    |
| Basis      | bases     |
| Crisis     | crises    |
| Nucleus    | nuclei    |
| Stimulus   | stimuli   |
| Index      | indices   |
| Phenomenon | phenomena |

**Ex. 1.** Give the plural forms of the following nouns:

Student, institute, economist, month, department, bank, school, name, year, cashier, family, penny, office, class, house, roof, knife, life, half, man, child, foot, woman, gentleman, tooth, datum, basis, nucleus, pencil, desk, diplomat, picture, teacher, phenomenon, factory, text-book.

**Ex. 2.** Transform these sentences according to the pattern:

**Pattern:** *This is a (thick) notebook. These are thick notebooks.*

*That is an interesting letter. Those are interesting letters.*

1. This is a match.
2. This is a brown shelf.
3. This is a glass.
4. This is a large factory.

5. That is an easy text.
6. That is a good text-book.
7. This is a gray hat.
8. That is his notebook.

**Ex. 3.** Write down the following sentences in the singular. Don't forget to change the form of the predicate:

**Pattern:** *My sisters get up at 7 o'clock. My sister gets up at 7 o'clock.*

1. My friends work in London.
2. These girls go to the theatre on Sunday.
3. His brothers work much all day long.
4. The postmen bring letters three times a day.
5. They want to buy some toys because their sons have a birthday tomorrow.
6. These children have breakfast at 8 o'clock.

**Ex. 4.** Find in the following sentences nouns of Greek or Latin origin and write them down both in the singular and in the plural:

1. We shall be able to solve the task if we get the necessary data.
2. These post-graduate students will present their theses in a month.
3. We must often use formulae in mathematics, in chemistry and other exact sciences.
4. Electronics helps us to study atomic nuclei and elementary particles.
5. Those experiments may help us understand the nature of this phenomenon.
6. We shall examine all the analyses, which our lab will receive.

**Ex. 5.** Underline the nouns in the plural form, explain their function and pronunciation.

1. The buildings stood out against the skyline like enormous boxes of matches stuck on end.
2. The houses and churches were completed drafted by them.
3. As we went to the river, we examined it all with our glasses.
4. It seemed as if each building brushed the skies.
5. There were a lot of ships in the river mouth.
6. They were bringing cargoes from all over the world — cargoes of meat and potatoes and mangoes, of machines and toys and many other things.

7. They carried silks from China and teas from India as well.
8. They flew their colours of almost every seafaring nation on the globe.

### Переклад іменника у функції означення

#### Іменник+Іменник

|         |                             |                                                                                                               |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ІМЕННИК | Прикметник                  | <i>Emergency meeting</i> — екстренне засідання                                                                |
|         | Іменник у родовому відмінку | <i>Wage rise</i> — підвищення зарплатні.<br><i>Budget increase</i> — збільшення бюджету                       |
|         | Іменник з прийменником      | <i>Disarmament conference</i> — конференція з роззброєння.<br><i>Strike warning</i> — попередження про страйк |

**Примітка.** У багатьох випадках іменнику передують два іноді і три іменники в функції означення. Переклад таких сполучень починається із означувального іменника, тобто із останнього слова в сполученні. Наприклад:

- *home market prices* — ціни внутрішнього ринку;
- *meat price decrease* — зменшення ціни на м'ясо;
- *Bank Credit Regulation Committee* — Комітет з регулювання банківських кредитів.

Означення можуть стояти з прикметниками, числівниками або дієприкметником.

- *sudden policy change* — раптова зміна політики;
- *a ten-pound note* — банкнота в десять фунтів.

**Ех. 1.** Translate the following sentences. Mind the use of nouns in the function of attributes:

1. The students' hostel is within 20 minutes' walk from the Institute.
2. The students listened to their Phonetics instructor's explanations and repeated word combinations from the text after the speaker.
3. At present 50 per cent of all higher school students study at evening or extra-mural departments.
4. The flight control center determines the actual orbit of the flight with high accuracy.
5. The scientist's calculations indicate that the length of the day depends on a planet's mass and its distance from the Sun.

**Ex. 2.** Translate into Ukrainian:

Kiev National Economy Institute, Moscow World Youth Solidarity Forum, Kiev T. G. Shevchenko State University, a ninety page text-book, United Nations World Trade and Development Conference, Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University, Kiev Eye Diseases Hospital, the higher school information center, the production process, the production process control, the automatic control system, our atomic energy laboratories, power station equipment, sugar cane price, world market conditions, wholesale index, world copper supply and demand, home and overseas prices, post Second-World-War prices, maximum home trade iron and steel prices.

**Ex. 3.** Use the words in brackets as attributes:

Accommodation, resolution, speech, light, buildings, institute, enterprise, paper, plan, weather, grant, diploma, establishment, space, university, conference, organization, methods, increase, allocation, forecast, property, system, committee.

(Weather, education, students, floor, state, information, economic development, state management, data transfer, Kiev, state farm, winter, National Economy, moon, conditions, University, students' hostel, power, disarmament, high style, factory, wages, budget).

**Ex. 4.** Rephrase using noun in the possessive case where possible:

The name of the architect, the author of the play, the flat of my parents, the work of my master, the character of the play, the colours of the canvas, the birthday of the painter, the squares of the city, the life of the farmers, the action of the film, the husband of my sister, the legends of the people, the films of today, the program of the month.

## ПРИЙМЕННИК (THE PREPOSITION)

| Прийменники часу |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| AT               | O, y            |
| At one o'clock   | О першій годині |
| At three o'clock | О третій годині |
| At 9:25 p.m      | О 9.25 вечора   |
| At 9. 25 a.m     | О 9.25 ранка    |
| At noon          | О 12-й годині   |
| At midnight      | Опівночі        |

| <b>Прийменники часу</b>        |                                        |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| At night                       | Уночі                                  |
| At that time                   | У той час                              |
| <b>ON</b>                      | <b>У</b>                               |
| On Sunday (Monday etc)         | У неділю                               |
| On Friday evening              | У п'ятницю ввечері                     |
| On day off                     | У вихідний                             |
| On a cold winter day           | У холодний зимовий день                |
| <b>IN</b>                      | <b>У, за</b>                           |
| In the morning                 | Уранці                                 |
| In the daytime                 | Удень                                  |
| In the afternoon               | Удень, після обіду                     |
| In the evening                 | Увечері                                |
| In summer (in the fall etc)    | Улітку                                 |
| In September (in October etc)  | У вересні                              |
| In 1980                        | 1980 року                              |
| In an hour                     | За годину (про майбутнє)               |
| In three hours                 | За 3 години (про майбутнє)             |
| In a week                      | За тиждень                             |
| In two months                  | За 2 місяці (про майбутнє)             |
| In a year                      | Через рік                              |
| <b>BY</b>                      | <b>До</b>                              |
| By 8 o'clock                   | До 8-ї години                          |
| By the beginning of April      | До початку квітня                      |
| By the end of October          | До кінця жовтня                        |
| <b>SINCE</b>                   | <b>З, після, з того часу</b>           |
| Since 8 o'clock                | З 8-ї години                           |
| Since May                      | З травня                               |
| Since 1970                     | З 1970 року                            |
| <b>FOR</b>                     | <b>Протягом (вказує на тривалість)</b> |
| To study English for two years | Вивчати англійську протягом двох років |
| To stay at home for a week     | Залишатися тиждень удома               |
| To go to Boston for a week     | Поїхати в Бостон на тиждень            |
| <b>BEFORE</b>                  | <b>До</b>                              |
| Before breakfast               | До сніданку                            |
| Before midnight                | До півночі                             |

| <b>Прийменники часу</b>                       |                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <b>AFTER</b>                                  | <b>Після</b>                            |
| After 6 o'clock                               | Після 6-ї години                        |
| After dinner                                  | Після обіду                             |
| <b>DURING</b>                                 | <b>Протягом</b>                         |
| During the lesson                             | Протягом уроку                          |
| During our conversation                       | Протягом розмови                        |
| <b>UNTIL</b>                                  | <b>До, поки не</b>                      |
| He will not give the answer until next Friday | Він не відповість до наступної п'ятниці |

| <b>Прийменники місця та напрямку</b> |                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>AT</b>                            | <b>На, біля, у</b>      |
| At the window                        | Біля вікна              |
| At the theatre                       | У театрі                |
| At the performance                   | На спектаклі            |
| At the station                       | На станції              |
| <b>ON</b>                            | <b>На</b>               |
| On the wall                          | На стіні                |
| On the table                         | На столі                |
| On the roof                          | На даху                 |
| <b>IN</b>                            | <b>У (в), на</b>        |
| In the room                          | У кімнати               |
| In this building                     | У будинку               |
| In London                            | У Лондоні               |
| In the North                         | На півночі              |
| In the South                         | На півдні               |
| In the West                          | На заході               |
| In the East                          | На сході                |
| <b>INTO</b>                          | <b>До (рух, напрям)</b> |
| He walked into the room              | Він увійшов до кімнати  |
| We drove into the city               | Ми в'їхали до міста     |



| <b>Прийменники місця та напрямку</b> |                                           |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <b>FROM</b>                          | <b>Від, з</b>                             |
| He took a book from the table        | Він узяв книгу зі стола                   |
| I received a letter from my parents  | Я отримав листа від батьків               |
| He came from New England last week   | Він приїхав з Нової Англії минулого тижня |
| <b>TO</b>                            | <b>До, в, на</b>                          |
| I am going to the post-office        | Я йду до пошти                            |
| He is going to work                  | Він йде на роботу                         |
| I am going to Manhattan              | Я їду в Манхеттен                         |
| This road leads to the station       | Цей шлях веде до станції                  |
| <b>NEAR</b>                          | <b>Недалеко, біля</b>                     |
| Near the door                        | Біля двері                                |
| Near the window                      | Біля вікна                                |
| <b>ALONG</b>                         | <b>Уздовж</b>                             |
| Along the road                       | Уздовж дороги                             |
| Along the wall                       | Уздовж стіни                              |
| <b>AROUND</b>                        | <b>Навколо</b>                            |
| Around the table                     | Навколо столу                             |
| Around the house                     | Навколо будинку                           |
| Around the store                     | Навколо магазину                          |
| <b>ACROSS</b>                        | <b>Через, по той бік</b>                  |
| Across the road                      | Через дорогу                              |
| Across the river                     | Через річку                               |
| <b>THROUGH</b>                       | <b>Крізь</b>                              |
| Through the tunnel                   | Крізь тунель                              |
| Through the village                  | Крізь село                                |
| <b>OVER</b>                          | <b>Понад, по</b>                          |
| Over the fireplace                   | Понад каміном                             |
| Over the telephone                   | По телефону                               |
| He climbed over the fence            | Він поліз по огорожі                      |

| <b>Прийменники місця та напрямку</b>            |                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>BEFORE</b>                                   | <b>Перед, до</b>                              |
| Why did you stop before that house?             | Чому ти зупинився перед цим домом?            |
| <b>IN FRONT OF</b>                              | <b>Навпроти, перед</b>                        |
| There is a garden in front of my house          | Перед моїм будинком є сад                     |
| Jack was sitting in front of his old schoolmate | Джек сидів перед своїм старим шкільним другом |
| <b>BETWEEN</b>                                  | <b>Поміж, між</b>                             |
| Between Paris and London                        | Між Парижем і Лондоном                        |
| Between France and Belgium                      | Між Францією та Бельгією                      |
| <b>BEHIND</b>                                   | <b>Позаду, за</b>                             |
| Behind the house                                | За домом                                      |
| Behind the police precinct                      | За поліцейським відділком                     |
| <b>UNDER</b>                                    | <b>Під</b>                                    |
| Under the table                                 | Під столом                                    |
| Under the book                                  | Під книгою                                    |
| <b>INSIDE / OUTSIDE</b>                         | <b>У / зовні</b>                              |
| Inside the house                                | У домі                                        |
| Outside the house                               | Зовні будинку                                 |
| <b>UP</b>                                       | <b>Вгорі, вище</b>                            |
| Up the hill                                     | Вище пагорба                                  |
| Up the river                                    | Вище річки                                    |
| <b>DOWN</b>                                     | <b>Унизу</b>                                  |
| Down the hill                                   | Унизу пагорба                                 |
| Down the river                                  | Унизу річки                                   |
| <b>OFF</b>                                      | <b>Вказує на віддаленість</b>                 |
| The house stands off the main road              | Будинок стоїть осторонь від головної дороги   |
| The ship anchored five miles off the shore      | Корабель кинув якор у 5 милях від берега      |

**Ех. 1.** Translate into English:

На екрані, на уроці, у театрі, на іспиті, на роботі, у школі, на вулиці, на початку, у кінці, на картині, на передньому плані картини, на задньому плані картини, біля станції метро, під прапором, понад столом, між вікнами, поза домом, біля інституту, на мольберті, по той бік вулиці, напроти будівлі, перед заняттям, вчасно, у центрі міста, серед студентів, на задньому плані пейзажу, на уроці живопису, у кутку кімнати, на розі вулиці, ліворуч від дверей.

## ПРИКМЕТНИК (THE ADJECTIVE)

### Утворення прикметників

Прикметники в англійській мові змінюються лише за ступенями порівняння. Якісні прикметники в англійській мові мають основну форму (*the positive degree*), вищий (*the comparative degree*) і найвищий (*the superlative degree*) ступені порівняння.

Форми вищого й найвищого ступенів порівняння прикметників можуть бути, як і в українській мові, простими і складеними.

Прості форми ступенів порівняння утворюються додаванням до основної форми прикметника закінчення *-er* (у вищому ступені) і *-est* (у найвищому ступені):

- cold — colder — the coldest  
холодний — холодніший — найхолодніший

Складені форми ступенів порівняння утворюються додаванням до основної форми прикметника слова **more** більш у вищому ступені і **most** найбільш у найвищому.

- dangerous — more dangerous — the most dangerous  
небезпечний — небезпечніший — найнебезпечніший

Прості форми ступенів порівняння мають:

- a) усі односкладові прикметники:
  - short — shorter — the shortest
- b) двоскладові прикметники, що закінчуються на *-y*, *-eg*, *-le*, *-ow*:
  - heavy — heavier — the heaviest
  - clever — cleverer — the cleverest
  - simple — simpler — the simplest
  - narrow — narrower — the narrowest
- в) двоскладові прикметники з наголосом на другому складі:
  - polite — politer — the politest
  - severe — severer — the severest

Складні форми ступенів порівняння мають усі багатоскладові прикметники (з кількістю складів більше двох), а також двоскладові прикметники з наголосом на першому складі, крім тих, що закінчуються на *-y, -er, -le, -ow*:

- difficult — more difficult — the most difficult
- famous — more famous — the most famous

**Правила правопису простих форм ступенів порівняння прикметників:**

- a) якщо прикметник закінчується німим *-e*, то перед закінченнями *-er* та *-est* воно випадає:
  - large — larger — the largest
  - white — whiter — the whitest
- б) якщо односкладовий прикметник закінчується однією приголосною з попереднім коротким голосним звуком, то кінцева приголосна перед закінченнями *-er* та *-est* подвоюється:
  - hot — hotter — the hottest
  - big — bigger — the biggest
- в) якщо прикметник закінчується буквою *-y* з попередньою приголосною, то перед *-er, -est* *y* змінюється на *i*:
  - dirty — dirtier — the dirtiest
  - dry — drier — the driest

Ступені порівняння прикметників *good* добрий, хороший і *bad* поганий утворилися від інших коренів:

- good — better — the best
- bad — worse — the worst

Прикметники *old* старий і *far* далекий мають дві форми вищого й найвищого ступенів:

- old — older — the oldest,
- old — elder — the eldest
- far — farther — the farthest
- far — further — the furthest

Форми *elder* і *eldest* уживають, коли йдеться про членів однієї сім'ї (my elder brother *мій старший брат*), але якщо в порівнянні є слово *than* ніж, то вживається форма *older*, а не *elder* (he is three years older than his sister).

Обидві форми *farther* і *further* вживають, коли говорять про відстань, *further*, крім того, має ще значення *дальший, наступний*.

Зверніть увагу на переклад словосполучень:

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| As interesting as      | Такий же цікавий, як   |
| As good as possible    | Якмога краще           |
| Not so difficult as    | Не такий складний як   |
| The sooner the better  | Чим скоріше, тим краще |
| Four times as long as  | У чотири рази довше    |
| Twice as high as       | У два рази вище        |
| Half as much (many) as | У два рази більше      |
| Half the size          | У два рази менше       |
| Half the weight        | У два рази легше       |
| Much (far) larger      | Значно більше          |

**Ex. 1.** Give the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives and adverbs:

Fresh, rich, hard, fast, well, attentive, early, good, late, difficult, near, bad, old, warm, little, badly, important, considerably, slow, busy, thin, heavy, dangerous, sunny, pretty, little, cheap, expensive, wisely, heartily, much, happily, many.

