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ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR MIDSHIPMEN

Study guide for cadets of 1–4 courses of naval specialties



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The study guide “English Grammar for Midshipmen” is intended for cadets of 1-4 courses who master naval specialty, as well as for those who wish to improve their knowledge of English language. The study guide has a clear structure and consists of theoretical grammar material in accordance with the requirements for the English grammar programs, training grammar exercises, tests for testing the knowledge of cadets. The application contains a list of frequently used abbreviations, summary table of English tenses and table of irregular verbs.

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ПОРЯДОК СЛІВ У СТВЕРДЖУВАЛЬНОМУ АНГЛІЙСЬКОМУ РЕЧЕННІ

(Word Order in English Statements)

1. The sentence

The word order in sentences is: Subject – Verb (Predicate) – Object.

Subject	Verb	Object
I	play	football.
Max	reads	books.
We	can speak	English.
Sue	is singing	a nice song.

ATTENTION! Do not split the verb forms in English. The following sentence is wrong: I can English speak.

2. Complex sentences

Each clause in a complex sentence has to follow the word order S-V-O.

Subject	Verb	Object
I	play	football
and		
I	like	table tennis.

Ex. 1. Analyse the sentences. Find the principal and secondary parts.

1) I am going to speak to you very seriously. 2) Last Sunday she came to London. 3) My sister always helps me with my English. 4) In three years I will graduate from Odesa Naval Institute. 5) Hundreds of cadets came to the meeting last week. 6) The first-year cadets take the examination in English during the winter session. 7.) They read English books with great pleasure.

Ex. 2. Put the words in the right order.

1) She, many, books, has, in her library. 2) begin, at the University, our studies, at 9 o'clock. 3) of our University, their text-books, get the cadets, most of, from the University library. 4) are, of our University, large, the laboratories, and well-equipped. 5) books, to read, doesn't, on history, like, he. 6) at the University, we, interesting, many, study, subjects. 7) begin, never, at 7 o'clock, in the morning, the lectures. 8) does not, in the evening, Mr. Brown, work, on Fridays.

ТИПИ ПИТАЛЬНИХ РЕЧЕНЬ (Types of Interrogative Sentences)

1. Загальні питання	Do you work? Is she reading?	Yes, I do. No, I don't. Yes, she is.
2. Спеціальні питання	Where do you work? What is she reading? Who knows this story?	I work at school. She is reading a book. He does.
3. Розділові питання	You work much, don't you? She can't sing, can she? Have you got a flat or a room?	Yes, I do. No, I don't. Yes, she can. I have got a flat.
4. Альтернативні питання	Does he know French or English?	He knows English.

Ex. 1. Transform these sentences into general questions.

1) Peter is a first-year cadet. 2) Our friends study at this University. 3) Mary will graduate from the University in four years. 4) Peter makes many mistakes in his compositions. 5) The children are playing in the yard now. 6) They learned French at school.

Ex. 2. Fill in the blanks with «Who» or «What».

1) ... is Kate doing? 2) ... goes by train? 3) ... does not like him? 4) ... does he like? 5) ... are you studying? 6) ... is answering the professor's question? 7) ... does this plant produce?

Ex. 3. Put the questions.

1) She is from Greece. (Where?) 2) He prefers horror films. (What kind of?) 3) He is only interested in making money. (What?) 4) She has been teaching for 20 years. (How long?) 5) The delegation will arrive in some minutes. (When?) 6) They had to wait for three hours. (How long?) 7) Bill failed his exams last summer. (Who?) 8) He will do it when he comes home. (When?) 9) He had lived in Paris before he moved to Rome (Where?) 10) She doesn't like English food. (What?) 11) Something fell on the floor. (What?) 12) Every morning he goes to the library. (Where?) 13)

There are a lot of words of French origin in English. (Why?) 14) I think he is at home now. (Where?) 15) The weather was nasty yesterday. (What?)

Ex. 4. Complete these sentences.

Model: You study at the University, ...? – You study at the University, don't you?

- 1) She lived in Kyiv, ... ? 2) Pete will work as a book-keeper, ... ? 3) He makes notes during the lectures, ... ? 4) You didn't enter the University two years ago, ... ? 5) You don't go to school, ... ?

Ex. 5. Make alternative questions from these sentences.

Model: Richard listens to the radio in the evening (to watch TV) — Does Richard listen to the radio or watch TV in the evening?

- 1) He studies English (French). 2) Peter attends classes twice a week (three times a week). 3) Henry slept (to work at his French). 4) They will get there by car (by bus). 5) Helen answered the telephone (to ask her husband to do it).

ІМЕННИК (The Noun)

МНОЖИНА ІМЕННИКІВ (The Plural of Nouns)

s	a shop – shops; a week – weeks; a day – days
es	<p>1) після -у з попередньою приголосною: a country – countries; a secretary – secretaries; a city – cities</p> <p>2) після -о: a tomato – tomatoes; a volcano – volcanoes; a hero – heroes.</p> <p>Але: a piano – pianos; a photo – photos.</p> <p>3) після -s, -ss; -ch; -sh; -tch; -x; -z: a box – boxes; a dress – dresses;</p> <p>a wish – wishes; a bench – benches; a watch – watches.</p> <p>4) іменники, які закінчуються на -f та -fe: -f(e) — ves</p> <p>a wife – wives; a life – lives; a shelf – shelves; a wolf – wolves; a thief – thieves; a calf – calves; a knife – knives; a half – halves; a leaf – leaves;</p> <p>a loaf – loaves.</p>

	Всі інші іменники на <i>-f(e)</i> — згідно загального правила: a safe – safes; a roof – roofs
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Закінчення *-s(-es)* вимовляється:

[s] – після глухих приголосних (a shop - shops; a week – weeks);

[z] – після дзвінких приголосних та голосних (a day – days; a friend – friends);

[ɪz] – після шиплячих звуків, які передаються літерами *-ce; -se; -s; -ss; -x; -z; -sh; -ch; -tch; -ge* (an inch – inches; a page – pages).

виключення	a man – men; a woman – women; a foot – feet; a child – children; a tooth – teeth; an ox – oxen; a goose – geese; a mouse – mice
однина = множина	a swine – swine; a sheep – sheep; a deer – deer
іменники грецького та латинського походження	a curriculum – curricula; a datum – data; a phenomenon – phenomena; a basis – bases; a thesis – theses; a crisis – crises; a radius – radii; a nucleus – nuclei; a stimulus – stimuli; an index – indices
складені іменники	a mother-in-law – mothers-in-law; a fellow-worker – fellow-workers; a commander-in-chief – commanders-in-chief; a forget-me-not – forget-me-nots

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

task; port; lake; comb; song; tube; glove; day; letter; country; city; duty; industry; factory; leaf; life; shelf; loaf; half; businessman; child; foot; woman; gentleman; tooth; potato; photo; zero; dress; bus; wish; rose; box; cage; datum; basis; nucleus; index.

Ex. 2. Give the singular of the following nouns:

lips; painters; slopes; kites; passes; types; dishes; melodies; ladies; babies; lorries; calves; wives; halves; knives; heroes; cargoes; photos; sportsmen; mice; theses; curricula.

Ex. 3. Change the number of the nouns and make all other necessary changes.

1) The child is playing in the yard. 2) The story was very interesting. 3) We

came up to the woman who was working in the garden. 4) The match will be held in Kiev. 5) The goose is in the yard» 6) The lorry passed by. 7) The tomato is ripe. 8) The book is on the shelf. 9) This watch was made in Switzerland. 10) The cat caught a mouse. 11) That is a large factory.

Ex. 4. Find nouns of Greek and Latin origin and write them down both in the singular and in the plural.

1) We will be able to solve the task if we get the necessary data. 2) These postgraduate students will present their theses in a month. 3) We 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.

ПРИСВІЙНИЙ ВІДМІНОК ІМЕННИКІВ

(The Possessive Case)

1) Possessive 's можна використовувати після складних словосполучень із іменниками.

- Greg is her youngest daughter's husband.

2) Також можна використовувати possessive 's для двох іменників у фразі.

- We went to Jake's father's funeral.

3) Ще один варіант застосування possessive 's — повідомлення про час або тривалість.

- Is that yesterday's paper?
- I've only had one week's holiday so far this year.

4) Коли ім'я або прізвище закінчуються на s, в кінці можемо додати як 's, так і '. Однак, частіше вживається ', ніж 's.

- Is that James' car? (or Is that James's car?)
- I love Keats' poetry. (or I love Keats's poetry.)

5) Зі складними іменниками додаємо 's до останнього іменника.

- My sister-in-law's friend came with us. Not: My sister's-in-law friend

6) Possessive 's використовується з одухотвореними іменниками, або неживими іменниками, які позначають назви країн.

- The Tony's hat

- The cat's toy
- Britain's coastline

7) З неживими іменниками, які позначають речі, possessive 's не використовується.

- The door handle, not the door's handle.
- The shop window, not the shop's window.
- The kitchen table, not the kitchen's table.

Ex. 1. Replace the of-phrase by the Possessive Case.

1) the pen of our teacher; 2) the window of this room; 3) the bicycle of Tom; 4) the back of the chair; 5) the order of the captain; 6) the bags of her pupils; 7) the banks of the river; 8) the arrival of the actors; 9) the father of Nick.

Ex. 2. Paraphrase the following using the Possessive Case.

1) the pen that belongs to Jack; 2) the tape-recorder that belongs to my friend; 3) the books that belong to her pupils; 4) the shoes that belong to the girl; 5) the flats that belong to the workers; 6) the car that belongs to this manager; 7) the coat that belongs to his brother; 8) the watch that belongs to the teacher.

ІМЕННИК У ФУНКЦІЇ ОЗНАЧЕННЯ

(The Noun in the Function of an Attribute)

Іменники в ролі означення вживаються у наступних випадках:

а) Іменник в загальному відмінку з прийменником (переважно з of). Таке визначення ставиться після обумовленого іменника:

the capital of Ukraine – столиця України;

the result of the match – результат матчу;

a bottle of juice – пляшка соку;

б) Іменник у відмінку. Таке визначення ставиться перед означуваним іменником:

my friend's father – батько мого друга

children's games – дитячі ігри; ігри дітей

Обидві конструкції часто взаємозамінні:

The boy's toys are in the box. = The toys of the boy are in the box. Іграшки хлопчика в коробці.

в) Іменник в загальному відмінку без прийменника. Таке визначення завжди ставиться перед означуваним іменником. Воно перекладається на українську мову прикметником або іменником у непрямому відмінку з прийменником чи без нього. Така конструкція дуже характерна для сучасної англійської мови.

table window вікно (яке?) – біля столу (або над столом)

window table стіл (який?) – біля вікна (або поруч з вікном)

Тому слід запам'ятати, що якщо в англійському реченні зустрічаються поспіль два або кілька іменників, то головним з них є той, що стоїть останнім, а всі попередні тільки описують його, відповідаючи на питання який? Найчастіше ця конструкція може виражати: час, місце, матеріал, з якого зроблений предмет, призначення предмета та ін.:

evening news – вечірні новини

summer holidays – літні канікули

lake shore – берег озера

silk dress – шовкове плаття

school library – бібліотека школи

orange juice – апельсиновий сік

lunch basket – кошик для сніданку

piece struggle – боротьба за світ

oil output – видобуток нафти

life insurance – страхування життя

Іноді все поєднання перекладається одним іменником: telephone–operator телефоніст (ка), power station – електростанція.

Ex. 1. Translate the following word combinations.

Winter winds; oak forest; food industry; summer holidays; evening dress; power station equipment; railway station; stone wall; iron ore; river transport; winter sport; heart diseases; apple orchard; school age; silk dress; passenger plane; animal products.

Ex. 2. Translate these 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 schools 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. 3. Paraphrase the following word combinations.

Models: the shore of the lake – the lake shore; holidays in winter – winter holidays; a house made of bricks – a brick house; a plant producing tractors – a tractor plant.

1) a gate made of iron; 2) a dress made of silk; 3) a town situated near the border; 4) a forest in which pines grow; 5) winds blowing from the west; 6) the leader of the party; 7) a gallery in which pictures are shown; 8) a strike in London; 9) a conference held in Paris; 10) a mistake in spelling; 11) diseases of liver; 12) the policy of the government; 13) a farm where chickens are raised; 14) the movement for peace.

ПРИКМЕТНИК (The Adjective)

СТУПЕНІ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ

(Comparative and Superlative Adjectives)

Most descriptive adjectives in English form three levels of comparison: regular (positive), higher (or comparative), and the highest (or superlative).

	Позитивний ступінь	Порівняльний ступінь	Найвищий ступінь
1. Односкладні	long big	longer bigger	the longest the biggest
2. Двоскладні на -y; -er; -le; -ow	easy narrow simple	easier narrower simpler	the easiest the narrowest the simplest
Двоскладні з наголосом на	polite concise	politer conciser	the politest the concisest

другий склад	severe	severer	the severest
2. Багатоскладні	beautiful important	more beautiful more important	the most beautiful the most important
3. Виключення	good / well bad / badly little many / much far old late near	better worse less more farther/further older / elder later nearer	the best the worst the least the most the farthest/the furthest the oldest / the eldest the latest / the last the nearest / the next

Зверніть увагу на переклад наступних сполучень:

less interesting than — менш цікавий, ніж ...;

as interesting as — такий же цікавий, як і...;

not so difficult as — не такий важкий, як...;

the sooner ... the better ... — чим швидше тим краще;

four times as long as — у чотири рази довше;

twice as high as — удвічі вище;

half as much (many) as — в два рази більше;

half the size — в два рази менше;

half the weight — удвічі легше;

much (far) larger — набагато більше.

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

bright; hot; wide; easy; brave; good; active; nervous; fat; bad; profitable; dirty; old; beautiful; thin; little; courageous; happy; attentive; fresh; far; early; late; difficult; hear; slow; busy; heavy; dangerous; sunny; cheap; expensive; wise.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1) Which month is longer: March or April? 2) Which is the largest city in the United States of America? 3) Which is the deepest lake in the world? 4) Which is the longest day of the year? 4) Which is the shortest month of the year? 5) When is it

colder: in October or in November? 6) Which country is larger: Great Britain or the USA? 7) Which is the highest mountain in the world? 8) Is chemistry more difficult than physics? 9) Which is the most interesting subject? 10) Which do you like better: ice-cream or chocolate?

Ex. 3. 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 sooner you tell him the truth, the better.

Ex. 4. Choose the right degree of comparison.

1) Pete is (better; the best) student in our group. His term-papers are always (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.

Ex. 5. Insert the correct degree of the adjectives in brackets.

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

ЧИСЛІВНИК (The Numeral)

КІЛЬКІСНІ ЧИСЛІВНИКИ (Cardinal Numerals)

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) billion

ПОРЯДКОВІ ЧИСЛІВНИКИ (Ordinal Numerals)

Дати	May 9, 1945 — May the ninth (the ninth of May), nineteen forty-five 1900 — nineteen hundred 1905 — nineteen o ou five 2000 — two thousand
Дроби	$\frac{1}{2}$ — a (one) half; $\frac{1}{4}$ — (one) quarter / fourth; $\frac{3}{4}$ — three fourths; $2\frac{3}{4}$ — two and three fourths; 0.5 — (nought) point five; 3.751 — three point seven five one
Номери телефонів Номери сторінок, глав тощо.	366038 — three double six o ou three eight 3446 — three four four six page twenty-five — сторінка двадцять п'ята part three — частина третя chapter six — глава шоста room ten — кімната десята size thirty-seven — розмір тридцять сьомий

Ex. 1. Read and write these cardinal numerals.

a) 3; 13; 30; 4; 14; 40; 5; 15; 50; 2; 12; 20; 8; 18; 80.

b) 21; 82; 35; 44; 33; 55; 96; 67; 79; 41; 53; 22.

c) 143; 258; 414; 331; 972; 805; 101; 557; 999; 313.

d) 1,582; 7,111; 3,013; 5,612; 2,003; 9,444; 4,040.

e) 15; 500; 57,837; 45,971; 92,017; 65,331; 11,443.

f) 235,142; 978,218; 106,003; 321,103; 627,344; 552,331.

g) 1,352,846; 4,125,963; 35,756,394; 257,382,761.

