

**Національний університет біоресурсів
і природокористування України**

**Методичні рекомендації “Read and Study” для
самостійної роботи з граматики англійської
мови для студентів екологічних спеціальностей**

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Видання здійснено за редактуванням Клименко Л.В.

TENSES

THE VERB TO BE

**Вправа 1. Напишіть стверджувальну або заперечну форму.
Вживайте am/am not/is/ isn't / aren't.**

1. Paris _____ the capital of France. 2. I _____ interested in football. 3. I _____ hungry. 4. It _____ warm today. 5. Rome in Spain. 6. I _____ afraid of dogs. 7. My hands _____ cold. 8. Canada _____ a very big country. 9. The Amazon _____ in Africa. 10. Diamonds _____ cheap. 11. Motor-racing _____ a dangerous sport. 12. Cats _____ big animals.

Вправа 2. Продовжіть висловлювання за зразком. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

Model: *There is a teacher in the classroom, (many pupils).* —
There are many pupils in the classroom.

1. There is a little table in the corner (two armchairs). 2. There is a magazine on the little table (a few newspapers). 3. There is one book in his bag (some copybooks). 4. There is a key in my pocket (a few other things). 5. There is one tree near the house (some bushes). 6. There is a bus in the street (many cars). 7. There is the sun in the sky (some clouds). 8. There is an old house in this district (many new houses). 9. There is the Moon in the sky (many stars). 10. There is a horse in the field (some sheep).

Вправа 3. Заповніть пропуски, вибравши відповідне дієслово.

1. There _____ a lamp on the desk. 2. There _____ many flowers on the window-sill. 3. There _____ a magazine and some newspapers on the little table. 4. _____ there any garage-near the house? No, there _____ not any. 5. There _____ some apple-trees and one plum-tree in the garden. 6. There _____ one girl and four boys in the classroom. 7. On the walls there _____ many pictures. 8. There _____ a cow, a pig, and a horse in the field. 9. There _____ no sheep there. 10. _____ there much snow in the yard? Yes, there _____ a lot of snow everywhere.

Вправа 4. Складіть речення за зразком. Вживайте am//is/are.

Model: (my shoes very dirty) My shoes are very dirty.

1. (my bed very comfortable) _____
2. (your cigarettes in your bag) _____
3. (I not very happy today) _____
4. (this restaurant very expensive) _____
5. (the shops not open today) _____
6. (Mr. Kelly's daughter six years old) _____
7. (the houses in this street very old) _____
8. (the examination not difficult) _____
9. (those flowers very beautiful) _____

TEST 1 TO BE

Виберіть потрібну форму дієслова: А – am В – is С- are

1. It _____ surprising how popular American music is around the world.
2. What _____ your aunt`s name?
3. Tom`s parents _____ travel agents.
4. In my opinion, it _____ too soon to make a decision.
5. The streets _____ wet.
6. The new models _____ less expensive.
7. I _____ worried about it, and he _____ also.
8. She _____ famous not only in the United States, but also abroad.
9. His arms _____ so long that he can`t find shirts to fit him.
10. It _____ (not) far from the university, is it?
11. Bob _____ absent, he must be sick again.
12. _____ Tom and Bob good players?
13. The news _____ (not) very bad today.
14. Your money _____ in your handbag
15. The best seats _____ 10 \$.
16. _____ you hungry?
17. What _____ your parents` address?
18. I _____ glad to see you. How _____ you?
19. What _____ your favourite sport?
20. Each piece of furniture in this display _____ on sale for half price.
21. The customer _____ always right.
22. Where _____ you from?
23. One of the students _____ in the classroom.

TEST 2 HAVE/HAVE GOT

Виберіть правильне речення.

1. A. Peter have a tape recorder.
B. Peter has got a tape recorder.
2. A. The children have lunch at eleven.
B. The children have got lunch at eleven.
3. A. They haven't got breakfast at seven.
B. They don't have breakfast at seven.
4. A. My mother has got a bad headache.
B. My mother has a bad headache.
5. A. They can't go out because they have got rain-coats.
B. They can't go out because they don't have rain-coats.
6. A. Have Peter got any beer in the fridge?
B. Does Peter have any beer in the fridge?
7. A. I have got a shower in the morning.
B. I have a shower in the morning.
8. A. What time have you got lunch?
B. What time do you have lunch?
9. A. He has never got milk in his coffee.
B. He never has milk in his coffee.
10. A. Have you got an aspirin?
B. I'm busy, I have got a lot of time.
11. A. He have lots of friends.
B. They don't have much money, but they've got a lot of happiness.

ЧАСИ ГРУПИ INDEFINITE (Simple) PRESENT SIMPLE

Вправа 1. Поширте подані твердження відповідно до зразка.

Model A: *Kate doesn't study German. (English).*

Kate doesn't study German, but she studies English.

1. Den doesn't drive a car, (a motor-cycle). 2. Ann doesn't like ham, (cheese). 3. Father doesn't go to bed at ten, (at twelve). 4. He doesn't drink tea in the morning, (coffee). 5. The short hand of the watch doesn't tell the minutes, (the hours). 6. Granny doesn't do shopping, (the cooking). 7. He doesn't begin his work at eight, (at nine). 8. Mother doesn't cook breakfast, (dinner). 9. Alice doesn't enjoy physics, (languages). 10. Fred doesn't keep his notebooks on the table, (in the drawer).

Model B: *Kate studies English, (German).*

Kate studies English, but she doesn't study German.

1. Grandmother does all the cooking, (the shopping). 2. Pete likes jazz, (serious music). 3. My sister plays tennis, (basket-ball). 4. Jim gets up early on week-days, (on Sundays). 5. Father listens to the news in the evening, (concerts). 6. Den's sister studies medicine, (foreign languages). 7. Mike likes to play football, (piano). 8. Paul speaks German, (Russian). 9. They go to the country for weekends, (on Monday). 10. I like Ann, (her brother).

Вправа 2. Розкрийте дужки і виберіть правильну форму дієслова в *Present Indefinite*, узгодивши його з підметом.

1. I always (get) up at seven o'clock. (A — get; B—gets). 2. Tom usually (make) his own breakfast. (A — make; B — makes). 3. We (go) to school every day. (A — go; B -goes). 4. My mother (work) at the hospital. (A — work; B — works). 5. Pupils usually (speak) English at the English lessons. (A — speak; B — speaks). 6. My brother (know) English very well. (A — know; B — knows). 7. Den (like) to walk with his dog in the park. (A — like; B — likes). 8. The boys often (play) football at the stadium. (A — play; B — plays). 9. Father generally (come) home from his work late in the evening. (A — come; B — comes). 10. Kate (leave) for the seaside with her parents every summer.

Вправа 3. Виберіть потрібну заперечну форму для дієслів, перетворивши речення в заперечні.

A — don't; B — doesn't; C — isn't; D — aren't

1. My sister (get up) early on Sundays. 2. She (is sleeping) in her room now. 3. Dad (watch) TV in the morning. 4. They (spend) much time in the language laboratory. 5. My friend (understand) grammar rules well. 6. They (are leaving) for St. Petersburg tonight. 7. My parents often (pass) the time in the country. 8. Pete (take part) in our concert. 9. Mary (is walking) in the park now. 10. These boys (study) Italian at school.

Вправа 4. Розкрийте дужки і поставте дієслово в потрібному часі (*Present Indefinite* або *Present Continuous*).

1. I usually (have) tea in the morning, but now I (have) coffee. 2. My Granny never (drink) coffee. 3. Put on your raincoat, it (rain) heavily. 4. It often (rain) in autumn. 5. Sometimes we (go) to the cinema. 6. Where is Mummy? She (work) in the kitchen. 7. Mike's father usually (work) on Saturdays. 8. Why you (cry)? What's wrong? 9. Don't make noise, children. Kate (listen) to music in that room. 10. Ben always (come) home from school at two o'clock.

Вправа 5. Розкрийте дужки і поставте дієслово в *Present Indefinite*.

1. The swimming bath (open) at 9.00 and (close) at 18.00 every day. 2. What time the bank (close) in Britain? 3. I have a car, but I (not/use) it very often. 4. The sun (not/go) round the earth. 5. The River Amazon (flow) into the Pacific Ocean. 6. How many cigarettes you (smoke) a day? 7. He (no/know) how to use the card catalog in the library. 8. Her husband always (help) her wife to do laundry. 9. Family members (love) each other. 10. Happiness (mean) different things to different people. 11. We (not/have) information about it. 12. Peter always (play) his stereo too loud. 13. Jayne's apartment (not/differ) from Bill's. 14. Professor Williams (enjoy) teaching and writing. 15. When this train (leave)? 16. Although the medicine (taste) bad, it seems to help my condition. 17. Professor Stone (keep) few chairs in his office because he (not/have) room for many. 18. Alice (color) her hair? 19. You (know) whether the movie starts at 7? 20. They (wait) for him to return.

Вправа 6. Прочитайте текст. Напишіть 10 речень про свій денний розпорядок, вживаючи дієслова з тексту.

A Typical Day

Susan and Paul are a young, married couple. They have a busy week. They both get up at 7:00 in the morning. At 7:30 they have a small breakfast, usually toast and juice. Susan drinks tea; Paul drinks coffee. At 8:00 they leave for work.

Susan walks to work because she lives near the office. Paul drives to work because he lives 5 miles from his company. They both work from 9:00 to 5:00; they get home at about 6:00. Then, they go to school. They take their books and drive to a community college in their area. Susan studies nursing, and Paul studies computer science. They arrive home at 10:00. It's a long day, and they are tired.

They talk and relax. Sometimes they study. Sometimes Susan reads and Paul watches TV. At 12:00 they go to bed.

Вправа 7. Виберіть потрібну форму Present Simple або Present Continuous.

1. Jack _____ not work at his father's store. 2. _____ you have a job? 3. Kate _____ works at a restaurant. 4. Tom _____ working this after- noon. 5. _____ you working today? 6. Emily and Sara _____ working at the ice cream store this summer. 7. _____ Eric planning to get a job this summer? 8. _____ you plan to get a job, too? 9. Dennis _____ wears jeans to work every day. 10. She _____ a carpenter. 11. Today she _____ working at the Hill's house. 12. She and her partner Scott _____ building a new porch for Mr. and Mrs. Hill. 13. Dennis and Scott usually work _____ together on small construction jobs.

Вправа 8. Виберіть потрібний прислівник: rarely, never, always, usually, often, seldom, sometimes.

1. I see one or two films every week. I _____ go to the movies. 2. I let my roommate borrow my car one time last year. I _____ let my roommate my car. 3. Maria eats cereal for breakfast seven days a week. Maria _____ eats cereal for breakfast. 4. Four or five visitors to the museum stay for three hours or longer. Museum visitors _____ stay for at least three hours. 5. We occasionally have quizzes in Dr. Jacobs's history class. Dr. Jacobs _____ gives quizzes in history class. 6. If the teacher is on time, the class begins at 8:00 A.M. Once in a while, the teacher is a few minutes late. The class _____ begins at 8:00 A.M. 7. In the desert, it rains only two days between May and September every year. It _____ rains there in the summer. 8. James asks me to go to the sailboat races every year, but I don't accept his invitation because I think sailboat races is boring. I _____ go to sailboat races with James. 9.

Every time I go to a movie, I buy popcorn. I _____ buy popcorn when I go to a movie. 10. Andy and Jake are friends. They go out to dinner at least three times a week. Andy and Jake _____ go out to dinner with each other.

TEST 1 PRESENT SIMPLE

1. There _____ too many people at the conference .

A is B are

2. How much _____ this sweater cost?

A is B does C do

3. How much _____ this sweater?

A is B does C do

4. It _____ rainy in summer.

A don't B doesn't C isn't

5. It _____ often rain in summer.

A don't B doesn't C isn't

6. I _____ stay at home on Sundays.

A am not B doesn't C don't

7. I _____ at home on Sundays.

A am not B doesn't C don't

8. He _____ have much money.

A isn't B doesn't C don't

9. Pat's mother _____ teach students.

A isn't B doesn't C don't

10. Ann _____ speak French; but she is studying English.

A isn't B doesn't C don't

11. Pat's mother _____ a teacher.

A isn't B doesn't C don't

12. That hotel _____ expensive.

A isn't B doesn't C don't

13. What subjects _____ she good at?
A does B are C is
14. What subjects _____ you like best?
A does B do C are
15. She _____ home early.
A doesn't come B doesn't comes C isn't come

PAST SIMPLE

Вправа 1. Складіть питальні речення за зразком, дайте на них відповіді.

Model: *where/go* *Where did you go?*
food/good *Was the food good?*

1.how long/stay there? 2.stay in a hotel? 3.go alone? 4.how/travel? 5.the weather/fine? 6.how/cut your finger? 7.when/write to your parents last time? 8.What /do in the evening? 9.meet any interesting people? 10.how/ spend your last holidays?

Вправа 2. Доповніть речення дієсловами в дужках, поставивши їх у Past Simple, перетворіть ці речення в питальні та заперечні.

1.They (begin) to work in June. 2.She (tell) us about it some days ago. 3.Tom (finish) the secondary school in June. 4.Mary (sell) her home last week. 5.He (invest) ten thousand dollars in the company in 1997. 6.Columbus (discover) America in 1492. 7.He (be) ten years old last month. 8.The students (understand) the rule very well. 9.They lost their way because it (be) dark. 10.My wife (see) your cousin in Kharkiv. 11. He (borrow) the money so that he could finish his education. 12.My aunt (grow) beautiful roses in the garden.

Вправа 3. Дайте відповіді на подані запитання за зразком, використовуючи запропоновані слова.

Did you meet Ann on Monday?
(No, on Saturday)
— *No, I didn't. I met her on Saturday.*

1. Did he fly to Moscow in September? (No, to St. Petersburg). 2. Did you take my pen? (No, your pencil) 3. Did they eat meat at dinner? (No, fish). 4. Did the hat cost 50 roubles? (No, 70 roubles). 5. Did you find her at the library?

(No, at the reading-hall). 6. Did Mother buy apples? (No, oranges). 7. Did Ben go to the sea-side by car? (No, by train). 8. Did you leave your bicycle in the yard? (No, in the garden). 9. Did they read Shakespeare in class? (No, Byron). 10. Did you send Kate to aunt Polly? (No, to her Granny).

Вправа 4. Перетворіть подані речення в *Present Indefinite Tense*, додаючи, якщо треба, слова, характерні для форм цього часу.

1. Peter went to the concert once a month. 2. We understood all the problems that our teacher explained to us. 3. I saw your brother at the stadium yesterday. 4. Ann wrote a letter to her Granny the other day. 5. They went to the theatre every week. 6. Mike played football with his friends. 7. Mr. Priestley came into his study and met his students there. 8. The students were in the study. 9. He taught them the English language. 10. Nick forgot to take his dictionary for the lesson. 11. The boy saw the sunrise in the morning. 12. Lizzy had a beautiful hat. 13. She bought it at the nearest shop.

Вправа 5. Розкрийте дужки і поставте дієслово в *Past Indefinite*.

1. I (see) Pete at the school party the other day. 2. He (meet) Ann there and (fall) in love with her at first sight. 3. Yesterday I (be) on duty and (come) home from school later than usual. 4. Now my brother smokes a lot, but he (not/smoke) before. 5. The weather is nice today, but yesterday it (be) bad. 6. I (walk) quickly because I (feel) cold. 7. It (seem) impossible for him to win, but he (win). 8. I usually sleep well, but last night I (not/sleep) at all. 9. It (take) me half an hour to get to the station. 10. When you (write) to your parents last time?

Вправа 6. Розкрийте дужки і поставте дієслово в *Past Indefinite*.

1. Tom usually wakes up early. Yesterday morning he (get up) at 7.30.
2. There isn't cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.
3. Tom's father (teach) him how to drive when he was 17.
4. I was hungry, so I (buy) something to eat in the shop.
5. We needed some money so we (sell) our car.
6. Ann (spend) a lot of money yesterday. She (buy) a dress which (cost) \$50.

7. We (not/eat) anything because we (not/be) hungry.
8. She (not/be) interested in the book because she (not/understand) it.
9. Now my brother smokes a lot, but he (not/smoke) before.
10. The weather is nice today, but it (be) bad yesterday.
11. We rarely watch television, but last week we (watch) a lot of interesting programmes.
12. Edward (make) up his mind to escape from prison.
13. Ten minutes ago I (hear) a strange noise.
14. Looking through the paper, teacher (find) several mistakes.
15. Yesterday Mr. Watson (drink) too much at the party.
16. He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight.

Вправа 7. Доповніть речення дієсловами (give, sweep, wear, fly, catch, hold, take, buy, drink, teach, drive, pay, lead, freeze, run, fight, feel, hear, hide, shut, put, drive, win, fall, get, choose), поставивши їх у Past Indefinite.

1. I _____ the floor of the kitchen with a broom.
2. A bird _____ into our apartment through an open window.
3. I _____ the bird in my hands and put it back outside.
4. My father _____ me how to make furniture.
5. It got so cold last night that the water in the pond _____.
6. When I heard about Sue's problem, I _____ sorry for her.
7. Alex _____ a map for us to show us how to get to the museum.
8. A few minutes ago, I _____ on the radio about a bad plane accident.
9. Pete had an accident. He _____ off the roof and _____ his leg.
10. Sam _____ the race. He ran the fastest.
11. Ted _____ his car to Florida last summer.
12. The soldiers _____ the battle through the night and into the morning.
13. I used to have a camera, but I _____ it because I needed the money.
14. Lily didn't want anyone to find her diary, so she _____ it in a shoe box in her closet.
15. There was a cool breeze last night. I opened the window, but Jane got cold and _____ it.
16. Rita _____ faster than anyone else in the 100 meter dash.
17. None of the other runners was ever in front of Rita during the race. She _____ all of the other runners in the race from start to finish.
18. Greg is a penny pincher. I was very surprised when he _____ for my dinner.
19. Frank was really thirsty. He _____ four glasses of water.
20. Karen had to decide between a blue raincoat and a tan. She finally _____ the blue one.
21. Anna _____ a beautiful dress to the wedding reception.
22. My pen ran out of ink, so Sam _____ me an extra one he had.

TEST 3 PAST SIMPLE

1. I wanted to phone you , but I _____ your number.
A hadn't B didn't have C have not
2. He _____ in Lviv when he was young.
A lived B lives
C will live D live
3. Last spring they _____ a lot of fruit trees in their garden
A planted B plant C will plant
4. There _____ a lot of people at the party.
A was B wasn't
C were D has been
5. Yesterday I _____ to a furniture store. I bought a new lamp there.
A go B went
C could gone D have gone
6. I _____ not see Peter at the school party yesterday.
A do B are
C was D did
7. Tom's father _____ him how to drive when he was 17.
A teach B teached C taught
8. I _____ quickly because _____ cold.
A walked A felt
B walked B feeled
C walk C feels
9. He _____ Ann there and _____ in love with her at first sight.
A meeted A fall
B met B fell
C met C fallen
10. I was hungry, so I _____ something to eat in the shop.
A buyed B bought C have bought

11. Pete _____ at the lessons yesterday.
 A wasn't B weren't C won't be D didn't be
12. We needed some money so we _____ our car.
 A sell B sold C selled
13. When _____ in the USA?
 A was you B were you C did you be
19. Shakespeare _____ in 1616.
 A died B has died C was died
20. Someone _____ us to wait here.
 A tell B told C telled
21. Fred _____ Russian when he was six years old.
 A speak B spoke C speaks D spoken
22. Did they _____ tennis last Saturday?
 A played B plays C play D playing
23. Ann _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a dress which cost \$50.
 A spend A buyed
 B spended B have bought
 C spent C bought
24. Ten minutes ago I _____ a strange noise.
 A hears B heard C heared
25. Yesterday Mr. Watson _____ too much at the party.
 A drinks B drinked C drank D drunk
26. Looking through the paper, teacher _____ several mistakes.
 A finded B found C finds

FUTURE SIMPLE

Вправа 1. Поставте подані речення в Future Simple.

1. I spend my summer holidays in the country.

2. Our engineer left for Kyiv on Monday.
3. She agrees with him.
4. My brother is a driver.
5. Her husband worked at the factory.
6. They found each other at this crowded airport.
7. Peter helps my wife and me with our tax returns.
8. Virginia doesn't have enough information.
9. She borrowed my key to get into the apartment.
10. Jim's family met Karen today.
11. I saw him at school.
12. We sleep in the open air.

Вправа 2. Сформулюйте запитання до поданих тверджень за зразком.

Model: *I can't do this work myself. (help you)*
Shall I/we help you?

1. I haven't got a dictionary. (bring your mine tomorrow).
2. Jane wants to go to the theatre. (buy the tickets).
3. I'm sure Martin is hungry. (take some sandwiches for him).
4. It's very stuffy in the room. (open the window).
5. I can't read in the dark. (switch on the light).
6. It's too late to telephone Tom now. (phone him in the morning).
7. I don't know where the library is. (take you there).
8. Ann is late as usual. (wait for her some more minutes).
9. I've got no time to post my letter today. (do it).
10. I'm afraid we'll be late. (take a taxi).

Вправа 3. З'єднайте речення. Виразіть майбутню дію в реченнях часу та умови, використовуючи the Present Simple Tense.

Model: *We will go to the river. The weather will be fine (if).*
We will go to the river if the weather is fine.

1. Air will circulate better. You will open the door (if).
2. Dad will buy a new car. We'll go to the sea-side by car next summer (if).
3. I'll send you a telegram. I'll arrive in Moscow (as soon as).
4. Mary will stay with our daughter. We'll be at the theatre (while).
5. She'll look after him. He'll be well again (till).
6. I'll see my brother. I'll go to St. Petersburg (if).
7. We'll discuss it with Den. He'll come to see us (when).
8. I'll stay in Kyiv. I'll finish my business there (till).

9. You'll be late. I'll walk your dog (if).
10. You won't wake me up. I'll miss the train (if).

Вправа 4. Поставте подані речення в А — Past Simple, В — Future Simple, використовуючи запропоновані слова.

Model: She usually rings me up on Sunday. (Saturday)
A She *rang* me up on Saturday.
B She *will ring* me up on *Saturday*.

1. The concert usually begins at 6 o'clock. (A — yesterday; B — tomorrow). 2. We always listen to the news. (A — last night; B — in the evening). 3. I often buy detective stories. (A — two days ago; B — on Sunday). 4. She goes to town every day. (A — yesterday; B — tomorrow). 5. Our teacher often collects our copy-books. (A — the day before yesterday; B — the day after tomorrow). 6. I never wake up early on Sundays. (on my last day off). 7. We frequently have dinner at the cafeteria. (on Mother's birthday). 8. I often get presents from my parents. (A — last week; B — next week). 9. Mike often gives Ann flowers. (on her birthday). 10. Father usually takes us to the country every Sunday. (for the weekend).

Вправа 5. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Present Continuous, Present Simple, Future Simple.

1. The match (finish) at half past nine, so I'll be at home by ten o'clock. 2. My elder sister (finish) school in June. 3. The population of our city (reach) one million by 2010. 4. There is somebody at the door. I (open). 5. Sam's plane (arrive) at midnight. 6. My sister (not/rest) now. She (help) mother in the kitchen. She (help) mother every day. 7. We (go) to the country the day after tomorrow. 8. She (cook) breakfast for us. 9. I (meet) Jane after work today. 10. My sister (learn) French at night school. 11. The bag looks heavy. I (help) you with it. 12. I felt a bit hungry. I think I (take) something to eat.

Вправа 6. Розкрийте дужки і виберіть правильний варіант для вираження майбутнього часу в поданих реченнях.