**Ex. 2.** Choose the right degree of comparison:

1. Peter is (better, the best) student in our group. His parents are (better, the best) than yours.
2. This subject is (more interesting, the most interesting) of all the subjects in this faculty. But it is (more difficult, the most difficult) than other subjects.
3. This student does not work at all. He is (worse, the worst) of all the students in our group, 4. See how (good, well) you can do your work if you want to.
5. You can do this translation quite (easy, easily).

**Ex. 3.** Translate into Ukrainian:

1. Days in winter are shorter than in summer.
2. The Politechnical University is one of the largest higher schools in Kharkov.
3. This worker's younger children go to a secondary school. The elder children combine their work with studies at higher schools.
4. John Galsworthy is one of the most brilliant English writers of the beginning of the 20th century.
5. The Sun is much nearer to the Earth than other stars.

6. Venus is the brightest planet in the sky.
7. The sooner you will come, the better.

**Ex. 4.** Insert the correct degree of the adjectives given in brackets:

1. This room is ... and ... than that one (big, comfortable).
2. Your work is ... than that of John (good).
3. Mary is ... student of our group (bright).
4. George is ... than William. He is ... in our family (old).
5. It is ... book in my collection (interesting).
6. This street is ... and ... than that one (narrow, quite).
7. Which is ... room in your flat (large)?
8. There are ... students in group 3 than in group 2 (many).
9. Which is ... day of the year (long)?
10. Your dictation is ... , I'm sorry to say (bad).
11. Which is ... way to the University (near)?
12. Helen is ... girl in our group (noisy).
13. July is ... and ... month of the year (hot, dry).
14. Is your brother ... than you (old)?

**Ex. 5.** Translate the sentences with double conjunction THE... THE...

1. The more you work, the better you know English.
2. The more English books and magazines the students will read the more new words they will remember.
3. The nearer the winter, the colder the days.
4. The darker is the night, the better we can see Venus.
5. The more widely we apply computers, the greater become the opportunities of our scientific research in different fields.
6. The more we work for peace and cooperation, the stronger the unity of all progressive people throughout the world is.

**Ex. 6.** Compare two things using word combinations given below:

**Pattern 1:** *This room is as large as that one.*

As long as; as high as; as far as; as soon as; as quickly as; as many as; four times long as; half as many as; three times as quickly as; twice as much as.

**Pattern 2:** *This room is not so large as that one.*

Not so long as; not so high as; not so far as; not so soon as; not so quickly as; not so much as; not so many as.

**Pattern 3:** *This room is larger than that one.*

High, long, deep, responsible, economical, interesting, suitable, resolute, peaceful, great, productive, full.

**Ех. 7.** Translate into English:

1. Більш теплий день, більш проста манера, більш смішна історія, більш складне запитання, більш досвідчений фахівець, менш цікавий текст, більш яскравий колір.
2. Найгарніший фільм року, найзайнятіший день, найдобріша людина, найскладніший конкурс, найменш вражаюча картина, найменш досвідчений робітник, найсвітліша частина композиції, найяскравіша деталь.

## ЗАЙМЕННИК (THE PRONOUN)

### Особові, присвійні, зворотні та підсилювальні займенники

| Особові           |                    | Присвійні     |           | Зворотні та підсилювальні |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Називний відмінок | Об'єктний відмінок | Залежна форма | Абсолютна |                           |
| Who?<br>What?     | Whom?<br>What?     | Whose?        |           |                           |
| I                 | me                 | my            | mine      | myself                    |
| he                | him                | his           | His       | himself                   |
| she               | her                | her           | Hers      | herself                   |
| it                | it                 | its           | Its       | itself                    |
| we                | us                 | our           | Ours      | ourselves                 |
| you               | you                | your          | yours     | yourselves                |
| they              | them               | their         | theirs    | themselves                |

**Ех. 1.** Use pronouns instead of nouns:

1. The teacher is helping the students to translate the article.
2. Mother will send Mary to buy the tickets.
3. The man gave the books to the boy.
4. My friend is going to give this book to his wife.
5. This book is not suitable for young children.
6. Helen worked hard at history.

**Ех. 2.** Fill in the blanks with possessive pronouns:

1. Tell him not to forget ... ticket; she mustn't forget ... either.
2. Whose books are those? Are they ... or ... ?
3. I see that he has lost ... pencil; perhaps you can lend him ... ?
4. Lend them ... dictionary; they have left ... at home.

5. We've taken ... dictations; has she taken ... ?
6. Those seats are not ... , they are ... .
7. This does not look like ... book, it must be ... .

**Ех. 3.** Translate into English:

1. Я не знаю, куди поклав свій журнал.
2. Вона розповіла мені вчора про свою подорож до Києва.
3. Ось ваш словник. А де мій?
4. Вони завжди готують свої уроки вдома.
5. Це дуже цікавий підручник. Дайте мені його, будь ласка.
6. Він не любить розповідати про себе.
7. Вона відповість на листа сама.
8. Вони хочуть зробити це самі.
9. Я сам не знав про це вчора.

**Ех. 4.** Translate the words in brackets and translate the text.

1. (Кожен) evening at about 7 o'clock at the theatre you can see (деяка кількість) people who have (ніяких) tickets for the performance which is on that day.
2. These people ask (кожного) who is passing by for (який-небудь) ticket.
3. They ask for (будь-який) ticket as they are ready to sit (де завгодно).
4. So much they want to see this or that performance. They are happy even when they can't see (все) on the stage well enough.

**Ех. 5.** Read and translate the sayings.

1. A friend is a person with whom you can be yourself.
2. He who thinks only of himself will never make a good friend.
3. It is better to laugh at oneself than at others.
4. It is easy to loose oneself in a new place where there are no friends.
5. Sometimes it happens so that an artist wakes up one morning to find himself famous.

### Неозначені та заперечні займенники

(Див. табл. на с. 25.)

**Ех. 1.** Translate the indefinite and negative pronouns and compound pronominal adverbs:

*Variant A*

Every-everyone-everybody-everything-everywhere-everyday

1. Every student must know this.



| Займенник                                   | + thing                            | + body + one                                         | + where                                             | Де використовують               |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| some<br>деякий,<br>який-небудь,<br>декілька | some-<br>thing<br>що-<br>небудь    | somebody<br>someone<br>хто-небудь,<br>хтось          | somewhere<br>де-небудь                              | У стверджувально-<br>му реченні |
| any<br>який-небудь,<br>будь-який            | anything<br>що-<br>небудь,<br>щось | Anybody<br>anyone<br>хто-небудь,<br>хтось            | anywhere<br>будь-де                                 |                                 |
| no = not any<br>ніякий                      | nothing =<br>anything<br>ніщо      | nobody =<br>not any-<br>body, none,<br>none<br>ніхто | nowhere =<br>not every-<br>where<br>ніде,<br>никуди | У заперечному<br>реченні        |
| any<br>який-небудь                          | anything<br>що-<br>небудь,<br>щось | anybody<br>anyone<br>хто-небудь,<br>хтось            | anywhere<br>десь,<br>де-небудь,<br>куди-небудь      | У питальному<br>реченні         |
| every<br>кожен,<br>будь-який                | every-<br>thing<br>все             | everybody<br>everyone<br>усі                         | everywhere<br>усюди                                 | Усі типи речень                 |

2. Everyone will come and pass the home reading at the lesson.
3. Is everybody listening to teacher?
4. Everything in the house was clean and new.
5. He does not like to travel by train, he goes everywhere by plane.
6. You must learn the words and use them in everyday speech.

#### Variant B

Some-someone-somebody-something-somewhere-somewhat.

1. Let some students come and help him.
2. I saw someone in the room but couldn't guess who was that.
3. Somebody called on you yesterday.
4. You will tell us something about your work.
5. Next summer we shall not stay in town, we'll go somewhere to have a rest.
6. He somehow managed to do it.

#### Variant C

Any-anyone-anybody-anything-anywhere

1. Has any of you begun reading up for the examinations?
2. Can anyone answer the question?

3. Is anybody coming to see us tonight?
4. She didn't tell us anything about her work.
5. Will you go anywhere next summer?

*Variant D*

No-no one-nobody-nothing-nowhere-none

1. They have no English books in their bookstore.
2. There is no one here.
3. Nobody came to you yesterday.
4. He is sitting and doing nothing.
5. I went nowhere that day.
6. None of the students will come tomorrow, they have day off.

**Ex. 2.** Fill in the gaps with SOME, ANY, NO and their derivatives:

1. He has ... French books at home.
2. Jane hasn't ... brothers.
3. Has she got ... English magazines at home?
4. Show them ... pictures, please.
5. She hasn't got ... coffee in her cup.
6. Please, ask ... of the students to take you to the University library.
7. Have you got ... English books at home? — Yes, I have ... .
8. I don't know ... about your University. Tell me ... about it.
9. I can see ... . It's too dark here.
10. Is there ... that you want to tell me?

**Ex. 3.** Translate into English:

1. Ніхто не відповів на моє запитання.
2. Я ніде не можу знайти свої нотатки.
3. Ви щось казали?
4. Чи піде хтось у парк сьогодні ввечері?
5. Чи ходив він кудись учора?
6. Чи є хтось у цій кімнаті?
7. Дайте щось поїсти.
8. У цьому портфелі нічого нема.
9. Він щось казав, але я нічого не зрозуміла.
10. Чи купили ви щось учора в магазині?
11. Ми ніде не змогли подивитися цей фільм.
12. Чи бажаєте ви взяти щось із собою?
13. Усі переклали це речення.
14. Зробіть щось, щоб зупинити цей гвалт.

**ЧИСЛІВНИК (THE NUMERAL)****Утворення кількісних числівників**Seven (7) + *-teen* = seventeen (17)Seven (7) + *-ty* = seventy (70)seven (7) + *hundred* = seven hundred (700)

100 a (one) hundred

1,000 a (one) thousand

1,000,000 a (one) million

1,000,000,000 a (one) milliard (в Англії), a (one) billion (в США)

**Утворення порядкових числівників**

One — first,

two — second,

three — third

+ *th* (4-etc) four + *th* = fourth (4th)

|                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Числа            | 23 — twenty-three<br>247 — two hundred and forty-seven<br>3,200 — three thousand two hundred (thirty-two hundred)<br>2,045,328 — two million forty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight                                                                    |
| Дати             | 1972 — nineteen seventy-two<br>May 9, 1945 — May the ninth (the ninth of May) nineteen forty-five<br>1900 — nineteen hundred<br>1905 — nineteen o [ou] five<br>55 BC — fifty-five BC (before Christ) до нашої ери<br>AD 55 — fifty-five AD (anno Domini) нашої ери |
| Дроби            | $\frac{1}{8}$ — an / one-eighth<br>$\frac{1}{4}$ — a / one-quarter<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ — a / one-half<br>$2\frac{3}{4}$ — two and three quarter<br>0.5 — (nought) point five<br>3.751 — three point seven five one<br>66038 — double six o [ou] three eight           |
| Номери телефонів | 7777 — double seven double seven<br>3446 — three four four six                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

|       |                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Гроші | 2000 — two thousand<br>£25 — twenty-five pounds (sterling)<br>12 s. — twelve shillings<br>6 p. — six pence<br>1 p. — one penny<br>\$25 — twenty-five dollars<br>65 c — sixty-five cents |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Ех. 1.** Read in English:

- a) 55; 13; 3; 30; 51; 11; 12; 112; 201; 946; 698; 10,575; 576,276; 7,000,000; 1.022; 0.85; 5.3;  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  $\frac{1}{8}$ ;  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ;  $2\frac{5}{8}$ ;
- b) 1,005 magazines; 506 students; 4,790 specialists; 5, 400 books, 75 miles; 1,431 kilometers; 627 pages; on page 733; by bus 9; by tram 27; in room 218; on the 7th day; 5 per cent; 2 kilograms;
- c) on the 1st of May; on January 18th, 1967; on November the 7th, 1974; at the end of 1989; October 25, 1917; at the beginning of 1970;
- d) 5.3 tons; 1.5 kilometer; 0.2 mile; 2,75 tons.

**Ех. 2.** Translate into English:

23.02.1918; 12.08.1962; до 31.01.1978; у листопаді 1984; до 7.11.1989; 9.01.1905; у 1812, 25 км; 175 тис. гривень; 20 мільйонів дітей; 3500 студентів; 8750 книжок; 375285 машин, 17 слів; 75 портфелів; 13 словників, 30 годинників; 19 кімнат; 90 картин; 3,5 мілі;  $\frac{3}{4}$  шляху; 0,5 кг;  $-20^{\circ}$ ; 25 %; 0,6 %; сотні студентів; мільйони людей.

**Ех. 3.** Finish the dialogues:

- Are there 5 or 10 floors in your house?  
Neither...
- What's your office telephone number?  
It's 1334892.
- And your number?
- By the way, what's the tram fare in your city?

**Функції слова "one"**

| Уживання     | Приклади         | Переклад              |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Числівник | Take one drawing | Візьміть один малюнок |

| Уживання                                                                                                  | Приклади                                                                                                         | Переклад                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Для позначення неозначеної особи в реченнях, що відповідають безособовим узагальнено-особовим реченням | One says.<br>One must know.<br>One can't answer the questions at once                                            | Говорять.<br>Треба знати.<br>Неможливо відповісти на це запитання одразу                                   |
| 3. Слово-замінник, щоб уникнути повторення іменника, про який ідеться в попередньому реченні              | This book is more difficult than the one you read.<br>I have bought the new dictionary as I have lost my old one | Ця книга складніша, ніж та, яку ви читали.<br>Я купив новий словник, тому що загубив свій старий (словник) |

**Ех. 1.** Translate the following sentences paying attention to “one”, “ones”:

1. Give me the book, please, — Which one?
2. The first train crossed the bridge at one p. m., the second one at two.
3. One never knows what may happen.
4. There is one more problem to solve, the one which is of greatest importance to us.
5. There are two dictionaries here, which one do you want?
6. To be a good specialist one must study hard.
7. He gave me a number of English books and some German ones.
8. The more one studies, the more one knows.
9. Four minus three makes one.
10. I shall have to buy a new coat for myself and another one for my sister.
11. He has only one examination to take.
12. This TV set is very expensive; show me another one, please.
13. One sees other people's faults sooner than one's own.
14. When one does not know grammar, one often makes mistakes.

**Ех. 2.** Fill in the blanks with “one” or “ones”:

1. We live in a large country. She lives in a small ... .
2. There are many magazines in the bookstore. Buy me two English ... .
3. I've got to buy a pen. I've lost my old ... .

4. No friend at all is better than a bad ... .
5. We have to find new methods of investigation because the old ... were unsatisfactory.
6. He has got red pencils and blue ... .
7. This apparatus is more powerful than the ... installed in our laboratory.
8. These trucks are too small, they will need bigger ... .
9. ... thing is clear to everybody: must study hard if ... wants to pass examinations well.

**Ex. 3.** Translate into English. Use "one" or "ones":

1. Зрозуміло одне: я маю повторити експеримент.
2. У моїй кімнаті одне вікно.
3. Дайте мені один з ваших словників.
4. Ця книга нецікава, дайте мені іншу (книгу).
5. Я купив декілька англійських книг, а він — декілька німецьких (книг).
6. Треба знати свої обов'язки.

## ДІЄСЛОВО (THE VERB)

### Основні форми дієслова

| I                                                           | II              | III                                                 | IV                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Infinitive                                                  | Past Indefinite | Participle II                                       | Participle I                                            |
| to translate                                                | translated      | translated                                          | translating                                             |
| to write                                                    | wrote           | written                                             | writing                                                 |
| <b>Present Indefinite</b><br>He writes.<br>We write.        |                 | <b>Perfect</b><br>I have written the letter.        | <b>Present Continuous</b><br>We are writing the letter. |
| <b>Future Indefinite</b><br>He will write.<br>I shall write |                 | <b>Passive Voice</b><br>The letter is written by me |                                                         |

**Ex. 1.** Give the main forms of the following verbs:

To found, to plant, to train, to be, to number, to house, to have, to depend, to devote, to do, to equip, to give, to make, to contribute, to begin, to explore, to go, to speak, to see, to investigate, to work, to come.