Ex. 2. Form, read and write ordinal numerals from the following.

a) 7; 4; 8; 9; 5; 12; 3; 2; 1; 13; 15; 11; 10.

b) 20; 21; 30; 32; 40; 43; 50; 54; 60; 75; 80; 98.

c) 100; 120; 125; 200; 230; 231; 300; 450; 563; 892.

Ex. 3. Read and write the following dates:

17/XII 1812; 22/IV 2000; 9/V 1945; 23/11 1928; 12/IV 2001; 27/X 1977;
30/XI 1982; 17/VII 2005; 11/IX 1998; 1/1 2000; 13/VIII 2007.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

- 1) How much is 17 plus 19? 5) How much is 200 minus 45?
2) How much is 25 plus 32? 6) How much is 7 multiplied by 8?
3) How much is 120 plus 205? 7) How much is 42 divided by 6?
4) How much is 13 minus 4?

Ex. 5. Read and write out in words these common and decimal fractions.

a) $1/7$; $1/5$; $1/9$; $1/3$; $1/12$; $1/15$; $1/25$; $3/8$; $2/5$; $4/7$; $9/23$; $3/4$; $5/9$; $1\ 3/40$; $1\ 3/5$;
 $2\ 5/7$; $5\ 1/3$; $4\ 1/6$.

b) 3.5; 2.34; 12.3; 52.51; 0.1; 0.25; 0.302; 132.054; 5.37; 6.4.

ЗАЙМЕННИК (The Pronoun)

1. Особові								
назв.в.	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
об'єкт.в.	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
2. Присвійні								
I форма	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
II форма	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs
3.Зворотньо- підсилювані	my- self	your- self	him- self	her- self	it- self	our- selves	your- selves	them- selves
4. Взаємні	each other; one another							
5. Вказівні	this (these), that (those), such, the same							
6. Питальні	who, whom, whose, what, which							
7. Відносні та поєднувані	who, whom, whose, what, which, that							
8. Невизначені та заперечні	some, any, one, all, each, every, other, another, both, many, much, few, little, either, no, none, neither							

Ex. 1. Use the personal pronouns instead of underlined nouns.

1) My sister went to the post-office. 2) I am waiting for my sister. 3) We listened to the teacher with great interest. 4) The teacher is helping the students to translate the article. 5) Mother will send Mary to buy the tickets. 6) The man gave the books to the boy. 7) This book is not suitable for little children. 8) John saw the girls in the park.

Ex. 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 ... dictionaries; has she taken ... ? 6) Those seats are not ..., they are 7) Give me ... photo and I'll give you

Ex. 3. Put into plural.

1) This is an apple. 2) That is a house. 3) That is a car. 4) This is a chair. 5) Is this a table? 6) Is that a star? 7) Is this a garden? 8) Is that a bus?

Ex. 4. Translate into English.

1) Вона розповіла мені вчора про свою подорож. 2) Ось ваш словник. А де мій? 3) Він не любить розповідати про себе. 4) Вона відповість на лист сама. 5) Вони хочуть це зробити самі. 6) Я сам не знав про це вчора. 7) Ми запросили їх пожити з нами на нашій дачі. 8) Віддайте йому ручку. 9) Я не знаю, куди я поклав свій журнал.

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences by adding reflexive pronouns.

Model: I've repaired my TV set ... — I've repaired my TV set myself.

1) She cooks breakfast 2) We'll water the flowers 3) In your place, I would go there 4) The professor performed the operation 5) The soldiers built the bridge 6) The chief engineer went to Lviv ...

Ex. 6. Translate into Ukrainian.

1) Is everybody listening to the teacher? 2) He somehow managed to do it. 3) Let some students come and help us. 4) Can anyone answer the question? 5) There is nobody here. 6) He is sitting and doing nothing. 7) Somebody called on you' yesterday. 8) Everything in the house was clean and new. 9) I went nowhere that day.

Ex. 7. Fill in the blanks with “some, any, no” and their derivatives.

1) He's got... French books at home. 2) Has she got ... English magazines? 3) She hasn't got ... coffee in her cup. 4) I don't know ... about your University. Tell me ... about it. 5) I can see It's too dark here. 6) Is there ... that you want to tell me? 7) Mother has bought ... butter.

Ex. 8. Fill in the blanks with “few”, “little”, “a few”, “a little”.

1) Can you lend me ... money? 2) ... pupils speak English as well as she does. 3) We can't play because we have ... time. 4) There were very ... people in the street. 5) Mary makes ... mistakes in her speech. 6) Give me ... apples.

ФУНКЦІЇ СЛОВА «ONE» (The Functions of the Word “one”)

Використання	Приклад	Переклад
1. Числівник	Take one magazine.	Візьми один журнал.
2. Невизначений займенник – підмет невідзначено-особового речення	One must know. One can't answer this question at once.	Треба знати. Неможливо відповісти на це питання.
3. Слово-замінник (щоб уникнути повторення раніше згаданого іменника)	This book is more difficult than that one. I have bought the new dictionary as I have lost my old one.	Ця книга важча, ніж та. Я придбав новий словник, тому що втратив старий.

Ex. 1. Translate these sentences.

1) Give me the book, please. — Which one? 2) The first train crossed the bridge at 2 o'clock, the second one at 3 p. m. 3) One never knows what may happen. 4) There are two dictionaries here. Which one do you want? 5) To be a good specialist one must study hard. 6) The more one studies, the more one knows. 7) I'll have to buy a new coat for myself and another one for my sister. 8) He has only one examination to take. 9) This TV set is very expensive, show me another one. 10) When one doesn't know grammar, one often makes mistakes.

Ex. 2. Fill in the blanks with “one” or “ones”.

1) We live in a large country. She lives in a small2) There are many

magazines in the book-store. 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) ... 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 кілька англійських книг, а він – кілька німецьких (книг). 6) Потрібно знати свої обов'язки.

ДІЄСЛОВО (The Verb)

ОСНОВНІ ФОРМИ ДІЄСЛОВА (The Main Functions of the Verb)

I		II	III		IV
Infinitive		Past Simple	Participle II		Participle I
to translate to write		translated wrote	translated written		translating writing
Present Simple	Future Simple		Perfect	Passive Voice	Continuous

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, to know, to play, to help, to think.

КЛАСИФІКАЦІЯ ДІЄСЛІВ (Classification of Verbs)

Смисловий (Notional)	Службовий (Semi-auxiliary)	Допоміжний (Auxiliary)
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<p>He works much. Він багато працює.</p> <p>I wrote a letter yesterday. Вчора я написав лист.</p>	<p>1) дієслово-зв'язка: It was a fine day. Був чудовий день. She got angry. Вона розлютилась.</p> <p>2) частина складеного дієслівного присудка: I can speak English. Я вмю розмовляти англійською. They were to start at 8 o'clock. Вони повинні були розпочати о 8 годині.</p>	<p>I do not know him. Я не знаю його.</p> <p>He has travelled much. Він багато подорожував.</p> <p>We will have rain tomorrow. Завтра у нас буде дощ.</p>
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ФУНКЦІЇ ДІЄСЛОВА to be

(The Functions of the Verb "to be")

Використовується як	Приклад	Переклад
1. Смилове дієслово у значенні «бути», «знаходитись».	Our University is in Shevchenko Avenue.	Наш університет знаходиться на проспекті Шевченко.
2. Дієслово-зв'язка	They will be good officers.	Вони будуть хорошими офіцерами.
3. Допоміжне дієслово: а) для утворення форм Continuous, Perfect Continuous б) для утворення форм Passive Voice.	<p>He is making an experiment.</p> <p>It has been raining since morning.</p> <p>This book was published last year.</p>	<p>Він проводить експеримент.</p> <p>Зранку йде дощ.</p> <p>Ця книга була опублікована в минулому році.</p>

4.Модальне дієслово, яке виражає необхідність згідно домовленості.	He is to come at 5. The train was to arrive at 11.	Він повинен прийти о 5. Поїзд має прибути об 11.
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Ех. 1. Choose the proper form of the verb “to be”.

A. I (am, are) a first-year cadet now. My friend (are, is) a first-year student too. We (are, am) at the University now. My friend and I (is, are) in the class-room. He (am, is) at the blackboard. I (am, is) at the blackboard. I (am, are) near him. We (are, is) both at the blackboard. Our teacher (are, is) in the class-room too. She (am, is) 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.

B. Pete (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 schoolchildren 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 specialists.

Ех. 2. State the functions of the verb “to be”.

1) There are many lecture halls, studies and laboratories in our University. 2) Our dean's office is on the third floor. 3) He is writing a letter to his friend. 4) We are to study many interesting subjects at the University. 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?

Ех. 3. Translate into English.

1) Ви студент чи інженер? – Студент. 2) Ваша сестра буде лікарем? – Так. 3) Ми будемо офіцерами. 4) Ви будете завтра в інституті? – Ні. 5) Я була рада зустріти свою подругу. 6) Вони повинні прийти о 8 годині вечора. 7) Я мав зустрітися з ним о 8 годині ранку. 8) Його завдання – зібрати матеріал з цього питання. 9) Ці дівчата – подруги. 10) Лабораторія знаходиться на другому

поверсі. 11) Вона – досвідчений викладач. 12) Вони мають виїхати до Львова сьогодні ввечері.

ФУНКЦІЇ ДІЄСЛОВА to have
(The functions of the verb “to have”)

Використовується як	Приклад	Переклад
1. Смиислове дієслово у значенні «мати», «володіти».	We have a new TV set at our hostel.	У нас в гуртожитку є новий телевізор.
2. Допоміжне дієслово для утворення форм Perfect.	They have already passed the examination in Physics.	Вони вже здали екзамен з фізики.
3. Модальне дієслово, яке виражає необхідність згідно обставин.	We had to repeat the experiment.	Нам довелося (ми повинні були) повторити 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 sentence. 4) The cadets have to take their examinations at the end of each term. 5) He has entered our Institute this year. 6) We have got the text-books 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 hasn't got a text-book in Economics. 10) What do you have to do in the morning?

Ex. 2. Translate into English.

1) У нього багато друзів в Дніпрі. 2) Яка книга у цього курсанта на столі? 3) Вчора в мене була дуже цікава розмова з професором. 4) Він має багато книг на англійській мові. 5) В нього не було помилок в останній контрольній роботі. 6) Сьогодні у нас дві лекції та семінар. 7) У неї немає українсько-англійського словника. 8) Я маю вставати тепер дуже рано. 9) Ми маємо піти туди обов'язково. 10) Вона вже повернулася з Одеси.

ФУНКЦІЇ ДІЄСЛОВА to do
(The Functions of the Verb “to do”)

Використовується як	Приклад	Переклад
1. Сміслове дієслово у значенні «робити», «виконувати»,	Every man must do his duty.	Кожний має виконувати свій обов'язок.
2. Допоміжне дієслово:		
а) для утворення заперечної та запитальної форми Present and Past Simple	Do you want to take part in this work? They didn't know anything about this experiment.	Ви хочете взяти участь у цій роботі? Вони нічого не знали про цей досвід.
б) для утворення негативної форми наказового способу	Don't be late for the lessons.	Не запізнюйтесь на урок.
в) для посилення значення дієслова-присудка	I did tell him about it.	Я ж казав йому про це.
3. Замінник смислового дієслова:		
а) в коротких відповідях в Present and Past Simple	Do you know how to use this de-vice? – Yes, I do.	Ви вмієте користуватись цим приладом? – Так.
б) щоб уникнути повторення смислового дієслова	He knows this rule as well as you do.	Він знає це правило так само добре, як і ви (знаєте).

Ех. 1. Insert the auxiliary verb “do (does)”.

1) ... the students of our University study general subjects? 2) ... the first-year cadets specialize in English? 3)... he study Mathematics? 4) ... you like English? 5)... this man teach Economic Geography? 6) ... you understand the importance of mathematics for your future work? 7) ... you study History? 8)... you like your teacher of Drawing? 9) ... she go to the library every day? 10)...he go to the University by the underground? 11) ... your group study English?

Ех. 2. Choose the proper form of the verb “to do”,

1) Where ... he study? a) do, b) does 2) ... you study at school last year? a)

did, b) do. 3)... she make notes at the lectures? *a) does, b) do.* 4) He ... not consider Physics a difficult subject. *a) do, b) did.* 5) How long ... it take you to get to the University? *a) do, b) does.* 6) ... he write a letter yesterday? *a) does, b) did.* 7) She ... her homework in the evening. *a) do, b) does.* 8) ... your friends often work in the laboratory? *a) do, b) does.*

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-assignment properly. 4) Does he make 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 quickly as possible. 7) What's the matter? Are you sitting and doing nothing? 8) Do you like ice-cream? — Yes, I do. 9) He does spend much time in the library. 10) I don't understand this rule. 11) Mike always gets good marks in English, so does Peter. 12) Do have another cake.

КОНСТРУКЦІЯ there + to be
(The Construction there + to be)

PRESENT SIMPLE	+	There	is	a book	on the table.
			's		
		are	books		
		're	some books		
	—	There	is no	book	
			is not	a book	
		isn't			
		are no	books		
aren't	any books				
?	Is		a book	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	
	Are	there	books any books	on the table? Yes, there are. No, there aren't (any).	
What	is	there	on the table?	There is a book on the table. There are (some) books on the table.	

PAST SIMPLE — there was, there were

FUTURE SIMPLE — there will be

Примітка:

1) Конструкція *there is* на українську мову перекладається: «є», «існує» або зовсім не перекладається.

There is some cheese and some butter on the plate. На тарілці (є) сир та масло.

2) Якщо після конструкції *there is (are)* стоять два або кілька підметів, то дієслово-присудок зазвичай узгоджується з першим з них.

There is a boy and two girls in the room. У кімнаті хлопчик та дві дівчинки.

3) Дієслово *to be* після *there* може вживатися також у поєднанні з модальними дієсловами *must, can, may* тощо.

There can be no doubt about it. У цьому немає жодного сумніву.

4) Після *there* можуть вживатися й інші дієслова, що наближаються за значенням *to be*: *to live* жити, *to exist* існувати, *to stand* стояти, *to lie* лежати та ін.

There lived an old doctor in the village. У селі жив старий лікар.

Ex. 1. Fill in the blanks with the construction *there is / are* in the proper tense-form.

1) ... an interesting lecture on Economics yesterday. 2) ... many people in the park yesterday. 3) ... a meeting at our University 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) ... a new club in the village next year. 8) ... 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) There exists a great number of automatic devices which make man's labour more productive. 4) In the journal there must be an article about new forms of production management. 5) There may be some difficulties in the use of computers. 6) There can be no comparison between the new technology of production and the old one. 7) There exist different opinions on this subject. 8) There must be an interesting paper on this subject in that magazine. 9) There may be some mistakes in these

calculations.

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

1) Скільки курсантів у вашому інституті? 2) Скільки факультетів у вашому інституті? 3) Чи є у вашому інституті вечірнє відділення? 4) У вашому місті багато інститутів? 5) Скільки курсантів у вашій групі? 6) У вашій бібліотеці багато книг англійською мовою? 7) Скільки бібліотек у вашому інституті? 8) В аудиторії багато столів? 9) Що на столах? 10) У вашому місті багато визначних пам'яток?

Ex. 4. Put in “there is / there are / there was / there were / there has been / there will be”.