1. Call the ambulance, if he (feel) worse. (A-will feel, B-feels, C-felt).
2. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we are going to have a picnic. (A-is, B-are, C-will be).
3. If I (hear) any news, I (phone) you (A-will hear, B-hear, C-heard; A-shall phone, B-phone, C-am going).
4. I'm tired, but if you (make) me strong coffee, I (go on) working. (A-will

- make, B-made, C-make; A-go, B-shall go, C-went).
5. Could you ask Alice to phone me, if you (see) her tomorrow. (A-will see, B-shall see, C-see).
 6. Hurry up! If you (catch) a taxi, you (meet) Ann at the station. (A-catches, B-catch, C-will catch; A-meet, B-shall meet, C-will meet).
 7. Your parents (worry) if you (be) late in the evening. (A-will worry, B-shall worry, C-worry; A-is, B-are, C-will be).
 8. You (improve) your pronunciation if you (read) aloud every day (A-improves, - improved, C-will improve; A-read, B-reads, C-will read).
 9. I (go) to bed, as soon as I (finish) my work (A-go, B-will go, C-shall go; A-finish, B-finished, C-shall finish).
 10. I (stay) here until he (return) (A-stay, B-stayed, C-shall stay; A-return, B-returns, C-will return).

TEST 4

Виберіть потрібну заперечну форму для дієслова, перетворивши речення в заперечні.

A — wasn't; B — weren't; C — doesn't; D — didn't; E — won't.

1. The train often (arrive) in time.
2. Yesterday he (run) very quickly.
3. There (be) too many people at the conference tomorrow.
4. I (see) her any more.
5. She is very tired and (look) well.
6. She (listen) to him if he gives her any advice.
7. Pete (be) at the lessons yesterday.
8. Mike is busy and (go) for a walk in the evening.
9. I (borrow) any books from the library, I have them at home.
10. They (go) to London next summer.
11. Den (know) anything about that man.
12. Ann (speak) French; but she is studying English.
13. They (be) at the seaside last year.
14. I (buy) that book yesterday.
15. He (write) letters because he is going to return soon.

TEST 5 SIMPLE TENSES

Виберіть правильну форму дієслова в *Present, Past* або *Future Simple*.

1. We _____ anything because we _____ hungry.
 A don't eat wasn't
 B didn't eat weren't
 C not eat not be

2. Professor Stone _____ few chairs in his office because he _____ room for many.
 A don't keep not have
 B doesn't keep doesn't have

3. What _____ your parents' address?
 A is B are

4. He _____ how to use the card catalog in the library.
 A don't know B doesn't know

5. Happiness _____ different things to different people.
 A means B mean

6. Water _____ at 100 degrees Centigrade.
 A is boiled B boil C boils

7. The men _____ as hungry as hunters.
 A were B was

8. If Maria _____ him, she will be unhappy.
 A marry B marries C will marry

9. I _____ not see Andrew yesterday.
 A did B Do C am.

10. When _____ in Poland?
 A was you B were you C did you be

11. She _____ her present flat.
 A don't like B doesn't like C not like

12. Jayne's apartment _____ from Bill's.
 A don't differ B doesn't differ C not differ

13. It _____ in this part of the world.
A is often raining B often rain B often rains
14. The children _____ lunch at eleven.
A has got B have got C have
15. Tom`s parents _____ travel agents.
A is B are
16. Your money _____ in your handbag.
A is B are
17. I`ll stay in Kyiv till I _____ finish my business there .
A will finish B finish
18. Professor Williams _____ teaching and writing.
A enjoys B enjoy C enjoying
19. The swimming bath _____ at 9.00 and _____ at 18.00 every day.
A open close B opens closes
20. I have a car, but I _____ it very often.
A don`t use B not use
21. There isn`t cloud in the sky, but it _____ cloudly in the morning.
A is B was C were
22. Sam`s plane _____ at midnight.
A is arriving B will arrive C arrives
23. We needed some money so we _____ our car.
A sell B sold C sold
24. We`ll go to the party if he _____ us.
A invite B will invite C invites

ЧАСИ ГРУПИ CONTINUOUS

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Вправа 1. Змініть подані речення згідно зі зразком.

Model: *Father is washing. (shave).*

Fatner isn't washing Father is shaving.

1.The boys are playing, (fight). 2, I am eating, (drink coffee). 3. They are speaking, (shout). 4.The teacher is reading, (dictate). 5. We are listening to the radio, (watch the TV). 6. Mother is washing the dishes, (make breakfast), 7. Torn is smoking in his study, (read a newspaper). 8.You are reading a poem, (learn it by heart). 9. Mary is playing piano in her room, (listen to the concert). 10. We are hurrying to the theatre, (go home).

Вправа 2. Дайте відповіді на запитання, використовуючи запропоновані слова.

Model: *What are you doing in there, Jim? (repair the door)*

I am repairing the door.

1. What is Ann doing in the kitchen? (cook supper).2.What are you doing in this shop? (buy a pair of shoes).3.What is Mary doing with the scissors? (cut out a dress) 4.Why are children making such a terrible noise? (play football). 5.Why is she playing the piano so late? (rehearse for a concert).6.Where are they training now? (play tennis at the stadium).7.Why are you leaving so soon? (go home).8.Where are they hurrying to? (run to school). 9.What is the man at the window doing? (read a newspaper) 10.Why are the children sitting so quiet? (listen to an interesting story).

Вправа 3. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Continuous Tense.

1.Please don't make so much noise. I (study). 2.Look! It (snow). 3.Why you (look) at me like that ? Have I sad something wrong? 4.Why you (wear) your coat today? It's very warm. 5.I (not/work) this week. I'm on holiday. 6.I want to lose weight. I (not/eat) anything today. 7.What they (talk) about? 8.Who (lie) on the sofa? 9.I say, listen! Someone (have) a bath. 10.My sister Chris and David (get married) today. 11.He (speak) over the telephone. 12.The economic situation is already very bad and it (become) worse.

Вправа 4. Перефразуйте дані речення за зразком.

Model: I will buy a car. - *I am going to buy a car.*

1. Ann will spend the summer holidays in the country. 2. The students will visit the Art gallery. 3. We'll learn Spanish next year. 4. She will take a taxi. 5. I'll take part in the sports competition. 6. He will show her the house and the garden. 7. I will talk French four days a week and Russian in the remaining three. 8. We'll talk about this some other time.

Вправа 5. Розкрийте дужки і поставте дієслово у Present Continuous Tense:

A – стверджувальна форма

1. Hello, Den. I (phone) to you to say good-bye. My train (leave) in ten minutes. 2. I (look) forward to meeting you. 3. My baby (learn) to talk, 4. It (rain) very hard. 5. Where are the boys? They (play) in their room. 6. I (water) the garden, it is very dry. 7. She (come) to see her sister. 8. It is twelve o'clock. So I (go) to bed now. 9. They (go) to leave Moscow tomorrow. 10. Listen! Somebody (sing) a lovely song.

B – питальна форма

1. How you (get) on? 2. How your father (feel)? 3. What we (quarrel) about? 4. Where the children (play)? 5. What you (do) now? I (write) a letter. 6. Who (talk) there? Our students (talk) in the next room 7. What language they (speak)? I can't understand anything. 8. Whom you (wait) for? I (wait) for Mary. 9. Why you (make) so much noise, children? We (play). 10. What you (drink)? I (drink) coffee.

C – заперечна форма

1. I not (feel) very well. 2. He not (sit) in the armchair. 3. She not (ring) to anybody. 4. I not (go) to sleep. It's rather early. 5. They no (go) to study German. 6. Ann not (sing) there, she can't sing. 7. I not (wait) for anybody here. 8. We not (listen) to the radio. 9. He not (walk); he (hurry) to school. 10. Let's go for a walk. It not (rain) now.

Вправа 6. Розкрийте дужки і поставте дієслово в Present Continuous Tense.

1. What you (do) now? -I (look for) my key. I can't open the door.
2. We (spend) next weekend at home.
3. Listen! Somebody (sing) a lovely song.
4. Don't make so much noise. I (try) to work.
5. Why you (cry) ? Is something wrong?

6. Let's go for a walk. It (not/rain) now.
7. I don't speak any foreign language, but I (learn) English now.
- 8.–Where is Margaret ? She (have) a bath.
9. A young man (stand) at the window. He (smoke) a cigarette.
- 10.The children (have/not) supper now.
- 11.We (go) to a party on Saturday.
12. I (meet) Jane after work today.
13. My Dad (work) overtime this week.
14. They (live) in a rented house these days.

Вправа 7. Виберіть потрібну форму Present Simple або Present Continuous.

1. Jack _____ not work at his father's store. 2 _____ you have a job? 3. Kate _____ works at a restaurant. 4. Tom _____ working this after- noon. 5. _____ you working today? 6. Emily and Sara _____ working at the ice cream store this summer. 7. _____ Eric planning to get a job this summer? 8. _____ you plan to get a job, too? 9. Dennis _____ wears jeans to work every day. 10. She _____ a carpenter. 11. Today she _____ working at the Hill's house. 12. She and her partner Scott _____ building a new porch for Mr. and Mrs. Hill. 13. Dennis and Scott usually work _____ together on small construction jobs.

TEST 1 PRESENT SIMPLE /PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- 1.I _____ a book about astrology.
A am reading B read
- 2.I _____ lots of books every year.
A is reading B read
- 3.We _____ to the party on Saturday.
A are going B go
- 4.Nurses _____ after people in hospital.
A are looking B look
- 5.She _____ for dinner this evening.
A comes B is coming

6. I _____ four languages.
A speak B am speaking
7. It _____ in this part of the world.
A is often raining B often rains
8. Take your umbrella. It _____ cats and dogs.
A rains B is raining
9. Run downstairs. Your sister _____ for you.
A is waiting B waits
10. Can you phone a bit later, please? Jane _____ a bath.
A is having B have
11. We've got tickets, and tomorrow evening we _____ to the cinema.
A are going B go
12. I _____ it would be a good idea to leave early.
A am thinking B think
13. Can you hear those people? What _____ they _____ about?
A do _____ talk B are _____ talking
14. The moon _____ round the earth.
A goes B is going
15. The river _____ very fast today – much faster than usual.
A flow B is flowing
16. George says he's 80 years old but I _____ him.
A don't believe B am believing
17. These shoes _____ to me.
A belong B are belonging
18. Ron is in London at the moment. He _____ at the Hilton Hotel.
A stays B is staying
19. He usually _____ at the Hilton Hotel when he's in London.
A stays B is staying

20. It _____ me forty minutes to get to the university.

A takes B is taking

21. Dennis and Scott usually _____ together on small construction jobs.

A work B is working

PAST CONTINUOUS

Вправа 1. Розкрийте дужки і виберіть потрібне дієслово, яке передає дію в минулому.

1. While I (wait) for his call, somebody (knock) at the door. (A — waited, B — was waiting; A — knocked, B — was knocking). 2. They (quarrel) while they (wash) their car. (A — quarrelled, B — were quarrelling; A — washed, B — were washing). 3. We (talk) about Kate when she suddenly (come) in. (A — talked, B — were talking; A — came, B — was coming). 4. In the morning when father (shave) he (cut) himself. (A — shaved, B — was shaving; A — cut, B — was cutting). 5. I (sit) by the window when I (hear) the noise. (A — sat, B — was sitting; A — heard, B — was hearing). 6. At 7 o'clock I (wait) for Ann at the station. (A — waited, B — was waiting). 7. The pupils (write) the control paper when the director (come) into the classroom. (A — wrote, B — were writing; A — came, B — was coming). 8. I (see) the light in your window when I (pass) by. (A — saw, B — was seeing; A — passed, B — was passing). 9. When I (arrive) Harry (lie) on the sofa speaking over the telephone. (A — arrived, B — was arriving; A — lay, B — was lying).

Вправа 2. Перетворіть подані речення в питальні та заперечні.

1. She was standing along before the fire.
2. They were crossing the street at the wrong place.
3. Ann was listening to their conversation.
4. They were talking about our party.
5. George was preparing for his examination whole day.
6. She was playing the piano when you came in.
7. Their son was going to be a painter.
8. The two men were arguing about the plan when I came into the office.
9. He was waiting for the bus.

Вправа 3. Поставте подані речення в Past Continuous.

1.Tom told us a story. 2.The children swam in the river. 3.Is Mary wearing a white dress? 4.The old man spoke in a low voice. 5.She is looking after her little brother. 6.They did not work in the garden. 7.The boy is running very fast. 8.The students are discussing a story.

Вправа 4. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Past Continuous, або Past Indefinite.

1. George (fall) off the ladder while he (paint) the ceiling. 2. While Tom (cook) the dinner, the phone (ring). 3. Last night I (read) in bed when suddenly I (hear) a scream. 4. Ann (wait) for me when I (arrive). 5.Tom (take) a photograph of me while I (not/look). 6. I (see) Carol at the party. She (wear) a really beautiful dress. 7. I (not/drive) very fast when the accident (happen). 8. My wife (break) a plate last night when she (do) the washing-up. 9. The man (read) a magazine when somebody (knock) at the door. 10. Mr.Forest (write) a book while he (live) in Scotland. 11.Yesterday while Dad (shave), he (cut) himself slightly. 12. Yesterday as I (walk) down Cherry Lane, I (meet) Thomas, an old friend of mine.

TEST 2 PAST CONTINUOUS / PAST SIMPLE

1. While I _____ for his call, somebody _____ at the door.

- A waited B was waiting
A knocked B was knocking

2. They _____ while they _____ their car.

- A quarrelled B were quarrelling
A washed B were washing

3. We _____ about Kate when she suddenly _____ in.

- A talked B were talking
A came B was coming

4.In the morning when father _____ he _____ himself.

- A shaved B was shaving
A cut B was cutting

5.When I _____ the exercise I looked at the pictures.

- A was starting B were starting
C started

6. While I _____ the exercise I looked at my computer screen.

- A was doing B were doing
C did

7. While I was doing the exercise I _____ my mouse a lot.

- A was using B were using
C used

8. In the exercise there was a picture of three doctors who _____ .

- A was singing B were singing
C sang

9. There was also one of Joe who _____.

- A was smoking B were smoking
C smoked

10. In one of the pictures three people _____ for a train.

- A was waiting B were waiting
C waited

11. I couldn't watch television because I _____ the exercise.

- A was doing B were doing
C did

12. Bill Gates _____ his first software when he was 13.

- A was writing B were writing
C wrote

13. Madonna _____ dance at the University of Michigan when she was young.

- A was studying B were studying
C studied

14. When I _____ the exercise I did something different.

- A was finishing B were finishing
C finished

15. My brother and sister _____ tennis at 11am yesterday.

A is playing B are playing
C played

16. At 8.30am today I _____ to work.

A was driving B drove
C drove

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Вправа 1. Перетворіть подані речення у Future Continuous.

Model: Don't leave the child alone (cry).

Don't leave the child alone. The child will be crying.

1. Don't ask Peter to give a book (read it).
2. Don't visit your grandmother (work in the garden).
3. Don't take his typewriter (type).
4. Don't wait for Mary tomorrow (fly to London).
5. Don't call for me at 6 (sleep).
6. Don't send us any letters in September (travel).
7. Don't pay a visit to Margaret at 5 (clean her room).
8. Don't expect her to come on Saturday (work).

Вправа 2. Перетворіть ці речення в питальні та заперечні.

1. John will be coming soon.
2. We will be flying to Kherson at this time tomorrow.
3. You will be meeting him every day.
4. They will be packing our things when your come.
5. He'll be going to school soon.
6. Jack will be looking for you all afternoon.
7. We'll be walking among the New York skyscrapers this time tomorrow.
8. They will be send the invitation to dinner all summer.
9. Ann will be doing some shopping at five o'clock.
10. I'll be driving a car at this time tomorrow.

TEST 3 FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Розкрийте дужки і виберіть потрібне дієслово, яке передає дію в майбутньому.

1. Let's meet at the cinema at 6. 30. All right, I (wait) for you there.
 - A will wait
 - B will be waiting

2. The child (sleep) when father (come) back from his work.
 - A will sleep
 - B will be sleeping
 - A comes
 - B will come

3. My sister (know) the result of her exam tomorrow.
 - A will know
 - B will be knowing

4. This time tomorrow they (sit) in the train on their way to St. Petersburg.
 - A will sit
 - B will be sitting

5. Don't phone Jack tomorrow — he (prepare) for his exam in English all day long.
 - A will prepare
 - B will be preparing

6. What you (do) from 6 to 8 in the evening? I (write) a report at that time.
 - A will do
 - B will be doing
 - C will write
 - D will be writing

7. Don't be in a hurry. If you (arrive) at 7 o'clock, they (still / finish) their work.
 - A arrive, will arrive
 - B will still finish
 - C will still be finishing

8. Harry (come) at 9 o'clock in the evening.
 - A will come
 - B will be coming

9. Mrs. Smith (go) shopping the whole evening as soon as she (finish) her

work.

- A will be going
- B will go
- C will finish
- D finishes

10. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (drive) all day long.

- A will buy
- B buys
- C shall drive
- D shall be driving

TEST 4 FUTURE CONTINUOUS

1. This time tomorrow they _____ in the train on their way to Chicago.

- A will sit
- B will be sitting

2. I _____ at home if you need anything.

- A will be
- B will be being

3. Don't phone Margaret from 5 to 6 – she _____ English.

- A will have
- B will be having

4. Why are you in hurry? If you arrive at 8 o'clock, they _____ the meal.

- A will still cook
- B will still be cooking

5. He _____ at eight in the evening.

- A will come
- B will be coming

6. _____ you _____ with me on Friday?

- A Will you have lunch
- B Will you be having lunch

7. — I'm not sure I'll recognize Eve. I haven't seen her for ages.

— She _____ a dark blue pullover and jeans.

- A will wear
- B will be wearing

8. Tomorrow I _____ doing my homework as soon I come from school.

- A will begin
- B will be beginning

9. I _____ do my homework from three till seven.

A will do B will be doing

10. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I _____ a composition the whole evening.

A will be writing B will write

11. Next week we _____ a party. Can you come?

A will be having B will have

12. This time next week you _____ in your new job.

A will be working B will work

ЧАСИ ГРУПИ PERFECT

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Вправа 1. Складіть речення, вживаючи подані слова.

Model: *Phil /find/ a new job. — Phil has found a new job.*

1. Carles /go/ Brazil/ two times. 2. Jack and Jill / decide / to get married.
3. Monica /give up / smoking. 4. George /pass/ his driving- test. 5. He / help/
me/ with this work. 6. I / meet/ him/ many times. 7. We /speak/ to him/ about
it. 8. They /build/ the bridge at last.

Вправа 2. Перетворіть ці речення в питальні та заперечні.

1. Mary has switched on the light. 2. My relatives have received the parcel.
3. Our grandfather has travelled much. 4. The boy has passed all his exams.
5. The little girl has broken the cup. 6. The director has signed the order.
7. They have seen "Swan Lake" at the Bolshoi Theatre. 8. You have paid for
the stamps. 9. Margaret has visited many beautiful countries.

Вправа 3. Складіть питальні речення, вживаючи подані слова.

Model: *you ever/ be/ to/ Italy. — Have you ever been to Italy?*

1. you ever/ be/ to South America? 2. you/ read/ any English books? 3. you
/live/ in this town all your life? 4. how many times/ you/ be/ in love? 5. what's
the most beautiful country you/ ever /visit? 6. you ever /speak/ to a famous
person? 7. you /read/ anything by Jack London? 8. which of his stories/you/

read? 9 .how many trees/you / plant/?

Вправа 4. Використовуючи зразок, складіть речення.

Зразок 1. (to read some biochemical journals)

A.:I have read some biochemical journals.

And what about your friend?

B.:He (she) has read the journals too.

1. to look through the latest political events;
2. to be to the University;
3. to read the offer from the dean's office;
4. to listen to the BBC English lessons;
5. to see a TV program about octopuses and snails.

Зразок 2.: (to read this journal)

A.: Have you read this journal?

B.:No, I haven't. I have not read this journal yet.

1. to be to London;
2. to attend English classes;
3. to look through the latest biochemical papers;
4. to listen to this compact disk.
5. to watch this film

Зразок 3. (to go to Las Vegas)

A.: My friend has gone to Las Vegas.

B.:Has he really gone to Las Vegas?

A.:Yes, he has.

- 1.to pass all examinations;
- 2.to be to all European countries;
- 3.to learn a lot of subjects;
- 4.to make an appointment with schoolmates for Sunday;
- 5.to see the latest model of chemical equipment.

Вправа 5. Складіть речення із поданими словами, вживаючи Present Perfect Tense.

Зразок: We have already discussed this problem.

already –вже (твердження)

yet – ще (заперечення)

yet - вже (питання)

lately (recently) – нещодавно

just – щойно

ever – коли-небудь (питання)

never – ніколи (заперечення)
this year (цього року)

Вправа 6. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Present Perfect або Past Indefinite.

1.The children (do) their homework. Now they can go to the skating-rink. 2.Alice (know) them for many years. 3.He (go) to Greece two years ago. 4.His wife is a designer.She (have) her own studio for six months. 5.I (not/see) Keith for a while. 6.We (be) friends since we were ay university together. 7.He and his wife (live) next to me since their son, Tom, was born. 8.The film star (give) a party which cost \$10,000. 9.We (not/receive) any letters from her lately. 10.He (fall asleep) at half past seven.

TEST 1 PRESENT PERFECT

Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Present Perfect або Past Indefinite.

1.We (not/have) a holiday last year.

- A didn't have
- B haven't had
- C hadn't have

2.My parents (be) to the USA many times.

- A have been
- B were
- C have being

3.I (buy) a new dress last week, but I (not/ wear) it yet.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A have bought | A haven't worn |
| B bought | B wore |
| C had bought | C didn't wear |

4.We (live) in the United States for less than seven years.

- A lived
- B have lived
- C had lived

5. She (take) the test already .

- A took
- B has taken
- C have took

6. More than one hundred people (come) to the meeting.

- A have come
- B came
- C has come

7. I (forget) their telephone number.

- A forgot
- B have forgotten
- C had forgotten

8. She (study) English for five years.

- A studied
- B has studied
- C have studied

9. Peter (borrow) the money so that he could finish his education.

- A has borrowd
- B borrowed
- C have borrowed

10. I (take) this medication since 1985.

- A have taken
- B had taken
- C took

11. Don't worry about your letter. I (send) it the day before yesterday.

- A sendd
- B have sent
- C sent

12. We (not/see) Peter this week , but we (see) him a couple of weeks ago.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A didn't see | A saw |
| B haven't saw | B have saw |
| C haven't seen | C have seen |

14. Mary (be) on a diet for three weeks.

- A was
- B has been
- C was been

15. Mary (lose) her car keys , so we have to open the door by force.

- A lost
- B has lost
- C losted

16. When she was 21 she (drive) across the United States.

- A drove
- B drive
- C driven
- D drived

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Вправа 1. Перетворіть ці речення в питальні та заперечні.

1. We had reached the village before the sun set.
2. He died after he had been ill for a long time.
3. The girl had cleaned the room by the time their mother came back.
4. Peter had studied English before he entered the university.
5. Kate had done her lessons by eight o'clock.
6. I had finished my work when my mother came.
7. He went home when he had spent all his money.

Вправа 2. Складіть речення із наступними словами, використовуючи Past Perfect Tense та обставини часу:

by five o'clock – до 5 години,

by Saturday – до суботи,

by the 15-th of April – до 15 квітня,

by the end of the year – до кінця року,

by that time – до того часу,

before they sent their letter – до того, як вони надіслали свого листа

Зразок.: He had translated the text by five o'clock.