**Ех. 2.** Find the 3rd form of the verbs:

Am, been, was, did, done, speak, spoken, see, seen, began, begun, took, taken, take, write, written, know, knew, grown, grew, come, came, met, meet.

**Ех. 3.** Choose the 2nd form of the verbs:

grew, go, begun  
 came, think, wrote  
 took, forgotten, made  
 saw, were, spoken  
 become, gave, rung  
 spoke, risen, calculate  
 taught, waited

### Функції дієслова “to be”

| Вживання                                                                                                                                | Приклади                                                                                             | Переклад                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Сміслове дієслово, самостійне значення «бути», «знаходитись»                                                                         | Our academy is in the centre of the city                                                             | Наша академія знаходиться в центрі міста                                        |
| 2. Дієслово-зв'язка                                                                                                                     | They will be good designers                                                                          | Вони стануть гарними дизайнерами                                                |
| 3. Допоміжне дієслово для утворення тривалих часів (Progressive Tenses), і пасивного стану (Passive Voice)                              | He is painting a picture.<br>It has been raining since morning.<br>This book was published last year | Він пише картину.<br>Дощ іде зранку.<br>Цю книгу було надруковано минулого року |
| 4. Модальне значення у сполученні з інфінітивом для вираження необхідності виконати дію відповідно до попередньої домовленості чи плану | He is to come at 5.<br>The train was to arrive at 11                                                 | Він має прийти о п'ятій.<br>Потяг мав прибути об 11-й                           |

**Ех. 1.** Choose the proper form of the verb «to be»:

*Variant A*

I (am, are) a first-year student now. My friend (are, is) a first-year student too. We (are, am) at the Institute now. My friend and I (is, are)

in the classroom. He (am, is) at the blackboard. I (am, are) near him. We (are, is) at the blackboard. Our teacher (are, is) in the classroom too. She (is, am) at the table. There (are, is) new English words on the blackboard. They (are, is) difficult. My knowledge of English (is, are) poor. But my friend (is, am) a good student. His knowledge (is, are) better.

*Variant B*

Peter (is, was) a schoolboy last year. But now he (is, was) not a schoolboy any longer. He (is, was) a first-year student. All of you (are, were) not now. You (are, were) first-year students. But last year many of you (are, were) schoolchildren. In five years you (are, will be) economists. I think you (are, will be) good economists.

**Ex. 2.** State the functions of the verb “to be”:

1. There are many lecture halls, studies and laboratories in our Institute.
2. Our dean’s office is on the 3rd floor.
3. He is writing a letter to his friends.
4. We are to study many interesting subjects at the Institute.
5. This room is a phonetic laboratory.
6. Are you going home now?
7. Our aim is to study well to become good specialists.
8. It was very interesting for the students to go on an excursion.
9. Is he to make a report at the next seminar?
10. To read much is to know much.
11. Our hostel is near the underground station.
12. You were to meet at 6, weren’t you?

**Ex. 3.** Fill in the gaps with the finite forms of the verb “to be”. Translate the sentences:

1. They ... at home last night.
2. He ... a well-known scientist.
3. They ... to leave Moscow tonight.
4. The children ... walking down the street. 5 She ... an experienced teacher.
6. The letter ... posted tomorrow.
7. We ... to part that day.
8. She ... to go to the reading-room to prepare for her report.
9. They ... answering the teacher’s question.
10. The letter ... written by the secretary.
11. It ... raining.



**Ех. 4.** Translate into English:

1. Ви студент чи інженер? Студент.
2. Ваша сестра буде лікарем? Так.
3. Ми станемо економістами.
4. Ви прийдете завтра в інститут? Ні.
5. Я була рада зустріти свою подругу.
6. Вони мають прийти о 6-й вечора.
7. Я мав зустрітися з ним о 8-й ранку.
8. Його мета — зібрати матеріал з цієї проблеми.

### Конструкція “there”+ “to be”

|         | Стверджувальна    | Питальна             | Заперечна                                         |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Present | There: is / are   | Is / are there...?   | There is not a... / no<br>There are not ... / no  |
| Past    | There: was / were | Was / were there...? | There was not a... / no<br>There were not... / no |
| Future  | There will be     | Will there be...?    | There will not be...<br>There will be no...       |

**Примітка 1.** Конструкція перекладається українською мовою як «є», «існує», або зовсім не перекладається. *There is some butter and some cheese on the plate.*

**Примітка 2.** Якщо після конструкції стоять два або декілька підметів, дієслово-присудок узгоджується з першим. *There is a boy and two girls in the room.*

**Примітка 3.** Дієслово “to be” після “there” можна вживати з модальними дієсловами *must, can, may*: *There can be no doubt about it.*

**Примітка 4.** Після “there” можна вживати інші дієслова, близькі за значенням до “to be”: “to live”, “to exist”, “to stand”, “to lie”. *There lived an old doctor in the village.*

**Ех. 1.** Fill in the blanks with the construction “there is (are)”, in the proper tense-form:

1. ... an interesting lecture on Fine Arts yesterday.
2. ... many people in the park yesterday.
3. ... a meeting at our Institute tomorrow.
4. ... an old friend of mine at the concert last night.
5. ... no mistakes in your last exercise.
6. ... many visitors in the museum yesterday.
7. ... no one at home when I came.

**Ex. 2.** Translate the sentences paying attention to the combination “there” + predicate:

1. There must be a dictionary on the shelf.
2. There can be no doubt about it.
3. In the journal there must be an article about new forms of production management.
4. There may be some difficulties in the use of computers.
5. There can be no comparison between the new technology of production and the old one.
6. There exist different opinions on this subject.
7. There must be an interesting paper on this subject in that magazine.
8. There may be some mistakes in these calculations.

**Ex. 3.** Translate the following questions and answer them:

1. Скільки студентів у вашому інституті?
2. Скільки факультетів у вашому інституті?
3. Де знаходиться ваш інститут?
4. У вашому місті багато інститутів?
5. Скільки студентів у вашій групі?
6. Де знаходиться бібліотека вашого інституту?
7. Скільки гуртожитків для студентів у вашому інституті?
8. В аудиторії багато столів?
9. Що знаходиться на столах?

**Ex. 4.** Use the suitable form of the verb “to have” instead of the construction “there + to be”:

1. There are five reading-rooms in the Institute library.
2. There are many text-books for freshmen in our library.
3. There is an evening department at our Institute.
4. There is a phonetic study at our Institute.
5. There are many places of interest in the town.

**Ex. 5.** Translate the following sentences:

*Variant A*

1. There are many pictures, but few original paintings in the collection of this museum.
2. There is little light in the studio because there are few windows there.
3. There is little noise in this street because there are few people and little traffic in it.
4. There is little room in his bookcase because there are some shelves in it.

*Variant B*

1. There are a few things on the desk such as two books and a few newspapers.
2. There is a little furniture in his room.
3. There are a few shops in our street.
4. There is a little music in this film.

**Функції дієслова “to have”**

| Вживання                                                         | Приклади                         | Переклад                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. Сміислове дієслово у значенні «мати», «володіти»              | We have a new computer at hostel | У гуртожитку в нас є новий комп'ютер      |
| 2. Допоміжне дієслово для утворення перфектних часів             | They have already passed credits | Вони вже склали заліки                    |
| 3. Модальне дієслово, що виражає необхідність за певних обставин | We had to repeat the experiment  | Ми були змушені повторити цей експеримент |

**Ex. 1.** Define the different functions and meanings of the verb “to have”:

1. Your translation is wrong; you have to translate this passage again.
2. What lessons will you have on Monday?
3. English words have different meanings depending on the functions they have in the sentences.
4. The students have to take their examinations at the end of each term.
5. He has entered our Institute this year.
6. We have got the textbooks for our studies in the library.
7. What do you have to do to know the time?
8. What have you done with your pen? It doesn't write.
9. He has no textbook on History of Arts.
10. What do you have to do in the morning?

**Ex. 2.** Make the following sentences interrogative and negative:

1. They have got many friends here.
2. They had dinner already.
3. They always have it at 3 o'clock.
4. He had much work.
5. My niece has got plenty of books by foreign writers.

6. His wife has an older brother and a younger sister.
7. She had to improve her project.
8. We shall have a lot of fruit in the autumn.

**Ех. 3.** Translate into English:

1. У нього багато друзів у Москві?
2. Яка книга в цього студента на столі?
3. Вчора в мене була дуже цікава розмова з професором.
4. У неї нема російсько-французького словника.
5. У нього багато книг іноземною мовою.
6. Сьогодні в нас дві лекції та семінар.
7. В нього не було помилок в останній контрольній роботі.
8. Я маю вставати зараз дуже рано.
9. Я маю піти туди дуже рано.
10. Нам доведеться закінчити експеримент до понеділка.
11. Вона вже повернулася із Москви.

**Функції дієслова “to do”**

| Вживання                                                                                                      | Приклади                                                                            | Переклад                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Сміслові дієслово у значенні «робити», «виконувати»                                                        | Every man must do his duty                                                          | Кожен має виконувати свої обов'язки                                       |
| 2. Допоміжне дієслово для утворення заперечних і питальних форм:<br>• Present Indefinite<br>• Past Indefinite | Do you want to take part in this work.<br>They didn't know anything about this plan | Ти бажаєш узяти участь у цій роботі?<br>Вони нічого не знали про цей план |
| 3. Для утворення заперечної форми наказового стану                                                            | Don't be late for the lessons!                                                      | Не запізнуйтеся на уроки!                                                 |
| 4. Підсилювальне дієслово                                                                                     | I did tell him about it!                                                            | Я ж казав йому про це!                                                    |
| 5. Замінник самостійного дієслова в стислих відповідях у Present і Past Indefinite                            | Do you know how to use this device?<br>Yes, I do                                    | Ти знаєш як використовувати цей прилад?<br>Так                            |
| 6. Замінник попереднього дієслова                                                                             | He knows this rule as well as you do                                                | Він розуміє це правило так само, як і ви                                  |

**Ex. 1.** Insert the auxiliary verb “do (does)”:

1. ... the students of our Academy study general subjects?
2. ... the first-year students specialize in Drawing?
3. ... he study Mathematics?
4. ... this man teach Composition?
6. ... you understand the importance of mathematics for your future work?
7. ... you study History of Arts?
8. ... you like your teacher of Coloristics?
9. ... she go to the library every day?
10. ... he go to the Institute by the underground?
11. ... your group study English?

**Ex. 2.** Choose the proper form of the verb “to do”:

1. Where (do, does) he study?
2. (did, do) you study at school last year?
3. (does, do) he make notes at the lectures?
4. He (do, did) not consider Geography a difficult subject.
5. Ukraine (does, do) not consider war as the means of solving international conflicts.
6. How long (do, does) it take you to get to the University?
7. (does, did) he write a letter yesterday?

**Ex. 3.** State the functions of the verb “to do”:

1. What subjects do you study? Don't speak about them in general, describe each in detail.
2. What are you going to do on Sunday?
3. Try to do your home-assignments properly.
4. Does he do many mistakes when he speaks English?
5. How many magazines did you take from the library?
6. We tried and did our best to get there as quick as possible.
7. What's the matter? Are you sitting and doing nothing?
8. Do you like ice-cream?
9. The Economic Areas as a social science does explain the laws which regulate the production and distribution of material wealth in human society.

**Ex. 4.** Answer these questions according to the model:

**Model:** *Do you usually get up at seven o'clock? (Yesterday)*  
*I usually do. But I didn't get up at seven yesterday.*

1. Do you usually play chess on Saturday? (Last Saturday).

2. Does your sister go shopping every day? (Yesterday)
3. Do you write letters to Peter every Friday? (Last Friday)
4. Do you usually have lunch in the factory canteen? (The day before yesterday).
5. Does Jim go to see his mother every Saturday? (Last Saturday)
6. Does your brother usually feel tired after classes? (Yesterday).

### Система часів англійської мови (активний стан) Active Voice

| Часова група                | Indefinite                                                     | Continuous                                                | Perfect                                                                                         | Perfect Continuous                                                                   |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Хар-ка<br>→<br><br>Час<br>↓ | Звичайна дія, що повторюється                                  | Дія, що триває протягом певного проміжку часу             | Дія, що здійснилась або здійсниться до певного моменту в минулому, теперішньому або майбутньому | Дія, яка почалась і тривала в минулому до певного моменту                            |
| <b>Present</b>              | I (we) ask.<br>He asks.<br><br>Питаю взагалі, зазвичай, завжди | Am, are, is → asking.<br><br>Питаю зараз                  | Have, has → asked.<br><br>Уже запитав                                                           | Have, has been asking.<br><br>Вже питаю протягом...                                  |
| <b>Past</b>                 | I (he, we) asked.<br><br>Спитав колись                         | Was, were → asking.<br><br>Спитав у той момент            | I had asked.<br><br>Уже запитав до того моменту                                                 | I had been asking<br><br>До того моменту вже питав протягом...                       |
| <b>Future</b>               | Shall, will → ask.<br><br>Спитаю                               | Shall, will be → asking.<br><br>Буду питати в той момент  | Shall, will have → asked.<br><br>Уже запитаю до того моменту                                    | Shall, will have been → asking.<br><br>До того моменту вже буду питати протягом...   |
| <b>Future in the Past</b>   | Should, would → ask.<br><br>Спитаю                             | Should, would be → asking<br><br>Буду питати в той момент | Should, would have → asked.<br><br>Уже запитаю до того моменту                                  | Should, would have been → asking.<br><br>До того моменту вже буду питати протягом... |

## Лексичні показники часу

| Часова група →<br>Час ↓   | Indefinite                                                                 | Continuous                                                                                                 | Perfect                                                                       | Perfect Continuous                                                        |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Present</b>            | Usually, generally, often, rarely, seldom, sometimes, as a rule, every day | Now, at present, at the present time, at this moment, all day long, the whole day                          | Already, ever, just, yet, recently, lately, today, this week, since 2 o'clock | For an hour, for a long time, for three months, since 1995, since when... |
| <b>Past</b>               | Yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week, 5 days ago, in 1975        | At 4 o'clock, from 6 till 7, all the time, the whole evening, at noon, at midnight (інша дія) when he came | By 10 o'clock, by Saturday, by the end of the year (інша дія) when he came    | For... by 1989                                                            |
| <b>Future</b>             | Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week, in 2 days, in 2012            | At 4 o'clock, from 6 till 7, all the time, the whole evening, at noon, at midnight (інша дія) when he came | By 10 o'clock, by Saturday, by the end of the year (інша дія) when he came    | For... by 2012                                                            |
| <b>Future in the Past</b> | Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week, in 2 days, in 2015            | At 4 o'clock, from 6 till 7, all the time, the whole evening, at noon, at midnight (інша дія) when he came | By 10 o'clock, by Saturday, by the end of the year (інша дія) when he came    | For... by 2015                                                            |

**Ex. 1.** Read predicates which should be translated by Ukrainian:

- a) Past tense;      b) Present tense

Has done, is studying, was reading, had been teaching, will train, wrote, had solved, provides, did not come, shall not work, had been solving, have gone, are making, have built, shall explain, had applied, is fulfilling, had been developing, has been solving, are producing, discuss, will change, built, adopted, provided, will have been supplying.

**Ex. 2.** Read the following sentences in

a) Past Indefinite,                      b) Future Indefinite:

1. I come to the Institute at 9.
2. He goes to the Institute by Metro.
3. We have dinner at 4. They read newspaper in the morning.
5. I know many English words.
6. I play tennis in summer.

**Ex. 3.** Say or write in English:

1. What do you usually do on Sunday? Use the following word-combinations:  
to have a rest, to spend one's leisure time, to go to the cinema, to go out of town, to watch TV, to go to a concert or a dance, to go for a walk, to meet one's friends, to have a good time.
2. What did your friend do yesterday? Use the following word-combinations:  
to return home, to have dinner, to read newspaper, to rest on the sofa, to play the piano, to go for a walk, to prepare the lessons, to watch a TV programme, to write a letter to a friend.
3. What are you going to do tomorrow? Use the following time indices:  
at 10 o'clock, at half past 9, at a quarter to 8, at a quarter to 12, in the evening, in the daytime, the whole day, in the morning.

**Ex. 4.** Express disagreement with the following statements:

**Pattern 1:** *She writes letters to her mother every Friday. Oh, no. She doesn't write letters to her mother every Friday.*

1. They have a French class every Thursday.
2. My sister goes to the college every day.
3. Her brothers play chess every evening.
4. We always have breakfast at home.
5. She goes to the theatre every Saturday.
6. He helps me in my work.