1) ... a good film on TV yesterday evening. 2) Look! ... an accident. Call an ambulance! 3) ... 24 hours in a day. 4) ... a party at the club last Friday but I didn't go. 5) Look! This bag is empty. ... nothing in it. 6) “Why are those policemen outside the bank?” “... a robbery”. 7) When we arrived at the cinema, ... a long queue outside. 8)... somebody at the station to meet you when you arrive tomorrow. 9) Ten years ago.... 500 children at the school. Now ... over a thousand. 10) Do you think ... a lot of people at the party on Saturday? 11) ... any letters for me yesterday? 12) I'm sorry I'm late. ... a lot of traffic. 13) I was hungry but ... nothing to eat. 3) ... a football match on TV last night but I didn't see it.

ВИДОЧАСОВА СИСТЕМА АНГЛІЙСЬКОГО ДІЄСЛОВА

(The system of English Tenses)

(Active Voice)

Tense	positive/negative/question	When to Use	Signal Words
<u>Simple Present</u> (Present Simple)	He speaks. He doesn't speak. Does he speak?	repeated/regular action in the present general validity sequential actions timetabled/scheduled future actions	always, every..., never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually
<u>Present Progressive</u> (Present Continuous)	He is speaking. He isn't speaking. Is he speaking?	actions currently in progress temporary situations future plans and arrangements	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now

Tense	positive/negative/question	When to Use	Signal Words
<u>Simple Past</u> (Past Simple)	He spoke. He didn't speak. Did he speak?	completed past actions (one-off or repeated) sequential past actions	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday
<u>Past Progressive</u> (Past Continuous)	He was speaking. He wasn't speaking. Was he speaking?	actions already in progress at a specific moment in the past multiple actions in progress at the same time background description in a narrative	while, as long as
Present Perfect	He has spoken. He hasn't spoken. Has he spoken?	completed past action without a concrete time marker past action with an influence on the present action that lasts to the present moment recently completed actions how much/how many times an action happened up to now	already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now
<u>Present Perfect Progressive</u> (Present Perfect Continuous)	He has been speaking. He hasn't been speaking. Has he been speaking?	how long an action has been in progress up to now recently completed actions with an emphasis on the duration	all day, for 4 years, since 1993, how long?, the whole week
Past Perfect	He had spoken. He hadn't spoken. Had he spoken?	actions that occurred prior to another point in the past sometimes interchangeable with past perfect progressive	already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day
<u>Past Perfect Progressive</u>	He had been speaking. He hadn't been speaking.	action before a certain point in the past	for, since, the whole day, all

Tense	positive/negative/question	When to Use	Signal Words
(Past Perfect Continuous)	Had he been speaking?	sometimes interchangeable with past perfect simple emphasizes the action or length of the action	day
<u>Future with will</u>	He will speak. He won't speak. Will he speak?	spontaneous decisions promises predictions	in a year, next..., tomorrow, first conditional sentences (If you ask her, she will help you.), supposition: I think, probably, perhaps
<u>Future with going to</u>	He is going to speak. He isn't going to speak. Is he going to speak?	intentions for the future logical conclusions regarding the future	in one year, next week, tomorrow
<u>Future Progressive</u> (Future Continuous)	He will be speaking. He won't be speaking. Will he be speaking?	actions that will already be in progress at a certain point in the future	in one year, next week, tomorrow
Future Perfect	He will have spoken. He won't have spoken. Will he have spoken?	actions that will have been completed by a future time	by Monday, in a week
<u>Future Perfect Progressive</u> (Future Perfect Continuous)	He will have been speaking. He won't have been speaking. Will he have been speaking?	actions that will already have been completed by a future time	for..., the last couple of hours, all day long

THE PRESENT SIMPLE (INDEFINITE) TENSE

Ex.1. Read the sentences and say that your friend (sister, father, etc.) does the same.

Model: I get up at 7 o'clock. My friend gets up at 7 o'clock too.

1) I like classical music. 2) I understand my English teacher well. 3) We read

and translate English texts. 4) I listen to the evening. 5) I want to become an economist. 6) I always work hard at my English. 7) They go shopping in the morning 8) I sometimes watch hockey matches on TV. 9) I water flowers regularly. 10) We often play tennis on Sundays.

Ex.2. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

The Smiths (live) in London. In the morning Mr. Smith (go) to work and the children (go) to school. Their father (take) them to school every day. Mrs. Smith (stay) at home. She (do) the housework. She always (eat) her lunch at noon. In the afternoon she usually (see) her friends. They often (have) tea together. In the evening the children (come) home from school. Mr. Smith (come) home from work. At night Mr. Smith usually (read) his newspaper. Sometimes he and his wife (watch) TV.

Ex. 3. Ask one of the students.

1) if he travels much; 2) if he wants to become a good specialist; 3) whether his friend speaks English; 4) if he lives in a new house; 5) if his mother likes to drink coffee; 6) if his parents come home late; 7) if his father reads newspapers in the evening; 8) what his sister does on Sundays; 9) why he sometimes misses classes; 10) where he keeps his books; 11) how his friend gets to the University; 12) who helps him with his studies.

Ex. 4. Make these sentences interrogative and negative.

1) I come to the University at 9. 2) He drinks, a lot of tea fast. 3) They have an English lesson every day. 4) We study German. 5) Mike repairs his TV set himself. 6) You work hard at your English. 7) She makes many mistakes in her written tests.

Ex. 5. Correct the sentences as in the model.

Model: The Sun rises in the west. The Sun doesn't rise in the west. The Sun rises in the east.

1) It often snows in summer. 2) Wolves kill hunters. 3) The River Mississippi flows into the Black Sea. 4) We buy shoes and boots at the bookstore. 5) In our country children begin to go to school at the age of 10. 6) They usually have breakfast at 8 o'clock in the evening

Ex. 6. Translate into English.

1) Коли ви зазвичай прокидаєтесь вранці? — О 7 годині. 2) На уроці

англійської мови ми зазвичай читаємо, пишемо, відповідаємо на питання. 3) Щонеділі моя сестра зазвичай ходить у кіно. 4) Ви снідаєте вдома чи в інституті? 5) Ваш друг завжди обідає в інститутській їдальні? 6) Мені не подобається ця книга. 7) Чому ти часто пропускаєш заняття? 8) Мій брат не грає у теніс. 9) Хто допомагає тобі вивчати англійську мову? 10) Її дочка живе у Києві? — Ні, вона живе у Львові.

THE PAST SIMPLE (INDEFINITE) TENSE

Ex. 1. Refer the sentences to the past.

1) My wife works at a large plant. 2) He has lunch at his office. 3) We spend most of our time outdoors. 4) He comes from Canada. 5) Professor Petrov gives lectures twice a week. 6) Her working day starts at 8 o'clock. 7) It takes me an hour to get to my place of work. 8) They watch TV programmes in the evening. 9) My parents live in Poltava. 10) She goes shopping on Sundays.

Ex. 2. Ask questions in the past.

1) You always give your lectures on Monday» Did ... (last Monday)? 2) You always work at the library on Saturdays. Did ... (last Saturday)? 3) You always study five days a week. How many ... (last week)? 4) You always get to your office by bus. How ... (yesterday)? 5) You cook breakfast every morning. Who ... (yesterday)? 6) You always spend your holidays at the seaside, where ... (last holiday)? 7) You always come home at 7 o'clock in the evening. When ... (the day before yesterday)? 8) Your sister usually has lunch at her office. Where... (last Friday)? 9) You usually have two English lessons a week. How many ... (last week)?

Ex. 3. Ask one of the students

1) if his friend called on him last week; 2) whether his sister spent her holidays in Lviv; 3) if he took a bus in the morning; 4) if he saw his teacher; 5) when he received the letter; 6) what foreign languages he studied at school; 7) why he decided to become an officer; 8) who told him about this book; 9) where he met his friends; 10) how he spent his summer holidays.

Ex. 4. Make the sentences negative.

1) She drank two cups of coffee. 2) He cut his hand badly. 3) She painted a beautiful picture. 4) They stayed in Kyiv for two days. 5) He learned to speak English

in his childhood. 6) I liked this film very much. 7) They made a lot of mistakes in their written test. 8) Mother bought apples in the shop the day before yesterday.

Ex. 5. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1) She (go) to bed early yesterday. 2) We (not/eat) anything because we (not/be) hungry. 3) We (need) some money so we (sell) the car. I (not/go) to work last week because I (be) ill. 5) How well Olga (pass) her exams? 6) When I (live) in Manchester, I (work) in a bank. 7) We (not/invite) her to the party, so she (not/come). 8) Where Tom (be) yesterday? 9) How many books you (read) last month? 10) I (talk) to my teacher a few minutes ago.

Ex. 6. Translate into English.

1) Батько прийшов додому пізно. 2) Я допоміг своєму другові зробити цю вправу. 3) Де ти був учора? — Я ходив у кіно. Тобі сподобався фільм? — Так, фільм мені дуже сподобався. 4) Що ви робили на уроці англійської мови? — Ми читали новий текст, відповідали на запитання та перекладали речення з української мови на англійську. 5) Ми не надіслали їй телеграму вчора, тому що не знали її адреси. 6) Я познайомився з ним два роки тому. 7) Вона розповіла мені про свої проблеми.

THE FUTURE SIMPLE (INDEFINITE) TENSE

Ex. 1. Refer the following sentences to the future.

1) I visit my relatives on Sundays. 2) She reads many English books in summer. 3) We usually have dinner at 3 o'clock. 4) My mother usually makes a cake on her days off. 5) Students take their examinations in January. 6) They usually spend two hours in their laboratory on Mondays. 7) My friends usually help me with my homework.

Ex. 2. Ask one of the students.

1) if he will stay here; 2) if the weather will be fine; 3) if the students will have a practical class on Wednesday; 4) if he will come in time; 5) what he will do tomorrow; 6) when he will see his friend; 7) where his parents will go in the evening; 8) what problems they will discuss at the meeting.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences with "I'll" + a suitable verb.

Model: I'm too tired to walk home. I think I'll get a taxi.

1) I feel a bit hungry. I think _____ something to eat. 2) It's too late to telephone Tom now. _____ him in the morning. 3) What would you like to drink? _____ coffee, please. 4) You have left the door open. Oh, _____ and shut it. 5) It's raining. I think _____ at home this evening. 6) I need some money. Don't worry, _____ you some.

Ex. 4. Make the sentences negative.

1) I'll open the window. 2) He'll arrive tonight. 3) We'll go to London next week. 4) She'll be back quite soon. 5) you'll miss her very much. 6) They'll go there by train. 7) It'll rain soon.

Ex. 5. Translate into English.

1) Ми обговоримо це питання завтра. 2) Не дзвони мені ввечері, я буду зайнятий. 3) Ми підемо до театру наступного тижня? 4) Хто дивитиметься цю телевізійну передачу? 5) Він закінчить роботу за кілька хвилин. 6) Вони не будуть чекати на тебе. 7) Коли розпочнеться лекція? 8) Наступного року йому буде 21. 9) Ми дізнаємося про результати досвіду через тиждень. 10) Я пам'ятатиму цей день усе своє життя. 11) Я впевнений, що тобі сподобається наша нова квартира. 12) Вони не поїдуть до моря влітку.

Ex. 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) When I (see) Tom, I (invite) him to our party. 2) I (phone) you as soon as I (arrive) in London. 3) Please, don't touch anything before the police (come). 4) Everyone (be) very surprised if he (pass) the exam. 5) When you (see) Boris again, you (not/recognize) him. 6) We (not/start) dinner until Nick (arrive). 7) You (be) lonely without me while I (be) away. 8) If I (need) any help, I (ask) you. 9) Come on! Hurry up! Ann (be) annoyed if we (be) late.

Ex. 7. Translate into English.

1) Коли він прочитає книгу, то поверне її тобі. 2) Якщо погода буде гарною, ми підемо в ліс. 3) Я прийду до тебе, якщо буду мати час. 4) Вона зробить успіхи в англійській мові, якщо ти допоможеш їй. 5) Якщо ви підете в цьому напрямку, ви дістанетеся до вокзалу швидше. 6) Я подзвоню тобі ввечері, якщо не забуду. 7) Якщо він не відповість на мого листа, я не буду більше писатиму йому. 8) Ми не будемо обідати, поки ти не прийдеш.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Ex. 1. Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1) The sun is shining. 2) They are listening to the teacher. 3) I am writing a letter. 4) She is reading a text. 5) We are having dinner. 6) He is opening the window. 7) I am talking to my friend. 8) The baby is sleeping.

Ex. 2. Change the sentences into the Present Continuous Tense.

1) She usually drinks tea in the morning, but this morning she ... coffee. 2) They usually play in the garden in the afternoon, but this afternoon they ... in the park. 3) She usually washes dishes at night, but tonight she ... clothes. 4) He usually reads his newspaper at night, but tonight he ... a book. 5) They usually go to work by bus, but today they ... by car. 6) I usually have lunch alone, but today I ... lunch together with my friends.

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

1) Please, be quiet. I (try) to concentrate. 2) Look! It (snow). 3) Why you (look) at me like that? Have I said something wrong? 4) You (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter? 5) Excuse me, I (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here? 6) Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They (shout) at each other again. 7) Why you (wear) your coat today?' It's very warm. 8) I (not/work) this week. I'm on holiday.

Ex. 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous Tense or the "be going to" form.

1) My uncle (make) a speech on Friday. 2) I (take) the children to the Zoo tomorrow. 3) She (call) for me at six. 4) It (rain). Look at those clouds. 5) He (play) at Wimbledon next summer. 6) You (eat) all that? 7) I (meet) her at the station at 10. 8) She (come) out of the hospital next week. 9) When you (cut) the grass? 10) He (give) a lecture tonight. 11) I (not/stay) here another minute. 12) You (ask) him to help you? 13) They (celebrate) their golden wedding next Sunday.

Ex. 5. Translate into English.

1) Що ви зараз робите? — Читаю книгу. 2) Хто стоїть біля дошки? — Викладач. 3) Студенти сидять за столами та пишуть контрольну роботу. 4) Відчини двері, хтось стукає. 5) Ви йдете в інститут? — Ні. — Куди ви йдете? —

Я йду до бібліотеки. 6) Чому ти не працюєш зараз? 7) Що ви збираєтесь робити з цією кімнатою? — Ми збираємось пофарбувати стіни. 8) Він їде до Києва у п'ятницю. 9) В який час ви зустрічаєтесь з Анною? 10) Не заходьте до класу, студенти складають іспит. 11) Він збирається купити нову машину.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Ex. 1. Change the following into Past Continuous.

1) The man is standing near the door. 2) Tom told a story. 3) The children swam in the river. 4) Is Mary wearing a white dress? 5) She went to the cinema. 6) They did not work in the garden. 7) We are not sitting by the window. 8) The workers built a bridge. 9) The old man spoke in a low voice. 10) I am listening to their conversation.

Ex. 2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) Helen was having her dinner at 3 o'clock. 2) Mike was preparing for his exam in January. 3) Ann was writing on the blackboard. 4) They were singing in the next-room. 5) He was earning his living by fishing. 6) We were playing in the park. 7) Jane was working in the laboratory the whole day.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous Tense.

1) What you (do) yesterday at 10.20 p. m.? — I (play) chess with my brother and Mary (listen) to a play on the radio. 2) My wife and I (talk) about you the other day. 3) When I first met him, he (study) painting. 4) Who you (talk) to on the telephone as I came in? — I (talk) to Mr. Smith. 5) The traffic made so much noise that I could not hear what he (say). 6) From the sounds it was clear that Mary (practise) the piano. 7) It (rain) when we went out. 8) She (live) in England when the war began. 9) While he (learn) to drive he had twenty-five accidents. 10) The baby (eat) his dinner when I came home.