(to translate the article, to learn to speak Spanish, to finish one's work, to lose one's textbook, to fulfill one's plan, to look through the catalogue).

Вправа 3. Виконайте вправу за зразками, використовуючи слова з вправи 2.

Зразок1. A: Our group had translated the article by 6 o'clock.

And what about you?

B.: We hadn't translated the article by that time. (*Past Perfect Tense*)

Вправа 4. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Past Perfect або Past Indefinite.

1. Yesterday we (discuss) the film which we (see) some days before. 2. My father (be) furious because I (crash) his car. 3. My mother (be) worried because I (not/eat) all day. 4. We (arrive) so late that Professor Baker already (call) the roll. 5. Peter (show) us the bicycle his father (buy) for him. 6. After I (have) a bath, I (go) to bed. 7. When she (read) the letter, she (throw) it away. 8. After I (take) some medicine, my stomach-ache (disappear). 9. I (be) nervous during the flight because I (not /fly) in a plane before. 10. When we (get) to the theatre, the play (start).

Вправа 5. З'єднайте наступні пари речень, вживаючи прислівники в дужках.

Model: *I brushed my teeth. I went to bed. (after)*

After I had brushed my teeth, I went to bed.

1. I arrived at John's house. He made a cake (when). 2. I called you at 8.00. You went out. (when). 3. He passed his driving test. He bought a car (as soon as). 4. I took the book back to the library. I finished reading it (when). 5. I didn't go to bed. I did my homework (until). 6. I spent all my money. I went home. (when). 7. I read the book. I saw the film (before). 8. Her children left home. She started writing (after).

Вправа 6. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Past Simple / Present Perfect / Past Perfect.

1. When I (arrive) home last night, I discovered that Jane (prepare) a beautiful candle-lit dinner. 2. Since I began acting, I (perform) in two plays, a television commercial and a TV drama. However, I (speak, never even) publicly before I came to Hollywood in 1985. 3. By the time I got to the office, the meeting (begin, already) without me. My boss (be) furious with me and I (be) fired. 4. When I (turn) the radio on yesterday, I (hear) a song that was popular when I was in high school. I (hear, not) the song in years, and it (bring) back some

great memories. 5. Last week, I (run) into an ex-girlfriend of mine. We (see, not) each other in years, and both of us (change) a great deal. I (enjoy) talking to her so much that I (ask) her out on a date. We are getting together tonight for dinner. 6. When Jack (enter) the room, I (recognize, not) him because he (lose) so much weight and (grow) a beard. He looked totally different!

TEST 2 PAST PERFECT

Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Past Perfect або Past Indefinite.

1. I (wake) up early and got out of bed.

- A woke up
- B had woken up

2. I got out of bed an hour later I (wake up).

- A woke up
- B had woken up

3. We were late. The meeting (start) an hour before.

- A started
- B had started

4. She was the most delightful person I (ever/meet).

- A ever met
- B had ever met

5. That morning she (dress), (phone) somebody, and went out.

- A dressed A phoned
- B had dressed B had phoned

6. That morning she went out after she (phone) somebody.

- A phoned
- B had phoned

7. He was tired because he (work) hard in the garden all day.

- A worked
- B had worked

8. The sun (set), it (get) dark, and we went home.

- A set, got
- B had set, got

9. The Hills were in hurry, but they (take) a taxi and managed to arrive on time.

- A took
- B had taken

10. The Hills managed to arrive exactly on time because they (take) a taxi.

- A took
- B had taken

11. He said he (break) the lamp post.

- A broke
- B had broken

12. We asked Peter to come with us, but he refused. He (already promise) to play football with his friends.

- A already promised
- B had already promised

13. After I (write) all my letters, I went to the kitchen to make coffee.

- A wrote
- B had written

14. She (hardly/finish) speaking over the phone when the telephone rang again.

- A hardly finished
- B had hardly finished

15. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody (leave) it the day before.

- A left
- B had left

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Вправа 1. Перетворіть ці речення в питальні та заперечні.

1. We will have seen the exhibition before it is over. 2. I will have done it by five o'clock. 3. He will have build it by the end of the year. 4. You will have prepared it before I return. 5. Ann will have dinner when he comes back. 6. They will have translated it by that time. 7. I'll have finished all my work by the end of this week

Вправа 2. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Future Indefinite або Future Perfect.

1. He (receive) the telegram tomorrow. 2. He (receive) the telegram by tomorrow. 3. I (do) the exercises by seven o'clock. 4. I (do) the exercises in the afternoon. 5. By this time you (take) your examination. 6. You (take) your examination next week. 7. The teacher (correct) our dictation in the evening. 8. The teacher (correct) our dictation by the next lesson.

TEST 3 FUTURE PERFECT

Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Future Indefinite або Future Perfect.

1. I promise I (get) in touch with you if I need your help.

- A will get
- B will have got

2. We are going to buy a car by the end of next month our family (save) money for it.

- A will save
- B will have saved

3. The workers say that they (build) up a district by the beginning of 2000.

- A will build up
- B will have build up

4. He probably never (be) patient.

- A will probably never be
- B will probably never have been

5. She (have lunch) by the time we arrive.
A will have
B will have had
6. If you think it over, you (see) that I'm right.
A will see
B will have seen
7. You (finish) your homework by the time the movie starts.
A will have finished
B will finish
8. Jan (leave) by 5 o'clock.
A will leave
B will have left
9. I think I (stay) at home this evening.
A will stay
B will have stayed
10. – I need some money. – Don't worry I (lend) you some.
A will have lent
B will lend
11. I (be) in London for six months by the time I leave.
A will be
B will have been

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Вправа 1. Перетворіть ці речення в питальні та заперечні.

1. The film has been running for a month. 2. They have been waiting for the director since two o'clock. 3. The boy has been keeping the book for a month already. 4. The students have been translating the text for an hour and a half. 5. It has been raining since the morning. 6. I have been talking to Tom about your problem. 7. I have been looking forward to meeting you.

Вправа 2. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Present Perfect Continuous.

Example: She _____ tennis for half an hour now. (to play)

Answer: She has been playing tennis for half an hour now.

1. Andrew _____ in the country. (not/to live) 2. How long _____ your parents _____ this car? (to drive) 3. Tony _____ this book, but Mary has. (not/to read) 4. _____ Andy on the blue car? (to work) 5. How long _____ they _____ for a home? (to look) 6. My brother _____ hard enough. (not/to study) 7. How long _____ you _____ for him? (to wait) 8. _____ he the whole morning? (to sleep)

TEST 4 PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. She _____ there many years.

- A has been teaching
- B has taught

2. He knows Africa well because he _____ a lot there.

- A has been traveling
- B has traveled

3. The students _____ the matter all day long.

- A have been discussing
- B have discussed

4. You _____ this composition for two hours and can't complete it.

- A have been writing
- B have written

5. Alice promised to come, but she's absent. Something _____ to her.

- A has been happening
- B has happened

6. The children are drawing. They _____ since they came home.

- A have been drawing
- B have drawn

7. My aunt _____ the big house in the country.

- A has always been having
B has always had
- 8.They _____ here for two years.
A have been living
B have lived
- 9.I _____ them our picture gallery.
A have shown
B have been showing
- 10.Ann _____ over the telephone for the last ten minutes.
A has been speaking
B has spoken
11. It a lot this week.
A has been snowing
B being snow

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Вправа 1. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Past Perfect / Past Perfect Continuous.

1. I'm sorry I left without you last night, but I told you to meet me early because the show started at 8:00. I (try) to get tickets for that play for months, and I didn't want to miss it. By the time I finally left the coffee shop where we were supposed to meet, I (have) five cups of coffee and I (wait) over an hour. I had to leave because I (arrange) to meet Kathy in front of the theater.

2. When I arrived at the theater, Kathy (pick, already) up the tickets and she was waiting for us near the entrance. She was really angry because she (wait) for more than half an hour. She said she (give, almost) up and (go) into the theater without us.

3. Kathy told me you (be) late several times in the past and that she would not make plans with you again in the future. She mentioned that she (miss) several movies because of your late arrivals. I think you owe her an apology. And in the future, I suggest you be on time! several movies because of your late arrivals. I think you owe her an apology. And in the

future, I suggest you be on time!

Вправа 2. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Present Perfect/Past Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous/Past Perfect Continuous.

1. It is already 9:30 pm and I (wait) here for over an hour. If John does not get here in the next five minutes, I am going to leave.
2. I was really angry at John yesterday. By the time he finally arrived, I (wait) for over an hour. I almost left without him.
3. Did you hear that Ben was fired last month? He (work) for that import company for more than ten years and he (work) in almost every department. Nobody knew the company like he did.
4. I (see) many pictures of the pyramids before I went to Egypt. Pictures of the monuments are very misleading. The pyramids are actually quite small.
5. Sarah (climb) the Matterhorn, (sail) around the world, and (go) on safari in Kenya. She is such an adventurous person.
6. Sarah (climb) the Matterhorn, (sail) around the world and (go) on safari in Kenya by the time she turned twenty-five. She (experience) more by that age than most people do in their entire lives.
7. When Melanie came into the office yesterday, her eyes were red and watery. I think she (cry) .
8. She (work) at that company for three years when it went out of business.
9. James (teach) at the University for more than a year before he left for Asia.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Вправа 1. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Future Continuous / Future Perfect Continuous.

1.Simona: Margaret is really going to speak Spanish well when she gets back from that language school in Mexico?

Isabelle: Hopefully! She (take) classes for more than six months.

Simona: She is going to be able to speak Spanish with some of our Latin American clients.

Isabelle: Good. Two clients from Peru (visit) us next month when Margaret returns. We need someone to entertain them while they are here.

2. Jason: I am leaving!

Nurse: If you would please wait, the doctor will be with you in ten minutes. The doctor is having some problems with a patient.

Jason: The doctor was having problems with that patient an hour ago. If I wait another ten minutes, I am sure he (have, still) problems with her. By the time he's finally ready to see me, I (wait) for more than two hours.

3. Frank: What are you going to be doing tomorrow at five?

Debbie: I (paint) painting my living room walls.

Frank: Still? How long have you been working on your living room.

Debbie: Forever. By the time I finish, I (redecorate) the living room for over a week.

Frank: Too bad. I was going to ask go if you wanted to see a movie. What about the day after tomorrow?

Debbie: Sorry, I (move) furniture and (put) up drapes.

Вправа 2. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Future Perfect/Future Perfect Continuous.

1. By the time we get to Chicago this evening, we (drive) more than four hundred miles. We are going to be exhausted. 2. When Sarah goes on vacation next month, she (study) German for over two years. She should be able to communicate fairly well while she is in Austria. 3. I have not traveled much yet; however, I (visit) the Grand Canyon and San Francisco by the time I leave the United States. 4. By the time you finish studying the verb tense tutorial, you (master) all twelve tenses including their passive forms. 5. Drive faster! If you don't hurry up, she (have) the baby by the time we get to the hospital. 6. I came to England six months ago. I started my economics course three months ago. When I return to Australia, I (study) for nine months and I (be) in England for exactly one year. 7. Margie just called and said she would be here at 8:00 o'clock. By the time she gets here, we (wait) for her for two hours. 8. Frank just changed jobs again. If he keeps this up, he (change) jobs at least four or five times by the end of the year. 9. Come over to my house around 9 o'clock. By then, I (complete) my history essay and we can go see a movie. 10. In June, my grandmother and grandfather (be) married for fifty years.

MODAL VERBS

Вправа 1. Утворіть питальну та заперечну форми до речень.

1. The secretary can help you.
2. My mother could speak English fluently when she was young.
3. His friend will be able to meet you at the airport.
4. Mr. Smith can answer your question.
5. She can play the guitar very well.
6. He can lift that heavy box.
7. You could see fish at an aquarium.
8. That race car will be able to go very fast.

Вправа 2. Перекладіть наступні речення українською та поясніть вживання *can, could, to be able to*.

1. It was cold last Saturday so we couldn't go on a picnic.
2. Can I go camping with my friends at the weekend?
3. Could I speak to you for a moment, please?
4. If you are not feeling well, you could stay at home.
5. Could you find these people's phone numbers, please?
6. It was a very difficult test, but Ann was able to answer all the questions.
7. When I arrived I could see a few people waiting for the train.
8. I hope I'll be able to take you out to dinner next week.
9. Scientists could not explain the phenomenon at that time.

Вправа 3. Поставте замість пропусків *can, can't або could, couldn't*.

1. A: Sir, I need to leave work early tonight, if that's possible.
B: You _____ leave early if you finish all your work first.
2. I'm afraid I _____ come to your party next Saturday.
3. A: Excuse me? _____ you tell me the time, please?
B: Yes, it's almost two o'clock.
4. My friend's father can't play tennis very well now but he _____ play quite well when he was _____ younger.
5. A: What skills do you have?
B: Well, I _____ use computers and I _____ speak three foreign

languages.

6. You _____ see her at the party. She was at home working at her English.
7. I should be very happy if you _____ visit us in the village.
8. He said he _____ (to finish) the task by Monday.

Вправа 4. Заповніть пропуски необхідними формами *can, could (not), cannot/can't, was/were (not) able to* та поясніть свій вибір.

1. I _____ play the piano. I've taken lessons for many years.
2. Dogs _____ bark, but they _____ talk.
3. Tom is strong. He _____ lift that heavy box.
4. I _____ walk to school. It's not far.
5. Steven _____ walk when he was one year old.
6. The door was locked so I _____ go inside.
7. I _____ hear you very well. Please speak louder.
8. We arrived at the shop just it was closing, so we _____ do our shopping.
9. _____ you call Peter and tell him I'll be late?
10. My brother _____ drive yet. He's too young.
11. I'm not quite ready to go, but you _____ leave if you're in a hurry. I'll meet you later.

Вправа 5. Поставте замість пропусків *may (might) або can (could)*.

1. You _____ leave the room
2. Let's just knock on the door lightly. Tom _____ be sleeping (right now).
3. You _____ read this book: you know the language well enough.
4. You _____ take this book: I don't need it.
5. I don't know why Sam isn't eating his food. He _____ not be hungry right now. Or maybe he doesn't feel well. Who knows?
6. _____ I ask you to help me?
7. _____ you tell me the nearest way to the city museum?
8. I _____ not imagine her speaking in public: I knew that she was so shy.
9. Something was wrong with the car: he _____ not start it.
10. A fool _____ ask more questions than a wise man _____ answer.
11. She asked me if she _____ use my telephone.
12. —Why isn't John in class? He _____ feel sick. I don't really know. He _____ be at home watching TV. He _____ be at the library. He _____ be out of town. I _____ go to University, but I'm not sure.
13. _____ you tell me the nearest way to the city museum?

Вправа 6. Перекладіть наступні речення українською та поясніть вживання *must, to be (to), to have (to), to have got (to)*.

1. All applicants must take an entrance exam.
2. I'm looking for Sue. I have to talk to her about our lunch date tomorrow. I can't meet her for lunch because I have to go to a business meeting at 1:00.
3. Where's Sue? I must talk to her

right away. I have an urgent message for her. 4. I have got to go now. I have a class in ten minutes. 5. The game is to begin at 10:00. 6. The committee is to meet tomorrow. 7. I must be at the meeting. The meeting can't occur without me because I'm the only one who has certain information. 8. I am to be at the meeting. My boss ordered me to be there. He will accept no excuses. 9. The teacher gave the students a writing assignment. They are to write a composition. They are to write it about a person they admire. 10. He must have been at the airport to meet his sister's plane.

Вправа 7. Доповніть речення. Вживайте *have to, has to, or had to*.

1. I went downtown yesterday because I _____. 2. I can't go to the movie tonight because _____. 3. I couldn't go to Pete's party last Saturday because _____. 4. Josh can't go downtown with us this afternoon because _____. 5. When I was in high school, _____. 6. If you want to travel abroad, _____. 7. I'm sorry I was absent from the class yesterday, but _____. 8. Erica can't come to class tomorrow because _____. 9. I need a car because _____. 10. When I worked in my uncle's restaurant, _____. 11. If you want to enter the university, _____. 12. We wanted to go on a picnic yesterday, but we couldn't because _____. 13. I wanted to _____ yesterday, but _____ instead.

Вправа 8. Виберіть *must (not) or (do not) have to*.

- Soldiers _____ disobey a superior officer.
A must / have to B must not C don't have to
- To stay alive, people _____ breathe oxygen.
A must / have to B must not C don't have to
- You _____ finish to do your work on this project before you go on vacation. You'll probably lose your job if you don't.
A must/ have to B must not C don't have to
- If you have an aquarium, you _____ give your tropical fish too much or they'll die.
A must / have to B must not C don't have to
- To be a successful mountain climber, you _____ have a great deal of stamina.

A must / have to B must not C don't have to

6. Thank goodness we _____ eat fish again tonight. Dad didn't catch any today.

A must I have to B must not C don't have to

7. You _____ exert yourself. You're still not fully recovered from your surgery.

A must / have to B must not C don't have to

8. My room is a mess, but I _____ clean it before I go out tonight, I can do it in the morning.

A must /have to B must not C don't have to

9. We really _____ help Mary move to her new apartment at weekend. Not only is it too difficult for one person, but she still has her arm in a sling from her shoulder sprain a week ago.

A must / have to B must not C don't haw to

10. Bill is in the dark room developing the negatives of the photos he took on his last trip to Peru. You _____ open the door while he's there because the light will ruin the pictures.

A must / have to B must not C don't have to

Вправа 9. Доповніть речення. Вживайте *don't/doesn't have to or must not*.

1. The soup is too hot. You _____ eat it yet. Wait for it to cool. 2. You _____ have soup for lunch. You can have a sandwich if you like. 3. Liz finally got a car, so now she usually drives to work. She _____ take the bus. 4. Tommy, you _____ say that word. That's not a nice word. 5. Mr. Moneybags is very rich. He _____ work for a living. 6. If you are in a canoe, you _____ stand up and walk around. If you do, the canoe will probably tip over. 7. According to the rules of the game, one player _____ hit another player. 8. The review class before the final exam is optional. We _____ go unless we want to. 9. Most vegetables can be eaten raw. You _____ cook them. 10. You _____ use a pencil to write a check because someone could change the amount you have written on it. 11. When the phone rings, you _____ answer it. It's up to you. 12. When you have a new job, you _____ be late the first day. In fact, it is a good idea to be a few minutes early. 13. A: You _____ tell Jim about the surprise birthday party. Do you promise? B: I

promise. 14. A: Did professor Adams make an assignment? B: Yes, she assigned Chapters 4 and 6, but we _____ read Chapter 5.

Вправа 10. Перепишіть наступні речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово to be.

1. No smoking. - *You are not to smoke.*
2. No eating or drinking in this room.
3. Do not joke with airport personnel while your hand luggage is being inspected.
4. Use the stairs in case of fire. Do not use the elevator.
5. Slower traffic keep right.

Вправа 11. Вставте модальні дієслова *should, must* або *had to*. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму інфінітиву.

1. You _____ always lock the front door when you go out.
2. I don't think people _____ keep pets if they don't have time to care for them properly.
3. You _____ be thirsty after carrying those heavy boxes. Shall I make some tea?
4. If you want to take photos while we're going round the museum, you _____ ask permission. We don't want to get into trouble
5. He _____ (to attend) the lesson: the material which the teacher explained was very difficult, and now it will be impossible for him to write the test-paper well.
6. People really shouldn't smoke when there are children around. It's such a bad example to them.
7. Last night Ann suddenly became ill. Her parents _____ call the doctor.

Вправа 12. Вставте модальні дієслова *should, need* або *must*.

1. We _____ spend a lot of time at the museum if it is not interesting.
2. You _____ have studied the material thoroughly. Then you would not have made so many mistakes.
3. I'm going to be in trouble. I _____ have posted these letters yesterday afternoon and I completely forgot.
4. She _____ have followed the doctor's advice. She looks very fine.
5. You _____ have ignored the instructions of your sports coach. That's why you lost the game.
6. You _____

_____ wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike. 7. As my sister offered me a lift, I _____ call a taxi. 8. You _____ clean the office because we haven't been using it today, but could you tidy the shelves in the storeroom, please? 9. I _____ have looked carefully at the number of the bus. Now I must change buses, and I am afraid I shall be late.

TEST 1 MODAL VERBS

1. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they _____ die.
A can B might
C have to D must
2. Yesterday I _____ a film, today I can't.
A can to watch B could watch C could to watch
3. He _____ be a fool to do such a thing.
A can B must C has to
4. They _____ buy tickets to the Rolling Stones concert last week.
A were able to B could
C can D be able to
5. The raft is so small we _____ lie down comfortably.
A might not C cannot
B could not D should not
6. He _____ come next month.
A is able to C may to
B will be able to D could
7. The bus came on time so we _____ wait long at the bus stop.
A had to C can
B must D might
8. You _____ think about the future and not about the past.
A should C shouldn't
B mustn't D needn't
9. It was 8 o'clock. I _____ leave.
A must B had

- C have to D had to
10. You should _____ there alone at night.
A not go B not to go
11. A: _____ you hold your breath for more than a minute? B: No, I can't.
A can B may C could D have
12. I think we _____ check everything again.
A have to B must C can D could
13. You _____ the truth then.
A should have told B should to have told
14. You _____ kill animals; it's cruel and unlawful.
A don't have to B mustn't
15. I _____ understand what he was saying because he was speaking Spanish.
A couldn't B can
C can't D was able to
16. I'm looking for Sue. I _____ to her about our lunch date tomorrow .
A could talk B have to talk
C must talk D could have talked
17. Did you read the news about the mountain climbers? They _____ reach the top yesterday.
A could B were able to
C have been able to D can
18. Steven _____ read and write until he was seven years old.
A must B couldn't
C could D may
19. You _____ visit your grandparents more often.
A ought to B were able to
C shall D will
20. Peter _____ go to the dentist before his toothache gets worse.
A ought to B shall C will be able to

PASSIVE VOICE

Вправа 1. Перекладіть українською мовою речення з дієсловами в пасивному стані, при потребі починайте переклад з прийменників.

1. For that he can be sent to prison. 2. This book is written mainly for researchers. 3. Your husband is well thought of, which is very important. 4. Were you quite sure she had never been seen there before? 5. There are two things that must be connected. 6. The handwriting has been identified as hers. 7. The papers were set fire to in order to get rid of the evidence. 8. She found the room exactly as it had been left the night before. 9. New electronic devices are dealt with in this article. 10. Her bed had not been slept in. 11. His tie was very badly arranged. 12. When on earth will the telegram be sent off? 13. She is not seen with Tom any longer.

Вправа 2. Поставте запитання до поданих речень.

1. The Houses of Parliament were built *in the nineteenth century*.
2. *Twenty* people were hurt in the train crash.
3. *Three* teenagers were given an award for bravery yesterday.
4. The telephone was invented by Bell *in 1876*.
5. *20,000* cars will be produced next year.
6. *Ten* pictures have been stolen from the National Gallery.

Вправа 3. Заповніть пропуски необхідною формою дієслова:

1. In 1666, a large part of London (destroy) _____ by fire. 2. These pictures are beautiful. They _____ (paint) by my father while he was on holiday last summer. 3. Volkswagen cars _____ (make) in Germany. 4. The Pyramids _____ (build) by the Ancient Egyptians. 5. At the last competition the first prize (to win) _____ by our team. 6. Those flowers are great. They _____ (send) to her yesterday by one of her fans. 7. I've collected all the documents that _____ (need) for the house sale. Can you take them to the lawyer's office to _____ (sign)? 8. Who does the washing-up in your house? The dishes _____ (wash) by my brother and then _____ (dry) by my sister. 9. Who looks after your baby when you're at work? Well, he _____ (look after) by my mother. 10. When will I have my car? It _____ (deliver) to your house the day after tomorrow.