**Pattern 2:** *They came to see me yesterday. Oh, no. They didn't come to see me yesterday.*

1. This teacher asked many questions at the examination.
2. I received a letter yesterday.
3. We liked the new film. They left Moscow for Kiev.
4. These students attended lectures yesterday.



**Pattern 3.** *He will watch the television programme tomorrow.  
Oh, no. He won't watch the television programme tomorrow.*

1. She will spend her vacations at the seaside.
2. He will stay at a hotel.
3. I shall return home at 5 o'clock.
4. My friend will come to see me next Sunday.
5. Peter will play football at the station.

**Ex. 5.** Make the sentences Interrogative and negative according to the pattern:

**Pattern 1:** *Harry works in an office.  
Does Harry work in an office?  
Harry does not work in an office.*

1. She reads English without a dictionary.
2. The train leaves the station at 8 o'clock every morning.
3. He often speaks to his friend about his trip to the Crimea.
4. We have English twice a week.
5. Helen likes English.

**Pattern 2:** *They visited the exhibition a week ago.  
Did they visit the exhibition a week ago?  
They did not visit the exhibition a week ago.*

1. He went to the swimming pool yesterday.
2. She finished school last year.
3. Our drama society performed a new play.
4. The meeting lasted long.
5. They had lunch at 3 o'clock.

**Pattern 3:** *I shall post my letter.  
Shall I post my letter?  
I shall not post my letter.*

1. We shall go to the country tomorrow.
2. Next week they will sit for exams.
3. I shall arrive in Kiev tomorrow morning.
4. They will have a meeting next week.
4. Tonight we shall listen to the concert.

**Ex. 6.** Translate the sentences. Mind the use of Present Indefinite instead of Future Indefinite in subordinate clause of time and condition:

*Variant A*

1. We shall go out after I finish my work.
2. If we are at home in the evening, they will come to see us.

3. They will have dinner as soon as their mother comes home.
4. He will go there unless he is too busy.
5. When I get any news about him, I'll tell you about it.

*Variant B*

1. Коли я прийду додому, я буду відпочивати.
2. Вони не виконають цю роботу, якщо тільки ви їм не допоможете.
3. Якщо він не відповість на мій лист, я не буду йому писати.
4. Ми не будемо обідати, доки ти не прийдеши (until).
5. Якщо я буду вільний завтра, я піду з вами.

**Ex. 7.** Answer the following questions:

1. Are you sitting in the laboratory?
2. Are you looking at the blackboard?
3. Are you writing notes?
4. Are you thinking about your lessons?
5. What are you thinking about?
6. What are you looking at?
7. Who is sitting to the right of you?
8. Who is sitting to the left of you?
9. What are they doing?
10. Is your friend speaking or writing?
11. Are you taking your exam or having a lesson?
12. Is your friend thinking about his lesson or about going to the cinema?
13. What lessons are you having now?

**Ex. 8.** Use the verb in the form of Present Indefinite or Present Continuous:

1. What you (to do) tonight? Let's go to the cinema.
2. What they usually (to do) at the weekend?
3. Is mother in the kitchen? — Yes, she (to cook) something.
4. I'd like to see Professor Smith. Sorry, he is out at the moment. He (to give a lecture).
5. Sometimes he (to, give his lectures) in English for the students of the English section.
6. Hello. This is Brown speaking. — Sorry, I don't hear you well. Who (to speak)?

**Ex. 9.** Translate into English:

1. Ця дівчина добре знає французьку.
2. Студенти підуть у музей після лекцій.
3. Коли він прийшов додому вчора?

4. Я сижу за столом і готуюся до заліку.
5. Завтра в цей час він буде їхати до Москви.
6. Багато студентів нашої групи мешкають у гуртожитку.
7. Кому ви пишете листа? — Сестрі. Я пишу їй кожного тижня.
8. Куди ви йдете? — Я йду в бібліотеку. Я завжди ходжу туди в цей час.
9. Мы занимались английською мовою цілий день.

**Ex. 10.** Answer the following questions:

1. Have you ever been in Siberia?
2. Have you ever got a bad mark at the examination?
3. Have you ever drunk coca-cola?
4. Have you ever read an English book in the original?
5. Have you ever heard Paul Robson singing?
6. Have you ever skated?
7. Have you ever studied French?
8. Have you seen your friend today?
9. What cities of our country have you visited?
10. What film have you seen this day?

**Ex. 11.** Put the verbs in the sentences in the Present Perfect Tense using the given adverbial modifiers of time:

**Pattern 1:** *I am writing a letter (already). I have already written a letter.*

1. John spoke to me (already).
2. He was returning home (already).
3. They will go home (just) 4. I saw him (recently).

**Pattern 2:** *I was in Kiev last year (never). I have never been to Kiev.*

1. He is in Kharkov (never).
2. They gave me the dictionary (never).
3. I saw his film (never).
4. She was in Siberia (never).

**Pattern 3:** *I live in Moscow in 1992 (since). I have been lived in Moscow since 1992.*

1. They lived in Poltava in 1985 (since).
2. They did not speak English last year (since).
3. I did not see her there in September (since).
4. She did not read this book in her childhood (since).

**Pattern 4:** *Nick is trying to learn driving (this year). Nick has tried to learn driving this year.*

1. Your friends are writing a letter to you (this week).

2. He is leaving for Minsk (this month).
3. I am learning grammar rules (Today).
4. They are flying to Ternopol (this week).

**Ex. 12.** Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the tense of the verbs:

1. He entered the Institute last year.
2. He has entered the Institute this year.
3. He returned to Moscow five days ago.
4. He has studied this problem. He can answer all your questions.
5. She studied this subject last year.
6. They have been to London many times. They know it very well.
7. She was in Kiev two months ago.
8. I have done all my work. I am going home.
9. Who was waiting for you when classes were over?
10. The guests had already gathered by the time he came.
11. The group had arrived by last Sunday.

**Ex. 13.** Insert "have", "has" or "had":

1. They ... finished their work by the end of the last term.
2. They ... finished their work. It's ready. You may take it.
3. I ... written all the letters, post them, will you?
4. When he returned I ... written all the letters and was watching TV.
5. He came to Moscow in 1999. He ... finished school and was going to enter the Institute.
6. She ... translated the article before she went to the cinema.
7. What are you doing? — I am translating an article. I ... been translating it for half an hour.
8. Let's go home. We ... been working for 5 hours already.

**Ex. 14.** Combine the corresponding parts:

1. a) They have passed their exams.  
b) They are taking their exams. *So they are free*
2. a) They have done all the exercises.  
b) They are doing their homework. *They cannot go to the cinema.*
3. a) Peter has been working in the lab for 5 hours.  
b) Peter worked in the lab yesterday. *He is very tired.*
4. a) The child is sleeping.  
b) The child slept for 3 hours in the morning. *Don't make noise.*
5. a) Ann has fallen ill.  
b) Ann was ill last month. *That's why she is absent.*

**Ex. 15.** Choose the proper form of the verb:

1. It's 8 o'clock in the evening. We (are sitting, sit) in our living room. My brother (is reading, reads) an English book, my sister (is doing, does) her home-task and I (watch, am watching) TV. I often (watch, am watching) TV in the evening and my mother usually (is reading, reads) at that time.
2. What (are, were) you doing now? — I (am, was) reading a magazine. How long (have, had) you been reading it? — I (have, had) been reading it since I (return, returned) home. How much (had, have) you read? — I (have, had) read half of it.
3. Yesterday when the teacher (entered, enter) the class-room, the students (were, are) sitting and writing. They (have, had) been writing their test in mathematics for an hour already.

**Ex. 16.** Translate into English:

1. Я дуже радий вас бачити. Ми не зустрічалися з 2001 року, чи не так?
2. Ми щойно говорили з деканом про це.
3. Ви вчора ходили в театр, чи не так? Чому ж ви нас не запросили?
4. Дощ уже зупинився, коли ми вийшли з дому.
5. Доброго дня, Миколо! Не бачив тебе цілу вічність. — Так, ми не бачилися з того часу, як закінчили школу. Як справи? — Добре. А як ти?
6. Вони складуть іспити к кінцю січня.
7. Вона вже прийшла. Вона чекає на тебе. Вона чекає тебе вже 25 хвилин.
8. Ви підготували домашнє завдання? — Так, я підготувала вчора. Вчора, коли я готував його, до мене приїхав Сергій, і ми зробили все разом. Ми завжди готуємо завдання разом. Завтра я піду до нього.

**Ex. 17.** Choose the proper tag-question:

1. You study at this institute, (don't you, didn't you)?
2. You finished school last year, (don't you, didn't you)?
3. They have been studying at the Institute for a month, (don't they, haven't they)?
4. You will graduate from the Institute in five years (don't you, won't you)?
5. He is not a first-year student, (is he, isn't he)?

6. He was in the tenth form last year, (isn't he, wasn't he)?
7. She has a brother, (hasn't she, hadn't she)?
8. You didn't enter the Institute two years ago (didn't you, did you)?

**Ex. 18.** Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. My father gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
2. Her office is not far from the station.
3. There are some fruit-trees in our garden.
4. We met at the entrance to the Metro station.
5. I shall arrive in London the day after tomorrow.
6. She has lived in Kharkov since 1985.
7. She has been doing this translation for two hours.
8. All the students will be at that time.

### Система часів англійської мови (пасивний стан) Passive Voice

"To be" + Participle II

| Часова група       | Indefinite                                                | Continuous                                      | Perfect                                                     | Perfect Continuous |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Present            | Am, are, is → asked.<br>Питають узагалі, зазвичай, завжди | Am, are, is → being asked.<br>Питають зараз     | Have, has → been asked.<br>Уже запитали                     |                    |
| Past               | Was, were → asked.<br>Спитали вчора                       | Was, were → being asked.<br>Питали в той момент | I had been asked.<br>Уже запитали до того моменту           |                    |
| Future             | Shall, will → be asked.<br>Спитають                       |                                                 | Shall, will → have been asked.<br>Запитають до того моменту |                    |
| Future in the Past | Should, would → be asked.<br>Спитають                     |                                                 | Should, would have → asked.<br>Запитають до того моменту    |                    |

Утворення й переклад дієслів у пасивному стані

### Indefinite tenses

**Present** → are tested  
перевіряються

New devices +  
Нові прилади

**Past** → were tested  
перевірялися

+ by our engineers.  
нашими інженерами

**Future** → will be tested  
перевірятимуться

### Перекладається українською:

1. Дієсловом на *-ся*.
2. Бути + дієприкметник.
- *These exercises were done in the classroom.* Ці вправи було виконано в класі.
3. Неозначено-особовим реченням — виконали.

Особливості перекладу дієслів у Passive Voice

### “To be” + Participle II

| Неозначена<br>конструкція | Неозначене<br>речення         | 2                           | 3 | 1 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| It is known that...       | He was shown new device.      | These data are referred to. |   |   |
| Відомо, що...             | Йому показали новий пристрій. | На ці дані посилаються.     |   |   |

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| To listen to        | слухати кого-небудь |
| To comment on(upon) | коментувати щось    |
| To dispose of       | реалізувати щось    |
| To look into        | розглядати          |
| To provide for      | передбачати         |
| To wait for         | бажати, чекати      |
| To account for      | пояснювати          |
| To put an end to    | покласти край       |
| to take use of      | використовувати     |
| To take notice of   | помічати            |
| To send for         | посилати            |
| To agree upon       | домовлятись         |
| To depend on        | залежити від        |
| To insist on (upon) | наполягати          |

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| To laugh at         | сміятися над       |
| To look after       | доглядати          |
| To look at          | дивитись           |
| To object to        | заперечувати       |
| To refer to         | посилатися на      |
| To rely on          | покладатися        |
| To speak of (about) | говорити про       |
| To act on (upon)    | впливати на щось   |
| To take care of     | піклуватися        |
| To follow by        | слідувати за       |
| To influence on     | впливати на когось |

### Приклади:

- This event is commented upon in today's newspapers. — Ця подія коментується в газетах.
- The terms were agreed upon. — Про умови домовилися.
- This state of affairs will be put an end to. — Цьому буде покладено край.

### Ех. 1. Translate the following:

1. Is regularly produced, is always developed, is generally built, are usually established, is often discussed.
2. Was discovered three years ago, was formulated last year, was made last week, were obtained two hours ago.
3. Will be included next month, will be described tomorrow, will be required in a year, will be processed in three hours.
4. Are being discussed now, is being solved at present, is being translated now, are being installed at the present time.
5. Was being explained at that time, were being produced the whole year, was being delivered the whole evening.
6. Has been solved this week, have been applied this month, have been already processed, has been explained today;
7. Had been built by the end of the last century, had been written before you came;
8. Will have been done by 5 o'clock, will have been completed when you arrive, will have been achieved by the next year.

**Ех. 2.** Compare the following pairs of sentences and translate them into Ukrainian:

1. The teacher asks the students many questions. The students are asked many questions.



2. He told them an interesting story. He was told an interesting story.
3. She visited her friends. She was visited by her friends.
4. I shall give you a good book. I shall be given a good book.
5. The rector will receive you at 3 o'clock. You will be received on Wednesday.
6. They will show us a new film tomorrow. They will be shown a new film tomorrow.

**Ex. 3.** Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the translation of the predicate in the Passive Voice:

1. The books were taken from the central library.
2. An interesting problem was discussed at the lecture.
3. The newspapers are usually bought in the morning.
4. All the work will be done by automatic machinery.
5. The experiments will be completed at the end of the week.
6. The young workers are trained how to use the new equipment.
7. The lectures on mathematics are attended by many students.
8. He was asked many questions at the examination.
9. New houses are built everywhere: in cities, towns and villages.

**Ex. 4.** Choose the correct form:

1. Listen! A very important question (was discussed, was being discussed, is being discussed).
2. This question (was discussed, is being discussed, was being discussed) when I came to the meeting.
3. Do you know when this question (was discussed, is being discussed, was being discussed)? — It (was discussed, is being discussed, was being discussed) a month ago.

**Ex. 5.** Use Passive as in the Pattern:

**Pattern:** *The Ukrainian higher schools perfect their methods of training students.*

*The methods of training students are perfected by the Ukrainian higher schools.*

1. The institutes annually train qualified specialists.
2. Our Institute will train far more competent specialists for the national economy.
3. My friends passed the entrance examination last year.
4. The overwhelming majority of students receive state scholarships.
5. The excellent students can solve the most important problems of science.

**Ex. 6.** Choose the correct translation of the following English sentences:

1. They were asked to write a test.
  - а) Вони попросили написати контрольну роботу.
  - б) Вони запитали, чи писати їм контрольну роботу.
  - в) Їх попросили написати контрольну роботу.
2. You will be shown the lab.
  - а) Ви покажете лабораторію.
  - б) Ви будете в указаній лабораторії.
  - в) Вам покажуть лабораторію.
3. His new novel is much talked about.
  - а) Про його новий роман багато говорили.
  - б) Про його новий роман багато говорять.
  - в) Він багато говорить про свій роман.
4. I wonder why he is always laughed at.
  - а) Цікаво, чому він увесь час сміється.
  - б) Цікаво, чому над ним увесь час сміються.
  - в) Цікаво, чому він увесь час сміявся.
5. These papers haven't been looked through yet.
  - а) Ми ще не подивилися на ці газети.
  - б) Ці газети ще не переглянуті.
  - в) Ці газети незабаром переглянуть.

**Ex. 7.** Use the verbs in the proper form of the Passive Voice:

1. Young people from many countries (to be taught) at universities.
2. Soon we (to be given) a new subject for research work.
3. In this lesson special attention (to be paid) to the proper translation of passive constructions.
4. The library (to be closed) as it was already 8 o'clock.
5. Don't enter the room. A student (to be examined) there.
6. The letter (to be typed) by the typist when I came in.
7. The investigations (to be finished) by the end of the last week.

**Ex. 8.** Respond to these questions according to the pattern:

**Pattern 1:** *Do people speak English in many countries? Yes, English is spoken in many countries.*

1. Do people buy a lot of newspapers every day?
2. Do they translate a lot of foreign books into Russian every year?
3. Do the Caucasian mountains protect the Black Sea coast from the cold northern winds?

**Pattern 2:** *Did they ask a lot of questions after the lecture? Yes, a lot of questions were asked after the lecture.*

1. Did they complete the plan yesterday?
2. Did they show the film yesterday?
3. Did he make a list of literature last Monday?
3. Did they publish his article last week?