Ex. 4. Translate into English.

1) Вчора о 9 годині вечора я дивився телевізор. 2) Коли ми вийшли надвір, яскраво світило сонце. 3) Було так галасливо, що я не чув, що він говорив. 4) Якось зимового вечора старий і його дружина сиділи біля вогню. Старий курих люльку, а дружина читала книгу. 5) Без чверті сім вони займалися англійською. 6) Ми бачили її вчора. Вона працювала у саду. 7) Коли

я відчинив двері, вони щось обговорювали.

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Ex. 1. Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1) John will be coming soon. 2) We will be flying to Odessa at this time tomorrow. 3) You will be meeting him every day. 4) We will be packing our things when you come. 5) He'll be going to school soon. 6) We'll be discussing the plan at 5 o'clock.

Ex. 2. Turn the following into Future Continuous.

1) They were having dinner at three. 2) I am doing my morning' exercises. 3) The children will ski in the afternoon. 4) The girl was reading a book. 5) I will wait for you at the metro station. 6) The boys will play hockey. 7) They will discuss it at the meeting.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous Tense.

1) This time next month I (sit) on a beach. 2) When we reach England it (rain) probably. 3) I (wait) for you while you are out. 4) When you next see me I (wear) my new dress. 5) What do you think the children (do) when we get home? 6) I (use) the car this afternoon. 7) Don't ring her up at 9 o'clock. She (put) the children to bed. 8) We've just got to the top in time. The sun (rise) in a minute. 9) Please, fasten your safety belts. We (take off) in a few minutes.

Ex. 4. Translate into English.

1) Почекай трохи, він незабаром прийде. 2) Завтра в цей час я їхатиму до Полтави. 3) Ми упакуватимемо речі, коли ти прийдеш. 4) У тебе буде урок музики о 3 годині завтра? 5) Ти зустрінатимешся з ним весь цей час наступного тижня. 6) Вони будуть обідати о 3 годині. 7) Що ти робитимеш о 4 годині завтра? — Я готуватимуся до семінару.

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Ex. 1. Replace the infinitives in brackets by Present Perfect.

1) The children (do) their homework. Now they can go to the park. 2) You ever (be) to London? 3) I already (send) the telegram. 4) I (not/see) him since January. 5) We (not / receive) any letters from her lately. 6) He just (fall asleep). 7) She (have breakfast) already? 8) They (live) in this village these two years. 9) He (not/ work) at

school for five years. 10) She (invite) her friends to the party? 11) (it/stop) raining yet?

Ex. 2. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1) Mary has switched on the light. 2) My relatives have received the parcel. 3) Our grandfather has traveled much. 4) The boy has passed all his exams. 5) They have seen “Swan Lake” at the theatre. 6) The director has signed the order. 7) They have solved the problem. 8) The Ivanovs have left for Canada.

Ex. 3. Change the following as in the model.

Model: I am not reading the book. — I have read the book.

I am not going to do this exercise. — I have already done it.

1) The teacher is not explaining the rule. 2) The boy is not washing his hands. 3) We are not having breakfast. 4) I am not learning the words. 5) They are not building the bridge. 6) We are not going to discuss this book. 7) I am not going to buy a TV set. 8) She is not going to answer the letter.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions using Present Perfect.

Model: Where is Mary? (to go home). — She has gone home.

1) Where are your books? (to put them into the bag). 2) Where is your pencil? (to break it). 3) Where is your brother? (to go to school). 4) Why aren't you writing? (to lose my pen). 5) Why is the child crying? (to lose his toy). 6) Why is Kate so proud? (to paint a beautiful picture). 7) Why are you so happy? (to pass my exams).

Ex. 5. Answer the questions.

1) Have you traveled a lot? 2) Have you ever been to London? 3) Have you read “Hamlet”? 4) Have you listened to the latest news? 5) Have you ever eaten caviar? 6) Have you ever driven a car? 7) How many times have you been to the theatre? 8) How many English books have you read? 9) What good habits have you formed? 10) What bad habits have you given up?

Ex. 6. Translate into English.

1) Я залишив свій підручник вдома. 2) Де Петро? — Він ще не прийшов. 3) Я не можу їхати з тобою. Я ще не склав іспити. 4) Ви колись були у Лондоні? 5) Нещодавно вони переїхали до нової квартири. 6) Вона щойно отримала

телеграму. 7) Ми вже повечеряли. 8) Чому вона зробила так багато помилок у диктанті? 9) Він ще читав сьогоднішню газету. 10) Скільки дерев вони посадили цього року?

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Ex. 1. Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1) Kate had done her lessons by eight o'clock. 2) We had reached the village before the sun set. 3) I had posted the letter by that time. 4) Mother had cooked dinner before I came. 5) The students had translated the text before the bell rang. 6) Peter had studied English before he entered the Institute.

Ex. 2. Combine two sentences into one with the help of “when”, “before”, “after”.

1) We got home. It began to rain. 2) I came to the airport. The plane landed safely. 3) The organizing committee invited him to take part in the conference. He wrote a paper. 4) The conference started its work. Professor Ivanov arrived there. 5) I visited my friends. I left for London. 6) I met him. I turned round the corner. 7) She rang me up. She returned home.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.

Model: They were very nervous in the plane. They (fly) _____ before. They had never flown before.

1) The woman was a complete stranger to me. I (see) before. 2) Nora was late for work. Her boss was very surprised. She (be late) before. 3) Jane played tennis yesterday. She wasn't very good at it. She (play) before. 4) It was Tom's first driving lesson. He was very nervous. He (drive) before.

Ex. 4. Translate into English:

1) На той час вона вже прибрала в кімнаті. 2) Мама приготувала обід до другої години. 3) Перш ніж почалася війна, вони жили у Львові. 4) Вона нервувала, тому що не вивчила слова. 5) Усі закінчили роботу до призначеного часу. 6) До кінця тижня він переклав першу частину книги. 7) Я був упевнений, що ніколи не бачив цієї людини раніше. 8) Коли ми увійшли до театру, п'єса вже почалася. 9) У нього боліло горло, тому що він з'їв дуже багато морозива. 10) Коли батьки повернулися додому, діти ще не лягли спати.

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Ex. 1. Turn the following into Future Perfect.

1) They had built a new school by the first of September. 2) The teacher had looked through our exercise-books by that time. 3) We had discussed the report by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. 4) I had read three English books by the end of the year. 5) She had written the composition by 10 o'clock. 6) You had passed your exams by the end of the month.

Ex. 2. Put the verbs in brackets into Future Perfect.

1) In a fortnight's time we (take) our exams. 2) He (do) the exercises by 7 o'clock. 3) I (finish) this book by tomorrow evening. 4) The teacher (correct) our tests by the next lesson. 5) By next winter they (build) four houses in that field. 6) I'm afraid you (not/ translate) the text before I return. 7) You (cook) dinner by the time she comes? 8) They (not/have) dinner by that time.

Ex. 3. Translate into English.

1) Він отримає телеграму до завтрашнього ранку. 2) До кінця свого університетського курсу ми відвідаємо 1200 лекцій. 3) До 8 години вони вже повечеряють. 4) Я закінчу цю роботу до вересня. 5) До кінця літа вона прочитає всі книги у її списку. 6) Я сподіваюся, ви не забудете майбутній доконтний час до наступного уроку. 7) Чи закінчать вони будівництво цього будинку до літа? 8) Боюся, вони не зберуть усі яблука до кінця осені. 9) Ви пофарбуєте всі ці стільці до кінця тижня?

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Ex. 1. Put questions to the underlined words.

1) He has been playing chess since childhood. 2) His younger brother has been skating for an hour. 3) Mary has been looking after the baby since her mother went to the market. 4) We have been looking for you for half an hour. 5) Ann has been speaking over the telephone for the last ten minutes. 6) They have been working since early morning.

Ex. 2. Express the same idea in one sentence instead of two by using Present Perfect Continuous.

Model: It began raining two hours ago. It is still raining now. It has been

raining for two hours.

1) My sister began learning French two years ago. She is still learning it. 2) I started looking for a job six months ago. I'm still looking for it. 3) Mary is working in London. She started working there on January 18. 4) The boy fell asleep at ten o'clock. He is still sleeping. 5) They began to translate this text in the morning. They are still translating it. 6) George smokes. He started smoking five years ago.

Ex. 3. Translate into English.

1) Скільки часу ти чекаєш на автобус? — Я чекаю на нього вже десять хвилин. 2) Ми вчимо французьку мову вже 4 роки. 3) Дощ йде зранку. 4) Його батько працює інженером на цьому заводі з 1992 року. 5) Ніна втратила ручку, вона шукає її вже чверть години. 6) Вони вже півтори години обговорюють це питання. 7) Він читає газету з третьої години. 8) Моя бабуся живе у Харкові з 1957 року. 9) Вони грають в теніс вже 2 години.

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Ex. 1. Turn the following into Past Perfect Continuous. Add other words indicating a past moment as in the model.

Model: I have been waiting for you for half an hour.

I had been waiting for you for half an hour when you came.

1) I have been packing my things for an hour and a half. 2) He has been working in the laboratory for two years. 3) They have been quarrelling for a long time. 4) The children have been skating for an hour. 5) He has been wearing this suit for a year. 6) My brother has been serving in the army for two years.

Ex. 2. Translate into English.

1) Коли я увійшов до класу, вони вже 20 хвилин обговорювали план екскурсії. 2) Коли Ольга закінчила інститут, її сестра вже 5 років викладала англійську в школі. 3) Його батьки поїхали з квартири, де вони прожили 20 років. 4) Я шукав свій зошит півгодини, перш ніж знайшов його під газетою. 5) Вчора листоноша приніс мені листа. Я чекав на цей лист три тижні. 6) Коли ми вийшли з дому, йшов дощ. Він йшов уже дві години.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Ex. 1. 1) By the end of the month I (collect) stamps for 5 years. 2) By 2000 he (paint) pictures for 25 years. 3) She (play) violin for 3 years when she takes part in that competition. 4) By the evening Peter (ride) a motorbike for 5 hours. 5) By 3 o'clock I (learn) English for half an hour. 6) By the end of the month he (work) at the plant for 10 years. 7) By the end of the week I (read) this book for 4 days. 8) By Sunday we (fix) our car for 3 days.

Present Indefinite and Present Continuous

Ex. 2. 1) Something (smell) very good. 2) We (eat) dinner at 7 o'clock tonight. 3) He (practice) the piano every day. 4) They (drive) to school tomorrow. 5) I (believe) you. 6) The secretary (type) the letter now. 7) John (hate) smoke. 8) He (swim) right now. 9) Jill always (get) up at 6 a.m. 10) The committee members (examine) the material now.

Ex. 3. 1) It (be) a fine day today. There (be) some clouds in the sky, but the sun (shine). Mr. Jones (be) with his family. They (walk) over the bridge. There (be) some boats on the river. Mr. Jones and his wife (look) at them. Sally (look) at a big ship. The ship (go) under the bridge. Tim (look) at a plane. The plane (fly) over the river.

Past Indefinite and Past Continuous

Ex. 4. 1) Nick (eat) dinner when his friend (call). 2) While Maria (watch) TV, John (read) a book. 3) At three o'clock this morning Eleanor (study). 4) When Mark (arrive), the Browns (have) dinner, but they (stop) in order to talk to him. 5) Bob (go) to France last year. 6) When the teacher (enter) the room, the students (talk). 7) While Joan (write) the report, Henry (look) for more information. 8) We (see) this film last night. 9) Three years ago Mr. Robins (own) this building. 10) Tom (write) a letter to his family when his pencil (break).

Present Perfect and Past Indefinite

Ex. 5. 1) John (write) his report last night. 2) Bob (see) this film before. 3) We already (read) the newspaper. 4) He (not/begin) to study for the test yet. 5) I (be) to England three times. 6) She (go) to the store at 10 o'clock this morning. 7) Jack (travel) around the world. 8) Mr. Morgan (call) his employer yesterday. 9) The

president (not/decide) what to do yet. 10) They already (record) the results of the experiment.

Ex. 6. 1) I just (tell) you the answer. 2) I (tell) you the answer yesterday. 3) John and Richard just (go) away. 4) John and David (go) away five minutes ago. 5) The baker (sell) now all his cakes. 6) He (sell) the last one half an hour ago. 7) I (not/see) him for three years. I wonder where he is. 8) You (wear) your hair long when you were at school? — Yes, my mother (insist) on it. 9) I can't go out because I (not /finish) my work. 10) I (write) the letter but I can't find a stamp. 11) You (have) breakfast? — Yes, I (have) it at 8 o'clock. 12) We (miss) the bus. Now we'll have to walk.

Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Past Indefinite, Present Perfect, Present and Past Perfect Continuous

Ex. 7. 1) Where are the children? — They (plant) trees. They (plant) them since the morning. They always (plant) trees in October. They already (plant) several hundred trees this year. 2) Ann (have) her music lesson now. She (have) her music lessons twice a week. 3) I am going to take a walk. I (do) all my home exercises already. I (do) them for three hours. 4) Since when they (build) this house? 5) At last I (find) the book I needed. I (look) for it for a quarter of an hour. 6) Don't shout. Helen (read) an English book. She (work) at her English every day. She (learn) this language for three years. She (read) many English stories this year. 7) What they (talk) about? — They (talk) about literature. They always (talk) about it when they (see) each other. 8) I (write) to my parents a fortnight ago.

ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛІВ

(The Passive Voice)

Passive sentences are formed as follows: form of be + past participle of the main verb.

Only the form of the verb “to be” changes depending on the tense that we are using; the past participle remains the same in each tense.

The table below provides an overview of the passive voice in all of the English tenses.

Tense	Example
<u>Simple Present</u>	The thief is arrested.
<u>Present Progressive</u>	The thief is being arrested.
<u>Present Perfect</u>	The thief has been arrested.
<u>Simple Past</u>	The thief was arrested.
<u>Past Progressive</u>	The thief was being arrested.
<u>Past Perfect</u>	The thief had been arrested.
<u>Will Future</u>	The thief will be arrested.
<u>Future with going to</u>	The thief is going to be arrested.
<u>Future Perfect</u>	The thief will have been arrested.
<u>Infinitive</u>	The thief should be arrested. The thief would be arrested.
<u>Perfect Infinitive</u>	The thief should have been arrested. The thief would have been arrested.

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple Present	Someone steals my bike.	My bike is stolen.
Present Progressive	Someone is stealing my bike.	My bike is being stolen.
Present Perfect	Someone has stolen my bike.	My bike has been stolen.
Simple Past	Someone stole my bike.	My bike was stolen.
Past Progressive	Someone was stealing my bike.	My bike was being stolen.
Past Perfect	Someone had stolen my bike.	My bike had been stolen.
Will Future	Someone will steal my bike.	My bike will be stolen.
Future with going to	Someone is going to steal my bike.	My bike is going to be stolen.
Future Perfect	Someone will have stolen my bike.	My bike will have been stolen.
Infinitive	Someone would steal my bike. Someone can steal my bike.	My bike would be stolen. My bike can be stolen.
Perfect infinitive	Someone would have stolen my bike. Someone might have stolen my bike.	My bike would have been stolen. My bike might have been stolen.

Ex. 1. Choose the correct translation of these 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) вам покажуть лабораторію; в) ви будете у вказаній лабораторії.

3. His new novel is much talked about.

а) Про його новий роман багато говорили; б) він багато говорить про свій новий роман; в) про його новий роман багато говорять.

4. I wonder why he is always laughed at.

а) Цікаво, чому він завжди сміється; б) цікаво, чому з нього завжди сміються; в) цікаво, чому він завжди сміявся.