Вправа 4. Утворіть питальну та заперечну форми речень.

1. The sick man is being operated on. 2. The network of transmitting stations is being built in this region now. 3. The children are making a birthday cake in the kitchen. 4. The road is being repaired by our workers. 5. The film was being shown from 7 till 9. 6. The orchestra was being conducted by our music teacher. 7. Water-power stations are being built on the Mountain Rivers. 8. Students from about 30 countries are being trained at Kyiv University. 9. The door has been left open. 10. The article will have been published by the time you arrive. 11. This crop had been sown by the end of the month.

Вправа 5. Відкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у відповідній часовій формі.

1. The printing press (invent)_____ in the fifteenth century. 2. Gold (mine) _____ in mines. 3. Last night we (invite) _____ to the restaurant by our friends from Spain. 4. Italy and France (visit) _____ by millions of tourists every year. 5. Russia (invade) _____ by Napoleon. 6. The menu in our bar (change)_____ every week. 7. Nowadays oil (transport)_____ in large ships. 8. These raspberries are fresh; they (pick) _____ in the morning. 9. Today rugby football (play) _____ in many countries. 10. Many people (kill)_____ in road accidents every year. 11. The United Nations Organization (found)_____ in 1945. 12. This type of TV sets (produce) _____ in Japan. 13. The results of the examination (not know) _____ for two months.

Вправа 6. Поставте наступні речення у пасивному стані. Зверніть увагу на модальні дієслова.

1. You must do three of these exercises tomorrow. 2. You can find the book you need in the library. 3. We must send these letters at once. 4. You must take the box to the station. 5. You can cross the river on the raft. 6. The workers can finish the building of the house very soon. 7. You must return the books the day after tomorrow. 8. I can easily forgive this mistake. 9. You can find such berries everywhere. 10. You must do this work very carefully. 11. The doctor says they must take her to hospital. 12. You can do the work in three days. 13. The students must return all the library books before each vacation. 14. Monkeys can climb even the tallest trees. 15. They punished this man for something he hadn't done.

Вправа 7. Поставте дієслова в активному або пасивному стані в наступних реченнях.

1. Some of the oldest structures in the world today (be)_____ pyramids, which (locate) _____ in Egypt near the River Nile. 2. Thousands of years ago, the Egyptians (believe) _____ in life after death. 3. After a person died, the body (dry)_____ (wrap)_____ in cloth, and (make)_____ into a mummy. 4. The mummy (place)_____ into a coffin, which (put)_____ inside an underground tomb. 5. Clothing, food, drink, weapons, and other personal possessions (also bury) _____ with the body. 6. The ancient Egyptians (believe) _____ that the spirit of the dead person would need them in the next life. 7. Great pyramids (build)_____ on the surface to honor the Egyptian kings. 8. These four-sided structures (make) _____ of huge limestone rocks cut from mountains in Southern Egypt and (float) _____ 700 miles up the Nile River. 9. The work (do) _____ by slaves, who (use) _____ only ropes and ramps. 11. Many pyramids still stand today. The largest pyramid (call) _____ the Great Pyramid. It (build)_____ for King Cheops.

Вправа 6. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на вживання Perfect Infinitive Passive після модальних дієслів.

1. My bicycle has disappeared. It must have been stolen.
2. The weather was awful. The football match ought to have been cancelled.
3. Did anyone invite Ann to the party? – I don't know. She might have been invited.
4. Did anyone see you? – No, but I would have been seen if it hadn't been so dark.
5. Has someone repaired this machine? – Well, it's working again so it must have been repaired.
6. Did someone throw those old letters away? – Yes, but it was a mistake. They shouldn't have been thrown away.

TEST 1 PASSIVE VOICE

1. What article _____ now?
A has being translated
B is translated
C has been translating
D is being translated

2. Many wetlands and river ecosystems _____ .
A have been lost
B been lost
C had been lost
D have lost
3. In prehistoric times, religion and farming _____ .
A closely connected
B were closely connected
C was closely connected
D are closely connected
4. Agricultural science _____ ecology.
A is largely applied
B are largely applied
C was largely applied
D being largely applied
5. People _____ new dairy products and improving old ones.
A are developing
B is developing
C has being developing
D are developed
6. Plants and animals _____ of millions of genes.
A is make
B was made
C are made
D make
7. Rare plant and animal species _____, rivers and seas _____.
A are disappearing , are contaminating
B are disappearing , are being contaminated
C disappear , contaminate
D are disappearing , are contaminated
9. The fact that many new technologies _____ by the private sector.
A is held
B are hold
C are held
D be held

10. This crop _____ by the end of the month.
- A had been sown
 - B have been sown
 - C had be sown
 - D has been sown
11. I think the film _____ on TV now.
- A is shown
 - B are being shown
 - C has being shown
 - D is being shown
12. The new university _____ by the Prime Minister next week.
- A will open
 - B will opened
 - C will be opened
 - D will have opened
13. Our post _____ twice a day.
- A has delivered
 - B is delivered
 - C will delivered
 - D will be delivering
15. An unknown actor _____ to star in the new film .
- A chosen
 - B had chosen
 - C has been chosen
 - D choose
16. The Houses of Parliament _____ in the XIX-th century.
- A were build
 - B were being built
 - C were built
 - D had been built
17. "Mona Lisa" _____ by Leonardo da Vinci.
- A was painted
 - B is painting
 - C is being painted

D had been painted

18. My car _____ by 3 o'clock tomorrow.

- A will be repaired
- B was repaired
- C will have been repaired
- D will be repairing

19. This area _____ now because the plant is not working.

- A is polluted
- B was not being polluted
- C is not being polluted
- D has not been polluted

20. Coca-Cola _____ for over one hundred years.

- A is produced
- B has been produced
- C was produced
- D had been produced

21. In Ukraine about 200 combine harvesters _____ in 2002 in comparison to 1,200 units in Germany.

- A was sold
- B were sold
- C area sold
- D have been sold

22. Depth of soil _____ by deep cultivation or by drainage to lower water level.

- A can to improved
- B can be improved
- C can improved
- D can improve

23. Most of the agricultural businesses _____ in growing grain and technical crops.

- A is
- B are specialized
- C was specialized
- D specialized

THE NOUN

Вправа 1. До іменників у однині підберіть їх відповідну форму у множині. Прочитайте слова та перекладіть їх українською мовою.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1) man | a) mice |
| 2) woman | b) feet |
| 3) child | c) women |
| 4) mouse | d) geese |
| 5) tooth | e) men |
| 6) foot | f) children |
| 7) goose | g) oxen |
| 8) fish | h) fish |
| 9) swine | i) teeth |
| 10) deer | j) bacteria |
| 11) ox | k) swine |
| 12) sheep | l) deer |

Вправа 2. Заповніть таблицю, користуючись словником.

Множина	Однина	Переклад
shelves	shelf	полиці-полиця
wives		
wolves		
loaves		
roofs		
knives		
leaves		
halves		
lives		

Вправа 3. Утворіть форму множини іменників.

1 child _____	children _____	7 ox _____
2 zero _____		8 goose _____
3 mouse _____		9 sheep _____
4 monkey _____		10 species _____
5 industry _____		11 belief _____
6 woman _____		12 leaf _____

Вправа 4. А. У даній групі слів знайдіть іменник, який не змінює у на і + -es у множині.
(lady, family, monkey, city, baby).

В. У даній групі слів знайдіть два іменники, які утворюють множину за допомогою закінчення -es.
(piano, negro, potato, photo, kilo).

С. Яке слово зайве?
(species, branches, series, means).

Вправа 5. Визначте, в якій формі (однині чи множині) наведені такі іменники:
Fungi, organisms, tissues, species, animals, fish, land, life, bodies, deer, mice, monkey, milk, supply, sheep, oxen, sources, bacteria, data, analysis, nucleus, phenomena, stimulus, crisis.

Вправа 6. Розкрийте дужки та поставте іменники у формі множини, де це необхідно:

A: Hello Bob! Where did you spend your week-end?

B: I went to the zoo with my children yesterday. It is really one of the biggest _____ (zoo) in Europe.

A: Which _____ (animal) did you see?

B: First, we saw a big _____ lion, two _____ (lioness) and some _____ (lion-cub). Then we saw two _____ (giraffe), three _____ (rhino) and an _____ (elephant).

A: Is that all?

B: No, we also saw three _____ (camel), a lot of _____ (deer) and _____ (zebra).

A: Did you go to the monkey house?

B: Yes, of course. We enjoyed watching these funny _____ (animal). There

were a lot of _____ (monkey) there.

A: You had a lovely day, don't you think so?

B: I suggest that we go to the zoo together next week.

A: I am all for it.

Вправа 7. Позначте літерою 'C' (countable)- обчислювані іменники та літерою 'U' (uncountable)- необчислювані іменники:

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. advice | _____ | 11. suitcase | _____ |
| 2. plate | _____ | 12. behaviour | _____ |
| 3. money | _____ | 13. honey | _____ |
| 4. safe | _____ | 14. weather | _____ |
| 5. accommodation | _____ | 15. scenery | _____ |
| 6. deer | _____ | 16. child | _____ |
| 7. car | _____ | 17. friend | _____ |
| 8. furniture | _____ | 18. oxygen | _____ |
| 9. piece | _____ | 19. exercise | _____ |
| 10. can | _____ | 20. coffee | _____ |

Вправа 8. Підберіть необхідне слово, додайте прийменник *of*, щоб вказати кількість:

1. some biscuits – four *packets of* biscuits
2. some bread – three _____
3. some coffee – two _____
4. some soup – two _____
5. some pie – four _____
6. some meat – three _____
7. some sugar – two _____
8. some juice – three _____
9. some champagne – two _____
10. some flour – four _____

Вправа 9. Виберіть правильну форму дієслова:

1. Some people never **do/does** any exercise.
2. Physics **was/were** my best subject at school.
3. There **is/are** a pair of socks under the bed.
4. Fortunately the news **wasn't/weren't** as bad as we had expected.
5. His new clothes **was/were** very expensive.
6. Tree days **isn't/aren't** long enough for a good holiday.

7. I can't find the stairs in this building. Where **is/are** they?
8. **Does/Do** the police know about the stolen money?
9. The police **is/are** looking for the criminal.
10. I'm going to take a taxi. Six miles **is/are** too far for me to walk.
11. Your hair **need/needs** cutting.
12. There **was/were** a lot of people at the cinema last night.
13. My shorts **is/are** made of silk.
14. These earrings **was/were** given to me by my grandmother.

TEST 1 THE NOUN

1. This farm keeps many _____.
A sheep B sheeps C sheepes
2. A long time ago in the past people used _____ in agriculture.
A oxen B oxes
3. I like _____ and vegetables.
A fruit B fruits
4. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine _____ not sharp enough.
A is B are
5. This news _____ interesting.
A was B were
6. My shorts _____ made of silk.
A is B are
7. There _____ a lot of people at the party.
A was B were
8. Your trousers _____ in the wardrobe.
A is B are
9. Money _____ not everything.
A is B are
10. Two thousand pounds _____ stolen in the robbery.
A were B was

The Possessive Case

Вправа 1. Утворіть словосполучення, вживаючи, де це можливо, присвійний відмінок:

e.g. the window / the room - the window of the room
the watch / Mike – Mike's watch

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. the laboratories / the Institute | 7. the cinema / the town |
| 2. the daughter / Charles | 8. the name / the street |
| 3. the economic policy / the government | 9. the eyes / the cat |
| 4. the birthday / my friend | 10. the shoes / the children |
| 5. the car / my neighbours | 11. the goods / the factory |
| 6. the roof / the house | 12. the newspaper / today |

Вправа 2. Перепишіть речення, починаючи його з підкресленого слова:

e.g. Tourism is the main industry in this country.
This country's main industry is tourism.

1. The football match tomorrow has been cancelled.
Tomorrow _____.
2. Exports from Britain to the United States have fallen recently.
Britain _____.
3. The storm last week caused a lot of damage.
Last _____.
4. The new manager of the company is very qualified.
The company _____.

Вправа 3. Виберіть правильний варіант:

1. Joanna eats apple / an apple every morning.
2. Kate rarely has biscuit / a biscuit with her coffee.
3. Margaret has got very long black hair / hairs.
4. Sorry I'm late. I had trouble / troubles with the car this morning.
5. We are late because they're re-surfacing the motorway and the traffics / traffic are terrible.
6. I want something to read. I'm going to buy a / some paper.
7. He was asked to leave the college because of a bad behavior / behavior at the end of term party.
8. It's not a bad room, but the furniture's / furniture take up too much space.

Article

Вправа 1. Заповніть пропуски артиклями *a, an, the*:

1. Have you made all _____ arrangements for our holiday yet? – Yes, I think so. – Did you find _____ good hotel? – Well, it isn't _____ luxurious hotel, but it's near _____ centre of _____ city and each bedroom has _____ private bathroom.
2. Is this _____ old car? – Four years old. Come and have _____ look at it. – Were you _____ first owner? – No, I got it two years ago.
3. Have _____ Browns gone on holiday?
4. Did you go to _____ bank to change _____ money into French francs?
5. I'll book _____ taxi to take us to _____ airport, so we can leave our car at home.
6. I'm _____ doctor. I've just started work at _____ hospital in Hills Road. I'm on call _____ lot of _____ time and I have to find _____ car which is really reliable. _____ car I used to have always breaking down and giving me problems.

Вправа 2. Поставте замість пропусків *a, an, the* або *some* там, де це необхідно:

1. I bought _____ butter and _____ sugar. – Are you going to make _____ cake?
2. What did you have for _____ lunch today? - _____ piece of cheese and _____ bread.
3. I need _____ information for my history project. – Why don't you go to _____ library?
4. I'm going to _____ post office. Do you need anything? – Could you get me _____ stamps and _____ envelope, please?
5. Grandpa is in _____ hospital. Grandma went to _____ hospital to see Grandpa.
6. You need _____ visa to visit _____ foreign countries.
7. When we reached _____ city centre, _____ shops were still open but most of them were already closed.
8. Have you finished with _____ book I lent you last week?
9. In _____ bedroom of this flat there are twin beds, _____ cupboard, and _____ chair. There are clothes thrown over _____ chair. In one corner there is _____ basin.
10. This flat has _____ kitchen. There is _____ table with _____ chairs round it. In _____ middle of _____ table is _____ apple.

Вправа 3. Заповніть пропуски де необхідно, за допомогою *some/a/an/much*:

1. I have _____ coins in my pocket. In other words, I have _____ change in

my pocket. 2. Would you like _____ food? How about _____ sandwich and _____ apple? 3. We had _____ meat, rice, bread, butter, cheese, fruit, vegetables, and tea for dinner. 4. I used _____ iron to press my shirt because it was wrinkled. 5. I wish you _____ happiness, health, and luck in your life. 6. Tom is studying _____ chemistry, history, and English. 7. In the United States, _____ baseball is called the national pastime. To play it, you need _____ baseball and _____ bat. 8. My hometown has rain, thunder, fog, sleet, and snow in the winter months. In other words, it has bad weather. 9. She has black hair and brown eyes.

Вправа 4 Поставте замість пропусків артикль *the* (де необхідно):

1. I think this bag is _____ Brenda's. 2. The hotel is called _____ Park Hotel. 3. Let's play _____ football on Sunday. 4. In _____ evening we often listen to _____ radio and watch _____ television. 5. Yesterday we had _____ dinner in a restaurant. 6. He tried to park his car but _____ space wasn't big enough. 7. Do you think _____ rich should pay more taxes? 8. _____ whale is a mammal but it lives in _____ sea. 9. I'm learning to play _____ piano. 10. I like listening to _____ music. The film wasn't very good but I liked _____ music. 11. Mr. Smith went to _____ school to meet his son's teacher.

Вправа 5. Виберіть правильну форму:

1. John is staying at home / the home tonight.
2. The President Clinton / President Clinton made an interesting speech.
3. The Prime Minister / Prime Minister left this morning for a tour of the Far East / Far East.
4. He will visit the Singapore / Singapore and the Malaysia / Malaysia and then go on to the Philippines / Philippines, where he will make a speech about the environment / environment.
5. Thompsons / The Thompsons live on a farm.
6. We went on a tour of Europe / the Europe last summer.
7. Do you know how to play violin / the violin?
8. A Conference is taking place in the Mexico City / Mexico City on ways of helping the unemployed / unemployed in the developing / developing world.
9. The swimming / Swimming is my favorite sport.
10. The baby sleeps in the afternoon / afternoon.

A a
C the

B -
D any

17. Sylvia doesn't go to work by _____ car.

A an
C the

B a
D -

18. Paul Newman is _____ actor.

A an
C the

B a
D -

19. I have _____ breakfast at eight o'clock.

A an
C the

B a
D -

THE PRONOUN

Вправа 1. Заповніть пропуски займенниками *some, any, no*:

1. Have you got _____ coffee? – No, I haven't got _____ coffee.
2. Would you like _____ tea? 3. Don't worry. I've got _____ free time. I'll go shopping. 4. I'm going to buy _____ oranges. 5. There is _____ milk left in the fridge. 6. I'm afraid there is _____ tea left. 7. You can call me _____ time you like.

Вправа 2. Заповніть пропуски займенниками *any, anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere*:

1. You can ask me _____ you want. 2. _____ can go to the new sports center. 3. What shall I wear to the party? – Wear _____ you like. It's up to you. 4. If _____ needs help, they can ask me. 5. We left the door unlocked. _____ could have come in. 6. What time do you want dinner? – Oh, _____ time you like. 7. Where can I find this magazine? – At _____ shop in the centre. 8. Where shall we go for our holidays? _____ as long as it's hot! 9. Who can drive the company car? - _____ who has a driver's license. 10. When can we meet for lunch? Oh, _____ day next week. I haven't made any plans.

Вправа 3. Поставте замість пропусків займенники *every, everyone / everybody / everything / everywhere*:

1. _____ you need is on the table. 2. _____ person in my family has their own car. 3. My uncle knows _____ about gardening. 4. Ann knows _____ in her street. 5. _____ looks tired today. 6. When I arrived home, _____ had gone out. 7. Your desk is untidy. There are papers _____.
8. Jill doesn't do any of the housework. Her husband does _____.

Вправа 4. Поставте *much, many, a lot of*:

1. I've got _____ spare time today. 2. There isn't _____ snow on the ground. – No, the sun has melted it. 3. How _____ times did you have a shower yesterday? 4. There are _____ flowers in the garden. – Yes, they are beautiful, aren't they? 5. Have you got any money? – Yes, _____.
6. Have you got any vegetables? - Yes, but _____. 7. Can you lend me some money? – No, sorry – I haven't got money with me. 8. We'll have to hurry.

The man was badly injured in the accident. He lost _____ blood.

9. Don't disturb me. I've got _____ work to do. 10. We didn't take _____ photographs when we were on holiday.

Вправа 5. Виберіть правильний варіант:

1. When will you be back? –Soon. I'm only going away for a few / a little days.
2. When can I come and visit you? –Come on every / any Tuesday. I'm free on that day.
3. Who's coming to the party? – I've invited everyone / anyone from the office.
4. I've lost my keys. I can't find them anywhere / nowhere. – Don't worry. I'm sure they're everywhere / somewhere in this room.
5. I asked everyone / someone, but nobody / anybody wants to help me with my project.
6. Did you buy the biscuits I wanted? – No, they didn't have any / no in the supermarket.
7. How do you like your coffee? – I think you've put too much / too many milk in it.

Вправа 6. Поставте замість пропусків займенники *a few, few, a little, little*.

1. I don't think I can do this work on my own. I need ___ help.
2. ___ Ukrainian ecologists visited Northern Ireland in 2009.
3. The snow was quite deep. There seemed to be ___ hope of completing the work on the fields.
4. ___ teenagers in the village could read before the revolution.
5. We only need ___ tractors to do this work.
6. They had ___ sheep, ___ goats and some hens & cocks.
7. Unfortunately, there were ___ rains last summer.
8. ___ water made those flowers more beautiful.
9. In hot weather plants look fading. They need at least ___ water.
10. This village on the map is very small, but it has ___ big buildings.
11. Farmers work hard to earn ___ money.
12. There are ___ roads in the village, but they all are in a good condition.
13. In the evening after hard work farmers feel really tired. They need ___ energy to work on their own fields.

Вправа 7. Перекладіть слова в дужках, вживаючи few or a few.

1. During our last practice we have discussed (декілька) business matters. 2. I have (мало) German books. 3. There are (мало) plants in my native city. 4. I have written (декілька) letters to my former schoolmates. 5. My brother has read (мало) English books this year. 6. We have (декілька) foreign students in our college. 7. There were very (мало) people there. 8. Many students were invited but (декілька) came. 9. He has (мало) friends.

Вправа 8. Заповніть пропуски займенниками much, many, a lot of.

1. I've got _____ spare time today. 2. There isn't _____ snow on the ground. – No, the sun has melted it. 3. How _____ times did you have a shower yesterday? 4. There are _____ flowers in the garden. – Yes, they are beautiful, aren't they? 5. Have you got any money? – Yes, _____ 6. Have you got any vegetables? – Yes, but _____. 7. Can you lend me some money? – No, sorry – I haven't got money with me. 8. We'll have to hurry. The man was badly injured in the accident. He lost _____ blood. 9. Don't disturb me. I've got _____ work to do. 10. We didn't take _____ photographs when we were on holiday.

Вправа 9. Заповніть пропуски займенниками some, any, no:

1. Have you got ... coffee? – No, I haven't got ... coffee.
2. Would you like ... tea?
3. Don't worry. I've got ... free time. I'll go shopping.
4. I'm going to buy ... oranges.
5. There is ... milk left in the fridge.
6. I'm afraid there is ... tea left.
7. You can call me ... time you like.

TEST 1 a / an / the / some / any / many / much / etc.

1. There is _____ apple on the plate.
A a B an C the D any

2. There are _____ books on the shelf.
A the B a C an D some

3. I've got _____ nice shoes.

- A a B any C some D much
4. Is ____ pen in the box?
A the B any C man C much
5. 'What's this?'
'It's ____ umbrella.'
A a B an C any D some
6. There's ____ milk in this cup.
A some B a C the D any
7. Have you got ____ bananas?
A a B some C much D any
8. We haven't got ____ cheese in the fridge.
A some B any C no D these
9. Can you see ____ people in the street?
A much B some C any
10. Bob is hungry. Give him ____ eggs.
A any B an C much D some
11. Are there ____ books on your shelf?
A many B much C some D any
12. They've got ____ butter, but they haven't got ____ rolls.
A some / any B any / some
C a / some D a / any
13. There isn't ____ pen in this box, but there are ____ pencils.
A a / some B any / some
C any / 0 D a / any
14. Do you like ____ milk? Here is ____ in this jug.
A any / one B a / one
C some / any D 0 / some
15. Can you see ____ bank in this street? I can only see ____ post office.
A 0 / some B any / some

C a / a D a / any

16. There aren't ____ cars in the garage, but there are ____ motorbikes.

- A some / any B any / any
C any / some D some / some

17. 'Have you got ____ free time?'

'No, I haven't got ____.'

- A a / any B a / some
C any / some D any / any

18. There's ____ oil in the bottle, but it isn't ____.

- A some / much B any / some
C some / any D much / some.