**Ex. 9.** Translate into English:

*Variant A*

1. Його часто посилають за кордон.
2. Телеграма була отримана вчора.
3. Наступного року тут буде побудована станція метро.
4. Вас спитають наступного семінару.
5. Наша бібліотека відкривається о 10-й годині.
6. Московський університет був заснований 1755 року.

*Variant B*

1. Кого запитують зараз на заліку? — Білова.
2. Яке питання зараз обговорювали, коли ви прийшли?
3. Вас будуть чекати внизу.
4. Його всюди шукали.
5. Ваше запитання не пов'язане з темою, яка зараз обговорюється.
6. Завтра в цей час будуть випробувати ці прилади.

*Variant C*

1. Нам щойно сказали про це.
2. До 1999 року будівництво цього стадіону було закінчено.
3. Я впевнений, що згода буде укладена до кінця місяця.
4. До цього часу, коли вони прибули, проблема вже була розв'язана.
5. Делегацію вже зустріли?
6. Документи будуть перевірені, коли ви прийдете.

**Ex. 10.** Translate into Ukrainian. Mind the peculiarities of translation of the Passive Voice:

*Variant A*

1. It is known that it often rains in England.
2. It is expected that the summer will be hot.
3. It was reported that the delegation had left Moscow.
4. It can be said that this library is one of the best in the city.

*Variant B*

1. He was shown the way to the station.
2. She was told the news when she returned home.

3. They were offered the goods at a low price.
4. They are paid twice a month.
5. They have given detailed instructions and have been told to fulfill them at once.

*Variant C*

1. Yesterday I saw the film which is so much spoken about.
2. I should like to read the article referred to by the professor.
3. My watch is fast, it cannot be relied upon.
4. An agreement has not been arrived at.
5. His proposal was objected to.
6. I am sure that this event will be commented on by the newspapers.
7. These terms were insisted on.
8. The rise of prices was accounted for by many facts.

**Ex. 11.** Translate into English:

1. Про цю книгу багато говорять.
2. На цю статтю часто посилаються.
3. Викладача завжди слухають з великим інтересом.
4. Над ним насміхалися, коли він сказав про це.
5. На нього можна покластися.
6. Я гадаю, що проти вашого плану не будуть заперечувати.
7. За ними треба негайно послати.
8. На цих умовах наполягали.
9. На них дивилися з великим інтересом, коли вони з'явилися в залі.

**Узгодження часів у додаткових підрядних реченнях  
(Sequence of tenses)**

(Див. табл. на с. 53.)

**Ex. 1.** Translate the sentences paying attention to sequence of tenses:

*Variant A*

They know you will graduate from the Institute next year. The teacher asks if you can write English. She says she has seen that magazine in the library. We know that the young writer is working at a novel. They knew you would graduate from the Institute next year. The teacher asked if you could write English. She said she had seen that magazine in the library. We knew that the young writer was working at a novel.

| Головне речення |      | Додаткове підрядне речення                                                                  | Переклад                                                                            |
|-----------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| He said         | that | <b>Past indefinite</b><br><b>Past Continuous</b><br>his sister <i>worked</i> at the Academy | <b>Теперішній час</b><br>Він сказав, що його сестра <i>працює</i> в Академії        |
|                 |      | <b>Past Perfect</b><br>his sister <i>had worked</i> at the Academy                          | <b>Минулий час</b><br>Він сказав, що його сестра <i>працювала</i> в Академії        |
|                 |      | <b>Future in the Past</b><br>his sister <i>would work</i> at the Academy                    | <b>Майбутній час</b><br>Він сказав, що його сестра <i>буде працювати</i> в Академії |

### Variant B

1. He asked if the baby had been called Marie.
2. They thought I could drive a car.
3. He asked if he might keep this book as long as he needed it.
4. We considered that she had already obtained her Master's degree in mathematics.
5. We asked him whether it was possible to master a foreign language in such a short time.
6. She asked me if I knew who was performing at the theatre on Saturday.

**Ex. 2.** Fill in the blanks choosing the proper tense-form:

1. They knew that the students ... doing the lab-work from 2 till 4 in the afternoon (are, were).
2. We learn that the workers ... discussed the new methods of production at their meeting (have, had).
3. He said he ... graduated from the Institute of National Economy (has, had).
4. She was told she ... be offered some interesting problem for investigation (will, would).
5. The teacher considered that the level of his students' knowledge ... high enough (was, is).

**Ex. 3.** Use the Past tense-forms in the principal clauses and make the necessary changes in the Subordinate clauses:

1. They say they are busy with their home-reading texts.
2. He says he has been taught German for three years.

3. I think he has picked up some interesting material for his report.
4. The boys are sure they will get to the Institute in time.
5. He thinks he will become a great singer.
6. Mother is sure I have passed all my exams.
7. I am sure they were not late.
8. I don't know that he has been living in our city since May.

**Ex. 4.** Translate into English:

1. Він сказав, що знає дві іноземні мови.
2. Вона сказала, що буде складати іспити в червні.
3. Він сказав, що готується до іспита.
4. Ми не знали, де вони мешкають.
5. Я гадав, що він викладач.
6. Ми бачили, що викладач задоволений результатами нашого іспиту.
7. Я гадаю, що ви зателефонуйте мені.
8. Я був упевнений, що він працює на цьому заводі багато років.
9. Ми чули, що вони були в Лондоні.
10. Ми не знали, що він хворіє.

**ПЕРЕДАЧА ПРЯМОЇ МОВИ В НЕПРЯМУ**

| Пряма мова                                                                | Непряма мова                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| He said to me, "I shall do it tomorrow"                                   | He told me (that) he would do it the next day                    |
| She asked me, "Have you written the paper?"                               | She asked me if (whether) I had written the paper                |
| He asked me, "Where do you live?"<br>She said to him, "Come at 3 o'clock" | He asked me where I lived.<br>She asked him to come at 3 o'clock |
| He said to me, "Don't go there"                                           | He told me not to go there                                       |
| this (these)                                                              | that (those)                                                     |
| now                                                                       | then                                                             |
| today                                                                     | that day                                                         |
| yesterday                                                                 | the day before                                                   |
| ago                                                                       | before                                                           |
| here                                                                      | there                                                            |

**Ex. 1.** Do as in the Pattern:

**Pattern 1:** A. "He is a brilliant student. What did I say?"

B. "You said that he was a brilliant student".

1. We go to the Institute by bus.
2. The full-time students have their classes in the morning.
3. They are translating a difficult text.
4. He missed very many lectures.
5. She worked in the daytime and studied at night.
6. I shall not go there.

**Pattern 2: A.** *“Are you a student? What did I ask?”*

**B.** *“You asked if I was a student”.*

1. Does she work or study?
2. Did he finish school last year?
3. Have you passed your exams well?
4. Are you going to the library?
5. Will you get the book for me?
6. Can you come tonight?

**Pattern 3: A.** *“Go to the blackboard, please. What did I say?”*

**B.** *“You asked me to go to the blackboard”.*

1. Write down the date.
2. Don't be late for dinner.
3. Don't be angry with me.
4. Don't make so much noise.
5. Bring me a glass of water, please.

**Ex. 2.** Transform direct speech into indirect:

1. He said to me, “I don't know your address”.
2. She said, “It is getting dark, it's time to leave”.
3. He said to me, “She was a teacher at that time”.
4. He said. “I've never been to. London”.
5. She said, ‘I like pop music”.
6. They said, “We'll go to the theatre by taxi”.
7. She asked me. “Do you study in the daytime?”
8. I asked her, “Have you seen this new French film?”

**Ex. 3.** Transform the direct speech into indirect:

*Variant A*

1. J i m. “Ann, don't switch on the radio, please”.
2. F a t h e r. “Ben, don't forget to close the door, please”.
3. T h e t e a c h e r. “Don't be late for your classes”.
4. M a r y. “Come to see me at 7 o'clock”.

*Variant B*

1. George asked Ann: "Are you enjoying the performance? Can you see well from your seat?"
2. Peter asked Tom: "What were you doing in the evening yesterday, what are you doing now?"

**Ex. 4.** Translate into English:

1. Цікаво, як звучать цього митця.
2. Цікаво, чи відвідали ви вже цю виставу.
3. Цікаво, хто розповів вам цю новину.
4. Скажи мені про що ви говорили.

**БЕЗОСОБОВІ ДІЄСЛІВНІ ФОРМИ (THE VERBIDS)****Інфінітив (The Infinitive)**

| Форма                     | Active                                                                                                                 | Passive                                                                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Indefinite</b>         | <i>To help</i><br>I am glad to help him.<br>Я радий допомогти йому                                                     | <i>To be helped</i><br>I am glad to be helped.<br>Я радий, що мені допомагають             |
| <b>Continuous</b>         | <i>To be helping</i><br>I am glad to be helping him.<br>Я радий, що допомагаю йому зараз                               |                                                                                            |
| <b>Perfect</b>            | <i>To have helped</i><br>I am glad to have helped him.<br>Я радий, що допоміг йому                                     | <i>To have been helped</i><br>I am glad to have been helped.<br>Я радий, що мені допомогли |
| <b>Perfect Continuous</b> | <i>To have been helping</i><br>I am glad to have been helping him.<br>Я радий, що допомагав йому протягом певного часу |                                                                                            |

**Примітка.** Форми інфінітива Indefinite та Continuous (Active, Passive) виражають одночасну дію з дієсловом-присудком. Форми інфінітива Perfect та Perfect Continuous (Active, Passive) виражають попередню дію дієслова-присудка.

**Ex. 1.** Give all the Infinitive forms of the verbs:

To found, to propose, to manage, to represent, to give, to determine, to prove, to write, to solve, to distribute, to do.



**Ex. 2.** Translate the following sentences paying attention to different forms of the infinitive:

1. My little brother likes to read too.
2. His sister was glad to have been presented such an interesting book.
3. I am sorry to have lost my old dictionary.
4. I am sorry to leave so early.
5. He wants to be answered at once.
6. They were surprised to meet him so late.
7. They were surprised to have met him near their house.

**Ex. 3.** Make up sentences putting the verbs in brackets into the form of the Infinitive in the Passive Voice. Translate sentences into Ukrainian:

1. The conference should (to hold) in May.
2. The agreement must (to sign) In Warsaw.
3. The delegation may (to expect) tonight.
4. It can (to prove) easily.
5. The experiment ought (to cause) at once.
6. Only this decision might (to take) in such a situation.

### Функції інфінітива

| Функції                                             | Приклад                                                                               | Переклад                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Підмет                                              | To test this device is our task                                                       | Перевірка цього приладу — наше завдання                                                            |
| Частина складеного іменного та дієслівного присудка | Our task is to test this device.<br>He is to test this device                         | Наше завдання — перевірити цей прилад.<br>Він має перевірити цей прилад                            |
| Додаток                                             | Our engineers want to test this device in our laboratory                              | Наші інженери хочуть перевірити цей прилад у нашій лабораторії                                     |
| Означення                                           | He was the first to test this device.<br>The device to be tested is in our laboratory | Він перший перевіряв цей прилад.<br>Прилад, який треба перевірити, знаходиться в нашій лабораторії |
| Обставина                                           | Our engineers came to the laboratory to test this device                              | Наші інженери прийшли в лабораторію для того, щоб перевірити цей прилад                            |

**Ex. 1.** Define the functions of the Infinitive and translate the sentences:

1. He was the only one to translate this sentence.
2. We met to discuss our work, life and our future.
3. To read much is to know much.
4. Our task is to know all the new methods of planning and production management.
5. You must know your specialty very well.
6. We were the first to know the news.
7. To increase its output the enterprise must introduce new progressive technology.

**Ex. 2.** Translate the sentences paying attention to the Infinitive in the function of an attribute:

1. The material to be tested had interesting properties.
2. The problem to be solved was of great importance.
3. He was the first to prove it.
4. The method to be used is not new.
5. The desire to find the solution was very strong.

**Ex. 3.** Translate the sentences paying attention to the Infinitive in the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose:

*Variant A*

1. To master English the students must study hard.
2. In the morning we open the windows to air the room.
3. To be a skilled engineer you must know Higher Mathematics.
4. To make the experiment you must improve the device.
5. The laboratory is large enough to seat forty people.

*Variant B*

1. Він прийшов, щоб допомогти вам.
2. Вона зателефонувала мені, щоб обговорити цю проблему.
3. Він пішов до поліклініки, щоб порадитися з лікарем.
4. Ми пішли на вокзал, щоб зустріти нашого приятеля.
5. Щоб бути здоровим, займайтеся спортом.

### Об'єктний інфінітивний зворот.

#### Складний додаток (Complex Object)

| 1      | 2          | 3                   | 4                        |
|--------|------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Підмет | Присудок   | Складний додаток    | Другорядні члени речення |
| We     | know       | <i>him to study</i> | Economics                |
| Ми     | знаємо, що | він вивчає          | економіку                |

**Complex Object** уживають після таких дієслів без частки “to”:

|         |          |            |              |
|---------|----------|------------|--------------|
| To feel | почувати | To watch   | помічати     |
| To hear | чути     | To observe | спостерігати |
| To see  | бачити   | To make    | примусити    |

**Complex Object** уживають після таких дієслів з часткою “to”:

|             |                 |            |            |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| To assume   | гадати          | To show    | показувати |
| To believe  | вірити, вважати | To state   | встановити |
| To consider | вважати         | To prove   | доводити   |
| To expect   | очікувати       | To desire  | бажати     |
| To find     | знаходити       | To require | вимагати   |
| To know     | знати           | To wish    | бажати     |
| To suppose  | вважати         | To want    | хотіти     |
| To think    | думати          | To report  | доповідати |

### Приклади:

- We wanted the lab assistant to examine the device.
- We saw the dean enter the classroom.

**Ех. 1.** Translate the following sentences paying attention to the objective infinitive constructions:

#### Variant A

1. He wanted us to visit the arts exhibition.
2. I expect you to tell me everything.
3. I suppose her to be about 50.
4. The engineer expected the work to be done in time.
5. We know him to have graduated from the Institute.
6. Everybody knows him to be writing a new book.
7. We thought him to have taken part in their experiment.

#### Variant B

1. She left somebody look at her.
3. We heard him come in and close the door behind him.
3. Have you ever seen Ulanova dance?
4. Nobody noticed her leave the room.
5. He likes to watch his son play in the garden.

**Ex. 2.** Make up all possible sentences using the following table.

|                    |             |                              |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| I want             | you         | to understand me             |
| We expected        | them        | to come to the same decision |
| I would like       | her         | to go in for sport           |
| They didn't expect | him         | to come back so soon         |
| We expected        | the work    | to be finished tomorrow      |
| I want             | the problem | to be explained to me        |
| Do you believe     | him         | to be a good engineer?       |
| Do you want        | me          | to see you off?              |
| Did you hear       | them        | talk and laugh in the room?  |

**Ex. 3.** Translate into English using the objective Infinitive constructions:

1. Він хоче, щоб ви прийшли до нього сьогодні.
2. Я хочу, щоб ви почекали мене тут.
3. Я не чув, як він говорить німецькою.
4. Я знаю, що він готується до лекції.
5. Усі очікували, що він прочитає добру лекцію.
6. Ми бажаємо, щоб вони отримали цю інформацію якомога раніше.
7. Я помітив, як вони випробували цей прилад.
8. Мені б хотілося, щоб ви приєдналися до нас.
9. Я вважаю, що ти робиш великі успіхи в англійській мові.
10. Ми вважаємо, що ці вправи занадто легкі для вас.

**Ex. 4.** Translate the following sentences into your native language.

1. Now and then he could hear the car passing.
2. He felt his heart beating with joy.
3. She could hear her father walking up and down the picture gallery.
4. He heard a car approaching from the opposite direction.
5. At the top she saw another girl waiting for the bus.
6. He wanted his letters posted at once.
7. Would you like your luggage carried upstairs?
8. The traveler entered the inn and ordered supper to be prepared.

**Ex. 5.** Translate the sentences into English using Complex Object.

1. Я терпіти не можу, коли ламають речі.
2. Ми хотіли, щоб вони розповіли про свою подорож до Лондона.
3. Вона була настільки зайнята, що не почула як він увійшов.

4. Я не хочу змушувати вас робити все одразу.
5. Цікаво, що змусило його відмовитися від подорожі до Києва.
6. Ми розраховували, що ви візьмете участь у цій виставі.
7. Діти полюбляють, коли їм читають вечорами.