5. These papers haven't been looked through yet.

а) Ми ще не переглянули ці газети; б) ці газети скоро переглянуть; в) ці газети ще не переглянули.

Ex. 2. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1) The books were taken from the central library. 2) The newspapers are usually brought in the morning. 3) An interesting problem was discussed at the lecture. 4) All the work will be done by automatic machinery. 5) The young workers are trained how to use the new equipment. 6) The child was being taken care of. 7) The doctor has been sent for. 8) Several new proposals are being considered by the committee. 9) Some new equipment had been ordered by the company before the strike began.

Ex. 3. Change the following sentences from the active to the passive voice:

A. 1) They grow wheat here. 2) The girls water the flowers every day. 3) We do not discuss such questions at our meetings. 4) Popov invented the radio. 5) They didn't show this film last week. 6) They will not finish this work tomorrow. 7) The teacher asks the students many questions. 8) They will meet the delegation at the station.

B. 1) The workers are repairing the road. 2) They were showing the film from 7

till 8.30. 3) Our music teacher was conducting the orchestra. 4) John is calling the other members. 5) They are cleaning the room now. 6) At that time they were building this metro line. 7) The doctor is examining me. 8) The doctor was examining me when you came in.

C. 1) The company has ordered some new equipment. 2) The fire has caused considerable damage. 3) The teacher has checked our dictations. 4) Someone has broken my pencil. 5) They had written the composition before the bell rang. 6) She has locked the door. 7) They had sold all' the tickets by that time. 8) John will have received the papers by tomorrow.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1) When was Odesa founded? 2) How many years are spent on acquiring a secondary education? 3) Where is Great Britain situated? 4) What are the British Isles washed by? 5) How many foreign languages are taught at your University? 6) When and where were you born? 7) What language is spoken in the United States of America? 8) In what countries is English spoken? 9) What is butter made from?

Ex.5. Open the brackets, using the correct form in the Passive Voice.

1) I (ask) my name and address. 2) Many new houses (build) every year; 3) The sick man just (take) to hospital by ambulance. He (operate on) tomorrow morning. 4) Our class (teach) by another teacher next year. 5) I couldn't use my car last week, it (repair). 6) This room (not/use) for ages. 7) The little boy is always dirty. He (not/look after) properly. 8) This question (discuss) when I came to the meeting. '

Ex.6. Translate into English.

1) Його часто посилають за кордон. 2) Телеграма була отримана вчора. 3) Наступного року тут буде збудовано станцію метро. 4) Вас спитають на наступному семінарі. 5) Наша бібліотека відкривається о 10 годині. 6) Яке питання обговорювали, коли ви прийшли? 7) Його шукали скрізь. 8) Завтра в цей час випробовуватимуть ці прилади. 9) Нам щойно сказали про це. 10) Делегацію вже зустріли? — Ні, але я певен, що її зустрінуть до кінця тижня.

УЗГОДЖЕННЯ ЧАСІВ (Sequence of Tenses)

Узгодження часів – це відношення між дієсловами в головному реченні і дієсловами в підрядному реченні.

Суть узгодження часів в англійській мові зводиться до визначення порядку вчинення дій, або до визначення одночасності чи послідовності кількох дій.

УЗГОДЖЕННЯ МИНУЛОГО І ТЕПЕРІШНЬОГО ЧАСУ

Теперішній	Минулий час
She thinks he lives in Scotland. Вона думає, він живе в Шотландії.	She thought he lived in Scotland. Вона думала, він живе у Шотландії.
She says that she works there. Вона каже, що вона працює там.	She said that she worked there. Вона сказала, що вона працює там.

Ex. 1. Change the main clause to past and adjust the dependent clause as necessary.

Model: We hope that he will be able to attend classes.

We hoped that he would be able to attend classes.

1) Mark thinks he is going to win the award. 2) I hear that Kate has accepted a new position. 3) I realize that they are much older. 4) We hope that you can play tennis later. 5) We know that he moved to England last year. 6) I think that it will rain. 7) He understands that he has made a mistake. 8) They know what they are fighting for. 9) I'm sure that I have been looking for my book for half an hour. 10) Jack tells his friends that they are good tennis players.

Ex. 2. Open the brackets using the proper tense-form.

A. 1) They knew that the students (do) the lab-work at that time. 2) We learned that the workers (discuss) the new methods of production at their meeting. 3) He said that he (be) busy with his English. 4) She said she (graduate) from the Institute next year. 5) The teacher considered that the level of his students' knowledge (be) high enough. 6) I didn't know that he (live) in our city since May. 7) The boys were sure they (get) to the Institute in time. 8) Mother was sure that I (pass) all the exams.

B. 1) He said that the article (translate) last year. 2) When I came I saw that the

article (type). 3) He said that the report (write) two days before. 4) The newspaper said that the agreement (sign) the following week. 5) He said that the new bridge (build) near the railway station at that time. 6) He didn't know that this house (build) several months before we arrived in the city. 7) He said that he (wait) for.

Ex. 3. Translate into English.

1) Я думав, що він викладач. 2) Ми не знали, де вони живуть. 3) Ми бачили, що викладач задоволений результатами нашого іспиту. 4) Він думав, що я дзвоню йому по телефону. 5) Він сказав, що знає дві іноземні мови. 6) Вона сказала, що буде здавати екзамени в червні. 7) Я був впевнений, що він готується до семінару. 8) Ми чули, що вони були в Києві. 9) Ми не знали, що він хворіє. 10) Він дізнався, що його друг працює на цьому заводі з 1995 року.

ПРЯМА ТА НЕПРЯМА МОВА (Direct and Indirect Speech)

а) наказові речення — Commands and Requests;

б) розповідні речення — Statements;

в) питальні речення — Questions.

Пряма мов	Непряма мова
a) She said to him, "Come at 3 o'clock". He said to me, "Don't go there!"	She asked him to come at 3 o'clock. He told me not to go there.
b) He said, "I know it." He said to me, "I will do it tomorrow".	He said that he knew it. He told me that he would do it the next day.
c) She asked me, "Have you written the paper?" He asked me, "Where do you live?"	She asked me if (whether) I had written the paper, (чи написав я). He asked me where I lived, (де я живу).
this (these) now here today yesterday tomorrow	that (those) then there that day the day before the next day

ago next week	before the following week
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Ex. 1. Do as in the models:

Model 1: A. — Go to the blackboard. What did I say?

B. — You asked me to go to the blackboard.

1) Open the window, please. 2) Learn the poem by heart. 3) Don't be late for classes. 4) Keep your mouth closed when you eat. 5) Don't make so much noise. 6) Don't play with fire.

Model 2: A. — He is a brilliant student. What did I say?

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

1) We go to the University by underground. 2) The cadets have passed their exams. 3) I will not go there. 4) He missed many lessons. 5) My uncle has just bought a new car. 6) I'm not asking a question. 7) My friend has been studying medicine for six years.

Model 3: A. — Are you a student? What did I ask?

B. — You asked if I was a student.

1) Do you like coffee? 2) Did you sleep well? 3) Where are you going for your holidays? 4) When did you learn to swim? 5) Who gave you this book? 6) Have you passed the exams? 7) Will you come to my place tonight?

Ex. 2. Change the sentences into Indirect Speech.

A. 1) I said to Jack, "Please, give me your dictionary". 2) The doctor said to the sick man, "Don't go back to work for a fortnight". 3) Jack said to the police officer, "Tell me the time, please". 4) The commander said to the soldiers, "Open the fire". 5) The teacher said to the students, "Close your books". 6) Mary's mother said to her, "Don't go out without your coat". 8) The librarian said to the children, "Don't make dog's ears in a book".

B. 1) Jack told his father, "I have lost my notebook". 2) Henry said to me, "I didn't throw stones at your dog". 3) He said, "I have eaten nothing for two days". 4) The girl said, "I learned French at school".

The doctor said, "I'll come again in the morning". 6) The teacher said, "Nick doesn't know the rule". 7) She said, "I saw him at 5 o'clock". 8) He said, "It's getting dark, it's time to leave".

C. 1) I asked the old man, "Are you feeling tired?" 2) The teacher asked Tom, "Do you come to school by bus or on foot?" 3) A man asked me, "Have you got a match?" 4) Ann asked Mary, "What do you usually have for breakfast?" 5) I asked her, "Where are you going?" 6) Bob asked Henry, "Why didn't you answer my letter?" 7) Tom asked the teacher, "What does the word mean?" 8) She asked me, "Have you ever been to New York?"

МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА ТА ЇХНІ ЕКВІВАЛЕНТИ

(Modal Verbs and Their Equivalents)

Модальне дієслово	Функція	Приклад
can could	1. Фізична чи розумова здатність, вміння	She can do it. Вона може це зробити. I can swim. Я вмію плавати.
	2. Дозвіл / заборона	Can I come in? Можна увійти?
	3. Припущення (у ствердж.)	She can have done it. Можливо, вона це зробила.
	4. Сумнів, недовіра (у запит. і запереч.)	Can she have done it? Невже вона це зробила?
	to be able (to)	She will be able to do it. Вона зможе це зробити.
may might	1. Дозвіл / заборона	May I speak to you? Можна з Вами поспілкуватись?
	2. Припущення з часткою непевненості	She may do (have done) it. Можливо, вона це робить (зробила).
	3. Укір (might)	You might be more attentive. Ти міг би бути уважнішим.
	to be allowed (to)	He was allowed to go there. Йому дозволили йти туди.
must	1. Обов'язок, необхідність, наказ, порада	She must do it. Вона повинна це зробити. You must consult the doctor. Ви повинні порадитись із лікарем.
	2. Припущення з великою	He must be an engineer.

to have (to)	часткою впевненості	Мабуть, він інженер.
to be obliged (to)		She had to do it. Вона повинна це зробити.
		I will be obliged to call the police. Я буду змушений зателефонувати до поліції.
to have (to)	Необхідність під впливом обставин	You will have to go home. Вам доведеться піти додому. I have to get up at 6 a.m. Мені доводиться вставати о 6 годині ранку.
need	Необхідність (в пит. і запереч.)	You needn't hurry. Не треба поспішати.
should ought (to)	1. Моральний обов'язок, порада, рекомендація	You should visit her. Вам слід відвідати її.
	2. Припущення з часткою впевненості	They should be a happy family. Вони, мабуть, щаслива родина.
to be (to) (У Present Indefinite та Past Indefinite)	1. Обов'язок за планом, розкладом, графіком, попередньою домовленістю	The lessons are to begin at 9 a.m. Заняття повинні розпочатися о 9. We are to meet at the corner. Ми повинні зустрітися на розі.
	2. Наказ, інструкція	You are to go to bed. Лягайте спати!
shall	1. Наказ, попередження, загроза, застереження	You shall not run away from me! Ти від мене не втечеш!
	2. Запитання для отримання розпорядження, вказівки	Shall I turn on the lights? Включити світло?
will would	1. Воля, бажання, намір	We will help you. Ми допоможемо вам (охоче).
	2. Ввічливе прохання, запрошення	Would you like some coffee? Не бажаєте кави?
	3. Вказівка на те, що предмет не виконує свої функції (в запереч.)	The knife won't cut. Ніж не ріже.

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 early yesterday. 6) She could ... speak English well in her childhood. 7) You may not ... find this book in the shop.

Ex. 2. Say or write the following sentences in a) Past Indefinite; b) Future Indefinite;

Model A: 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 French.
- 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.

Model B: He can skate well.

He could skate well.

He will be able to skate well.

- 1) He can continue his studies at the evening departments.
- 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.

Model C: 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. 3. 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 don't want to be late for the concert.
- 5) As she got a bad mark, she had to go over the material again.
- 6) We were to meet at the station at 6 p.m.
- 7) They are to do that work today, because they may not have any time tomorrow.
- 8) Every good specialist must know at least one foreign language.
- 9) You needn't do this exercise in writing.
- 10) Shall he switch on the light?
- 11) Would you send me the bill, please?

Ex. 4. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

- 1) Alice could go there yesterday.
- 2) His friends will be able to help him on Sunday.
- 3) Your sister may keep this book until Monday.
- 4) She must help her mother about the house.
- 5) You should visit him in the hospital.
- 6) The woman has to go to the post-office.
- 7) They were to meet at the railway station.
- 8) He can show you the

way to the park.

Ex. 5. Answer the following questions:

1) Can you speak German? 2) Can your mother speak English? 3) Could you speak English three years ago? 4) Will you be able to go the cinema tonight? 5) What poems can you recite? 6) What time must you come to the University? 7) What must you do to know English well? 8) What did you have to do in the morning? 9) Will you tell me the time? 10) How can we get to the Arts Museum?

Ex. 6. Translate into English.

1) Ви повинні займатися регулярно. 2) Вам слід читати більше вголос. 3) Чи можна попросити вас пояснити це правило ще раз? 4) Делегація повинна прибути о 7 годині. 5) Лекція має відбутися завтра. 6) Мені довелося повторити питання. 7) Він, мабуть, знає вашого батька. 8) Чи можна закрити вікно? 9) Вони, мабуть, вже пішли додому. 10) Наш телевізор не працює. 11) Мені написати це слово на дошці? 12) Вам не потрібно вчити цей вірш напам'ять. 13) Я зможу закінчити переклад завтра.

БЕЗОСОБОВІ ФОРМИ ДІЄСЛОВА (Non-Finite Forms of the Verb)

ІНФІНІТИВ (The Infinitive)

ФОРМИ ІНФІНІТИВА (The Forms of the Infinitive)

Форма	Active	Passive
Indefinite	<i>to help</i> I am glad to help him. Я радий допомогти йому.	<i>to be helped</i> I am glad to be helped. Я радий, що мені допомагають.
Continuous	<i>to be helping</i> I am glad to be helping him. Я радий, що допомагаю йому зараз.	—
Perfect	<i>to have helped</i> I am glad to have helped him. Я радий, що допоміг йому.	<i>to have been helped</i> I am glad to have been helped. Я радий, що мені допомогли.

Perfect	<i>to have been helping</i>	
Continuous	I am glad to have been helping him. Я радий, що допомагаю (допомагав) йому (протягом деякого часу).	—

Ex. 1. Translate the 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 dictionary. 4) She wants to be answered at once. 5) My father likes to be asked about his work at the factory. 6) They are glad to have passed their examinations with excellent marks. 7) The letter may have been sent to the wrong address. 8) I am glad to have been working for this firm all these years. 9) I hoped to be sent with that expedition. 10) My friend was glad to have been given such an interesting assignment. 11) They were to translate that article yesterday. 12) I hate to be made fun of.

Ex. 2. Translate into English using different forms of the Infinitive.

A. 1) Я радий, що працюю разом з ним. 2) Я радий, що працював із ним разом. 3) Вона щаслива, що навчається у цьому університеті. 4) Вона щаслива, що навчалася у цьому університеті. 5) Мені незручно, що турбую вас. 6) Мені незручно, що вас потурбувала.

B. 1) Я радий запросити вас на вечір. 2) Я радий, що мене запрошують на вечір. 3) Я радий, що запросив їх на вечір. 4) Я радий, що мене запросили на вечір. 5) Я радий надіслати вам цю книгу. 6) Я радий, що надіслав їй цю книгу. 7) Я радий, що мене відправляють на цю конференцію. 8) Я радий, що мене відправили на цю конференцію.

Ex. 3. Fill in the blanks with to if necessary.

1) Help me ... carry this bag. 2) It cannot be done today. 3) Let me ... help you with your work. 4) She ought ... take care of her health. 5) You had better ... stop to rest a little. 6) I don't know what ... do. 7) We have come ... ask whether there is anything we can ... do. 8) You must ... make him ... practice an hour a day. 9) I'd

rather ... learn shorthand than typewriting. 10) There was nothing left for him ... do but ... watch and wait. 11) Why not ... invite them to dinner? 12) He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.