19. I'd like to buy a pullover. How ____ is it?

- A many B much

20. How ____ sugar ____ there in this pot?

- A many / are B much / are
C much / is D many / is

23. This house hasn't got ____ windows, but it has ____ chimneys.

- A many / lots of B many / any
C any / a lot D any / all

24. I want to write some letters. I need _____ writing paper.

- A some B a

25. Brian usually has _____ omelette for lunch.

- A - B an

26. As an old friend, may I give you _____? I don't want _____ or help.

- A an advice B advice

TEST 2

1. Don't take that money from the table. It's _____.

- A me B mine
C your D my

THE ADJECTIVE THE ADVERB

Вправа 1. Заповніть таблицю.

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
animal	confuse	geological	badly

group, animal, geological, time, close, aquatic, relatives, timid, hide, escape, avoid, danger, match, confuse, shoot, crop, pests, fast, late, friendly, seldom, nowadays, effect, hard, elderly, rather, ecologist, good, badly, well, primarily, exist, reproduction, chemists, deep, recently, examine.

Вправа 2. Розставте прикметники перед іменниками, дотримуючись правил послідовності:

- a wooden / small / table
1. some round / china / beautiful plates
 2. a crystal / Venetian / blue / vase
 3. a(n) gold / expensive ring
 4. two silver / old / candlesticks
 5. a(n) antique / wooden / lovely / radio

Вправа 3. Заповніть таблицю.

Adjectives	Adverbs
high	-
-	considerably
-	exceptionally
particular	-
	especially
notable	-
natural	-
-	primarily
main	-
productive	-
-	well

slow	-
bad	-
-	quickly
fast	-

Вправа 4. До англійських слів підберіть їх українські еквіваленти.

sometimes	з наукової точки зору
nowadays	ГОЛОВНИМ ЧИНОМ
never	на жаль
already	звичайно
naturally	іноколи
mainly	ніколи
certainly	рідко
often	нещодавно
unfortunately	десь, де-небудь
scientifically	досить
recently	вже
seldom	практично
rather	природньо
somewhere	також
either	на сьогоднішній день
practically	часто
particularly	відколи
since	особливо

Вправа 5. Виберіть правильну форму (прикметник чи прислівник):

1. *Recently/recent* technology has allowed the discovery of the deep ocean vent communities.
2. Conditions are rather *constant/ constantly* in some tropical lands and seas.
3. All the factors mentioned are interrelated and none acts *independent/ independently*.
4. It smells *bad/ badly* and stings our eyes.
5. All we need to do is to open our eyes and act *immediate/ immediately*.
6. The greenhouse effect unquestionably real; it is the *essential/ essentially* for life on the Earth.

Вправа 6. Виберіть правильну форму (прикметник чи прислівник):

1. I'm going to Alison's house for dinner tonight. – You'll enjoy it. Alison is a very good / well cook.
2. I'm going to the shops now. – Make sure you carry the eggs careful / carefully. Don't break them.
3. I organized a party for my friends, last weekend. All the guests arrived early and waited quiet / quietly until Edith got there.
4. Have you finished that puzzle already? – Yes, it was really easy / easily.
5. We went into the garden because it was a very warm / warmly day.
6. The guests all gave Edith nice / nicely presents and she thanked them sincere / sincerely.
7. They danced happily / happy to the music and had a wonderful / wonderfully time. The party was successful / successfully.

Вправа 7. Доповніть речення, вживаючи для порівняння сполучники *as* _____ *as*, *not so (as)* _____ *as* та *in.*:

1. Lisa is prettier than Clare.
As Clare is not as pretty as Lisa.
2. It's the biggest house I've ever seen.
Such I _____ a big house.
3. I've never heard such a beautiful song.
The It's _____ I have ever heard.
4. Peter is more handsome than Roger.
Less Roger is _____ Peter.
5. Meat isn't as healthy as vegetables.
Than Vegetables are _____ meat.

6. Betty is 70 years old. Graham is 70 years old, too.
Old Betty is _____ Graham.
7. My car is old. Your car is new.
Than Your car _____ mine.
8. Samantha speaks French better than Josephine.
Well Josephine doesn't _____ Samantha does.

Вправа 8. Заповніть пропуски формою вищого чи найвищого ступеня прислівника, додавши необхідні слова:

1. My best friend plays chess _____ I do. (well)
2. I left the party _____ you did. (late)
3. Catherine dances _____ all. (beautifully)
4. My sister drives _____ us all. (carefully)
5. The leading actress speaks _____ all. (clearly)
6. Al swims _____ you do. (fast)
7. Thomas works _____ all. (hard)

Вправа 9. Заповніть пропуски формою вищого чи найвищого ступеня прикметника, додавши необхідні слова:

1. Is the Gobi desert _____ (large) the Sahara desert?
2. Which is _____ (heavy) animal in the world?
3. Which is _____ (cold) planet in our solar system?
4. Is Mount Everest _____ (high) Kilimanjaro?
5. Which is _____ (long) wall in the world?
6. Does the blue whale make a _____ (loud) sound _____ the polar region?
7. Which is _____ (small) continent in the world?

TEST 1 DEGREES of COMPARISON

1. Bill is two years ___ than Wanda.
A smaller B younger
2. He looks ___ than his father.
A more happy B happier
3. Osaka is ___ from Tokyo than Nagoya.
A further B farther

4. I make ___ money than my brother.
A fewer B less
5. ___ he studies, ___ he seems to know.
A The more/ the less B The most / the least
6. Patrick has _____ girlfriends than I do.
A fewer B less
7. It's one of _____ castles in Britain.
A old B the eldest
C elder D the oldest
8. Hurry up! We'll miss the train. Can't you run _____?
A as fast as B fastest
C more fast D faster
9. I am not as ___ at swimming as you are.
A good B well
10. It will be _____ if you take the train.
A quicker B the quicker C quickest D the quickest
11. She is much taller _____ me.
A than B as C that
12. He is ___ taller than you.
A very B so C much
13. Jane is ___ than her sister.
A more tall B tall C taller
14. This is a ___ interesting book.
A much B very
15. My brother is ___ stronger than your father.
A much B very
16. This is a ___ fast car.
A much B very

17. My brother is ___ of the two.
A taller B the taller
18. John is ___ student in his class. All the girls want to date him.
A more popular B very popular C the popularest
19. Who is ___, Mary or Jane?
A prettier B more pretty C prettyer
29. Pluto is _____ away from the sun.
A further B a farthest
C very far C the furthest
21. Danny is clever, but Melanie is _____ than he is.
A cleverer B cleverest
C as clever as D less cleverest
22. I am young, but my brother is _____ person in our family.
A so young B younger
C not so young D the youngest
23. Many fruits are sweet, but I think that grapes are _____ fruit.
A sweetest B the most sweet
B the sweetest D the most sweetest.
24. Since she has been in Britain, her English has got_____.
A worse and worse B best
C better and better D worst
25. They've lived here for quite a long time but we've lived here longer. They haven't lived here _____ we have.
A as long as B very long
C so long D longer
26. How was your driving test? – Oh, not so bad really. It was much _____ I'd expected, in fact.
A as easy B easier than
B more easier D easiest

INFINITIVE

Вправа 1. Перекладіть речення українською мовою та визначте функцію інфінітиву:

a) 1. To explore that small island was the chief aim of our expedition. 2. The expedition is to explore that island in summer. 3. The chief aim of the expedition was to explore that island. 4. The expedition began to explore this island in spring. 5. These plants are to be found only in the south of our country. 6. They decided to discuss this question at the next meeting. 7. Here is the article to be discussed today. 8. This method is good enough to be used in our work.

b) 1. Everyone had a wish to say something. 2. He decided to go alone. 3. We must work hard to live. 4. The question must be answered. 5. It was difficult to believe. 6. This is my bench, and you have no right to take it away from me. 7. Nothing could be done before morning.

Вправа 2. Перекладіть українською, звертаючи увагу на форму інфінітиву:

1. She wants to be invited to the party. 2. They must be working in the garden. 3. We expect them to have returned. 4. She is said to have been working at school for many years.

Вправа 3. Складіть по п'ять речень з кожної таблиці:

He	is	reported	to know this language.
She	are	said	to be interested in chemistry.
You	was	expected	to have entered the University.
They	were	supposed	to have arrived in Kyiv.
We		known	to have been teaching for five years.

They	seem(s)		to understand spoken English.
He	appeared		to have recognized me.
She	happened		to play volley-ball very well.
We	proved		to know the city very well.
	chanced		to meet them at the exhibition.

Вправа 4. Прочитайте та перекладіть наступні речення з об'єктним інфінітивним комплексом. Зверніть увагу на вживання або відсутність частки to перед інфінітивом:

1. We expected her to return.
2. He allowed me to use his car.
3. I expect you to be on time.
4. The doctor told me to take these pills.
5. I want you to be happy.
6. I saw my friend run down the street.
7. I heard the rain fall on the roof.
8. I heard a famous opera star sing at the concert last night.
9. She watched the children play in the yard.
10. His parents intended him to go with them to the farm.

Вправа 5. Поставте частку to перед інфінітивом там, де це необхідно:

1. I think you ought _____ apologize.
2. Make him _____ speak louder.
3. Help me _____ carry this bag.
4. My son asked me _____ let him _____ go to the theatre.
5. I must _____ go to the country.
6. He said that she might _____ come in the evening.
7. She was made _____ repeat the song.

Вправа 6. Поставте дієслова, що в дужках у формі інфінітиву (з часткою to чи без) та перекладіть речення українською мовою:

1. I am writing _____ (invite) you to my birthday party next Sunday.
2. Could I _____ (ask) you _____ (help) me with the preparations?
3. Please write back soon and let me _____ (know) if you can make it.
4. We had better _____ (hurry up) if we want to get there before dark.
5. I expect _____ (pass) the test.
6. I was advised _____ (buy) a flat.
7. We're going out for dinner. Would you like _____ (join) us?
8. Fred didn't have any money, so he decided _____ (find) a job.
9. We want him _____ (speak) about his experiments at the conference.
10. They don't let me _____ (play) music loud.
11. My parents make me _____ (study) hard.
12. She advised me _____ (wait) a little.

Вправа 7. Заповніть пропуски одним із дієслів, вживаючи його у відповідній формі інфінітиву:

help, climb, stand, open, post, stay, watch, take, make, wash, drive, buy

1. Bill went to the post office _____ some letters.
2. We must _____ the car today. It's very dirty.
3. Let me _____ you with your homework.
4. I don't know how _____ the windows in this room.
5. He's too young _____ in the house alone.
6. They made her _____ the money out of the safe.
7. He wants _____ a mountain before he's thirty.
8. I went to the florist's _____ some flowers.
9. I've got enough butter _____ a cake.
10. It is dangerous _____ fast.
11. My parents don't let me _____ TV late at night.
12. She wanted he _____ beside her and hold the umbrella.

Вправа 8. Перефразуйте наступні складнопідрядні речення в прості, вживаючи Complex Subject (суб'єктний інфінітивний зворот). Зверніть увагу на форму інфінітиву:

e.g. It is reported that the delegation arrived in Paris on the 10th of September.
– *The delegation is reported to have arrived on the 10th of September.*

1. It is known that he works hard.
2. It is said that she has been teaching chemistry at our University for thirty years.
3. It seems that our students are working in the field.
4. It is believed that this house was built in the 19th century.
5. It is supposed that his article will be published next week.
6. It turned out that the translation was very difficult.
7. It was supposed that the weather would be fine in May.

THE GERUND

Вправа 1. В якому з речень вжито форму герундія?

1. Bob and Ann are playing tennis. 2. I heard some surprising news.
3. Walking is good exercise. 4. Reading her newspaper, she fell asleep. 5. The applying of these fertilisers will not cost much money.

Вправа 2. Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на функцію герундія в реченні та його форму:

1. He likes translating scientific articles from English into Ukrainian. 2. After having changed the temperature twice he decided to change conditions of the experiment. 3. The manager has finished dictating a text to her secretary. 4. Having been read and corrected by the secretary, the text contained no mistakes. 5. On carrying out his experiments, he could make a lot of calculations. 6. Instead of translating the article himself, he asked his friend to do it.

Вправа 3. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи форму герундія та перекладіть наступні речення:

1. Peter gave up (to smoke). 2. She advised (to wait) until tomorrow. 3. He avoided (to answer) my question. 4. My friend and I enjoyed (to go) a rock concert last weekend. 5. I'll never forget (to visit) her tomb. 6. I finally completed (to write) my term paper. 7. I dislike (to drive) long distances.
8. Would you mind (to help) me with this?

Вправа 4. Доповніть речення, вживаючи форму герундія наступних дієслів:

to watch, to go, to stay, to write, to talk, to forget, to clean

1. I think people should stop _____ television so much. 2. He has finished _____ the flat. 3. Nobody thought of _____ to bed. 4. Don't fear my _____ her. 5. I insist on my sister's _____ at home. 6. I don't enjoy _____ letters.
7. He likes _____ to me.

Вправа 5. Складіть речення, користуючись таблицею:

1. Thank you for	seeing my parents next week.
------------------	------------------------------

2. I'm thinking of	disturbing you.
3. How about	dancing and singing.
4. I apologise for	telling me the truth.
5. I'm tired of	understanding this.
6. She's very good at	going to the cinema tonight?
7. He's not capable of	answering that child's questions.

Вправа 6. З наведеного переліку дієслів, виберіть ті, після яких вживається герундій:

Agree, avoid, can't help, decide, expect, fancy, finish, give up, happen, hope, mind, manage, prepare, postpone, promise, put off, refuse, seem, suggest, wish.

Вправа 7. Поставте дієслова, що в дужках у потрібній неособовій формі дієслова (інфінітиву чи герундія):

1. The play wasn't very good. The audience started (leave) _____ before it was over.
2. After a brief interruption, the professor continued (lecture) _____.
3. The children love (swim) _____ in the ocean.
4. I hate (see) _____ any living being suffer I can't bear it.
5. I prefer (drive) _____ rather than (take) _____ a plane.
6. I always remember (turn) _____ off all the lights before I leave my house.
7. I can remember (be) _____ very proud and happy when I graduated.
8. Did you remember (give) _____ Jake my message?
9. I remember (play) _____ with dolls when I was a child.
10. What do you remember (do) _____ when you were a child?
11. What do you remember (do) _____ before you leave for class every day?
12. What did you forget (do) _____ before you left for class this morning?

Вправа 8. Доповніть речення, вживаючи форму герундія:

1. When Sue got tired, she stopped _____
2. Would you mind _____ the floor? Thanks.
3. The weather will get better soon. We can leave as soon as it quits _____
4. The police officer told him to stop, but the thief kept _____

5.1 enjoy _____ a long walk every morning. 6.1 have a lot of homework tonight, but I'd still like to go with you later on. I'll call you when I get through _____ 7.1 would like to have some friends over. I'm thinking about _____ a dinner party. 8. He told a really funny joke. We couldn't stop _____ 9. Jack almost had an automobile accident. He avoided _____ another car at the intersection of 4th and Elm. 10. Where are you considering _____ for vocation? 11. Sometimes I put off _____ my homework. 12. You have to decide where to go to school next year. You can't postpone _____ that decision much longer. 13. I wanted to go to Mexico. Sam suggested _____ to China. 14. Tony mentioned _____ the bus to school instead of walking. 15.1 appreciate _____ able to study in peace and quiet.

Вправа 9. Поставте дієслова у потрібній неособовій формі дієслова (інфінітиву чи герундія):

1. We're going out for dinner. Would you like _____ us? 2. Jack avoided _____ at me. 3. Fred didn't have any money, so we decided _____ a job. 4. The teacher reminded the students _____ their assignments. 5. Do you enjoy _____ soccer? 6. I was broke, so Alice offered _____ me a little money. 7. Mrs. Allen promised _____ tomorrow. 8. My boss expects me _____ this work ASAP. 9. Jane had to go out again because she had forgotten _____ some bread at the market. 10. Even though I asked the people in front of me at the movie _____ quiet, they kept _____ 11. Jill and Peter were considering _____ married in June, but they finally decided _____ until August. 12. Our teacher encourages us _____ a dictionary whenever we are uncertain of the spelling of a word.

TEST 1 GERUND / INFINITIVE

- Jane promised _____ anyone what I'd said.
 A not tell B to not tell
 C not to tell D to tell not
- What made you _____ such a stupid thing?
 A to do B do
 C did D have done
- You had better _____ to your parents more regularly.
 A to write B write
 C writing D wrote

4. Although I was in a hurry, I stopped _____ to him.
A to talk B talking
C talk D to have talked
5. I watched my cat _____ with her kittens.
A to talk B talking
C talk D to have talked
6. Mrs. Pottson allowed her guests _____ in the living-room.
A to smoke B smoke
C smoking D to have smoked
7. One day I'd like to learn how _____ an aeroplane.
A fly B flied
C flying D to fly
8. Our neighbour threatened _____ the police if we didn't stop the noise.
A call B to call
C calling D to have called
9. One day I hope to have enough money _____ round the world
A travel B to have travelled
C travelling D to travel
10. He appears _____ for something.
A to worry B to have worried
C worry D to be worried
11. Jerry was too short _____ the top shelf.
A to lift B to have lifted
C lift D lifting
12. The police caught the man who burgled my house last month. – Really?
How did they manage _____ him?
A catching B to have caught
C to catch D caught
13. He made me _____ the story from the very beginning.
A to tell C tell
B told D telling

PARTICIPLE I / PARTICIPLE II

Вправа 1. Поставте дієслова, що в дужках у потрібній формі дієслова (Participle I / Participle II).

A) Participle I (doing)

B) Participle II (done)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. (grow) interest | 2. a (complicate) explanation |
| 3. an (excite) child | 4. a (terrify) experiment |
| 5. (worry) problem | 6. (well-pay) job |
| 7. a (pass) bus | 8. a (burn) barn |
| 9. an (excite) story | 10. a (steal) car |
| 11. (fly) fish | 12. (run) water |
| 13. a (freeze) lake | 14. (blind) light |
| 15. a (break) heart | 16. a (die.) soldier |
| 17. a (cheer) crowd | 18. a (swim) lesson |
| 19. a (destroy) church | 20. (long-play) records |
| 21. the (follow) chapter | |

Вправа 2. Виберіть форму дієприкметника.

A) Participle I

B) Participle II

1. I must have the mixer (fixing, fixed).
2. I don't find this story (amusing, amused).
3. My room is a mess: I really must get it (tidying, tidied) up.
4. I would stay at home after such a (tiring, tired) day.
5. Uncle Frank has a gentle old horse (naming, named) Pete on his farm.
6. Can you smell something (burning, burned)?
7. He opened the letter with (shaking, shaken) fingers.
8. She had rather a (pleasing, pleased) look on her face.
9. Deeply (shocking, shocked) I left them.
10. When (answering, answered) your question yesterday I forgot this fact.
11. He walked along the road with his collar (turning, turned) up, hands in pockets.
12. I didn't enjoy the party because I was (boring, bored) there.
13. Why not throw away the (breaking, broken) umbrella we are not likely to repair it.
13. She didn't pay any attention to the (ringing, rung) telephone.

Вправа 3. Виберіть форму дієприкметника.

A) Participle I

B) Participle II

1. It is widely recognized that *interlinking /interlinked* ecosystems combine to form a whole that is "greater than the sum of its parts."
2. Runoff *containing /contained* fertilizer and other wastes and industrial dumpings enter into rivers, ponds, and lakes.
3. The biosphere (or sphere of life), sometimes described as "the fourth envelope", is all *living/ lived* matter on the planet or that portion of the planet occupied by life.
4. Freshwater ecoregions represents the freshwater habitats of a particular geographic area, *including /included* rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands.
5. There are many attempts to respond to ecosystems in an *integrating/ integrated* way to achieve "multi-functional" landscapes.

TEST PARTICIPLE I / PARTICIPLE II

1. I was _____ to see Ann there.
A surprising B surprised
2. It was _____ to see her.
A surprising B surprised
3. I find this work very _____ .
A tiring B tired
4. It makes me _____ .
A tiring B tired
5. She was _____ about her new job.
A exciting B excited
6. It was an _____ new challenge.
A exciting B excited
7. We were _____ to hear about your brother.
A shocking B shocked
8. The news was really _____ .

- A shocking B shocked
9. His explanations are _____ .
A confusing B confused
10. They sent me some _____ catalogues.
A illustrating B illustrated
11. The workers _____ the road go home by bus.
A repairing B repaired
12. A _____ vase is on the table.
A breaking B broken
13. Our Earth is one of the planets _____ by the Sun.
A heating B heated
14. The _____ methods of work gave good results.
A improving B improved
15. The terms _____ upon were included in the contract.
A agreeing B agreed
16. The students _____ at this college formed a football team.
A studying B studied
17. The book just _____ to has been translated into Ukrainian.
A referring B referred
18. _____ French well, he can translate newspaper articles without a dictionary.
A knowing B known
19. When _____ the journal he'll read this article very attentively.
A giving B given
20. _____ on the bridge he watched boats going up and down the river.
A stood B standing C being stood D having stand

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Вправа 1. Розкрийте дужки, поставте дієслово у правильному часі *Present Simple or Future Simple*.

1. If we _____ (use) buses, we _____ (have) less pollution.
2. If we _____ (plant) new trees, rainforests _____ (not, disappear).
3. If we _____ (create) special parks for animals, they _____ (not, be) in danger.
4. If we _____ (create) more parks in our cities, they _____ (be) nicer places to live in.
5. If public transport _____ (be) better, people (use) it more.
6. If people _____ (share) their cars, there _____ (be) fewer cars on the roads.
7. If factories _____ (stop) pouring chemicals into lakes and rivers, there _____ (be) more clean water.
8. If we _____ (save) water from our baths and use it for the garden, the cities _____ (be) greener.
9. If we _____ (repair) leaking pipes, many cities _____ (get) more water.

Вправа 2. Доповніть речення.

1. People will have more oxygen	when if after before as soon as until till	
2. There won't be so much rubbish everywhere		
3. People won't drop litter in the streets		
4. People will leave cars at home.		
5. Children will be able to play safely		
6. Cities will be less polluted		
7. Our cities & villages will be more environmentally friendly		
8. People will have health problems		
9. Rainforests will continue dying		
10. We won't have enough clean water		

Вправа 3. Розкрийте дужки, поставте дієслово у правильному часі.

1. I am not an astronaut. If I (be) were were an astronaut, I (take) would take my camera with me on the rocket ship next month.
2. That sounds like a good job offer. I (accept) _____ it if I (be) _____ you.
3. Don't throw aerosol cans into a fire. An aerosol can (explode) you (throw) it into a fire.
4. It is expensive to call across the ocean. However, if transoceanic telephone calls (be) _____ cheap, I (call) _____ my family every day and (talk) _____ for hours.
5. The teacher was absent today, so class was canceled. If she (be) _____ absent if again tomorrow, class (cancel) _____ tomorrow, too.
6. Sea water is salty. If the oceans (consist) _____ of fresh water, there (be) _____ plenty of water to irrigate all of the deserts in the world to provide an abundant food supply for the entire population of the earth.

Вправа 4. Розкрийте дужки, поставте дієслово у правильному часі.

1. I'm sorry you had to take a cab to the airport. I didn't know you needed a ride. If you (tell) had told me, I (give) would have given you a ride gladly.
2. I got wet because I didn't take my umbrella. However, I (get, not) _____ wet if I (remember) _____ to take my umbrella with me yesterday.
3. Many people were not satisfied with the leader after he took office. If they (know) _____ more about his planned economic program, they (vote, not) _____ for him.
4. You made a lot of unnecessary mistakes in your composition. You (get) _____ a better grade if you (use) _____ either a dictionary or the spell checker on your computer to check your spelling.
5. A: Oh, no! I've lost it!
B: Lost what?
A: The address for my job interview this afternoon. I wrote it on a match book.