**Суб'єктний інфінітивний зворот.  
Складний підмет (Complex Subject)**

| 1               | 2        | 1a                              | 3                           |
|-----------------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Підмет          | Присудок | Підмет (інфінітив)<br>компонент | Другорядні<br>члени речення |
| He              | is known | <i>to study</i>                 | economics                   |
| 2<br>Відомо, що | 1<br>він | 1a<br>вивчає                    | 3<br>економіку              |

**Complex Subject** уживають з такими дієсловами в пасивній формі:

|             |                                |                  |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| To say      | is said / was said             | говорять         |
| To know     | is known / was known           | відомо           |
| To report   | is reported / was reported     | повідомляють     |
| To suppose  | is supposed / was supposed     | вважають         |
| To expect   | is expected / was expected     | очікують         |
| To consider | is considered / was considered | вважають         |
| To think    | is thought / was thought       | думають          |
| To believe  | is believed / was believed     | вірять, вважають |
| To assume   | is assumed / was assumed       | припускають      |
| To find     | is found / was found           | знаходять        |

**Complex Subject** уживають з такими дієсловами в активній формі:

|           |                   |            |
|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| To seem   | seems, seemed     | здаватись  |
| To appear | appears, appeared | здаватись  |
| To prove  | proves, proved    | виявлятись |
| To happen | happens, happened | трапитись  |

**Complex Subject** уживають з такими прикметниками та прислівниками:

|                |                           |              |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| To be likely   | is likely was likely      | напевно      |
| To be unlikely | is unlikely, was unlikely | малоймовірно |
| To be sure     | is sure, was sure         | безумовно    |
| To be certain  | is certain, was certain   | безперечно   |

**Приклади**

- *They were believed to have left London.*
- *She appears to be a very good specialist in the subject.*
- *Under these conditions the output is likely to increase.*

**Ех. 1.** Translate the sentences paying attention to the subjective Infinitive constructions:

*Variant A*

1. The lecture was said to be very interesting.
2. The members of the committee are reported to have come to an agreement.
3. The English delegation is believed to come at the end of the month.
4. This school is considered to be the best in the town.
5. Rubber is known to have been brought from America.

*Variant B*

1. She seems to know English and French.
2. They seem to be waiting for you.
3. This question appears to be of great importance.
4. The plan proved to be a success.
5. He happened to leave the institute very early that day.
6. The weather appears to be improving.

*Variant C*

1. We are unlikely to change our plans.
2. My watch is likely to be 3 minutes slow.
3. He is certain to be appointed the director of this plant.
4. They are sure to agree to this plan.

**Ех. 2.** Choose the necessary form:

1. Повідомляють, що делегація вже приїхала.  
The delegation is reported (to come, to have come, came).
2. Говорять, що він був тут.  
He is said (to be, to have been, was) here.
3. Відомо, що він працює над цією проблемою багато років.  
He is known (to be working, to have been working, worked) at this problem for many years.

4. Очікують, що цей експеримент буде поставлено завтра.

This experiment is expected (will be made, to be made, to have been made) tomorrow.

5. Ствержують, що цей закон був відкритий М. В. Ломоносовим.

This law is stated (to be discovered, was discovered, to have been discovered) by M. V. Lomonosov.

**Ex. 3.** State the types of the Infinitive constructions and translate the sentences:

1. All progressive mankind wants atomic energy to be used in peaceful purposes.
2. This instrument is known to be very accurate.
3. The tests have shown the device to be very sensitive.
4. He seems to know this rule.
5. We assume these operations to be performed by a computer.
6. I thought our delegation to leave Moscow yesterday.
7. He is unlikely to come back in a week.
8. She wanted us to visit the exhibition.
9. The English delegation is believed to come at the end of the month.
10. I suppose her to be about 50.

**Ex. 4.** Compare the forms of the infinitive and translate the sentences.

1. He was known to be a famous painter. He is known to have been a famous painter in his day.
2. The film is known to be a success now. The film is known to have been a success several years ago.
3. New metro stations were reported to be built in Kharkov. Some stations were reported to have already been built there.
4. The painter was supposed to have participated in the exhibitions abroad.

**Ex. 5.** Choose the correct form of the infinitive and translate the sentences.

1. Picasso is known (to live, to have lived) most part of his life in France.
2. Constable is said (to be, to have been) little appreciated by his countrymen.
3. Delacroix was said (to be, to have been) very impressed by Constable's handling of colour.
4. She seems (to like, to be liked) by public.

## Дієприкметник (The Participle)

Форми дієприкметника

| Participle I  |                                                                                                        |                                                                                            |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|               | Active                                                                                                 | Passive                                                                                    |
| Indefinite    | <i>Delivering</i><br>The man delivering this lecture is our professor                                  | <i>Being delivered</i><br>The lecture being delivered now is very interesting              |
| Perfect       | <i>Having delivered</i><br>Having delivered a lecture the professor thanked the audience for attention | <i>Having been delivered</i><br>The lecture having been delivered, everybody left the hall |
| Participle II |                                                                                                        |                                                                                            |
|               |                                                                                                        | <i>Delivered</i><br>The lecture delivered was very interesting                             |

**Примітка:** Форми дієприкметника Indefinite (Active, Passive) виражають одночасну дію з дієсловом-присудком. Форми інфінітива Perfect (Active, Passive) виражають попередню дію дієслова-присудка.

**Ех. 1.** Form Participle I (Indefinite and Perfect Active) from the following verbs and translate them into Ukrainian:

To build, to grow, to think, to bring, to determine, to obtain, to produce, to use, to include, to offer, to get, to carry, to teach, to tell, to make, to begin, to keep, to divide, to return, to develop, to save.

**Ех. 2.** Form Participle II from the following verbs and translate them into Ukrainian:

To find, to send, to change, to keep, to take, to maintain, to consider, to achieve, to say, to develop, to receive, to leave, to equip, to see, to return, to write, to read, to make, to do to give, to speak, to show.

Функції дієприкметника

| Функції          | Приклад                           | Переклад                         |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Частина присудка | They are using the new method.    | Вони використовують новий метод. |
|                  | The method was used in their work | Метод був використан в їх роботі |



| Функції   | Приклад                                                                                                             | Переклад                                                                                                                              |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Означення | The operator using the new method is an experienced worker.<br>The new method used by the worker gives good results | Оператор, який використовував новий метод, досвідчений робітник.<br>Новий метод, використаний робітником, демонструє гарні результати |
| Обставина | Using the new method they achieved good results.<br>When used the new method gave good results                      | Використовуючи новий метод, вони досягли гарних результатів.<br>Коли використали новий метод, він продемонстрував гарні результати    |

**Ех. 1.** Read and translate into Ukrainian the following word combinations paying attention to Participles:

1. The student attending all the lectures; the plan containing many details; the engineer using a new method; the plan producing machinery; the growing population of the country; the student studying foreign languages; the engineer carrying out the research.
2. Using a new method; achieving good results; discovering new lands; using new equipment; receiving important information; constructing new roads leaving the town; graduating from the institute.
3. Having entered the institute; having introduced new methods of work; having installed new equipment; having obtained the necessary information, having offered her his help; having returned home.
4. The achieved results; all developed countries; the information obtained recently; the railway built between the two towns; the methods offered by the young specialist; the research made in the laboratory; the film shown to the students; the books left on the table; the news brought by him, the land discovered by Columbus.

**Ех. 2.** Translate the following word combinations and sentences:

*Variant A*

The material tested required; the work performed showed; the equipment tested required; the problem solved proved; the experiments discussed proved; the results obtained showed; the goods exported included; the technology used proved.

*Variant B*

1. The engine tested required no further improvement.
2. The equipment improved resulted in higher labour productivity.

- The experiments carried out differed in the data obtained when analyzed.

**Ex. 3.** Choose the correct form:

- At our Institute there are several subjects (studied, studying) optionally.
- Students (taking, taken) exams next week should come to the dean's office.
- The engineer (represented, representing) this factory is a good specialist.
- Books (publishing, published) for children are usually very well illustrated.
- A person (brought, bringing) good news is always welcome.
- She showed the travellers into the room (reserving, reserved) for them.
- The girl (studied, studying) English dialects is an exchange post-graduate.

**Ex. 4.** Complete the following sentences using the Participial construction:

**Pattern 1:** *They were sitting at the desk (to speak about their studies). They were sitting at the desk speaking about their studies.*

- The students listened to the professor (to make notes).
- You are to translate the article (to use a dictionary).
- The lecturer was speaking of (the country's economic development rates (to illustrate his lecture with diagrams).
- I tried to memorize the English words (to write them down two or three times).

**Pattern 2:** *(To walk in the park) I met my friend. Walking in the park I met my friend.*

- (To translate the article on computers) the students consulted the dictionary.
- (To perfect our knowledge of the language) we tried to speak English as much as possible.
- (To spell the word) he couldn't remember its ending.
- (To study general economic sciences) the students got the better understanding of their future special subjects.

**Ex. 5.** State the form and the function of the Participle. Translate the sentences:

- Having lived in that town all his life, he knew it very well.

2. Having been advised by the doctor to go to the south, she decided to spend her leave in Sochi.
3. Having arranged everything, he went home by the 10. 30 train.
4. Having been well prepared for the examination, the student could answer all the questions asked by the examiners.
5. Having been told of his arrival, I went to see him.
6. Having being sent to the wrong address, the letter didn't reach him.

**Ex. 6.** Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to Participles:

1. Waiting for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table. They remained at home refusing to go anywhere that day.
3. The results received were of great importance for further work.
4. Having been shown the wrong way I could not find his house.
5. Having waited for him for half an hour they went home.
6. Having obtained the necessary results they stopped their experimental work.
7. When writing a telegram we must use as few words as possible.
8. When reconstructed the theatre looked more beautiful than before.
9. The methods introduced receiving general recognition.
10. He heard the voices coming through the open window.
11. The channel linking the two seas is being built now.
12. The explanation-given was not complete. 13 The new materials recommended for bridge construction were described in the article written by our professor.

### Незалежний дієприкметниковий зворот (The Absolute Participle Construction)

|          |                                                                                                                                             |                                        |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> | Іменник + Дієприкметник<br>присудок<br>(займенник)                                                                                          | Підмет +                               |
|          | My friend living far from me, I seldom see him<br>Через те, що мій друг живе далеко, я рідко бачу його                                      |                                        |
| <b>2</b> | Підмет + Присудок                                                                                                                           | Іменник + Дієприкметник<br>(займенник) |
|          | We had three lectures yesterday, the last being in History of Arts.<br>Учора в нас було три лекції, причому остання була з історії мистецтв |                                        |

**Примітка**

Незалежний дісприкметниковий зворот перекладається:

- На початку речення обставинним підрядним реченням зі сполучниками *коли, після того як, так як, якщо, оскільки*.
- У кінці речення самостійними реченнями зі сполучниками *причому, а, та, але*.

**Ех. 1.** Translate the following sentences paying attention to the absolute Participle constructions:

*Variant A*

1. My task having been finished, I went to bed.
2. Peter being away, Alexander had to do his work.
3. It being very cold, they made a fire.
4. Nobody being there, I went away.
5. My brother having taken the key, I couldn't enter the house.
6. The weather being fine, all the windows were open.
7. All the questions having been discussed, the meeting was over.
8. The problem being very simple, everybody understood it at once.

*Variant B*

1. There are many libraries in Kharkov, the greatest being the Korolenko.
2. He works hard to pass his entrance examinations, his sister doing her best to help him.
3. They all went away, he remaining at home.
4. Some of the students want to study French, the rest preferring to study English.
5. Our physicists have made new discoveries, the latter being commented upon in various magazines.
6. The professor spoke on the development of power stations in Ukraine, the lecture being illustrated by diagrams.

**Герундій (The Gerund)**

Форми герундія

|                   | Active                                                     | Passive                                                  |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Indefinite</b> | <i>Asking</i>                                              | <i>Being asked</i>                                       |
|                   | He likes asking questions.<br>Він любить ставити запитання | He likes being asked.<br>Він любить, коли його запитують |

| Active  |                                                                              | Passive                                                                                 |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Perfect | <i>Having asked</i>                                                          | <i>Having been asked</i>                                                                |
|         | I remembered having asked her about it.<br>Я згадав, що вже запитував про це | I remembered having been asked her about it.<br>Я згадав, що мене вже запитували про це |

**Примітка:**

Форми герундія Indefinite (Active, Passive) виражають одночасну дію з дієсловом-присудком.

Переклад герундіальних зворотів

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| іменник<br>або<br>присвійний займенник | + ГЕРУНДІЙ |
|----------------------------------------|------------|

Перекладається підрядним реченням зі сполучниками *що, то що, щоб*. Іменник або займенник, що стоїть перед герундієм, стає підметом підрядного речення, а герундій — присудком.

Вказівний займенник *те* може стояти в різних відмінках.

**Приклади**

- *His (my friend's) taking part in this work helped me greatly.*  
Те, що мій друг узяв участь у роботі, мені дуже допомогло.
- *I heard of our head engineer having been sent abroad.*  
Я чув, що нашого головного інженера відправили за кордон.

Функції герундія

| Функції                   | Приклад                                                                                                   | Переклад                                                                                          |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Підмет                    | Experimenting is widely used in science                                                                   | Експериментування широко застосовується в науці                                                   |
| Частина іменного присудка | The best way to solve this problem is experimenting                                                       | Найкращий спосіб розв'язання цієї проблеми є експериментування                                    |
| Додаток                   | The students like experimenting                                                                           | Студенти люблять експериментувати                                                                 |
| Означення (праве, ліве)   | The method of experimenting gives excellent results.<br>The experimenting process takes considerable time | Метод експериментування дає відмінні результати.<br>Процес експериментування потребує багато часу |

| Функції   | Приклад                                               | Переклад                                             |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Обставина | By experimenting the engineer could solve the problem | Експериментуючи, інженер зміг розв'язати цю проблему |

**Ех. 1.** Choose the correct form:

1. He insists on the problem (solving, being solved) at once.
2. The teacher was surprised at the students (not knowing, not being known) this theorem.
3. Your brother is angry with their (taking, being taken) his books.
4. He relied on his paper (discussing, being discussed) tomorrow.
5. Did you find any difficulty in (being solved, solving) this problem?
6. The sportsman was proud of (having awarded, having been awarded) the prize.
7. We heard of the experiment (having started, having been started) last week.
8. I remember his (having interested, having been interested) in languages in his childhood.

**Ех. 2.** Translate the following word combinations paying attention to the translation of the Gerund:

*Variant A*

1. Various means of (developing power; solving this problem)
2. A new idea of (applying low temperatures; replacing old materials).
3. Great interest in (publishing new articles; mastering English).

*Variant B*

1. To think of developing new types of glasses;
2. To object to extracting metal from these ores;
3. To be interested in getting new data.

*Variant C*

**Pattern:**

- on reading → прочитавши  
 after reading → після читання  
 for reading → для читання  
 without reading → не читаючи  
 in reading → читаючи  
 by reading → з допомогою читання

1. By publishing the article; before publishing the article; on publishing the article; for publishing the article.
2. On providing means of communication; providing means of communication; in providing means of communication; for providing means of communication.

**Ex. 3.** Do exercise according to the pattern. Use the given combinations:

**Pattern 1:** *I like going to the cinema.*

*I don't like going to the cinema.*

*Do you like going to the cinema?*

To go to the theatre, to go by air, to return home early, to help your mother, to meet your friends, to listen to the music, to prepare your lessons at home, to ask questions, to play football, to dance, to read English, to watch a TV program, to travel, to write letters.

**Ex. 4.** Use Gerund. Do as in the Pattern:

**Pattern 1:** *Read a book, a paper*

*Instead of reading a book he reads a paper.*

Take a pen, a pencil; learn a poem, a song; write an article, a letter; give a textbook, a dictionary; speak of his work, holidays.

**Pattern 2:** *Compute*

*Learn to compute by computing.*

Translate; speak English; swim; drive; write; analyze; experiment.

**Pattern 3:** *Stone — build a house*

*We need stone for building a house.*

Paper — write letters; money — buy a car; a lot of time — master English; help — do this work; new technique — increase labour productivity.

**Ex. 5.** Define the functions of the Gerund:

*Variant A*

1. Training good specialists for the national economy is the main task for higher schools.
2. His occupation is training planners for industry.
3. They suggested training schoolchildren at some computing centre.
4. Their way of training good sportsmen is known far beyond our city.