ФУНКЦІЇ ІНФІНІТИВА

(The Functions of the Infinitive)

Функція	Приклад	Переклад
Підмет	To test this device is our task.	Випробування цього приладу – наше завдання.
Частина присудка: а) складеного іменникового б) складеного дієслівного	Our task is to test this device. He is to test this device	Наше завдання – випробувати цей прилад. Він має випробувати цей прилад.
Доповнення	Our engineers want to test this device in our laboratory.	Наші інженери хочуть випробувати цей прилад у нашій лабораторії.
Означення	He was the first to test this device. The device to be tested is in our laboratory	Він першим випробував цей прилад. Прилад, який потрібно випробувати (будуть випробувати), знаходиться в нашій лабораторії.
Обставина	Our engineers came to the laboratory to test this device	Наші інженери прийшли в лабораторію, щоб випробувати 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) She asked me to wait a little. 5) If I have any more news, you'll be the first to know. 6) Did you remember to phone Ann? — Oh, no, I completely forgot. 7) He sat down for a minute to rest. We always have to wait for him. 8) Our house is quite easy to find. The only thing you ought to do is to ring him up. 9) I told him to go there. 10) It's not easy to learn Chinese.

Ex. 2. Translate the sentences with the Infinitive in the function of an attribute.

A. 1) She was the last to come here. 2) Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the Moon. 3) Nobody has seen Roger for days. Who was the last to see him? 4) The desire to find the solution was very strong. 5) The problem to be studied in the shortest time possible is very important. 6) The material to be tested has interesting

properties. 7) The method to be used is not new.

В. 1) Я пішов додому останнім. 2) Вона перша розповіла мені про це. 3) Немає нікого, хто міг би допомогти йому. 4) Викладач приніс статтю, яку слід перекласти. 5) Ви повинні бути присутніми на зборах, які відбудуться в середу. 6) Текст, який слід переказати, досить складний.

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences with the Infinitive in the function of an adverbial modifier.

А. 1) To master English the students must study hard. 2) In the morning we open the windows to air the room. 3) I tried to work much so as (in order) not to think of what had happened. 4) I didn't come here to be shouted at. 5) The car was waiting at the door to take them to the station. 6) The laboratory is large enough to seat forty people. 7) I think you are clever enough not to make remarks on it in his presence. 8) It is too cold today to have dinner in the garden.

В. 1) Ми взяли таксі, щоб прибути на вокзал вчасно. 2) Вона пішла на пошту, щоб отримати посылку. 3) Він зачинив вікно, щоб не застудитися. 4) Завтра ми підемо у ліс збирати гриби. 5) Щоб вивчити мову, ви повинні якнайбільше читати. 6) У цьому тексті дуже багато нових слів, щоб зрозуміти його без словника. 7) Він досить розумний, щоб зрозуміти це. 8) Я знаю його досить добре, щоб просити його про допомогу.

ОБ'ЄКТНИЙ ІНФІНІТИВНИЙ ОБОРОТ

(The Objective Infinitive Construction)

Об'єктний інфінітивний оборот (the Objective Infinitive Construction) складається з іменника в загальному відмінку або займенника в об'єктному відмінку і інфінітива. У реченні цей оборот є складним доповненням (the Complex Object). На українську мову об'єктний інфінітивний оборот перекладається:

- а) додатковим підрядним реченням зі сполучниками *що, щоб, як*;
- б) іменником (займенником) у знахідному або давальному відмінку, за яким стоїть інфінітив.

Об'єктний інфінітивний оборот вживається після дієслів:

I група	II група	III група
to assume – рахувати, вважати	to feel – відчувати	to make – змушувати
to believe – думати	to hear – чути	to let – дозволяти
to consider – рахувати	to see – бачити	
to expect – чекати	to watch – спостерігати	
to find – знаходити	to observe – спостерігати	
to know – знати		
to suppose – припускати		
to think – думати		
to show – показувати		
to state – заявляти, повідомляти		
to prove – доводити		
to desire – хотіти, бажати		
to require – вимагати		
to wish – хотіти, бажати		
to want – хотіти		

Примітка. Після дієслів групи 2 та 3 частка to перед інфінітивом не вживається

Приклади: We wanted the lab assistant to examine the device.

Ми хотіли, щоб лаборант оглянув цей пристрій.

We saw the dean enter the classroom.

Ми бачили, як декан увійшов до аудиторії.

What made him take this step?

Що змусило його зробити цей крок?

Ex. 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Objective Infinitive Construction.

A. 1) He wanted us to visit the arts exhibition. 2) We know him to have graduated from the Institute. 3) They consider him to be a great expert in this sphere.

4. I thought him to have taken part in their experiment. 5) Everybody knows him to be writing a new novel.

B. 1) She felt somebody touch her hand. 2) Nobody noticed her leave the room. 3) Did you watch them play golf? 4) I saw the sunset and dark clouds cover the sky. 5) He didn't hear me knock at the door.

C. 1) What made him take this step? 2) We made him keep his promise. 3) I hope I didn't make you wait long. 4) Let him go. 5) She lets her children do what they want to.

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

I want	us	to be explained to me.
We expect	me	to see you off?
I'd like	this work	shake hands like old friends.
He wanted	them	to be a gifted musician?
Do you believe	you	talk and laugh in the room?
Do you want	him	to be finished tomorrow.
Did you hear	this problem	take this medicine.
She saw	Helen	enter the house.
The doctor made	her	to understand me.
I consider	Victor	to be a masterpiece.
Nobody noticed	the book	to arrive on Monday.

Ex. 3. Translate into English using the Objective Infinitive Construction.

A. 1) Я хочу, щоб ви зачекали на мене тут. 2) Вона б хотіла, щоб її син здобув гарну освіту. 3) Я хотів, щоб його запросили сюди. 4) Ми знаходимо ці вправи надто простими для вас. 5) Вчені припускають, що це місто було засноване в XII столітті. 6) Я вважаю, що йому років п'ятдесят.

B. 1) Я не чув, як він говорить німецькою. 2) Ми бачили, як вона перейшла вулицю. 3) Вона чула, як він пояснював правила гри. 4) Ніхто не помітив, як він увійшов до кімнати. 5) Ми спостерігали, як діти грали у хокей.

C. 1) Що змусило вас йти туди за такої погоди? 2) Ми змусили його прибрати кімнату. 3) Дощ змусив мене залишитись тут. 4) Я не змушую вас це робити. 5) Ми змусили його припинити цю дурну суперечку.

СУБ'ЄКТНИЙ ІНФІНІТИВНИЙ ОБОРОТ

(Subjective Infinitive Construction)

Суб'єктний інфінітивний оборот (Subjective Infinitive Construction) – це поєднання іменника в загальному відмінку або займенника в називному відмінку і інфінітива, що стоїть після присудка.

They are said to live in Odesa. – Кажуть, що вони живуть в Одесі.

Суб'єктний інфінітивний оборот вживається з дієсловами:

1) в пасивній формі

to say	is said, was said	кажуть, казали
to know	is known, was known	відомо
to report	is reported, was reported	повідомляють, повідомили
to suppose	is supposed, was supposed	припускають
to expect	is expected, was expected	вважають, чекали
to consider	is considered, was considered	рахують, рахували
to think	is thought, was thought	думають, думали
to believe	is believed, was believed	вважають, вважали
to assume	is assumed, was assumed	допускають, допустили
to find	is found, was found	знаходять, виявили

2) в активній формі

to seem	seems, seemed	здається, здавалося,
to appear	appears, appeared	здається, здавалося
to prove	proves, proved	виявляється, виявилось
to happen	happens, happened	трапляється, траплялося

3) to be + прикметник або прислівник

to be likely	is likely, was likely	ймовірно
to be unlikely	is unlikely, was unlikely	неймовірно, малоймовірно
to be sure	is sure, was sure	безумовно
to be certain	is certain, was certain	безсумнівно, неодмінно

Приклади:

They were believed to have left Ukraine.

Вважали, що вони виїхали з України.

(1)

She appears to be a very good specialist in the subject.

Здається, вона хороший фахівець у цій галузі. (2)

They are likely to arrive tomorrow.

Вони, мабуть, прибудуть завтра. (3)

Ex. 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

A. 1) He is said to be writing a new play. 2) She is said to have been teaching for years. 3) He was reported to have arrived in Odessa 4) This school is considered to be the best in the town. 5) She is known to have been interested in the subject.

B. 1) The man doesn't seem to recognize you. 2) They seem to be waiting for you. 3) He appeared to know the city very well. 4) She proved to be a good teacher. 5) I happened to be there at that moment.

C. 1) My watch is likely to be 3 minutes slow. 2) We are unlikely to change our plans. 3) He is certain to be appointed the director of this plant. 4) They are sure to approve this plan. 5) You are sure to get an excellent mark.

Ex. 2. Choose the necessary form.

1) Повідомляють, що делегація вже приїхала. The delegation is reported (to come, to have come, came). 2) Кажуть, 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) Вважають, що цей експеримент буде проводитись завтра. This experiment is expected (will be made, to be made, to have been made) tomorrow. 5) Ймовірно, цей готель був побудований багато років тому. This hotel is likely (to be built, to be building, to have been built) many years ago. 6) Вони, безумовно, чекають на мене зараз. They are sure (to have been waiting, to wait, to be waiting) for me now.

Ex. 3. Transform these complex sentences into simple ones using the Subjective Infinitive Complex.

Model 1: It is said that they work in the field. — They are said to work in the field.

Model 2: It seems that they live in the same house. — They seem to live in the

same house.

A. 1) It is believed that she knows several foreign languages. 2) It is said that Kate is preparing for her entrance examinations. 3) It is believed that this house was built in the 18th century. 4) It is said that she has been teaching Mathematics for thirty years. 5) It is supposed that this book will be published next year.

B. 1) It seems that he is composing a new symphony. 2) It seems that he knew it long ago. 3) It seems that she is listening. 4) It proved that you were right. 5) It turned out that the text was very difficult.

Ex. 4. Translate the sentences using the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

A. 1) Кажуть, що зараз він живе у Києві. 2) Кажуть, що його дитинство було дуже важким. 3) Вважають, що він дуже освічена людина. 4) Повідомлялося, що до цього району було надіслано велику групу будівельників. 5) Відомо, що англійці не дуже балакучі.

B. 1) Вона, здається, знає французьку мову. 2) Здається, він одержав ваш лист. 3) Здавалося, що слухають його. 4) Сталося так, що ми зустрілися у Львові. 5) Він виявився здібним математиком.

C. 1) Він, мабуть, прийде сьогодні ввечері. 2) Навряд, щоб вона дістала цю книгу. 3) Цей фільм, безперечно, сподобається вам. 5) Ми, мабуть, не підемо туди.

Ex. 5. Transform the sentences using the Subjective Infinitive Complex instead of the Objective Infinitive Complex.

Model: I saw her read the letter. — She was seen to read the letter.

1) We heard her sing a folk song. 2) I saw him put his coat on. 3) They heard the clock strike nine. 4) We saw the rider disappear in the distance. 5) We saw the plane take off. 6) They expected him to return in a fortnight. 7) We know her to be a talented actress. 8) Everybody supposed him to be a foreigner. 9) I expect the telegram to be sent tomorrow.

THE PARTICIPLE

(The Forms of the Participle)

PARTICIPLE I	
Active	
Passive	
GIVING	BEING GIVEN
INDEFINITE	PERFECT
<p>The man giving this lecture is our professor.</p> <p>Чоловік, який читає лекцію, наш професор.</p>	<p>The lecture being given now is very interesting.</p> <p>Лекція, яку зараз читають, дуже цікава.</p>
HAVING GIVEN	HAVING BEEN GIVEN
<p>Having given a lecture the professor thanked the audience for attention.</p> <p>Прочитавши лекцію, професор подякував аудиторії за увагу.</p>	<p>The lecture having been given, everybody left the hall.</p> <p>Коли лекція була прочитана, всі пішли із зали.</p>

PARTICIPLE II

	GIVEN
	<p>The lecture given was very interesting.</p> <p>Прочитана лекція була дуже цікавою.</p>

Ex. 1. Define the forms of the Participles. Translate the sentences.

1) When writing letters he doesn't like to be disturbed. 2) Being written in pencil, the letter was difficult to make out. 3) Having written some letters he went to post them. 4) Having been written long ago the manuscript was illegible. 5) Having corrected the exercises, the teacher explained the most typical mistakes. 6) Having been corrected by the teacher, the exercises were returned to the students. 7) Having been well prepared for the examination, the student could answer all the questions asked by the examiners. 8) Having arranged everything, he went home by the 10:30 train. 9) Being told of his arrival, I went to see him. 10) I had my hair cut yesterday.

Ex. 2. Choose the correct form of the Participle.

1) Books (publishing, published) for children are usually very well illustrated. 2) A person (brought, bringing) good news is always welcome. 3) Students (taking,

taken) exams next week should come to the dean's office. 4) She showed the travelers into the room (reserving, reserved) for them. 5) When James noticed the (burnt, burning) building he notified the fire department immediately. 6) The (smiling, smiled) Mona Liza is on display in the Louvre in Paris. 7) Our representative presented the (approved, approving) plan to the public. 8) Mrs. Harris's (approving, approved) smile let us know that our speeches were well done. 9) We were going to see the film, but our friends told us it was a (boring, bored) movie. 10) As we entered the (crowding, crowded) room, I noticed my cousins, 11) The contract (concluding, concluded) by them is useful for both sides.

Ex. 3. Transform the sentences using participle phrases instead of the subordinate clauses.

A. Model: The boys who live in this house formed a football team. — The boys living in this house formed a football team.

- 1) Many students who learn English are members of our English club.
- 2) The man who sells newspapers showed me the way to the post-office.
- 3) The woman who teaches English at our school studied in Kyiv.

B. Model: When we arrived in London, we went sightseeing. — Arriving in London, we went sightseeing.

- 1) When she heard her name, she turned round.
- 2) When he came home, he switched on the TV set.
- 3) As I went out of the shop, I met my schoolmate.

C. Model: When I read this story, I came across many new words. — When reading this story, I came across many new words.

1) When the students discussed this novel, they expressed their thoughts in good literary language.

- 2) When Jane cooked dinner, she forgot to salt it.
- 3) When Paul studied at the University, he published several scientific articles.

D. Model: When she finished her work, she went home. — Having finished her work, she went home.

- 1) As I had lost my key, I couldn't get in.
- 2) As we had booked tickets beforehand, we went to the theatre half an hour

before the performance began.

3) After they received the telegram, they packed and left for Glasgow.

E. Model: We live in the city which was founded 1500 years ago. — We live in the city founded 1500 years ago.

1) We live in a house which was built last year.

2) She received a telegram which was sent yesterday.

3) I've got a TV set which was made in Japan.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PARTICIPLE

Функція	Приклади
Означення	The operator using the new method is an experienced worker. Оператор, який застосовує новий метод – досвідчений робітник. The new method used by the worker gives good results. Новий метод, застосовуваний цим робітником, дає гарні результати.
Частина присудка	They are using the new method. Вони використовують новий метод.
Обставина	Using the new method they achieved good results. Використовуючи новий метод, вони досягли гарних результатів. When used the new method gave good results. Коли використали (при використанні) новий метод, він дав гарні результати.

Ex. 1. State the function of the Participles. Translate the sentences.

1) Is there anybody waiting to see me? 2) When asked, the student answered that he knew the rule very well. 3) Unless discussed, this new method should not be used. 4) If asked he will tell them all about it. 5) She is singing. 6) Though expected on Monday he only arrived on Thursday. 7) Somebody called Jack phoned while you were out. 8) The experiments carried out differed in the data obtained when analyzed. 9) The question now being discussed at the meeting is very important. 10) This was said as if thinking aloud. 11) Most of the goods made in the factory are exported. 12)

The results received varied from the material used. 13) When reading the “Pickwick Papers” one can't help laughing.