B: A match book! If you (write) _____ the address in your appointment book where it belongs, you (lose, not) _____ it. When are you going to get organized?

6. A: Ann, (you, take) _____ that job if you (know) _____ that you had to work nights?

B: No way. I had no idea I'd have to work the late night hours they've had me working.

Вправа 5. Користуючись поданою інформацією, утворіть умовні речення.

1. I was sick yesterday, so I didn't go to class.
- If I hadn't been sick yesterday, I would have gone to class.
2. Because Alan never eats breakfast, he always overeats at lunch.
- If Alan ate breakfast, he wouldn't overeat at lunch.
3. Kostas was late to his own wedding because his watch was slow.
4. I don't ride the bus to work every morning because it's always so crowded.
5. Sara didn't know that highway 57 was closed, so she didn't take an alternative route.
6. Camille couldn't finish unloading the truck because no one was there to help her.

TEST 1 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. I wouldn't have lent him the money if he (not / be) desperate.
A has not been C wasn't been
B hadn't been D couldn't be
2. If I had one million dollars, I (probably/buy) a yacht.
A would probably buy
B will probably buy
C probably bought
3. -How did it happen that you missed your stop?
-I (not / miss) it if the conductor (announce) the stops.
A wouldn't miss D had announced
B hadn't missed E would have announce
C wouldn't have missed F announced

4. What a pity my husband is away! If he (be) here he (help) us.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|------------|
| A | were | D | will help |
| B | would be here | E | would help |
| C | is | F | helps |

5. If I (get up) early tomorrow morning, I (go) jogging.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|---|----------------|
| A | will get up | D | go |
| B | get up | E | am going to go |
| C | got up | F | will go |

6. You look tired. If I (be) you, I (take) a holiday.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|------------|
| A | be | D | take |
| B | were | E | would take |
| C | have been | F | take |

7. If Benjamin Franklin (not/work) so hard, he (not/become) the symbol of America.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| A | didn't work | D | wouldn't have become |
| B | wouldn't have worked | E | hadn't become |
| C | hadn't worked | F | wouldn't become |

8. - Did you say anything when he asked you?

- No, I didn't. You see, if I (say) even a word, he (fly) into a rage.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|------------------|
| A | said | D | flew |
| B | would said | E | would have flown |
| C | had said | F | had flown |

9. Would it be all right if I (come) round at about six?

- | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|------|---|-----------|
| A | come | B | came | C | will come |
|---|------|---|------|---|-----------|

10. If you (be) at a loose end last month, you (pass) your exam. But you failed it.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| A | hadn't been | D | would have passed |
| B | wouldn't have been | E | would pass |
| C | were not | F | will pass |

11. If the water (be heated) to 100° C, it (boil).

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|------------|
| A | will be heated | D | would boil |
| B | would be heated | E | boils |
| C | is heated | F | boil |

12. Plants die if you (not / water) them.

A won't water B don't water C wouldn't wafer

13. I (do) the same if I (be) in your shoes.

A would do D am
B will do E were
C would have done F will be

14. If I (see) her, I (speak) to her. But I didn't see her and speak to her.

A saw D would have spoken
B had seen E spoke
C would have seen F would speak

15. If I (know) that you were coming, I (meet) you at the airport. I had a lot of time to do that.

A had known D would meet
B knew E would have met
C would have known F will meet

16. If Columbus (not / have) such a passion for traveling, he (discover) America in 1492.

A hadn't D hadn't discover
B wouldn't have had E didn't discover
C hadn't had F wouldn't have discovered

17. Robby, look at that man! If he (work) harder at school, he (not / sweep) the streets now.

A worked D wouldn't be sweeping
B would have worked E wouldn't have swept
C had worked F won't be sweeping

18. I wouldn't go to school by bus if I (have) a driving licence.

A have not B have C had had D had

УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ З ДІЄСЛОВОМ *WISH*

Вправа 1. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму умовного речення після *wish*.

1. I wish I (to know) Spanish. 2. I wish I (not to drink) so much coffee in the morning I could not sleep half the night. 3. I wish you (to read) more in future. 4. I wish I never (to suggest) this idea. 5. I wish I (to be) at yesterday's party: it must have been very merry. 6. I wish we (to meet) again next summer. 8. They wished they (not to see) this horrible scene again. 9. The unfortunate pupil wished he (not to forget) to learn the rule. 10. I wish I (to have) a season ticket to the Philharmonic next winter. 11. I wish I (to consult) the teacher when I first felt that mathematics was too difficult for me. 12. I love sunny weather. I wish it (to be) warm and fine all the year around. 13. I wish I (not to lend) Nick my watch: he has broken it. 14. I wish I (not to have) to do my homework every day.

Вправа 2. Перетворіть речення, вживаючи "I wish".

E.g. *It's a pity you are ill. I wish you were not ill.*

1. It's a pity you are not with us these days.
2. My friend regrets not having entered the university.
3. He was sorry not to have had enough time to finish his test.
4. It's a pity we shan't be able to reach home before tea-time.
5. I am sorry I made you upset by telling you this news.
6. What a pity you don't know enough Physics.
7. Unfortunately they won't return before Christmas.
8. It's a pity that you did not send for us last night.

TEST 1 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. I wish we (travel) on the same flight tomorrow.
A were traveling C will travel
B would travel D had traveled
2. It's always difficult to get there by bus, I wish I (have) a car.
A have
B had
3. Sue is taking her English test tomorrow, but she doesn't know grammar well enough. She wishes she (learn) it better.

- A learns
- B learnt
- C had learnt

4.- Dad is angry with you.

- I'm sorry. I wish I (say) those offensive words.

- A didn't say
- B hadn't said

5. We had a wonderful holiday in France. I wish we (go) there again next summer.

- A will go
- B go
- C went

6. Will your sister come to the party? I wish she (meet) some of my friends.

- A would meet
- B meet
- C meets

7. Mag's lost her key. She wished she (not be) so careless.

- A wasn't
- B hadn't been

8. I wish I (not / spend) so much money. Now I have to borrow some from my parents.

- A hadn't spent
- B didn't spend

9. Terry had a terrible headache yesterday. He wished he (drink) less at the party.

- A drank
- B had drunk

10. Sarah looks very upset. Her husband wishes she (not / worry) about their son's troubles.

- A didn't worry
- B doesn't worry
- C hadn't worried

11. I'm hungry. I wish it (be) time for lunch.

- A is
- B was

12. The cake is delicious, but I wish there (not/be) so much fat in it.

- A is not
- B hadn't been
- C wasn't

13. -Are you going to the seaside alone?

-I wish my friends (come) to me.

- A would come
- B come

14. You (improve) your pronunciation if you read aloud every day .

- A improves
- B improved
- C will improve

TEST 2 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. If I _____ stronger, I'd help you carry the piano.

- A was
- B have been
- C am
- D were

2. If we'd seen you, we _____ .

- A would have stopped
- C have stopped
- B had stopped
- D stopped

3. If we _____ him tomorrow, we'll say hello.

- A will meet
- B met
- C meet
- D don't meet

4. He would have repaired the car himself if he _____ the tools.

- A had
- B has had
- C have had
- D had had

5. If you drop the vase, it _____ .
A will break
B would break
C will not break
D will break
6. If I hadn't studied, I _____ the exam.
A would not have passed
B would have passed
C have passed
D have not passed
7. I wouldn't go to school by bus if I _____ a driving licence.
A have not
B have
C had had
D had
8. We'd be stupid if we _____ him about our secret.
A have told
B tell not
C told
D had told
9. Would you mind if I _____ your mobile?
A use not
B used
C have used
D had used
10. If we _____ off earlier, we wouldn't be in this traffic jam now.
A had been set
B have set
C had set
D have not set
11. I _____ the mail if it had contained a virus.
A will not send
B would not send
C would not sent

D would send

12. If I practice my English I _____ .

A would improve

B will improve

C improve

D will not improve

13. I _____ the same if I _____ in your shoes.

A would do

D am

B will do

E were

C would have done

F will be

14. If I _____ her, I _____ to her. But I didn't see her and speak to her.

A saw

D would have spoken

B had seen

E spoke

C would have seen

F would speak

15. Hurry up! We _____ good seats if we _____ late.

A don't get

D arrived

B won't get

E will arrive

C didn't get

F arrive

16. If I _____ that you were coming, I _____ you at the airport. I had a lot of time to do that.

A had known

D would meet

B knew

E would have met

C would have known

F will meet

17. We'll go to the party if he _____ us.

A invite

B will invite

C invites

18. We wish our exams _____ .

A were

B are

C be

19. I only wish I _____ just a little bit more money.

A would have

B have

C had

20. I wish they _____ stop making so much noise so that I could concentrate.

A would

B have

C had

21. They _____ have missed the last bus if they hurried.
A would B will C won't D wouldn't
22. I wish _____ I washed my clothes yesterday.
A would B have C had
23. Students won't be able to take notes if the teacher _____ fast.
A speaks B will speak C speak
24. Will you bring me a newspaper when _____ out?
A are you
B you will be
C you were
D you are
25. If you _____ the building through the front door you _____ into a large hall .
A will enter D got
B entered E will get
C enter F get
26. Call the ambulance, if he _____ worse.
A will feel
B feels
C felt
27. I'm tired, but if you _____ me strong coffee, I _____ on working.
A will make D go
B made E will go
C make F went
29. The weather was awful. I wish it _____ warmer.
A were
B had been
C have been
D was

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Вправа 1. Перекладіть речення на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на вживання часів.

1. I knew that you were ill. 2. I knew that you had been ill. 3. We found that she left home at eight o'clock every morning. 4. We found that she had left home at eight o'clock that morning. 5. When he learnt that his son always received excellent marks in all subjects at school, he was very pleased. 6. When he learnt that his son had received excellent mark at school, he was very pleased. 7. We didn't know where our friends went every evening. 8. We didn't know where our friends had gone. 9. She said that her best friend was a doctor. 10. She said that her best friend had been a doctor. 11. I didn't know that you worked at the airport. 12. I didn't know that you had worked at the airport.

Вправа 2. Утворіть складні речення, використовуючи речення в дужках і дотримуючись правил узгодження часів.

1. The children are playing in the yard. (She thought). 2. Her friend will come to see her. (She hoped) 3. Father has repaired his bicycle. (He thought). 4. She knows English well. (I supposed) 5. Our sportsman will win the game. (We were sure). 6. She made no mistakes in her dictation. (She was glad). 7. He works at his English hard. (I knew). 8. She dances better than anybody else. (I was told). 8. My cousin has received a very interesting offer from his firm. (I learnt). 9. She will come to stay with us. (My aunt wrote in her letter). 10. He is painting a new picture. (We heard). 11. His new picture will be a masterpiece. (We were sure). 12. You will fall and break your leg. (I was afraid).

Вправа 3. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслово у потрібному часі.

1. He said he (to leave) tomorrow morning. 2. She says she already (to find) the book. 3. He stopped and listened: the cock (to strike) five. 4. She said she (can) not tell me the right time, her watch (to be) wrong. 5. I asked my neighbour if he ever (to travel) by air before. 6. The policeman asked George where he (to run) so early. 7. The delegates were told that the guide just (to go) out and (to be) back in ten minutes. 8. I knew they (to wait) for me at the metro station and I decided to hurry. 9. I didn't know that you already (to wind) up the clock. 10. I was afraid that the little girl (not to be) able to unlock the front door and (to go) upstairs to help her. 11. He says that he (to know) the laws of the country. 12. Jane understood why Lenny (not to come) the

previous evening. 13. She asked me whether I (to remember) the legend about faithful lion. 14. He understood that the soldiers (to arrest) him. 15. He could not understand why people (not to want) to take water from that well. 16. I suppose they (to send) a dog after the burglar immediately.

Вправа 4. Розкрийте дужки, вибираючи правильну форму дієслова.

1. He said he (is staying, was staying) at the Ritz Hotel. 2. They realized that they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark. 3. He asked me where I (study, studied). 4. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time. 5. He says he (works, worked) at school two years ago. 6. Victor said he (is, was) very busy. 7. My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room. 8. He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off. 9. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letters. 10. I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week. 11. I hope it (will not change, would not change) for the worse. 12. I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man. 13. I want to know what he (has bought, had bought) for her birthday. 14. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum.

TEST 1 SEQUENCE OF TENSES

1. I knew that Mercury _____ the closest planet to the sun, but I didn't feel like answering the question.

- A was
- B is
- C had been

2. Mike hoped that his friend _____ him with his car.

- A would help
- B will help
- C helped

3. We didn't know the score, but we were sure their team _____ the game.

- A has lost
- B had lost
- C lost

4. Yesterday Tom heard that his aunt _____ for five days.

- A was ill

- B has been ill
- C had been ill

5. The children were afraid of making any noise . Mom _____ .

- A was sleeping
- B slept
- C had been sleeping

6. He gave all his money to me because he _____ me.

- A would trust
- B trusted
- C had trusted

7. We were told that Andrew _____ to enter that college.

- A is going
- B went
- C was going

8. The police found out that Bob Slant _____ in London's suburbs at that time.

- A had been living
- B lives
- C lived

9. My parents decided that we _____ my birthday on Saturday.

- A would celebrate
- B will celebrate
- C celebrated

10. The pupil wasn't able to do the translation because he _____ some special terms.

- A hadn't known
- B didn't know
- C doesn't know

11. Ann hasn't been informed that the lecture _____ on Friday.

- A hasn't taken place
- B wouldn't take place
- C won't take place

12. He said he _____ this book by 8 o'clock next day.

- A won't have read
- B would have read

C will have read

13. I thought you _____ at the university.

A study

B have studied

C studied

14. He said William Blake _____ in 1757.

A was born

B had been born

C have been born

15. He said life _____ a bed of roses.

A is not

B were not

C was not

16. The doctor asked how I _____ .

A have felt

B had felt

C felt

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ

МКР № 1 Варіант I

I. Do the grammar test. Simple Tenses. The Noun. The Pronoun.

1. Pete at the lessons yesterday.
A wasn't B weren't C won't be D didn't be
2. He detective stories two days ago.
A buy B buyed C bought D buys
3. She my key to get into the apartment next week.
A borrowed B borrows C borrow D will borrow
4. We anything because we hungry.
A don't eat wasn't B didn't eat weren't
C not eat not be
5. He how to use the card catalog in the library.
A don't know B doesn't know C not to know
6. Last Saturday we went fishing, but we didn't catch
A fish B fishs C fishes
7. The men.... as hungry as hunters.
A were B was
8. Will you bring me a newspaper when out?
A are you B you will be
C you were D you are
9. I not see Andrew yesterday.
A did B Do C am.
10. When in the USA?
A was you B were you C did you be

11. She her present flat.
A don't like B doesn't like C not like
12. Where your aunt work?
A is B are C does D do
13. It ... in this part of the world.
A is often raining C often rain B often rains
14. Your trousers ... in the wardrobe.
A are B is C was D isn't
15. Bad news ... people happy.
A doesn't make B don't make
16. Your money ... in your handbag.
A is B are C was
17. I'll stay in Kyiv till I finish my business there .
A will finish B finish C finishes
18. 1. Don't take that money from the table. It's
A me B mine
C your D my
19. Is this coat ?
A yours B your C the your
20. I have a car, but I it very often.
A don't use B not use C doesn't use
21. All children ... a lot of sweets..
A eats B is eating C eat D eated
22. Her husband works as ... economist.
A a B an C the
23. We needed some money so we our car.
A sell B sold C sold

24. We'll go to the party if he us.
 A invite B will invite C invites
25. There too many people at the conference tomorrow.
 A weren't B wasn't C won't
26. Mary is crying. She has cut
 A she B my
 C her D herself
27. I am sure he ... hard next month.
 A works C will work B worked
28. Hurry up! The shop ... at 7 o'clock.
 A closed C close B closes
29. We ... for you till 5 o'clock, but you ... not come.
 A wait A will
 B shall wait B do
 C waited C did
30. I wanted to phone you, but I your number.
 A hadn't B didn't have C have not

II. Translate the following sentences:

There are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal husbandry. Now crop growing is a highly developed branch of agriculture. The fertile soil and warm climate of Ukraine are suitable for growing different crops. That's why Ukraine is the most important producer of sugar beets, grains, industrial and fodder plants, buckwheat, vegetables, fruit, grapes. It is the centre of sugar production.

МКР № 1
Вариант II

***I. Do the grammar test.* Simple Tenses. The Noun. The Pronoun.**

1. What subjects she good at?
A does B are C is D has

2. How many apples you got?
A are B do C has D have

3. What subjects you like best?
A does B do C are D is

4. Who English well?
A speaks B speak C speaking D do speak

5. A long time ago in the past people used in agriculture.
A oxen B oxes

6. I not see Peter yesterday.
A do B are C was D did

7. If you come tomorrow I will go there alone.
A didn't B don't C doesn't D aren't

8. There's the shopping. Please put ... away in the kitchen.
A itself B it
C its D them

9. Don't touch anything before the police
A come B came C will come

10. There a café and two reading rooms in the building.
A are B were C has D is

11. Let's meet at 10 a.m. I for you.
A will be waiting B will wait C was waiting D waited

12. How often ... you play basketball?

A does B is C do D are

13. Physics my best subject at school.

A were B was

14. We have run out of bread. I go and buy some.

A will B am going to C would

15. I need the money. Please, give ... to me.

A them B they C those D that

16. Is this coat ?

A yours B your C the your

17. What time ... the next train ...?

A does leave B is leaving C did left D does leaves

18. Our house

A not far from the centre
B are not far from the centre
C had not been far from the centre
D is not far from the centre

19. Last Saturday we went fishing, but we didn't catch

A fish B fishs C fishes

20. Where your aunt work?

A is B are C does D do

21. He how to use the card catalog in the library.

A don't know B doesn't know C not to know

22. isn't easy to learn how to play the piano.

A It B That C This

23. I'll see her after I my work.

A will finish B finish C finishing D finishes

24. Her mother works as ... economist.

A a B an C the

25. All children ... a lot of sweets..
A eats B is eating C eat D ate
26. Someone us to wait here.
A tell B told C telled
27. Fred Russian when he was six years old.
A speak B spoke
C speaks D spoken
28. Did they tennis last Saturday?
A played B plays
C play D playing
29. I was hungry, so I something to eat in the shop.
A buyed B bought C have bought
30. Will you bring me a newspaper when out?
A are you B you will be
C you were D you are

II. Translate the following sentences:

The term "farming" covers the wide spectrum of agricultural practices. On one end of the spectrum is the subsistence farmer, who farms a small area with limited resource inputs, and produces only enough food to meet the needs of his/her family. At the other end is commercial intensive agriculture, including industrial agriculture. Such farming involves large fields and/or numbers of animals, large resource inputs, and a high level of mechanization.

MKP №2
Вариант I

I. Do the grammar test. Modal Verbs. Parts of Speech

1. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they _____ die.
A can B might C have to D must
2. Yesterday I _____ a film, today I can't.
A can to watch B could watch C could to watch
3. I make _____ money than my brother.
A fewer B less C the least.
4. This news _____ interesting.
A was B were C be
5. Do you get _____ letters every week?
A much B little
C many D a little
6. He _____ be a fool to do such a thing.
A can B must C has to
7. I am not as _____ at swimming as you are.
A good B well
8. I had _____ money, so I couldn't buy lunch.
A little B a little
9. 1. It's _____ how popular American music is around the world.
A surprised B surprising
10. Who is _____, Mary or Jane?
A prettier B more pretty C prettyer
11. John is _____ student in his class. All the girls want to date him.
A more popular B very popular C the popularest
12. I'd like to buy a pullover. How _____ is it?
A many B much

13. Can you see _____ bank in this street? I can only see _____ post office.
A 0 / some B any / some
C a / a D a / any
14. This is _____ very boring book. I don't want to read it.
A the B some
C a D -
15. He was really strange. He didn't talk to _____ in his class.
A nobody B anybody C somebody
16. They _____ (get) tickets to the Rolling Stones concert last week.
A were able to B could
C can D be able to
17. Can you be _____, please?
A quiet B slowly
C nicely D quietly
18. Only _____ customers were in the store at closing time
A few B little
C a little D a few
19. Is this coat _____?
A yours B your C the your
20. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine _____ not sharp enough.
A is B are
21. Don't take that money from the table. It's _____ .
A me B mine
C your D my
22. Ann and Pete phone _____ every day.
A them B selves C themselves D each other
23. Could you please go and get _____ chair from next door?
A an other B another
C other D more

МКР №2
Вариант II

I. Do the grammar test. Modal Verbs. Parts of Speech

1. I'd like to change cars
a) oftener b) more often

2. These instruments make music in the world.
a) a beautiful b) more beautiful
c) the most beautiful

3. This farm keeps many
a) sheep b) sheeps c) sheepes

4. A long time ago in the past people used in agriculture.
a) oxes b) oxen

5. Osaka is from Tokyo than Nagoya.
a) further b) farther

6. The raft is so small we lie down comfortably.
a) might not c) cannot
b) could not d) should not

7. Cheques be accepted only with a bank card.
a) might not c) cannot
b) could not d) can

8. I have to tell you.
a) somebody c) something
b) anybody d) anything

9. I opened the door, but I could see
a) nobody c) anybody
b) anything d) everything

10. Steve is looking for ... job.
a) a c) an
b) the d) –

MKP №3
Вариант I

***I. Do the grammar test.* Continuous Tenses . Perfect Tenses**

1. When I opened the door the phone
A is ringing B was ringing D had rung
2. He to go home for Christmas this year.
A wants B want C is wanting
3. A small stone struck the windshield while we down the gravel road.
A drive B were driving
C had driven D had been driving
4. I a shower when the telephone rang.
A had B was having
C have had D have
5. He going to start a new business.
A Are B is C were
6. You can borrow my umbrella. I ... it at the moment.
A don't need B am not needing
C didn't need D haven't needed
7. Look! Somebody ... the street.
A is crossing B crosses
C cross D have crossed
8. Can you hear those people? Why ... they ... at each other?
A do shout B are shouting
C have shouted D have been shouting
9. When you rang me yesterday I a bath.
A had B was having C have been having
11. All day long your muscles and your brain ...
A have been worked B are working
C are being worked D had been worked

12. The problem of Chernobyl has not been solved yet because of the economic difficulties that Ukraine now.
 A is having B are having
 C has having D was having
13. They at the University since September.
 A has been studying B had been studying
 C have been studying D was been studying
14. Soil conservation and nutrient management important concerns since the 1950s.
 A have been B has been C was been D had been
15. We've got tickets , and tomorrow evening we ... to the cinema.
 A are going B go C will go
16. It's Julia birthday today. She's bought much food. She a lot.
 A cooks B will cook C is going to cook
17. I ... do my homework from three till seven.
 A will do B will be doing C will have done D will be done
18. Let's meet at the cinema at 8 o'clock. All right, I ... for you there.
 A shall wait B have been waiting C shall be waiting
19. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I ... a composition the whole evening.
 A will be writing B will write
20. My wife a plate last night when she the washing-up.
 A breaks A is doing
 B broke B did
 C broke C was doing
21. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody it the day before.
 A left B had left C have left D has left
22. They ... here for two years.
 A have been living B have lived C had lived
23. Genetic modification many new fields of biotechnology and allowed the modification of plants, animals.