5. It's impossible to become a good swimmer without training for a long time.
6. Being very tired we stopped training and went home.

*Variant B*

1. He understood everything without explaining what was what.
2. Do you need explaining it again?
3. More explaining is necessary here.
4. The way of his explaining the most complex problems was clear and simple.
5. The contents of that chapter was explaining the principles of planning.
6. He started explaining the meaning of the term "planning" to us.

**Ex. 6.** Replace the infinitive by the Gerund:

1. To study Economy means to know the historical development of the human society.
2. Young people like to go in for sports.
3. To travel much is to learn much.
4. Have you finished to read the text?
5. Continue to speak! 6. He likes to play football.

**Ex. 7.** Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. State the forms and functions of the Gerund:

1. Reading technical books helps in studying special subjects.
2. Reading much means learning much.
3. His reading much develops his knowledge of the subject.
4. Petrov's reading technical magazines regularly is very important for his research work.
5. What is necessary for you is reading much on your speciality.
6. He likes reading very much.
7. We like his reading very much.
8. We know of his reading much.
9. For reading technical books it is necessary to remember all grammar rules and many words.
10. One cannot acquire good knowledge without reading much.

**Ex. 8.** Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the Gerundial constructions:

1. His having studied the principles of the device helped him greatly in his research work.
2. After his report having been discussed at the conference it was published in the journal.



3. I remember having mentioned about the works of this scientist.
4. We know of Novikov's having been informed of safety measures against radiation.
5. I know of their being shown the new device.
6. The engineer spoke of having shown the new device.

**Ex. 9.** Complete the sentences using the Gerund. Choose the words and word combinations in brackets:

1. I am tired of ... .
2. He left the room without ... .
3. He went to the club instead of ... .
4. He reads newspapers before ... .
5. She is very fond of ... .
6. He likes ... .
7. She enjoys ... .
8. Have you finished ... ?
9. When I entered the room, the children stopped ... .
10. He objects to ... .
11. Thank you for ... .
12. I can't afford ... .
13. This film is worthwhile ... .
14. They are engaged in ... .
15. She insisted on ... .
16. There is little chance of ... .
17. He is afraid of ... .

(To answer, to come, to say goodbye, to catch a cold, to write, to meet, to go, to read, to go to bed, to listen, to see, to play, to help, to talk, to translate, to buy, to speak, to make experiments, to discuss, to stay, to skate, to go for a walk, to get tickets, to take part).

## УМОВНИЙ СПОСІБ

### Уживання форм умовного способу

(Див. табл. на с. 74.)

**Ex. 1.** Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the forms of Subjunctive mood:

*Variant A*

1. It is important, that the students should speak English.
2. It is desirable that you should repeat grammar regularly.

| Вживається                                                                                                                                                                                          | Приклади                                                                           | Переклад                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. У простих реченнях                                                                                                                                                                               | It would be interesting to see this exhibition                                     | Було б цікаво подивитися цю виставу                                                    |
| 2. У підрядних реченнях підметів після зворотів: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it is necessary</li> <li>• it is possible</li> <li>• it is important</li> </ul>                           | It is desirable that he (should) take part in the test                             | Бажано, щоб він узяв участь у тестуванні                                               |
| 3. У додаткових підрядних реченнях після дієслів: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to insist</li> <li>• to propose</li> <li>• to suggest</li> <li>• to demand</li> <li>• to wish</li> </ul> | He insists that measures (should) be taken immediately.<br><br>I wish he were here | Він наполягає, щоб заходів було вжито негайно.<br><br>Мені б хотілося, щоб він був тут |
| 4. У підрядних реченнях мети після сполучника <i>lest</i>                                                                                                                                           | He must put down your address lest he would forget it                              | Він повинен записати вашу адресу, щоб не забути її                                     |
| 5. У підрядних реченнях способу дії зі сполучником <i>as if</i>                                                                                                                                     | He speaks English as if he were an Englishman                                      | Він розмовляє англійською, нібито він англієць                                         |
| 6. У підрядній частині умовних речень                                                                                                                                                               | If he were free, he would go there                                                 | Якби він був вільний, він би пішов туди                                                |

3. It is natural that they should take part in this competition.
4. It is strange that he should have said this.
5. It is necessary that the doctor should examine him at once.

#### Variant B

1. I suggest you should speak to the manager about it.
2. They demanded that all the documents should be checked by the bookkeeper.
3. He ordered that everything should be ready by 5 o'clock.
4. He insists that they should be helped.
5. The doctor advised that she should go to the south in the autumn.

## Variant C

1. I wish he lived in Moscow.
2. I wish he had a telephone.
3. I wish it were spring now.
4. I wish he didn't spend so much time on chess.
5. I wish you had called on us yesterday.
6. I wish I hadn't told them about it.
7. I wished I had come early.
8. She wished she had gone there yesterday.

## УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ (THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES)

| Тип умови                           | Підрядне умовне речення                                                                           | Головне речення                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>I ТИП</b><br>Реальна<br>умова    | <i>If he <u>works</u> hard,</i><br>Якщо він буде старанно працювати,                              | <i>he <u>will pass</u> his exam.</i><br>він складе іспит                                                                               |
| <b>II ТИП</b><br>Малоймовірна умова | <i>If he <u>worked</u> hard,</i><br>Якщо б він старанно працював,                                 | <b>Should, Would, Could, Might + Indefinite Infinitive без "to"</b><br><i>he <u>would pass</u> the exam.</i><br>він склав би іспит     |
| <b>III ТИП</b><br>Нездійснена умова | <i>If he <u>had worked</u> hard last term,</i><br>Якщо б він старанно працював минулого семестру, | <b>Should, Would, Could, Might + Perfect Infinitive без "to"</b><br><i>he <u>would have passed</u> his exam.</i><br>він склав би іспит |

**Ex. 1.** Transform the sentences according to the patterns and translate them:

**Pattern 1:** *If I see him today, I shall speak to him. If I saw him today, I would (could) speak to him.*

1. If you help me, I shall finish my work very soon.
2. If he is free, he will go to the skating rink.
3. If I have a meeting today, I shall stay at the Institute late.
4. If it is not very cold outside, she will go for a walk.

**Pattern 2:** *If I saw him, I would tell him about it. If I had seen him (then), I would (could) have told him about it.*

1. If he wrote to me, I would answer his letter.

2. If I knew German, I would help you to translate this article.
3. If it didn't rain, they would go boating.
4. If I were you, I would not do this.

**Ex. 2.** Analyze the type of Conditional sentences. Translate the sentences:

1. If he were here now, he would tell us many interesting things about his trip.
2. If they had joined us, they would have had a very good time.
3. If she rings me up, I shall ask her to come to see us.
4. If I had had tie yesterday, I would have gone to the concert with you.
5. I wouldn't do that even if you begged me.
6. Do you think she would agree to join us if we asked her about it?

**Ex. 3.** Choose the proper variant of the verb form

1. If you (study, will study) this subject thoroughly, you will get a good mark.
2. If we (had, had had) enough time, we would have repeated our experiment yesterday.
3. If I (come, shall come) home early, I shall be able to write my report today.
4. If he (was, were) at the institute now, he would help us.
5. If you had come to the institute meeting yesterday, you (would meet, would have met) with a well-known English writer.
6. If he (had taken, took) a taxi, he would have come in time.

**Ex. 4.** Translate into English:

1. Якби зараз не було так пізно, я б пішов до нього.
2. Якби я не був такий зайнятий учора, я б поїхав на вокзал проводити його.
3. Я буду дуже засмучений, якщо вони не прийдуть.
4. Ми придемо туди о 10-й годині вечора.
6. Якби ви знали граматику краще, ви би не припустилися стількох помилок.

## МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА ТА ЇХ ЕКВІВАЛЕНТИ (MODAL VERBS)

|      |   |                      |
|------|---|----------------------|
| CAN  |   | INFINITIVE           |
| MAY  | + | (PERFECT INFINITIVE) |
| MUST |   |                      |

| Дієслово                                                                                                                                                                                              | Значення                                                                                     | Приклади                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>can</b><br><b>could</b>                                                                                                                                                                            | 1. Могти.<br>2. Можливо (у стверджувальному реченні)<br>3. Невже (у запитанні), не може бути | She can do it.<br>She can have done it.<br>Can she do (have done) it?<br>She can't do (have done) it.                               |
| <b>to be able (to)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                | Бути в змозі                                                                                 | She will be able to do it                                                                                                           |
| <b>may</b><br><b>might</b>                                                                                                                                                                            | 1. Можна (прохання) в питальному реченні).<br>2. Можливо                                     | May I come in?<br>You may take this book.<br>She may do (have done) it                                                              |
| <b>to be allowed (to)</b>                                                                                                                                                                             | Мати дозвіл                                                                                  | He was allowed to go there                                                                                                          |
| <b>must</b><br><b>to have to</b><br><b>to be to</b>                                                                                                                                                   | 1. Повинен.<br>2. Повинно бути, мабуть.<br>3. Повинен у зв'язку з обставинами, планом        | She must do it.<br>Must she do it?<br>She must do (have done) it<br>She has to do it.<br>Does she have to do it?<br>She is to do it |
| <p><b>Shall (should)</b> → повинен, слід</p> <p><b>Will (would)</b> → хотіти</p> <p><b>Need</b> → треба</p> <p><b>Ought (to)</b> → слід, повинен</p> <p><b>To be obliged (to)</b> → бути змушеним</p> |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                     |

**Ex. 1.** Insert "to" wherever necessary:

1. You can ... get all the necessary textbooks in the library.
2. We are ... take exams in January.
3. They must ... come to the Institute in time.
4. You should ... be present at the lecture.
5. She had ... get up very early yesterday.
6. She could ... speak English well in her childhood.
7. You needn't ... worry, everything will be all right.
8. You may not ... find this book in the shop.

**Ex. 2.** Choose the correct modal verbs:

1. (Should, can) be provided — повинно бути забезпечено
2. (May, must) be obtained — може бути отримано
3. (Should, may) be determined — можна визначити

4. (Should, may) be applied — слід застосувати
5. (May not, needn't) be produced — не треба виготовляти
6. (Must, may) be introduced — можна представити
7. (Needn't, can't) be determined — не можна визначити
8. (May, must) be regarded — треба розглядати

**Ex. 3.** Say or write the following sentences in:

- a) Past Indefinite;                      b) Future Indefinite

**Pattern 1:** *He must learn the new words regularly. He had to learn the new words regularly. He will have to learn the new words regularly.*

1. We must pass the examination in physics.
2. He must leave in the morning.
3. You must read the text again.
4. They must begin their work at 9 o'clock.
5. She must go there at once.

**Pattern 2:** *He can skate well. He could skate well. He will be able to skate well.*

1. He can continue his studies at the evening department.
2. I can meet you at the Metro station.
3. His father can help him in his studies.
4. I can translate this text without a dictionary.
5. She can play tennis after work.

**Pattern 3:** *You may open the window. You were allowed to open the window. You will be allowed to open the window.*

1. You may go home.
2. They may continue the experiment.
3. The students may use dictionaries.
4. He may take books from his father's library.
5. Tourists may attend sittings of the Parliament.

**Ex. 4.** Translate sentences into Ukrainian:

1. She must be at home now.
2. His English is very poor, he should study better.
3. There was to be a concert at our club yesterday.
4. You needn't get up early tomorrow.
5. They shall come here at 11.
6. You ought to help him.
7. She wanted to talk to me, but I wouldn't listen to.
8. Shall I wait for you here?

**Ex. 5.** Translate the following sentences paying attention to modal verbs and their equivalents:

1. Who can translate this sentence?
2. Could you speak English two years ago?
3. I hope you will be able to reach the village before it is dark.
4. You should take a taxi if you didn't want to be late for the concert.
5. As he got a bad mark, he had to go over the material again.
6. We were to meet at the station at 6.
7. They are to do that work today, because they may not have time tomorrow.

**Ex. 6.** Translate into English:

1. Ви повинні займатися постійно.
2. Лекція має бути завтра.
3. Делегація має прибути о 7-й годині.
4. Вам слід більш читати вголос.
5. Можна попросити вас пояснити ще раз це правило?

**Ex. 7.** Translate the sentences, pay attention to the use of modal verbs with Perfect Infinitive.

1. It must have been Jezebel, who said about C. Monet: He is only an eye. But, my God, what an eye!
2. He must have been greatly impressed by the inner dynamism and spiritual tension of Rodin's sculptures.
3. He should have admitted his lack of experience from the very start, now it is too late to begin it all over again.
4. He ought to have explained his idea before we started to work. Now we have to redo it.
5. He started a new picture last week; he can't have finished it already.
6. The basic designs and all the drawings made by Raphael show that his art could have taken a new direction.
7. We know little about his first period of life, he might have been a school teacher.

**Ex. 8.** Translate the sentences into English, using modal verbs.

1. Цей митець, можливо, прославився тільки перед смертю.
2. Можливо, Чосер закінчив університет до 17 років, тоді студентське життя починалося дуже рано.
3. Можливо, картини університетського життя були взяті з власного досвіду.
4. Можливо, він знав про це й мовчав.
5. Можливо, вона чекала на схвалення, а ви почали критикувати її.

## TESTS

### Pronouns

- I. Use the appropriate form of the possessive pronouns.
  1. The man next door has been busy cutting the grass in (he) garden.
  2. We can do (we) shopping before lunch.
  3. She folded the letter and replaced it in (it) envelope.
  4. The children had had (they) tea.
  5. Very well, Mother, I shall have (I) hair cut this afternoon.
  6. She makes all (she) clothes herself.
- II. Supply reflexive pronouns.
  1. We enjoyed ... at the dance.
  2. She made ... very unpopular.
  3. Why is she sitting all by ... In the dark?
  4. I closed the door behind ...
  5. All day children were beside ... from excitement.
  6. Every man is important to ... at one time or another.
- III. Use the compounds with some, any, no.
  1. I think there is ... wrong with my watch.
  2. Is there ... at home?
  3. The doorbell rang but there was ... there.
  4. When we get there it may be too late to do ... .
  5. I know ... at all about this man.
  6. I am expecting ... at twelve o'clock.

### Prepositions

- I. Put in the correct preposition.
  1. I went to bed ... midnight and got up ... 6. 30 the next morning.
  2. We travelled overnight ... Paris and arrived ... at 5 o'clock ... morning.
  3. Are you doing anything special ... the week-end?
  4. I am just going out to do some shopping. I'll be back ... half an hour.
  5. I have been invited ... wedding ... 14 February.
  6. When we were at the theatre last night, we met Ann ... the interval.
  7. It rained ... three days without stopping.
  8. I am moving ... my new flat next week. I am staying with my friends ... then.
  9. It can be dangerous when children play football ... the street.



10. I'll meet you ... the corner (of the street) at 10 o'clock.
11. Mary's brother lives ... a small village ... the south coast of England.
12. Tom is ill. He wasn't ... work today. He was ... home ... bed.
13. The easiest way to get around London is ... underground.
14. Marcel has just come ... France after two years in England.

### The Verb

- I. Put the verb into the correct form.
  1. Hurry! The bus ... (to come). I ... (not / want) to miss it.
  2. Ann is in London now at the moment. She ... (to stay) at the Hilton Hotel.
  3. Pete ... (to fall) off the ladder when he ... (to paint) the ceiling.
  4. I ... (not / drive) drive very fast when the accident (to happen).
  5. What ... (you / do) at this time yesterday?
  6. Jane isn't in at the moment. She ... (to go) to the shops.
  7. Mary just ... (to drink) a cup of tea. She ... already (to have) four cups this morning.
  8. I ... (to read) the book you gave me but I ... (not / finish) it yet.
  9. I ... (to wait for) you for an hour.
  10. The weather ... (to be) very nice recently.
  11. We ... (to walk) along the road for about 20 minutes when a car stopped and the driver offered us a lift.
  12. When I got home everybody ... (to go) to bed.
  13. When I went into the office next morning I already ... (to formulate) my plan.
  14. There was a car by the side of the road. It ... (to break) down and the driver ... (to try) to repair.

### Passive Voice

- I. Turn the following active constructions into passive omitting the agent of the action.
  1. We expect him to become a good doctor.
  2. People have made great progress in physics.
  3. They are rehearsing a new play at the theatre.
  4. The man can arrange all things.
  5. They looked at her in surprise.
  6. We have sent for the doctor.
- II. Supply the required passive form of the verb in brackets.
  1. After his brothers departure Paul sat for along time thinking about what (to say).