Ex. 2. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Participles.

1) Waiting for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table. 2) 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) When writing a telegram we must use as few words as possible. 7) When reconstructed the theatre looked more beautiful than before. 8) The methods introduced received general recognition. 9) He heard the voices coming through the open window. 10) They were, indeed, old friends, having been at school together.

Ex. 3. Make up sentences from this table:

I	saw	me	playing tennis.
He	heard	you	quarrelling.
She	watched	him	swimming across the river.
We	noticed	her	skating on the pond.
You	observed	us	climbing a tree.
They	found	the boys	whispering something.
I		seen	entering the supermarket.
He		heard	running away.
She	was	watched	crying.
We	were	observed	playing the violin.
You		noticed	climbing over the fence.
They			

Ex. 4. Use a Complex Object with Participle II.

Model: Do you clean the windows yourself? — No, I have the windows cleaned. (No, I have them cleaned).

1) Do you type the reports yourself? 2) Did you repair the clock yourself? 3) Does he tune his piano himself? 4) Did she plant the trees herself? 5) Does he wash his car himself? 6) Did he build the new garage himself? 7) Are you going to cut down the tree yourself? 8) Did they paint the house themselves?

Ex. 5. Translate into English using Participles.

1) Вона сиділа, посміхаючись. 2) Робота, розпочата ним, дуже важлива. 3) Не знаючи граматичних правил, він зробив багато помилок. 3) Виступаючи на зборах, я забув згадати про цей факт. 4) виправлені тексти лежали на столі. 5) Маючи багато часу, ми вирішили оглянути визначні пам'ятки. 6) Купивши квитки, він поспішив на платформу. 7) Зібравши весь матеріал, він зміг написати звіт. 8) Не виконавши роботу вчасно, я змушений був вибачитись перед ними. 9) Великий будинок, що будується на нашій вулиці, — університет. 10) Питання, яке обговорюється зараз на зборах, дуже важливе. 11) Оскільки лист було надіслано за невірною адресою, він не дійшов до нього. 12) Якщо його спитають, він їм все розповість про це. 13) Мені необхідно відремонтувати годинник. 14) Ви хочете пошити новий костюм?

THE ABSOLUTE PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTION

I	іменник (займенник) + Participle	підмет + присудок
	My friend living far from me, Оскільки мій товариш живе далеко від мене,	I seldom see him. я рідко бачу його.
II	підмет + присудок	іменник (займенник) + Participle
	We had three lectures yesterday, Вчора у нас було три лекції,	the last being in physics. причому остання була з фізики.

Примітка. The absolute participle construction перекладається:

— на початку речення обставинними підрядними реченнями зі сполучниками коли, після того як, оскільки, якщо;

— наприкінці речення самостійними реченнями, введеними сполучниками причому, і, але.

Ex. 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the use of the Absolute Participle Construction.

A. 1) The problem being very simple, everybody understood it at once. 2) It being Saturday, everyone went out of town. 3) There being a strong wind that day, it

was impossible to go boating. 4) Time permitting, they will discuss the matter tomorrow. 5) The conference being over, he returned to the office. 6) My brother having taken the key, I could not enter the house. 7) The letter having been delayed, the news reached us too late. 8) All the questions having been discussed, the meeting was over.

B. 1) He works hard to pass his entrance examinations, his sister doing her best to help him. 2) They all went away, he remaining at home. 3) Some of the students want to study French, the rest preferring to study English. 4) The professor walked into the lecture hall, the students following him. 5) He spoke on the development of power stations, the lecture being illustrated by diagrams. 6) The participants came from ten countries, with Britain being represented by Professor Arthur Thornton. 7) The negotiations between the American and British representatives were conducted behind closed doors, measures having been taken that no correspondent should receive any information.

Ex. 2. Transform these complex sentences into simple ones using the Absolute Participle Complex.

A. Model: As my friend lives far from here, I go to his place by bus. — My friend living far from here, I go to his place by bus.

1) As it is rather cold, I put on my coat. 2) As his mother teaches English, he knows the language very well. 3) As her son was ill, she could not go to the theatre.

B. Model: As our teacher had visited India, we asked him to tell us about the country. — Our teacher having visited India, we asked him to tell us about that country.

1) When the match had ended, the people went home. 2) As my friend had bought the tickets beforehand, we didn't need to hurry. 3) After the sun had risen, we continued our way,

C. Model: As the bridge was destroyed, we couldn't cross the river. — The bridge being destroyed, we couldn't cross the river.

1) As all shops were closed, we couldn't buy anything. 2) As the waiting-room was being cleaned, the passengers were not let in. 3) As the book was being printed, we hoped to get it soon.

D. Model: When the work had been done, they went home. The work having been done, they went home.

1) When the house had been built, we got a new flat. 2) As all the tickets had been sold out, we couldn't see the performance. 3) As the key had been lost, she couldn't get into the room.

Ex. 3. Translate into English using the Absolute Participle Construction.

1) Оскільки погода була гарна, вони пішли погуляти. 2) Оскільки п'єса була популярною, було важко дістати квитки. 3) Оскільки було вже пізно, всі магазини були зачинені. 4) Оскільки телефон несправний, я не міг зателефонувати вам. 5) Якщо погода дозволить, вони виїдуть завтра. 6) Якщо там нікого не буде, я вам повідомлю. 7) Коли прийшов батько, всі сіли за стіл обідати. 8) Коли обід закінчився, ми вийшли до саду. 9) Коли листа було написано, я відніс його на пошту. 10) У нашому місті багато бібліотек, причому найбільша бібліотека ім. Короленка. 11) Наші фізики зробили багато відкриттів і ці відкриття обговорюються в різних журналах.

ГЕРУНДІЙ (The Gerund)

ФОРМИ ГЕРУНДІЯ (The Forms of the Gerund)

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	<p>ASKING</p> <p>He likes asking questions.</p> <p>Він любить задавати питання.</p>	<p>BEING ASKED</p> <p>He likes being asked.</p> <p>Він любить, коли його запитують.</p>
Perfect	<p>HAVING ASKED</p> <p>I remembered having asked her about it.</p> <p>Я згадав, що я вже запитував її про це.</p>	<p>HAVING BEEN ASKED</p> <p>I remembered having been asked about it.</p> <p>Я згадав, що мене запитували вже про це.</p>

Ex. 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) Did you find any difficulty in (being solved, solving) this problem? 4) The sportsman was proud of (having awarded, having been awarded) the prize. 5) The little girl never

gets tired of (having been asked, asking) her mother questions, but her mother often gets tired of (being asked, having asked) so many questions. 6) We heard of the experiment (having started, having been started) last week. 7) I remember him (having interested, having been interested) in languages in his childhood. 8) I always treat people politely and I insist on (having been treated, being treated) the same way. 9) I am very fond of (having looked, being looked) at.

ФУНКЦІЇ ГЕРУНДІЯ (The Functions of the Gerund)

Функції	Приклади
Підмет	Experimenting is widely used in science. Експериментування широко використовується в науці.
Іменна частина присудка	The best way to solve this problem is experimenting. Кращим способом рішення цього питання є експериментування.
Доповнення	The students like experimenting. Студентам подобається експериментувати.
Означення	The method of experimenting gives excellent results. Метод експериментування дає відмінні результати. The experimenting process takes considerable time. Процес експериментування потребує багато часу.
Обставина	By experimenting the engineer could solve the problem. Експериментуючи (шляхом експериментування) інженер зміг вирішити цю проблему.

Ех. 2. Define the functions of the Gerund.

A) 1) Training good specialists is the main task of higher schools. 2) His occupation is training planners for industry. 3) They suggested training schoolchildren at a computing center. 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.

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 were explaining the principles of planning. 6) He started explaining the meaning of the terra "demand" to us.

Ex. 3. Find the Gerund in these sentences and translate them.

1) Talking mends no holes. 2) It isn't worthwhile going there. 3) One side of the gallery was used for dancing. 4) In this season there is only one way of getting there — by plane. 5) Do you mind my asking you one or two more questions? 6) In the night it started raining. 7) I am fond of swimming. 8) It looks like snowing. 9) It's a pity that I missed a chance of talking to them. 10) He succeeded in persuading her. 11) You have no reason for saying this. 12) This work is far from being easy. 13) The rain prevented me from calling on you yesterday. 14) I don't mind walking. 15) Don't miss the opportunity of hearing this pianist.

Ex. 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Gerund.

1) Would you mind (lend) me ten pence? I want to make a phone call. 2) Try to avoid (be) late. He hates to be kept (wait). 3) Please go on (write); I don't mind waiting. 4) The teacher was angry and said, "If you keep on (interrupt) me, I'll send you out of the class". 5) Try to forget it; it isn't worth (worry) about. 6) I didn't feel like (work) so I suggested (spend) the day in the country. 7) I am tired of (do) the same thing all the time. 8) I wanted to pay the bus fares, but my friend insisted on (pay). 9) She rushed out of the room without (give) me a chance to explain. 10) The girl sat watching television instead of (help) her mother. 11) Don't forget to lock the door before (go) to bed.

Ex. 5. Translate into English using the following patterns.

1) I can't help laughing. — Я не можу не сміятися. (... не сказати вам про це, ... не любити їх, ...не захоплюватися цією дитиною, ... не подивитися цей футбольний матч).

2) There is no use of going there. — Марно йти туди. (... намагатися зробити це ще раз, ... шукати цю книгу, ... говорити зі мною таким тоном, ... дзвонити йому зараз).

3) Do you mind going home now? — Ви не заперечуєте піти додому зараз? (... піти в кафе, ... зібратися в нього, ... залишитися тут, ... почекати кілька хвилин).

4) He doesn't feel like going into politics. — Ви не заперечуєте піти додому зараз? (... піти в кафе, ... зібратися в нього, ... залишитися тут, ... почекати кілька

хвилини).

5) I am not used to getting up at 5 a.m. — Ви не заперечуєте піти додому зараз? (... піти в кафе, ... зібратися в нього, ... залишитися тут, ... почекати кілька хвилини).

6) There is no point in studying if you're feeling tired. — Ви не заперечуєте піти додому зараз? (... піти в кафе, ... зібратися в нього, ... залишитися тут, ... почекати кілька хвилини).

Ex. 6. Put the verb in brackets in the form of the Gerund and use the correct preposition before the Gerund.

1) She insisted ... (help) me. 2) Are you fond ... (play) volleyball? 3) I think ... (go) to the south in the summer. 4) She is afraid ... (catch) cold. 5) He is engaged ... (write) a novel. 6) They had very much difficulty ... (find) the house. 7) There is no possibility ... (find) his address. 8) He has a bad habit ... (interrupt) people. 9) ... (come) home I rang him up at once. 10) I'm getting hungry. I'm looking forward ... (have) dinner. 11) She apologized ... (be) so rude to me.

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences using the Gerund. Choose the word-combinations in brackets.

1) She insisted on 2) It is no use 3) I decided to take a short rest after 4) The teacher went on 5) Everybody was surprised at 6) I'll let you know before 7) Everybody enjoyed 8) I don't mind 9) I can't help 10) My watch needs 11) Most of us disliked the idea of 12) We had no difficulty in 13) He doesn't feel like 14) I'm tired of 14) I'm tired of 15) I'm looking forward to

(to laugh at him, to stay there, to answer his foolish questions, to close the door, to repair this watch, to explain the rule, to listen to the concert, to learn the new words, to see us there, to go for a walk, to return home after this difficult trip, to go there now, to work hard, to do it immediately, to clean the room, to talk to her, to go into politics).

GERUND CONSTRUCTION

Іменник або присвійний займенник + герундій

Перекладається:

підрядними реченнями зі сполучниками *що; те, що; щоб* у різних відмінках. Іменник або займенник, що стоїть перед герундієм, стає в українській мові підметом підрядного речення, а герундій — присудком. Вказівний займенник *те* може бути в різних відмінках.

Приклади:

1) His (my friend's) taking part in this work helped me greatly.

Те, що він (мій друг) взяв участь у цій роботі, дуже допомогло мені.

2) I heard of our head engineer's having been sent abroad.

Я чув (про те), що нашого головного інженера відправили за кордон.

Ex.1. Translate these sentences paying attention to the Gerund 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 not having mentioned the works of this scientist. 4) Everybody was surprised at this question being solved so quickly. 5) Can I rely on your setting the matter in the right way? 6) Everything depends on the contract being cancelled in time. 7) I hope you don't mind her being told, everything. 8) What is the reason for your being so upset? 9) Excuse my reminding you about it again. 10) You shouldn't rely on his calling you in the morning.

Ex.2. Translate into English using the Gerund.

1) Вона любить плавати. 2) Ви не будете проти, якщо я відчиню двері? 3) Як щодо того, щоб провести день на відкритому повітрі? 4) Я думаю поїхати туди восени. 5) Йому вдалося закінчити свою роботу вчасно. 6) Він розуміє важливість вивчення іноземних мов. 7) Ви можете покращити свою вимову, читаючи вголос щодня. 8) Прийшовши додому, я одразу почав працювати. 9) Він увійшов до кімнати, не постукавши. 10) Я не маю надії побачити його незабаром. 11) Я дуже шкодую, що запізнився. 12) Він має погану звичку курити перед сніданком. 13) Він не терпить, щоб його непокоїли під час роботи. 14) Я вдячний, що він допоміг мені. 15) Вибачте, що я перериваю вас.

УМОВНИЙ СПОСІБ
(The Subjunctive Mood)

Використовується	Приклади	Переклад
I. В простих реченнях	It would be interesting to see this exhibition.	Було б цікаво подивитися цю виставку.
II. В підрядних реченнях: 1) підмет після зворотів: it is necessary, it is possible, it is important ----- 2) додаткових реченнях після дієслів to insist, to propose, to suggest, to demand, to wish ----- 3) в обставинних реченнях: а) мети; б) способу дії; в) умови	It is desirable that he should take part in the test. ----- He insists that measures should be taken immediately. I wish he were here. ----- He must put down your address lest he should forget it. He speaks English as if he were an Englishman. If he were free, he would go there.	Бажано, щоб він взяв участь у випробуванні. ----- Він наполягає, щоб негайно було вжито заходів. Мені хотілося б, щоб він був тут. ----- Він повинен записати вашу адресу, щоб не забути її. Він говорить англійською, як англієць (якби він був англієм). Якби він був вільний, він би пішов туди.

Ex. 1. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the forms of Subjunctive Mood.

A. 1) It is important that the students should speak English. 2) It is advisable that they should take part in this competition. 3) It is strange that he should have said this. 4) It is necessary that the doctor should examine him at once.

B. 1) I suggest that 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.

C. 1) I wish you were not so absent-minded. 2) I wish he had a telephone. 3) I wish it were spring now. 4) I wish the children didn't spend so much money on sweets. 5) I wished I had gone there yesterday.

D. 1) He talks as though he had lived in England for many years. 2) He treats us as if we were children. 3) He looked as if he had spent all night studying. 4) I am afraid lest the children should lose their way.

Ex. 2. Translate into English.

1) Важливо, щоб вони повернулися вчасно. 2) Він наполягав, щоб я зробив це негайно. 3) Я запропонував, щоб він забронював кімнату в готелі наперед. 4) Ми давно пішли, але вони наполягали на тому, щоб ми закінчили роботу. 5) Наш викладач так добре знає Лондон, ніби він там жив. 6) Він виглядав так, ніби працював багато годин без відпочинку. 7) Шкода, що він зайнятий завтра! 8) Шкода, що він не знав про це. 9) Я б хотів, щоб літо було цілий рік. 10) Як би хотів, щоб ви прийшли до нас.

УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ (The Conditional Sentences)

Тип умови	Підрядне умовне речення	Головне речення
I тип реальна умова	Present Indefinite If he works hard, Якщо він буде старанно працювати,	Future Indefinite he will pass his exam. він складе іспит.
II тип малоймовірна умова	Past Indefinite If he worked hard, Якщо б він старанно працював,	would (could, might) + Indefinite Infinitive he would pass the exam. він би склав іспит.
III тип нереальна умова	Past Perfect If he had worked hard last term, Якщо б він старанно працював в минулому семестрі,	would (could, might) + perfect Infinitive he would have passed his exam. він би склав іспит.

Ex. 1. Analyze the type of conditional sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian.

A. 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'll ask her to come to see us. 4) If I had had time yesterday, I would have gone to the concert with you. 5) I wouldn't do that even if you begged me to. 6) We would get there quicker if we went by plane. 7) If you return early, we'll meet at my sister's. 8) I would have been in bad trouble if Jane hadn't helped me.

Ex. 2. Choose the right verb-form.

1) If you (study, will study) this subject thoroughly, you will get a good mark. 2) If he (is, were) at the institute now, he would help us. 3) If he (had taken, took) a taxi, he would have come in time. 4) She will have to miss the lecture if she (didn't finish, doesn't finish) the translation. 5) We wouldn't have left the party early if it (was, had been) interesting. 6) If your friend (had got, got) enough exercise, he would be healthy. 7) If you (came, come) tomorrow, I would have more time to talk.

Ex. 3. A. In these sentences use "might" (to give the meaning "perhaps").

1) He's getting fat. If he (take) more exercise, he (lose) weight. 2) He smokes about fifty cigarettes a day and he's always coughing. If he (not smoke) so heavily, he (get) rid of his cough. 3) She feels very tired in the morning. If she (go) to bed earlier, she (not feel) so tired. 4) He's not a strong child. If he (drink) more milk, he (be) stronger.

B. In these sentences, use "could" (to give the meaning "possible").

1) I like reading, but I haven't got much time. If I (have) more time, I (read) a lot more. 2) I don't know where he's living now. If I (know) his address I (write) to him. 3) James is rather short. If he (be) taller, he (wear) his brother's clothes. 4) Why don't you go to Mr. Green for advice? He (tell) you what to do; he (help) you make the necessary arrangements. 5) It's a pity you're going to be out in the evening. If you (be) at home, we (have) a lovely time.

Ex. 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

1) If I (know) that you were coming, I'd have baked a cake. 2) I wouldn't have believed it if I (not see) it with my own eyes. 3) If you (speak) more slowly, he might have understood you. 4) If I (try) again I think I would have succeeded. 5) If you (hurry up) you will see him. 6) Why didn't you ask me to help you? I certainly (help) you if you (ask) me to. 7) He would give you the money if he (have) it. 8) If your mother (buy) that car for you, will be you happy? 9) Had he known your address, we

(write) you a letter. 10) You wouldn't have passed your exams successfully if you (not/work) hard.

Ex. 5. Answer the questions.

1) What would you do if you won a million? 2) What would you do if you had free time now? 3) What would you do if you felt bad? 4) Where would you go if you wanted to buy a suit? 5) Who would you ask if you didn't know the way to the post-office? 6) Would you stay in bed if you had a cold? 7) What would you do if you were thirsty? 8) What would you do if you had a holiday now? 9) What would you do if you lost your job?

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences.

A. 1) If I were you 2) If I had money on me 3) If the weather were fine today 4) If it were dark in the room 5) If we had spare time 6) If he wanted to learn English 7) If it had been cold yesterday 8) If I hadn't seen this film 9) If it had rained

B. 1) Her father would buy a computer for her if 2) I would join you if 3) My friend would buy this dress if 4) They would go there by plane if 5) I would read this novel in the original if 6) They wouldn't have gone there if 7) She would have answered your letter if 8) The students wouldn't have made so many mistakes if

Ex. 7. Translate into English.

1) Якби не було так пізно зараз, я пішов би до нього. 2) Я буду дуже засмучений, якщо вони не прийдуть. 3) Якби я не був так зайнятий вчора, я поїхав би на вокзал проводити його. 4) Ми приїдемо туди о 10 годині вечора, якщо потяг не запізниться. 5) Якби погода була сонячною, ми могли б провести день у лісі. 6) Якщо ви повернетесь рано, ми зустрінемося у моєї сестри. 7) Якби ви прийшли о 7 годині, ви застали б мене вдома. 8) Якби я знав його адресу, я обов'язково йому написав би. 9) На вашому місці я сам би подзвонив йому. 10) Якби ви знали краще граматику, ви не робили б стільки помилок.

VERB LIST



Irregular Verbs

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Verb in Ukrainian</i>
arise	arose	arisen	з'являтися
be	was/were	been	бути
bear	bore	born	нести, народжувати
beat	beat	beaten	бити
become	became	become	становитися
begin	began	begun	починати
bend	bent	bent	гнути
bet	bet	bet	битися об заклад
bind	bound	bound	зв'язувати
bite	bit	bitten	кусатися
bleed	bled	bled	кровоточити
blow	blew	blown	дути
break	broke	broken	ламати(ся)
breed	bred	bred	виховувати
bring	brought	brought	приносити
build	built	built	будувати
burn	burnt	burnt	горіти, палити
buy	bought	bought	купувати
cast	cast	cast	кидати
catch	caught	caught	ловити, схоплювати
choose	chose	chosen	вибирати
come	came	come	приходити
cost	cost	cost	коштувати

cut	cut	cut	різати
dig	dug	dug	рити, копати
deal	dealt	dealt	укладати угоду, мати справу з ...
do	did	done	робити
draw	drew	drawn	тягнути, малювати
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	мріяти
drink	drank	drunk	пити
drive	drove	driven	вести (машину)
eat	ate	eaten	їсти
fall	fell	fallen	падати
feed	fed	fed	годувати
feel	felt	felt	відчувати
fight	fought	fought	боротися
find	found	found	знаходити
flee	fled	fled	бігти, тікати
fly	flew	flown	літати
forbid	forbade	forbidden	забороняти
forecast	forecast	forecast	пророкувати, прогнозувати
forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощати
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	передбачати
foretell	foretold	foretold	передвіщати
forsake	forsook	forsaken	залишати, кидати
freeze	froze	frozen	заморожувати
get	got	got	отримувати
give	gave	given	давати
go	went	gone	ходити
grow	grew	grown	вирощувати

hang	hung	hung	вішати
have	had	had	мати
hear	heard	heard	слухати
hide	hid	hidden	ховати
hit	hit	hit	ударяти
hold	held	held	зберігати, володіти
hurt	hurt	hurt	ушкодити
keep	kept	kept	тримати, мати
kneel	knelt	knelt	ставати на коліна
knit	knit	knit	в'язати
know	knew	known	знати
lay	laid	laid	класти
lead	led	led	вести
leap	leapt	leapt	стрибати
learn	learnt	learnt	вчитися
leave	left	left	покидати
lend	lent	lent	позичати
let	let	let	дозволяти
lie	lay	lain	лежати
light	lit	lit	освітлювати
lose	lost	lost	втрачати, програти
make	made	made	робити
mean	meant	meant	означати
meet	met	met	зустрічати
mislead	misled	misled	вводити в оману
overcome	overcame	overcome	долати перепони
pay	paid	paid	платити
put	put	put	класти
read	read	read	читати
ride	rode	ridden	їхати

ring	rang	rung	ДЗВОНИТИ
rise	rose	risen	ПІДІЙМАТИСЯ
run	ran	run	БІГТИ
say	said	said	ГОВОРИТИ
see	saw	seen	БАЧИТИ
seek	sought	sought	ШУКАТИ
sell	sold	sold	ПРОДАВАТИ
send	sent	sent	ПОСИЛАТИ
set	set	set	СТАВИТИ, КЛАСТИ
shake	shook	shaken	ТРЯСТИ
shine	shone	shone	СВІТИТИ
shoot	shot	shot	СТРІЛЯТИ
show	showed	shown	ПОКАЗУВАТИ
shrink	shrank	shrunk	ЗМЕНШУВАТИ
shut	shut	shut	ЗАКРИВАТИ
sing	sang	sung	СПІВАТИ
sink	sank	sunk	ТОНУТИ
sit	sat	sat	СИДІТИ
sleep	slept	slept	СПАТИ
smell	smelt	smelt	ВІДЧУВАТИ ЗАПАХ
speak	spoke	spoken	РОЗМОВЛЯТИ
speed	ped	ped	ПРИСКОРЮВАТИ
spell	spelt	spelt	ВИМОВЛЯТИ СЛОВО ПО БУКВАХ
spend	spent	spent	ВИТРАЧАТИ; ПРОВОДИТИ (ЧАС)
spill	spilt	spilt	РОЗЛИВАТИ
spit	spat	spat	ПЛЮВАТИ
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	ПСУВАТИ
spread	spread	spread	ПОШИРЮВАТИ

spring	sprang	sprung	стрибати
stand	stood	stood	стояти
steal	stole	stolen	красти
stick	stuck	stuck	уколювати
sting	stung	stung	жалити
stink	stank	stunk	смердіти
strike	struck	struck	ударяти
swear	swore	sworn	клястися
sweep	swept	swept	підмітати
swim	swam	swum	плавати
swing	swung	swung	качати
take	took	taken	брати
teach	taught	taught	навчати
tear	tore	torn	рвати
tell	told	told	розповідати
think	thought	thought	міркувати
throw	threw	thrown	кидати
understand	understood	understood	розуміти
wake	woke	woken	прокидатися
wear	wore	worn	носити одяг
weep	wept	wept	плакати
win	won	won	вигравати
wind	wound	wound	заводити годинник
write	wrote	written	писати

Table of English Tenses
The Active Voice (a person does the action)

Tense	Moment	Formation	Examples
The Simple Tense (regular action)	The Present Simple (<i>every day, often, sometimes, usually</i>)	V1, Vs	You <i>swim</i> in the river. <i>Do you swim</i> in the river? You <i>don't swim</i> in the river
	The Past Simple (<i>yesterday, the day before yesterday, in 1995</i>)	V2	You <i>played</i> tennis. You <i>swam</i> in the river. <i>Did you play</i> tennis? You <i>didn't play</i> tennis.
	The Future Simple (<i>tomorrow, next summer, next Friday, in 2052</i>)	Will+V1	You <i>will play</i> tennis. <i>Will you play</i> tennis? You <i>won't play</i> tennis.
	The Future Simple in the Past (<i>tomorrow, next summer, next Friday, in 2052</i>)	Would + V1 (verb of the main clause is in the Past Simple)	I <u>thought</u> I <i>would play</i> tennis. <u>Did I think</u> I <i>would play</i> tennis? I <u>didn't think</u> I <i>would play</i> tennis.
The Continuous Tense (continued action) <i>To love, like, see, hear, feel, want, know, believe – the Simple Tenses</i>	The Present Continuous (<i>now, at this moment</i>)	Am, is, are +Verb+ing	You <i>are working</i> . <i>Are you working?</i> You <i>are not working</i> .
	The Past Continuous (<i>at 5 p.m. yesterday</i>)	Was, were + Verb+ing	You <i>were working</i> . <i>Were you working?</i> You <i>were not working</i> .
	The Future Continuous (<i>at 5 p.m. tomorrow</i>)	Will + be + Verb+ing	You <i>will be working</i> . <i>Will you be working?</i> You <i>will not be working</i> .
	The Future	Would + be +	I <u>thought</u> I <i>would be</i>

	Continuous in the Past (<i>at 5 p.m. tomorrow</i>)	Verb + ing (verb of the main clause is in the Past Simple)	<i>working. Did I think I would be working? I didn't think I would be working.</i>
The Perfect Tenses (completed action)	The Present Perfect (<i>already, ever, never, yet</i>)	Has, have + V3	<i>You have worked. Have you worked? You have not worked.</i>
	The Past Perfect (<i>by 2 p.m. yesterday</i>)	Had + V3	<i>When I came home, my mother had washed all dishes. Had my mother washed...? My mother had not washed.....</i>
	The Future Perfect (<i>by 2 p.m. tomorrow</i>)	Will + have + V3	<i>I will have played tennis. Will I have played tennis? I will not have played tennis.</i>
	The Future Perfect in the Past (<i>by 2 p.m. tomorrow</i>)	Would + have + V3 (verb of the main clause is in the Past Simple)	<i>I thought I would have played tennis. Did I think I would have played tennis? I didn't think I would have played tennis.</i>
The Perfect Continuous Tenses (completed continued action)	The Present Perfect Continuous (<i>for 5 years, all my life, since last year, before, after</i>)	Has, have + been + Ving	<i>He has been living. Has he been living? He has not been living.</i>
<i>To love, like, see, hear, feel, want, know, believe – the Perfect Tenses</i>	The Past Perfect Continuous (accent on the action) (<i>for 5 years, when</i>)	Had + been + Ving	<i>He had been working for an hour, when the students came. Had he been working? He had not been working.....</i>
	The Future Perfect Continuous (<i>by 5 p.m., by the next time</i>)	Will + have + been + Ving	<i>By the next time I see you I will have been studying at the university. Will I have been studying...? I will not have been studying...</i>
	The Future Perfect Continuous in	Would + have + been + Ving (verb of the	<i>I thought by the next time I see you I would have been studying at the university.</i>

	the Past (<i>by 5 p.m., by the next time</i>)	main clause is in the Past Simple)	<u>Did</u> I <u>think</u> by the next time....? I <u>didn't think</u> by the next time.....
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FREQUENTLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

A

- a.f.** – as follows (як зазначено далі)
- a.m.** – above mentioned (вищезначений)
- ans** – answer (відповідь)
- a.o.** – and others (та інші)
- at** – @ умовна позначка в електронних адресах = «песик»
- asap** – as soon as possible (якомога раніше)
- attn** – attention (увага)
- auc** – at your convenience (для вашої зручності)

B

- Br.** – branch (галузь)
- BTW** – by the way (між іншим)
- Bus** – business (справа)

C

- CONT** – container (контейнер)
- CV** – Curriculum Vitae (біографічна довідка; анкетні дані)
- cc** – copies to (копії до)
- c/o** – care of (для іншої людини)
- cp** – compare (порівняйте)

D

- Dept** – department (відділ)

E

- EC** – European Community (Європейське співтовариство)
- EU** – European Union (Європейський Союз)
- e.g.** – for example (from Latin “exempli gratia”) (наприклад)

F

- FAQ** – frequently asked questions (запитання, які часто задаються)
- fol** – following (наступний)
- fyi** – for your information (для вашої обізнаності)

G

- Gvt** – Government (уряд)

I

- i.e.** – in other words (from Latin word “id est”) (тобто)

J

- Jr** – молодший

M

- M** – member (член, представник, партнер)
- MESS** – message (повідомлення)

	N
NB – Nota Bene (зверни увагу на)	
	O
Orgn – organization (організація)	
	P
PIN – personal identification number (персональний код користувача)	
pa – per annum (щорічно)	
pcm – per calendar month (за календарний місяць)	
pls – please (будь ласка)	
pw – per week (за тиждень)	
	R
Re – regarding (in e-mails) (стосовно)	
RQST – request (запит)	
	S
SHPT – shipment (відправка товарів)	
S/N – shipping note (вантажні документи)	
	T
TX – thanks (дякую)	
t – time (час)	
t@d – time and date (час і строк)	
	U
UNO – United Nations Organization (Організація Об'єднаних Націй)	
	V
VP – Vice President (віце-президент)	
vgc – very good condition (дуже добрий стан)	
viz – namely (а саме)	
	W
w/o – without (без)	
	Y
Y – year (рік)	

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Навчальне видання

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Видається в авторській редакції