- A opened up B have opened up
 C has opened up D had opened up

24. Ann ... over the telephone for the last ten minutes.

- A has been speaking B has spoken C had spoken

25. By the time we arrived at the station, the train

- A left B had left C has left D was left

26. After I... to you, I got a letter from William.

- A speak B have spoke C had spoken

27. Hurry up, Jane! I'm waiting for you. You for more than an hour .

- A are dressing B have been dressing C have dressed

28. Who is that man, standing on the corner? He there for the last half an hour.

- A stands B is standing C has been standing

29. People new dairy products and improving old ones.

- A are developing B is developing
 C has being developing D are developed

30. Mother wasn't at home when I came. She out half an hour before .

- A has gone B had gone C had been going

II. Translate the following sentences.

1. The application of biotechnology in agriculture has resulted in benefits to farmers, producers, and consumers.
2. Some countries have passed laws requiring power stations to install filters that prevent the acid getting into the air.
3. Physics had told us most of what we know that has helped us to develop machines and power for use in farming.
4. We are making much progress in learning how to control soil erosion.
5. Biotechnology has helped to make both insect pest control and weed management safer and easier while safeguarding crops against disease.
6. Computers have become an essential tool for farm management.

7. Plant pathologist Stewart Gray is using genomics to find genes that regulate plant virus transmission by insect vectors.

8. Mechanization has also enormously increased farm efficiency and productivity in most regions of the world, especially in the form of the tractor and various gins .

9. Some animals, like pigs and fish, have been genetically modified by humans to grow organs that can then be transplanted into humans.

10. Soil conservation and nutrient management have been important concerns since the 1950s.

МКР№3
Вариант II

I. Do the grammar test. Continuous Tenses . Perfect Tenses

1. Jane's clothes were wet. She ... her dog.

- A had been washing B is washing
C has been washing D has been washed

2. Computers an essential tool for farm management.

- A have become B has become
C became D had become

3. We much progress in learning how to control soil erosion.

- A are making B are been making
C is making D was making

4. The problem of Chernobyl has not been solved yet because of the economic difficulties that Ukraine now.

- A is having B are having
C has having D was having

5. Soil conservation and nutrient management important concerns since the 1950s.

- A have been B has been
C was been D had been

6. All day long your muscles and your brain
 A have been worked B are working
 C are being worked D had been worked
7. We've got tickets , and tomorrow evening we ... to the cinema.
 A are going B go C will go
8. It's Julia birthday today. She's bought much food. She a lot.
 A cooks B will cook C is going to cook
9. I ... do my homework from three till seven.
 A will do B will be doing C will have done D will be done
10. Let's meet at the cinema at 8 o'clock. All right, I ... for you there.
 A shall wait B have been waiting C shall be waiting
11. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I ... a composition the whole evening.
 A will be writing B will write
12. My wife a plate last night when she the washing-up.
 A breaks A is doing
 B broke B did
 C broke C was doing
13. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody it the day before.
 A left B had left C have left D has left
14. Hurry up, Jane! I'm waiting for you. You for more than an hour .
 A are dressing
 B have been dressing
 C have dressed
15. Who is that man, standing on the corner? He there for the last half an hour.
 A stands B is standing C has been standing
16. People new dairy products and improving old ones.
 A are developing B is developing
 C has being developing D are developed

17. Mother wasn't at home when I came. She out half an hour before .
A has gone B had gone C had been going
18. When I opened the door the phone
A is ringing B was ringing D had rung
19. He to go home for Christmas this year.
A wants B want C is wanting
20. A small stone struck the windshield while we down the gravel road.
A drive B were driving
C had driven D had been driving
21. I a shower when the telephone rang.
A had B was having
C have had D have
22. He going to start a new business.
A Are B is C were
23. You can borrow my umbrella. I ... it at the moment.
A don't need B am not needing
C didn't need D haven't needed
24. Look! Somebody ... the street.
A is crossing B crosses
C cross D have crossed
25. Can you hear those people? Why ... they ... at each other?
A do shout B are shouting
C have shouted D have been shouting
26. When you rang me yesterday I a bath.
A had B was having C have been having
27. Genetic modification many new fields of biotechnology and allowed the modification of plants, animals.
A opened up B have opened up
C has opened up D had opened up
28. Ann ... over the telephone for the last ten minutes.

A has been speaking B has spoken C had spoken

29. By the time we arrived at the station, the train

A left B had left C has left D was left

30. After I... to you, I got a letter from William.

A speak B have spoke C had spoken

II. Translate the following sentences.

1. Biotechnology has helped to make both insect pest control and weed management safer and easier while safeguarding crops against disease.
2. For centuries, people have been selecting and harvesting the best seeds to receive high yields of crops.
3. Transgenic crops are grown commercially or in field trials in over 40 countries and on 6 continents.
4. In 2000, about 109.2 million acres were planted with transgenic crops, the principal ones being herbicide- and insecticide-resistant soybeans, corn, cotton, and canola.
5. Soil conservation and nutrient management have been important concerns since the 1950s.
6. Farming is a type of business where farmers must possess comprehensive knowledge and good skills in different areas.
7. Agricultural chemistry includes the application of chemical fertilizer, chemical insecticides, and chemical fungicides, analysis of agricultural products, and nutritional needs of farm animals
8. Most of the agricultural businesses are specialized in growing grain and technical crops.
9. To obtain high yields of crops a farmer has to follow the definite methods of tillage and plant cultivation.
10. Almost all kinds of soil need application of different fertilizers and all plants require plant nutrients.

МКР№4
Вариант I

I. Do the grammar test.

Passive Voice.

1. The new university ... by the Prime Minister next week.
A will open B will opened
C will be opened D will have opened

2. Depth of soil improved by deep cultivation or by drainage to lower water level.
A can to improved B can be improved
C can improved D can improve

3. Our post ... twice a day.
A has delivered B is delivered
C will delivered D will be delivering

4. Is the Army Museum still in Green Street? No, it
A has been closed B will closed
C was being closed D is closing

5. When he arrived the letters
A will type B will be typed
C are being typed D were being typed

6. An unknown actor ... to star in the new film .
A chosen B had chosen
C has been chosen D choose

7. The Houses of Parliament ... in the XIX-th century.
A were build B were being built
C were built D had been built

8. My lost luggage ... by the time I arrived home.
A was founded B had been found
C has been found D had been founded

9. A large part of Ukraine, Russia and Belorussia by radioactive substances.

- A were polluted B are polluted
C had been polluted D was polluted

10. The project ... by the end of the year.

- A will fulfill B will be fulfilled
C will be fulfilling D will have been fulfilled

11. The best camera ... in Japan.

- A will make B were made
C are made D will have made

12. Coca-Cola ... for over one hundred years.

- A is produced B has been produced
C was produced D had been produced

13. The floor ... and I couldn't enter the room.

- A was being washed B will be washed
C is being washed D has been washed

14. My car ... by 3 o'clock tomorrow.

- A will be repaired B was repaired
C will have been repaired D will be repairing

15. This cathedral ... by the time the war started.

- A will be ruined B was ruined
C has been ruined D had been ruined

16. The picture ... for \$5,000.

- A was sold B has been sold
C had been sold D was being sold

17. Nylon ... in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill.

- A was invented B has been invented
C was being invented D had been invented

18. It was the 30th of December but the New Year party

- A will not be prepared B is not being prepared
C had not been prepared D has not been prepared

19. New trees ... in the park next spring.

- A will plant B would be planted

C will have been planted D will be planted

20. The problem of Chornobyl yet because of the economic difficulties that Ukraine is having now.

A not been solved B has not been solved
C was not been solved D had not been solved

21. When messages ... by centres, the brain interprets them.

A are received B will receive
C will be received D will have been received

22. The work ... a little later.

A will do B will be done
C will have been done D will have done

23. The book ... into Ukrainian at the moment.

A is translated B is translating
C has been translated D is being translated

24. The supper ... by the time you get hungry.

A will have cooked B will be cooked
C will be cooking D will have been cooked

25. The children were hungry but the dinner ... still

A was cooking B was cooked
C was being cooked D has been cooked

26. The money ... to the miners by next month.

A will pay B will be paid
C will have paid D will have been paid

27. This question ... right now.

A is discussing B is being discussed
C discusses D has been discussed

28. He was glad that that all his things ... already

A had been packed B are packed
C have been packed D are being packed

29. This area ... now because the plant is not working.

A is polluted B was not being polluted

C is not being polluted

D has not been polluted

30. Considerable progress in breeding suitable plants and animals.

A had been made

B has made

C are made

D was made

II. Translate the following sentences.

1. Ordinarily the plant is divided as follows: a) the root system, b) stems and leaves, and c) the reproductive part made up of flowers, fruits and seeds.
2. Transgenic crops are grown commercially or in field trials in over 40 countries and on 6 continents.
3. Soil is made of the mineral substances derived from the rock, and the organic substances derived from previous generations of plants.
4. Air supply is ensured by adequate cultivation and by drainage, nutrients are supplied in artificial manures.
5. Agreements have been signed with conservation bodies of the USA, Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, Germany and Latvia.
6. Hydrogen can also be obtained from water.
7. Biotechnology may be defined as use of biotechnological methods to modify genetic material of living cells, so they will produce new substances or new functions.
8. If corn is planted in a field one year, alfalfa or clover may be planted the next year to replace the nitrogen used by the corn crop.
9. The fact that many new technologies are held by the private sector .
10. Agricultural biotechnology has been used to protect crops from devastating diseases.

МКР№4
Вариант II

I. Do the grammar test. Passive Voice.

1. Many wetlands and river ecosystems
A have been lost B been lost
C had been lost D have lost

2. In prehistoric times, religion and farming
A closely connected B were closely connected
C was closely connected D are closely connected
3. Agricultural science ecology.
A is largely applied B are largely applied
C was largely applied D being largely applied

4. Transgenic crops commercially or in field trials in over 40 countries and on 6 continents .
A was grown B is growing
C has being growing D are grown

5. Plants and animals of millions of genes.
A is make B was made
C are made D make

6. The long-term impacts of GMCs are not yet
A know B knew
C known D knows

7. Rare plant and animal species, rivers and seas
A are disappearing , are contaminating
B are disappearing , are being contaminated
C disappear , contaminate
D are disappearing , are contaminated

8. The fact that many new technologies by the private sector.
A is held B are hold
C are held D be held

9. This crop by the end of the month.
A had been sown B have been sown

- A caused
- C have caused

- B was caused
- D are caused

30. A large part of Ukraine, Russia and Belorussia by radioactive substances.

- A were polluted
- C had been polluted
- B are polluted
- D was polluted

II. Translate the following sentences.

1 Through the science of breeding, dairy cattle have been developed for high production of milk, and beef cattle for production of beef.
2. Many diseases of plants and animals are caused by bacteria and fungi.
3. Considerable progress has been made in breeding suitable plants and animals and in this way it is possible to extend the production into areas they have not grown before.
4. Some animals, like pigs and fish, have been genetically modified by humans to grow organs that can then be transplanted into humans.
5. The power plant was closed on December 15, 2000.
6. Forest farming is today recognized as an important part of agriculture.
7. The risks of GM have not yet been adequately investigated.
8. Airplanes, helicopters, trucks, tractors, and combines are used in Western agriculture for seeding, spraying operations for insect and disease control, harvesting.
9. Air supply is ensured by adequate cultivation and by drainage, nutrients are supplied in artificial manures.
10. Ukraine has a total area of 603.000 km ² , 55% of which is composed of arable land and 12% as grassland.

КОРОТКИЙ ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ДОВІДНИК

Прості часи (Simple Tenses)

Теперішній простий час

The Present Simple Tense

Вживається для вираження звичайної дії та дії, що регулярно повторюється, а також для вираження стану в теперішньому часі. У реченнях із *Present Simple* часто вживаються наступні слова:

sometimes іноколи, *usually* звичайно, *always* завжди, *never* ніколи, *often* часто, *seldom*, *rarely* рідко, *every day* кожного дня, *every month* кожного місяця, *every year* кожного року, та ін.

Стверджувальна форма дієслова у *Present Simple* в усіх особах, крім третьої особи однини, збігається з формою інфінітива цього дієслова без частки **to**. У третій особі однини до інфінітива додається закінчення **-s** або **-es**:

I		live	in Kyiv
<u>He</u>	}	live<u>s</u>	in Kyiv
<u>She</u>			in Kyiv
<u>It</u>			in Kyiv
We	}	live	in Kyiv
You			in Kyiv
They			in Kyiv

При утворенні питальної та заперечної форм дієслово-присудок складається з двох частин: допоміжного дієслова **to do** та **сміслового** дієслова. Допоміжне дієслово *to do* має дві форми: **does** для 3-ої особи однини і **do** для решти осіб однини та множини. Сміслові дієслова в усіх особах збігається з формою інфінітива даного дієслова без частки **to**.

У питальних реченнях допоміжне дієслово у відповідній формі ставиться перед підметом, а смислове дієслово після підмета:

Does he {she, it} work for the company? Він (вона, воно) працює на фірмі?

Do you {I, we, they} live in Kyiv? Ти (я, ми, вони) живеш у Києві?

Where **does** he work? Де він працює?

Where **do** you live? Де ти живеш?

Якщо питання відноситься до підмета або означення до нього, допоміжне дієслово не вживається:

Who works for the company? Хто працює на фірмі?

Whose father works there? Чий батько там працює?

У заперечних реченнях частка **not** вживається після допоміжного дієслова у відповідній формі, що стоїть після підмета:

He **does not (doesn't)** work for the company. Він не працює на фірмі.

We **do not (don't)** live in Kyiv. Ми не живемо у Києві.

Дієслово *to do* може вживатись у реченні і як смислове дієслово зі значенням *робити*. У цьому випадку в питальній та заперчній формах допоміжне дієслово *to do* вживається незалежно від смислового дієслова:

What **do** you **do**? Чим ви займаєтесь?

Дієслово *to be* у Present Simple The verb *to be* in the Present Simple Tense

Дієслово *to be* широко вживається і як повнозначне, і як допоміжне для утворення різних часових форм інших дієслів. В *Present Simple* воно відмінюється не за загальним правилом:

I	am	(I'm)
He She It	is	(He's) (She's) (It's)
We You They	are	(We're) (You're) (They're)

Питальна і заперечна форми *Present Simple* дієслова *to be* утворюються без допоміжного дієслова *to do*.

У питальній формі дієслово *to be* ставиться перед підметом:

Are you a teacher? Ви вчитель?

Is your brother ill? Ваш брат хворіє?

У заперечній формі після дієслова *to be* ставиться частка **not**:

She **is not** happy. Вона не щаслива.

You **are not** busy. Ви не зайняті.

У питально-заперечній формі дієслово *to be* ставиться перед підметом, а частка *not* – після підмета, але частіше тут вживаються скорочені форми **isn't** і **aren't**:

Am I not your brother? Я не твій брат?

Aren't you tired? Ти не втомлений?

Isn't he at home? Його немає вдома?

Конструкція *There is/are* The construction *there is/there are*

Порівняйте наступні речення (зразки):

The book is on the table. Книга на столі.	There is a book on the table. На столі книга.
--	---

У першому реченні мається на увазі конкретна книга, яка вже відома співрозмовнику. У другому реченні книга згадується вперше, тобто констатується факт, що на столі є якась книга. Якщо іменник, про який згадується вперше, вжито у множині, вживається **there are**:

There are two apples in the plate. В тарілці два яблука.

У випадку, коли вжито декілька іменників, дієслово *to be* узгоджується з першим іменником: якщо перший іменник в однині, вживається **there is**, якщо перший іменник у множині – вживається **there are**:

There is a pen and two pencils on the table. На столі ручка і два олівці.

There are two pens and a pencil on the table. На столі дві ручки і один олівець.

Речення з конструкцією **there is/are** утворюються наступним чином: стверджувальні речення:

There is	a some	book snow	on the shelf. outside.
There are	some many two a lot of a few (few) several	books pens bags pictures cars cows	on the table. in the bag. in the room. on the wall. in the yard. on the farm.

заперечні речення:

There is	not a	picture	on the wall.
	not any	milk	in the glass.
	no	clock	on the wall.
There are	not any	pencils	on the desk.
	no	pictures	on the wall.

питальні речення:

Is there	a	clock	in the room?
	any	chalk	on the board?
	a little (little)	snow	outside?
	much	milk	in the glass?
Are there	any	windows	in the room?
	many	pictures	on the walls?
	a few (few)	cars	in the yard?
	a lot of	students	in the classroom?

Вживання слів *some, any, many, much, few, little, a few, a little, several*

Some, вжите перед **злічуваним** (тим, що можна порахувати) іменником у множині або замість нього, означає *кілька, деякі, дехто*:

There are **some** shops in the village. У селі є кілька магазинів.

У значенні *кілька, декілька* вживається також *several*:

There are **several** books on the shelf. На полиці є декілька книжок.

Якщо *some* вжито перед **незлічуваним** (тим, що не можна порахувати) іменником, то воно означає *деяка кількість* і на українську мову звичайно не перекладається:

There is **some** butter in the fridge. В холодильнику є масло.

Any означає який-небудь, які-небудь, скільки-небудь. На українську мову воно, як правило, не перекладається:

Are there **any** trees in the yard? У дворі є дерева?

Many означає *багато*, *few* – *мало* і вживаються перед **злічуваними** іменниками в множині:

There were **many** people in the hall. У залі було багато людей.

The teacher has **few** books. У викладача мало книжок.

Many, few також можуть замінювати іменники. Як іменник *many* означає *багато хто*, *few* – *мало хто*:

Many stayed there. Багато хто залишився там.

Many people tried to pass the exam but only **few** did. Багато людей намагались скласти екзамен, але мало хто склав.

Much і *little* вживаються перед **незлічуваними** іменниками, а також

замінюють їх:

There is **much** snow outside. На вулиці багато снігу.

He has very **little** time. У нього дуже мало часу.

Few, little означають *мала, недостатня кількість*.

A few, a little означає наявність певної достатньої, хоч і невеликої кількості:

We have **little** bread. У нас мало хліба.

We have **a little** bread. У нас є **трохи** хліба.

Дієслово *to have* The verb *to have*

Дієслово *to have* також вживається і як повнозначне, і як допоміжне. Воно служить для утворення різних часових форм інших дієслів. Відмінювання дієслова *to have* в *Present Simple*:

I		have
He	}	has
She		
It		
We	}	have
You		
They		

Питальна і заперечна форми *Present Simple* дієслова *to have* утворюються без допоміжного дієслова *to do*.

У питальній формі дієслово *to have* ставиться перед підметом:

Have you a watch? У вас є годинник?

Has the girl many toys? У дівчини багато іграшок?

Заперечні речення будуються за допомогою:

1) **not any**

2) **no**

I have **not any** red pencil або I have **no** red pencil. У мене немає червоного олівця.

Заперечна форма утворюється лише за допомогою частки **not**, якщо після дієслова *to have* вжито іменник з:

а) присвійним або вказівним займенником:

I have **not your** book. У мене немає вашої книги.

б) вказівним займенником або означеним артиклем:

We have **not this (the)** watch. У нас немає цього годинника.

в) кількісними займенниками або кількісними числівниками:

She has **not many (five)** English books. У неї немає багато (п'яти) англійських книжок.

Якщо дієслово **to have** входить до складу виразів:

to have breakfast	to have tea (coffee)
to have lunch	to have a smoke
to have dinner	to have a rest
to have supper	to have a walk

то питальна та заперечна форми речень з цими виразами в *Present Simple* утворюються за допомогою дієслова *to do*:

Do you have a smoke at night? Ви палите вночі?

I do not have a smoke at night. Я не палю вночі.

Минулий простий час The Past Simple Tense

Виражає одноразову дію або стан, багаторазову дію або ряд послідовних дій у минулому, не пов'язаних з моментом мовлення. Звичайно вживається з обставинами минулого часу:

yesterday вчора, *last week* минулого тижня, *last month* минулого місяця, *last year* минулого року, *an hour ago* годину тому, *a year ago* рік тому, *in 1961* у 1961, *on the 10th of November* десятого листопада та ін.

He came **yesterday**. Він приїхав вчора.

I graduated from the University **four years ago**. Я закінчив університет чотири роки тому.

He finished the work **last week**. Він закінчив роботу минулого тижня.

Past Simple правильних дієслів утворюється шляхом додавання в усіх особах закінчення *-ed* до форми інфінітива: to work — worked; to live — lived.

Закінчення *-ed* вимовляється як [d] після дзвінких приголосних і голосних: lived, answered, played; [t] після глухих приголосних: helped, asked; [ɪd] після t й d: wanted, intended. Дієслова, які закінчуються на у з попереднім приголосним, змінюють у на і: to study — studied, to copy — copied, але played, stayed (якщо перед у стоїть голосний).

I	}	worked
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

Стверджувальна форма *Past Simple* неправильних дієслів усіх осіб однини та множини утворюється шляхом вживання другої форми цих дієслів (див. таблицю неправильних дієслів):

He **wrote** a letter to his brother last week. Він написав листа своєму братові минулого тижня.

Питальна та заперечна форми дієслів в *Past Simple* утворюються за допомогою минулого часу дієслова *to do* – **did**.

У питальній формі в *Past Simple* допоміжне дієслово **did** вживається перед підметом, а смислове дієслово в формі інфінітива без частки **to** стоїть після підмета:

Did I {he, she, it, we, you, they} **read** the book? Я (він, вона, ми, ви, вони читали книгу?

У заперечній формі в *Past Simple* частка **not** вживається після допоміжного дієслова **did**, яке стоїть після підмета перед присудком:

I {he, she, it, we, you, they} **did not** read the book. Я (він, вона, ми, ви, вони) не читали книгу.

Дієслово *to be* в *Past Simple* The verb *to be* in the *Past Simple Tense*

I	}	was
He		
She		
It		
We	}	were
You		
They		

Дієслово *to have* в Past Simple The verb *to have* in the Past Simple Tense

I	}	had	We	}	had
He			You		
She			They		
It					

Майбутній простий час The Future Simple Tense

Виражає одноразову або багаторазову дію, стан або ряд послідовних дій в майбутньому. Як правило, рішення про виконання дії приймається в момент мовлення:

1. We've no bread. – У нас немає хліба.
2. Ok. I **will** go and buy some. – Гаразд. Я піду і куплю.

Зазвичай *Future Simple* вживається з такими обставинами часу, як: *tomorrow* завтра, *the day after tomorrow* післязавтра, *in 1990* у 1990, *on Sunday* у неділю, *next week* наступного тижня, *next month* наступного місяця, *next year* наступного року та ін.

Jane and Mike **will** go to classes, then they **will** go to the skating-rink.
Джейн і Майк підуть на заняття, потім вони підуть на ковзанку.

Стверджувальна, заперечна і питальна форми *Future Simple* утворюються за допомогою допоміжних дієслів **shall** та **will** для всіх осіб однини й множини та інфінітива смислового дієслова без частки *to*:

I {we} **shall** come tomorrow. Я (ми) прийду завтра.

He {she, it, you, they} **will** come tomorrow. Він (вона, ви, вони) прийде завтра.

У стверджувальній формі допоміжні дієслова **shall** та **will** часто скорочуються до 'll, що додається до підмета:

They'll be here in an hour. Вони будуть тут за годину.

У питальній формі допоміжні дієслова **shall**, **will** стоять перед підметом:

Will you come tomorrow? Ви прийдете завтра.

У питальних реченнях в 1-ій особі однини та множини вживається тільки допоміжне дієслово **shall**, що означає “повинен”, “потрібно”:

Shall we (I) come tomorrow? Нам (мені) приходити завтра?