2. Soon Peter (to send) to the hospital.
3. By six o'clock the work (to finish) and we all went home.
4. He (not to see) since he left London.
5. Hurry up! You (to wait) for by your friends.
6. These letters (to look) through, they can be sent.

### Subjunctive Mood

- I. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets.
  1. Pete proposed that they (to walk) down to the sea wall.
  2. Charles insisted that we (to keep) secret.
  3. It was suggested that we (to stay) where we were till darkness.
  4. Tom wished he (to know) earlier what Ann had just told him.
  5. I wish you (to go) up and (to see) Willy.
  6. It's important that children (to teach) to know the right things from the very beginning.
  7. He felt as if he (to punish).
  8. She was breathing fast and deep as through she (to run).
- II. Supply the necessary form of the verbs in brackets in the following conditional sentences.
  1. I (to be) grateful if you (to keep) the news to yourself.
  2. If the situation (not to change) by Saturday I (to be) in trouble.
  3. If he (not to tell) us that himself I never (to believe) that.
  4. It was so dark that he (to lose) his way if she (not to take) him by the hand.
  5. What (to happen) I you hadn't done so well yesterday?
  6. I (to wait) if I (to be) you.

### Modal Verbs

- I. Supply the necessary modal verbs.
  1. ... I bring my sister to the party?
  2. Becky's mother said that everybody ... take part in the picnic.
  3. They ... go to the park because it started raining.
  4. You ... to come and help your sister she is badly ill.
  5. I admire your mother's looks. She ... have been a lovely girl.
  6. Uncle Nick's things ... to be moved out of his room.
  7. He made all arrangements for the marriage, which ... to take place on the day of his mother's arrival.
  8. I ... to take that book from the library.

II. Translate the following sentences into English using suitable modal verbs.

1. Якщо твоя робота готова, ти можеш іти додому.
2. Вони мабуть жили в Києві.
3. Вам слід вибачитися, ви не праві.
4. Я маю побачитися з ним у вівторок.
5. Вчора я не зміг побачити директора, тому що він був на конференції, але сьогодні після роботи я зможу це зробити.
6. Фестиваль мав відбутися наступного року.

### Keys

#### Pronouns

I. 1 his; 2 Our; 3 Its; 4 Their; 5 My; 6 Her.

II. 1 Ourselves; 2 Herself; 3 Himself; 4 Myself; 5 Themselves; 6 Himself.

III. 1 Something; 2 Anybody; 3 Nobody; 4 Anything; 5 Nothing; 6 Someone, somebody.

#### Prepositions

I. 1 at; 2 to, at, in; 3 on; 4 in; 5 to, on; 6 during; 7 for; 8 into, until; 9 in; 10 at; 11 in, on; 12 at, at, in; 13 by; 14 to.

#### The Verbs

I. 1 is coming, don't want; 2 is staying; 3 fell, was painting; 4 wasn't driving, happened; 5 were doing; 6 has gone; 7 has just drunk, has already had; 8 have read, haven't finished; 9 have been waiting; 10 has been; 11 had been walking; 12 had gone; 13 had formulated; 14 had broken, was trying.

#### Passive Voice

I. 1 had been said; 2 would be sent; 3 had been finished; 4 has not been seen; 5 are being waited for; 6 have been looked through.

#### Subjunctive Mood

I. 1 Would walk; 2 Should keep / keep; 3 Should stay/stay; 4 Had known; 5 Went, saw; 6 Should be taught, be taught; 7 Had been punished; 8 Ran.

II. 1 Should be kept, kept; 2 Didn't change, would; 3 Hadn't told, would never believe; 4 Would have lost, had not taken; 5 Would have happened; 6 Would wait, were.

### Modal Verbs

I. 1 may; 2 might; 3 could not; 4 ought to; 5 must; 6 had to be moved; 7 was to take place; 8 was to be allowed.

II. 1 May go; 2 Must have lived; 3 Should/ought to; 4 I shall have to see; 5 Could not, shall be able to do it; 6 Is to take place.

### **СПИСОК СЛІВ, ЯКІ ВИКОРИСТОВУЮТЬ З ПЕВНИМИ ПРИЙМЕННИКАМИ**

#### **Дієслова з прийменниками**

- 1) acquaint with a person or a thing
- 2) accuse of a crime
- 3) agree to a proposal
- 4) agree with a person
- 5) answer to a person
- 6) answer for one's actions
- 7) apologize to a person
- 8) apologize for one's words
- 9) ask for a thing
- 10) ask of (from) a person
- 11) assure of something
- 12) blame for an action
- 13) blush a one's own faults
- 14) blush for someone who is at fault
- 15) boast of something
- 16) borrow of (from) a person
- 17) breakfast on bread and butter
- 18) buy something for a person
- 19) buy something from a shop
- 20) buy something for a sixpence
- 21) buy something at a market-price
- 22) care for something
- 23) communicate a thing to a person
- 24) communicate with a person on a subject
- 25) compare a thing with a thing
- 26) compare a thing to a thing
- 27) complain against a person
- 28) compose of something
- 29) concert to a proposal
- 30) consist of some material

- 31) consist in something
- 32) defend from a danger
- 33) delight in something
- 34) demand for a person
- 35) depend on (upon) something
- 36) die of a disease
- 37) die from hunger, want
- 38) die by violence
- 39) differ with a person on a subject
- 40) differ from something
- 41) dine on porridge
- 42) divide in half
- 43) divide into four parts
- 44) end in failure
- 45) enter upon a competition
- 46) enter into one's task
- 46) excuse a person for something
- 47) force a person into an action
- 48) free from (of) something
- 49) frown at something (somebody)
- 50) gaze at an object
- 51) glance at an object
- 52) grasp at an object
- 53) grumble at a person
- 54) hear of somebody (something)
- 55) hear from a person
- 56) inquire into a matter
- 57) inquire of a person about some matter
- 58) insist on something
- 59) interfere with one's affairs
- 60) know of an event
- 61) learn something from a person
- 62) lecture on chemistry
- 63) listen to somebody
- 64) look at something
- 65) look after a child
- 66) look out of a window
- 67) marry somebody, but be married to somebody
- 68) meet with somebody
- 69) mistake a person for another person

- 70) part from somebody
- 71) participate in work
- 72) pay for something
- 73) play at cricket
- 74) play on the guitar
- 75) point at something
- 76) prevent from doing something
- 77) recover from an illness
- 78) reduce to a minimum
- 79) refer to a book
- 80) rejoice at the success of another person
- 81) rejoice in one's success
- 82) relieve from (of) something
- 83) rely on (upon) somebody (something)
- 84) result from something
- 85) result of something
- 86) rob somebody of money (clothes)
- 87) seek of something
- 88) sell at a low price
- 89) sell for a sixpence
- 90) Send for somebody
- 91) Smile at something
- 92) smell of something
- 93) speak of a subject
- 94) speak on a subject
- 95) speak to a person
- 96) state at a person
- 97) strike at something
- 98) subject to something
- 99) succeed In an undertaking
- 100) suffer from (of) something
- 101) supply a thing to a person
- 102) supply a person with a thing
- 103) suspect a person of an action
- 104) talk of (about) an event
- 105) talk over a matter
- 106) talk to (with) a person
- 107) thank for something
- 108) think of (about) something
- 109) think over something

- 110) tire of something уставать
- 111) transform into something
- 112) translate into a language
- 113) translate from a language
- 114) tremble at a sound
- 115) tremble with cold
- 116) trust in a person
- 117) trust to a man's honesty
- 118) turn verse into prose
- 119) turn to a friend for help
- 120) wait for a person or a thing
- 121) wait on a person
- 122) want something
- 123) weep at something
- 124) wonder of something
- 125) work at something
- 126) write of something
- 127) write on something
- 128) write to somebody

### **Іменники з прийменниками**

- 1) antipathy to something
- 2) arrival at a place
- 3) arrival in a country
- 4) disagreement with a person
- 5) dislike to a person
- 6) doubt of (about) a thing
- 7) envy at another's success
- 8) exception to a rule
- 9) gratitude to a person
- 10) gratitude for a thing
- 11) hatred of (for) a person
- 12) hatred of a thing
- 13) influence over (with) a person
- 14) influence on a man's action
- 15) interest in a subject
- 16) interest with a person
- 17) jest at something
- 18) joy in a man's good luck
- 19) likeness to a person or a thing

- 20) liking for a person or a thing
- 21) pride in his children
- 22) search for something
- 23) a victim to oppression
- 24) the victim of oppression

### **Прикметники та дієприкметники з прийменниками**

- 1) absent from a lesson
- 2) accompanied with his baggage
- 3) accompanied by his dog
- 4) accustomed to something
- 5) afraid of something
- 6) amazed at something
- 7) amused at something
- 8) angry at a thing
- 9) angry with a person
- 10) anxious for somebody
- 11) anxious about the result
- 12) ashamed of something
- 13) astonished at something
- 14) attentive to a person or a thing
- 15) blind to his own faults
- 16) blind in one eye
- 17) busy in something
- 18) capable of something
- 19) careful of his money
- 20) careful about his dress
- 21) certain of something
- 22) characteristic of something
- 23) charmed at something
- 24) charmed with somebody
- 25) conscious of something
- 26) content with something
- 27) convenient for somebody
- 28) cruel to a person
- 29) deaf to entreaties
- 30) delighted at (with) something
- 31) different from something
- 32) disappointed of a thing not
- 33) disappointed in a thing obtained



- 34) disappointed with a person
- 35) distant from a place
- 36) empty of something
- 37) false to somebody
- 38) famous for something
- 39) familiar with a subject
- 40) familiar to a person
- 41) far from a place
- 42) favourable to something
- 43) fond of a person or a thing
- 44) fortunate in something
- 45) free from (of) something
- 46) friendly to somebody
- 47) glad of his help
- 48) glad at a result
- 49) happy at something
- 50) ignorant of something
- 51) ill with fever
- 52) independent of (from) something
- 53) known for something
- 54) loyal to something
- 55) mad on (about) something
- 56) moved to tears
- 57) moved with pity
- 58) moved at a sight
- 59) moved by entreaties
- 60) parallel to (with) something
- 61) pale with something
- 62) preferable to something else
- 63) proud with something
- 64) red with something
- 65) rich in something
- 66) safe from something
- 67) satisfied with something
- 68) shy of something
- 69) sick of waiting
- 70) sick with fever
- 71) struck with something
- 72) suited to the occasion
- 73) suited for a post

- 74) sure of something  
 75) surprised at something  
 76) tired of doing nothing  
 77) troubled at something  
 78) used to something  
 79) vexed with a person  
 80) vexed at a thing  
 81) worthy of something

### СПИСОК НЕСТАНДАРТНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

| Infinitive | Past Indefinite | Past Participle | Translation                     |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| arise      | arose           | arisen          | виникати, з'являтися            |
| bear       | bore            | born(e)         | носити                          |
| beat       | beat            | Beat            | бити                            |
| become     | became          | become          | ставати, робити                 |
| begin      | began           | begun           | починати                        |
| blow       | blew            | blown           | дути                            |
| break      | broke           | broken          | ламати, розбивати               |
| bring      | brought         | brought         | приносити                       |
| build      | built           | Built           | будувати                        |
| burn       | burnt           | burnt           | палити                          |
| burst      | burst           | burst           | розривати, вибухати             |
| buy        | bought          | bought          | купувати                        |
| catch      | caught          | caught          | ловити                          |
| choose     | chose           | chosen          | обирати                         |
| come       | came            | come            | приходити                       |
| cost       | cost            | cost            | коштувати                       |
| cut        | cut             | cut             | різати                          |
| dig        | dug             | dug             | копати                          |
| do         | did             | done            | робити                          |
| draw       | drew            | drawn           | тягти, креслити                 |
| dream      | dreamt          | dreamt          | мріяти, уявляти, бачити уві сні |
| drink      | drank           | drunk           | пити                            |
| drive      | drove           | driven          | водити, вести                   |

| <b>Infinitive</b> | <b>Past Indefinite</b> | <b>Past Participle</b> | <b>Translation</b>       |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| eat               | ate                    | eaten                  | їсти                     |
| fall<br>faarl     | fell<br>far!           | fallen                 | падати                   |
| feed<br>feel      | fed<br>felt            | fed<br>felt            | годувати<br>відчувати    |
| fight             | fought                 | fought                 | битися, боротися         |
| find              | found                  | found                  | знаходити                |
| fly               | flew                   | flown                  | літати                   |
| forget            | forgot                 | forgotten              | забувати                 |
| forgive           | forgave                | forgiven               | прощати                  |
| freeze            | froze                  | frozen                 | заморожувати             |
| get               | got                    | got                    | діставати, одержувати    |
| give              | gave                   | given                  | давати                   |
| go                | went                   | gone                   | їти, їхати               |
| grind             | ground                 | ground                 | молоти                   |
| grow              | grew                   | grown                  | рости                    |
| hang              | hung hanged            | hung hanged            | вішати                   |
| have              | had                    | had                    | мати                     |
| hide              | hid                    | hidden                 | ховати                   |
| hear              | heard                  | heard                  | чути                     |
| hit               | hit                    | hit                    | ударяти                  |
| hold              | held                   | held                   | тримати                  |
| hurt              | hurt                   | hurt                   | завдавати болю           |
| keep              | kept                   | kept                   | тримати, зберігати       |
| know              | knew                   | known                  | знати                    |
| lay               | laid                   | laid                   | класти, накривати        |
| lead              | led                    | led                    | вести, вводити, керувати |
| leap              | leapt leaped           | leapt leaped           | стрибати                 |
| learn             | learnt learned         | learnt learned         | вчити                    |
| leave             | left                   | left                   | поїхати                  |
| lend              | lent                   | lent                   | позичати                 |
| let               | let                    | let                    | дозволяти                |
| lie               | lay                    | lain                   | лежати                   |
| lose              | lost                   | lost                   | втрачати                 |

| <b>Infinitive</b> | <b>Past Indefinite</b> | <b>Past Participle</b> | <b>Translation</b>              |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| make              | made                   | made                   | робити, виробляти               |
| mean              | meant                  | meant                  | значити                         |
| meet              | met                    | met                    | зустрічати                      |
| mistake           | mistook                | mistaken               | помилятися                      |
| pay               | paid                   | paid                   | платити                         |
| put               | put                    | put                    | класти                          |
| read              | read                   | read                   | читати                          |
| ride              | rode                   | ridden                 | їхати верхи                     |
| ring              | rang                   | rung                   | дзвонити                        |
| rise              | rose                   | risen                  | вставати, сходити               |
| run               | ran                    | run                    | бігти                           |
| say               | said                   | said                   | говорити, казати                |
| see               | saw                    | seen                   | бачити                          |
| sell              | sold                   | sold                   | продавати                       |
| send              | sent                   | sent                   | посилати                        |
| set               | set                    | set                    | ставити, встановлювати          |
| shine             | shone                  | shone                  | світити, проливати світло       |
| shoot             | shot                   | shot                   | стріляти                        |
| show              | showed                 | shown                  | показувати                      |
| shut              | shut                   | shut                   | зачиняти                        |
| sing              | sang                   | sung                   | співати                         |
| sink              | sank                   | sunk                   | тонути                          |
| sit               | sat                    | sat                    | сидіти                          |
| sleep             | slept                  | slept                  | спати                           |
| speak             | spoke                  | spoken                 | говорити                        |
| spell             | spelt / spelled        | spelt / spelled        | писати або вимовляти по літерах |
| spend             | spent                  | spent                  | витрачати                       |
| spring            | sprang                 | sprung                 | стрибати                        |
| stand             | stood                  | stood                  | стояти                          |
| strike            | struck                 | struck                 | бити, вдаряти                   |
| sweep             | swept                  | swept                  | підмітати                       |
| swim              | swam                   | swum                   | плавати                         |
| take              | took                   | taken                  | брати                           |

| <b>Infinitive</b> | <b>Past Indefinite</b> | <b>Past Participle</b> | <b>Translation</b>    |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| teach             | taught                 | taught                 | вчити                 |
| tell              | told                   | told                   | розповідати, говорити |
| think             | thought                | thought                | думати                |
| throw             | threw                  | thrown                 | кидати                |
| under-stand       | understood             | understood             | розуміти              |
| wake              | woke waked             | woken waked            | прокидатися, будити   |
| wear              | wore                   | worn                   | носити (одяг)         |
| win               | won                    | won                    | вигравати             |
| write             | wrote                  | written                | писати                |

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