У заперечній формі *Future Simple* допоміжні дієслова **shall**, **will** із часткою **not** ставляться після підмета. Частка **not** може зливатися з **shall**,

will в одне слово – **shan't, won't**:

I **won't** come tomorrow. Я не прийду завтра.

Дієслово *to be* у Future Simple
The verb *to be* in the Future Simple Tense

I	}	will be	We	}	will be
He			You		
She			They		
It					

Дієслово *to have* у Future Simple
The verb *to have* in the Future Simple Tense

I	}	will have	We	}	will have
He			You		
She			They		
It					

Група тривалих часів (Continuous Tenses)

Розрізняють теперішній (*Present Continuous*), минулий (*Past Continuous*) і майбутній (*Future Continuous*) тривалі часи. Ця група часів утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *to be* у відповідному часі, особі, числі та дієприкметника теперішнього часу смислового дієслова (*Participle I*), тобто дієслова із закінченням **-ing**. Для утворення питальної форми допоміжне дієслово ставиться перед підметом. Заперечна форма утворюється за допомогою частки **not**, що вживається після допоміжного дієслова.

Теперішній тривалий час
The Present Continuous Tense

Вживається для вираження дії, що відбувається в момент мовлення:

I	am	doing	her homework now
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He She It	} is	doing	her homework now
We You They	} are	doing	her homework now

1. *Present Continuous* вживається:

1) для вираження тривалої дії, що відбувається а) в момент мовлення;
б) у теперішньому часі:

а) He is writing a letter now. Він пише лист зараз.

б) He is writing a new play. Він пише нову п'єсу.

2) для позначення дії в майбутньому, коли виражається намір виконати дію або коли йдеться про заздалегідь намічену дію.

He is leaving by the 5 o'clock train. Він від'їжджає поїздом, що відходить о 5-й годині.

We are going to the theatre tonight. Ми йдемо до театру сьогодні ввечері.

3) для вираження дії в майбутньому дуже часто вживається дієслово **to go** у формі Present Continuous + інфінітив, який виступає в значенні *збираюсь, маю намір*.

I am going to learn French next year. Я збираюсь (маю намір) вивчати французьку мову наступного року.

2. Дієприкметник I, що вживається самостійно без допоміжного дієслова, має властивості прикметника й виконує в реченні функцію означення, тобто відповідає на питання який? яка? У цьому випадку дієприкметник I (V + ing) перекладається українською мовою дієприкметником з суфіксами **-ач, -яч, -уч, -юч**, дієприкметниковим зворотом або підрядним означальним реченням.

Look at the girl standing at the window. Подивись на дівчину, яка стоїть біля вікна.

Дієслова, що не вживаються у формі Present Continuous

see	want	like	know	believe
hear	wish	love	realize	remember
taste	need	hate	understand	forget

smell mean dislike recognize seem
 feel think have be

Минулий тривалий час The Past Continuous Tense

Вживається для вираження дії, що відбувалася в певний конкретний момент у минулому:

I He She It	}	was	watching	TV
We You They				

Конкретний момент може бути виражений:

а) точним зазначенням часу: *at that time* у той час, *at four o'clock* о четвертій годині:

He **was speaking** at the conference **at 5 o'clock** yesterday. Він виступав на конференції о п'ятій годині вчора.

б) іншою, як правило, короткочасною дією, що виражена дієсловом в Past Simple:

He **was watching** TV when mother **came**. Він дивився телевізор, коли прийшла мати.

Якщо обидві тривалі дії відбувалися в певний момент одночасно, то в обох реченнях дієслово-присудок вживається в *Past Continuous*:

He **was watching** TV while his sister **was washing up**. Він дивився телевізор, в той час як його сестра мила посуд.

Майбутній тривалий час The Future Continuous Tense

Вживається для вираження дії, що відбуватиметься в певний конкретний момент у майбутньому:

I {he, she, it, we, you, they} **will be watching** TV. Я (він, вона, ми, ви, вони) дивитимусь телевізор.

Цей момент може бути виражений:

а) точним зазначенням часу: *at that time*, *at four o'clock*:

He **will be speaking** at the conference **at 5 o'clock** tomorrow

б) іншою, як правило, однократною (разовою) дією, що виражена дієсловом в *Present Simple*:

He will be watching TV when mother comes.

Доконані (перфектні) часи в активному стані (Perfect Active).

Теперішній доконаний час

The Present Perfect Tense

Виражає дію, що завершилася до даного моменту. Цей момент в реченні може бути виражений:

а) за допомогою прислівників неозначеного часу, таких як:

already вже, *ever* будь-коли, *often* часто, *always* завжди, *just* щойно:

I **have just written** the sentence. Я щойно написав речення.

He **has** already **read** the book. Він вже прочитав книгу.

в) обставинами, що позначають час, який до цього моменту ще не закінчився:

today, this month, this week, this year:

I **have seen** her this week. Я бачив її цього тижня.

Примітка: У реченнях, що виражають завершену дію в минулому, вживається *Past Simple*:

They arrived **yesterday**. Вони приїхали вчора.

Present Perfect вживається також для вираження дії, що почалася в минулому і продовжує тривати до моменту мовлення. Тривалість дії виражається за допомогою **for**. Час, з якого вона триває, – за допомогою **since**:

He **has lived** here **for** two years. Він живе тут два роки.

He **has been** lazy **since** childhood. Він ледачий з дитинства.

Як правило, в цьому випадку *Present Perfect* вживається з дієсловами, що не вживаються в часах групи *Continuous*, а також з дієсловами *to live, to work* (див. приклад вище).

Present Perfect утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **have** у відповідній формі і дієприкметника минулого часу (*Participle II*).

Participle II правильних дієслів утворюється шляхом додавання до інфінітива дієслова закінчення – **ed**. Приклади: **lived, worked, studied**.

Participle II неправильних дієслів подається в таблиці неправильних дієслів (третя колонка). Приклади: **spoken, begun, written**.

I		have	written
He	}	has	written
She			
It			

We	}	have	written
You			
They			

Минулий доконаний час
The Past Perfect Tense

Past Perfect вживається для вираження дії, що завершилася до певного моменту, або дії, що завершилася до іншої дії в минулому. Цей момент в реченні може бути виражений:

а) за допомогою слів, що позначають час:

by two o'clock до другої години, *by the evening* до вечора, *by the end of the month* до кінця місяця.

He **had written** the report **by the end of the year**. Він написав доповідь до кінця року.

в) іншою дією, що відбулася в минулому та виражена дієсловом в *Past Simple*:

When **he had** finished his homework he **went** skating. Коли він закінчив домашню роботу, він пішов кататись на ковзанах.

Past Perfect також може вживатися для вираження дії, що тривала до певного моменту в минулому із зазначенням її тривалості, або часу, з якого вона тривала (**for, since**):

He **had lived** here **for** two years when we moved to Kyiv. Він жив тут два роки, коли ми переїхали до Києва.

Як правило, в цьому випадку *Past Perfect* вживається з дієсловами, що не вживаються в часах групи Continuous, а також з дієсловами *to live, to work* (див. приклад вище).

Past Perfect утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *have* у минулому часі, тобто **had** для всіх осіб і дієприкметника минулого часу (*Participle II*):

I	}	had	written	We	}	had	written
He				You			
She				They			
It							

Майбутній доконаний час The Future Perfect Tense

Future Perfect вживається для вираження дії, що завершиться до певного моменту в майбутньому. Цей момент в реченні може бути виражений:

а) словами, що позначають час: *by 6 o'clock* до шостої години, *by the end of the week* до кінця тижня.

They **will have translated** the text **by the end of the class**. Вони перекладуть текст до кінця заняття.

б) іншою дією, що відбудеться у майбутньому. Ця дія виражена в *Present Simple* і вживається у підрядному реченні:

They **will have read** the book before they **begin** to discuss it. Вони прочитають книгу, до того, як почнуть обговорювати її

Теперішній доконаний тривалий час The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Perfect Continuous вживається для вираження дії, що почалася в минулому і продовжується в момент мовлення із зазначенням тривалості дії або часу, з якого вона почалася (**for, since**) з дієсловами, що не вживаються в часах групи *Continuous*. Тривалість дії виражається за допомогою **for**, час, з якого вона триває, – за допомогою **since**:

She **has been waiting** for him **for** an hour. Вона чекає на нього годину.

They **have been living** here **since** childhood. Вони живуть тут з дитинства.

Час, з якого триває дія, може бути виражений іншою дією в *Past Simple*:

They **have been studying** Spanish **since** they entered the university. Вони вивчають іспанську з того часу, як вони вступили до університету.

Present Perfect Continuous утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **have** в теперішньому часі, третьої форми дієслова *to be* – **been** та *Participle I*:

I	have	been	writing
He She It	has	been	writing

We You They	have been writing
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Минулий доконаний тривалий час The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Perfect Continuous вживається для вираження дії, що тривала до певного моменту в минулому із зазначенням її тривалості, або часу, з якого вона тривала (**for, since**):

He **had been living** here **for** two years when we moved to Kyiv. Він жив тут два роки, коли ми переїхали до Києва.

Як правило, в цьому випадку *Past Perfect Continuous* вживається з дієсловами, що вживаються в часах групи *Continuous*.

Past Perfect Continuous утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *to have* у минулому часі, тобто **had** для всіх осіб, третьої форми дієслова *to be* – **been** і дієприкметника минулого часу (*Participle I*):

I He She It We We You They	had been writing
---	-------------------------------

Пасивний стан The Passive Voice

Конструкція речення, в якому підмет є діючою активною особою (або предметом), являє собою конструкцію в активному стані. Конструкція речення, в якому підмет є об'єктом, на який спрямовано дію, являє собою конструкцію в пасивному стані.

The workers are building the bridge. Робітники будують міст.

The bridge **is being built** by the workers. Міст будується робітниками.

Passive Voice утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *to be* у відповідному часі і дієприкметника минулого часу (*Participle II*):

to be + Participle II

Стверджувальна форма:

The text **is translated** by students. Текст перекладається студентами.

Питальна форма:

Is the text **translated** by students. Чи текст перекладається студентами?

Заперечна форма:

The text *is* **not translated** by students. Текст не перекладається студентами.

Розглянемо часи дієслів в *Passive Voice*.

Група простих часів в *Passive Voice* (Simple Tenses Passive):

The Present Simple Passive	The Past Simple Passive	The Future Simple Passive
Milk is produced in the state	Milk was produced in the state	Milk will be produced in the state

Група тривалих часів в *Passive Voice* (Continuous Tenses Passive):

The Present Continuous Passive	The Past Continuous Passive	The Future Continuous Passive
Milk is being produced in the state	Milk was being produced in the state	Milk will be produced in the state

Група доконаних часів в *Passive Voice* (Perfect Tenses Passive):

The Present Perfect Passive	The Past Perfect Passive	The Future Perfect Passive
The text has been translated today	The text had been translated by the end of the last month	The text will have been translated by tomorrow

Модальні дієслова Modal Verbs

Модальні дієслова виражають бажаність, можливість, необхідність, імовірність, сумнів, дозвіл, заборону, здатність виконання дії, позначеної інфінітивом. Отже модальні дієслова не вживаються самостійно, а лише в сполученні з інфінітивом іншого дієслова і, в свою чергу, не мають усіх основних форм, властивих іншим дієсловам (інфінітива, дієприкметника, герундія), а тому і не можуть вживатись у майбутньому часі, тривалих і перфектних часах. Після модальних дієслів інфінітив переважно вживається без частки *to*, але існують винятки. Питальна і заперечна форми речень з модальними дієсловами утворюються без допоміжних дієслів (винятки складають еквіваленти модальних дієслів). У питальній формі модальні дієслова ставляться перед підметом:

Can you see the plane? Ти бачиш літак?

У заперечній формі після модальних дієслів вживається заперечна частка **not**:

You **should not** go there alone. Тобі не слід йти туди самому.

Модальне дієслово *can*

Can означає могли, вміти і має дві форми: теперішній час **can** і минулий час **could**.

Can виражає:

1) розумову здатність або вміння:

He **can** speak three foreign languages. Він уміє розмовляти трьома іноземними мовами.

2) фізичну здатність або вміння:

He **can** run very quickly. Він може бігти дуже швидко.

3) загальну можливість, що залежить від певних обставин:

You **can** buy bread at the shop. Ти можеш купити хліб в цьому магазині.

4) дозвіл або заборону:

Can I come in? Можна увійти?

You **cannot** go there. Тобі не можна туди ходити.

5) прохання; вживання **could** у цьому значенні не змінює часу дії, а лише робить прохання більш ввічливим:

Could you speak louder? Чи не могли б ви говорити голосніше?

Can, could вживаються відповідно в теперішньому і минулому часах. В майбутньому часі або в перфектних часах вживається еквівалент модального дієслова *can* – **to be able to do smth**:

He will **be able to** do it tomorrow. Він зможе зробити це завтра.

He has **been able to** swim since childhood. Він уміє плавати з дитинства.

Модальне дієслово *may*

Дієслово *may* має дві форми: теперішній час **may** і минулий час **might**.

May вживається для вираження:

1) дозволу або заборони:

May I use your dictionary? Можна скористатися вашим словником?

Для вираження заборони дієслово *may* вживається рідко. У таких випадках звичайно вживається заперечна форма дієслова *must*:

— **May** we use our notes? Можна користуватися конспектами?

— No, you **mustn't**. Ні, не можна.

У цьому значенні в майбутньому часі або в перфектних часах вживається еквівалент модального дієслова *may* – **to be allowed to do smth**:

The students will **be allowed to** use the dictionaries. Студентам дозволять користуватися словниками.

2) можливості, що залежать від певних обставин. У цьому значенні також може вживатись модальне дієслово *can*:

You **may** go there by bus. Ти можеш поїхати туди автобусом.

3) припущення з відтінком сумніву, невпевненості. У цьому значенні дієслово *may* виражає дію, що стосується теперішнього або майбутнього часів:

She **may** come tomorrow. Може, вона приїде завтра.

Для вираження дії, що стосується минулого часу, після *may* вживається перфектний інфінітив:

I **may have lost** the key in the yard. Можливо, я загубив ключ у дворі.

Модальне дієслово *must*

Дієслово *must* має лише одну форму і виражає:

1) обов'язок, необхідність, наказ:

Must we come to the university tomorrow. Чи треба нам приходити до університету завтра?

To catch the bus I **must** run. Щоб встигнути на автобус, я мушу бігти.

У цьому значенні *must* виражає дію, що стосується теперішнього часу. Для вираження минулої або майбутньої дії вживається еквівалент *must* – **have to**:

To catch the bus I **had to** run. Щоб встигнути на автобус, я мусив бігти.

To catch the bus I **will have to** run. Щоб встигнути на автобус, я буду мусити бігти.

2) заборону: у цьому значенні *must* вживається лише у заперечному реченні:

You **mustn't** go there. Тобі не можна туди ходити.

Модальне дієслово *should*

Should виражає моральний обов'язок, пораду, рекомендацію:

Jane is in hospital. You **should** visit her. Джейн у лікарні. Тобі слід провідати її.

You **shouldn't** work for those people. Тобі не слід працювати на тих людей.

Інфінітив The Infinitive

Інфінітив – це неозначена форма дієслова, яка тільки називає дію і відповідає на запитання *що робити?*, *що зробити?* Ознакою інфінітива є наявність частки **to** перед дієсловом:

to read читати, **to speak** говорити, **to work** працювати

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

Інфінітив вживається у функції підмета, додатка, обставини мети, означення та ін.

Інфінітив у функції *підмета* стоїть в реченні на першому місці (на початку). В українській мові такому інфінітиву відповідає дієслово у неозначеній формі або іменник у називному відмінку:

To know English well is very important nowadays. В наші дні дуже важливо гарно знати англійську мову.

Інфінітив може вживатись у функції *дodatка* до дієслів та прикметників:

He asked me **to stay**. Він попросив мене залишитись.

I'll be happy **to visit** you. Я буду щасливий відвідати тебе.

Інфінітив у функції *обставини* мети може стояти в реченні як на початку, так і після додатку:

To know English well we must work hard at it. Щоб гарно знати англійську мову, ми повинні наполегливо працювати.

We must work hard **to know** English well. Ми повинні наполегливо працювати, щоб гарно знати англійську мову.

Інфінітив вживається у функції *означення*:

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

Об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс The Objective Infinitive Complex

Objective Infinitive Complex має у своєму складі інфінітив і вживається у функції додатка. Першою частиною цього комплексу може бути як іменник, так і особовий займенник в об'єктному відмінку:

I want **Mary to read the book**. Я хочу, щоб **Марина** прочитала цю книгу.

I like **him to dance**. Мені подобається, як **він** танцює.

Як бачимо з прикладів, *Objective Infinitive Complex* складається з двох частин: іменника у загальному відмінку або особового займенника в об'єктному відмінку та інфінітива, що виражає дію, яку виконує особа. На українську мову речення із такою конструкцією перекладаються, як правило, складнопідрядними реченнями.

Objective Infinitive Complex вживається після певних груп дієслів і має свої особливості утворення.

Таких груп дієслів можна виділити чотири:

I група	II група	III група	IV група
Виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуттів	Виражають бажання, намір, почуття	Виражають думку, припущення, сподівання	Виражають наказ, прохання, дозвіл, пораду, примус
to see to hear to watch to notice	to want to wish to like to dislike to hate to intend should/would like	to consider to believe to think to find to know to expect to suppose	to order to ask to allow to advise to cause to make to let

Після дієслів першої групи та дієслів **to make, to let** інфінітив в об'єктному інфінітивному комплексі вживається без частки **to**:

I saw **him cross** the street. Я бачив, як він переходив вулицю.

I heard **him sing** in the garden. Я чув, як він співав у саду.

He let **me do** that. Він дозволив мені зробити це.

They made **him leave** the hall. Вони примусили його залишити зал.

Після решти дієслів інфінітив в об'єктному інфінітивному комплексі вживається з часткою **to**:

I want **you to read** the book. Я хочу, щоб ти прочитав цю книгу.

I expected **her to return**. Я сподівався, що вона повернеться.

I would like **my groupmates to visit** him. Я хотів би, щоб мої одногрупники відвідали його.

The teacher allowed **the students to use** dictionaries. Викладач дозволив студентам користуватись словниками.

Суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс The Subjective Infinitive Complex

Якщо речення, до складу якого входить об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс, перетворити на пасивне, то інфінітив виражатиме дію, яку виконує підмет цього пасивного речення:

He was seen to cross the street. Бачили, як **він переходив** вулицю.

З прикладу видно, що інфінітив **to cross** виражає дію, яку виконує особа, позначена займенником **he**. Через те, що до складу речення входить інфінітив, а весь комплекс **he ... to cross** виконує роль підмета речення (*Subject*), цей комплекс називається суб'єктним інфінітивним комплексом.

Отже, *Subjective Infinitive Complex* складається з двох частин. Першою частиною комплексу може бути займенник у називному відмінку або іменник у загальному відмінку. Друга частина комплексу – інфінітив, що виражає дію, яку виконує особа або предмет, позначений іменником або займенником.

Subjective Infinitive Complex вживається після певних груп дієслів і має свої особливості утворення. З певними групами дієслів суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається у пасивному стані. З низкою дієслів та словосполучень суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається в активному стані. Разом таких груп дієслів можна виділити п'ять:

I група	II група	III група	IV група	V група
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Виражають повідомлення	Виражають думку (погляд), припущення, сподівання	Виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуттів	Виражають наказ, прохання, дозвіл, примус	Виражають припущення, випадок
Вживаються в пасивному стані	Вживаються в пасивному стані	Вживаються в пасивному стані	Вживаються в пасивному стані	Вживаються в активному стані
to say to report	to think to know to consider to believe to suppose to expect	to see to hear to feel to notice to observe to watch	to order to ask to request to allow to permit to make to cause to force	to seem to appear to happen to chance to turn out to prove to be sure to be certain to be likely to be unlikely

He is said **to know** three foreign languages. Кажуть, що він знає три іноземні мови.

The football team is reported **to have arrived** in Kyiv. Повідомляють, що футбольна команда прибула до Києва.

The director is expected **to return** tomorrow. Сподіваються, що директор повернеться завтра.

I was supposed **to meet** the delegation. Передбачалося, що я зустріну делегацію.

He was heard **to sing** in the garden. Було чути, як він співав у саду.

The boys were seen **to cross** the street. Бачили, як хлопці переходили вулицю.

The students were asked **to bring** their textbooks. Студентів попросили принести підручники.

He was made **to leave** the hall. Його примусили залишити зал.

He seemed **to be spying** on me. Здавалося, що він слідкує за мною.

She happened **to be late** for classes. Так трапилось, що вона запізнилася на заняття.

He is certain **to be watching** TV. Він, напевно, зараз дивиться телевізор.

They are not likely **to return** their debt. Навряд чи вони повернуть борг.

Умовні речення Conditional Sentences

В англійській мові розрізняють три типи умовних речень.

Перший тип умовних речень виражає здійснювану (реальну) умову, реальний факт, що відноситься до:

а) теперішнього часу:

If he **has** a telephone he **can** ring you up any time. Якщо він має телефон, то може телефонувати в будь-який час.

б) минулого:

If he **met** her yesterday she **told** him everything about the meeting. Якщо він зустрів її вчора, то вона розповіла йому все про збори.

в) майбутнього:

If it **doesn't rain** tomorrow we **will go** fishing. Якщо завтра не буде дощу, ми підемо рибалити.

Речення такого типу вживаються найчастіше. У таких реченнях дієслово в підрядному реченні вживається в теперішньому, а в головному – в майбутньому часі.

Другий тип умовних речень виражає малоймовірну умову або дію, яка могла б відбутися за певних умов в теперішньому або майбутньому часі:

If we **worked** hard, we **could earn** quite enough. Якщо б ми працювали наполегливо, ми могли б заробити чимало.

If he **knew** grammar well, he **would speak** English much better. Якщо б він знав граматику добре, він би краще розмовляв англійською.

If it **were** not so late we **would help** you. Якби не пізній час, ми допомогли б тобі.

В реченнях другого типу присудок підрядного речення вживається в формі минулого часу. Зверніть увагу, що дієслово **to be** має форму **were** для всіх осіб, а в головному реченні – форму **would (could)** з інфінітивом смислового дієслова.

Третій тип умовних речень виражає нездійсненні припущення, що відносяться до минулого:

If I **had seen** you yesterday I **would have asked** you everything about the accident. Якщо б я побачив вас учора, я розпитав би у вас все про нещасний випадок.

У цих реченнях дієслово в підрядному реченні має форму *Past Perfect (had+ParticipleII)*, а в головному – форму **would+have+Participle II** смислового дієслова.

Типи складнопідрядних речень	Головне речення	Підрядне речення
I тип Реальна умова	He will finish the work... Він закінчить роботу,...	...if he has time ...якщо у нього буде час
II тип Малоймовірна умова	He would finish the work... Він закінчив би роботуif he had time. ...якби у нього був час
III тип Нереальна умова	He would have finished the work... Він закінчив би роботу...	...if he had had time ...якби у нього був час

Порядок речень у складнопідрядних умовних реченнях не є фіксованим. Речення може починатися підрядним (**If**) або головним реченням.

Кома ставиться лише тоді, коли складнопідрядне речення починається підрядним реченням (**If**).

Узгодження часів Sequence of Tenses

В англійській мові, так само як і в українській складнопідрядне речення складається з двох речень – головного і підрядного, що залежить від головного:

I think that he will come. Думаю, що він прийде.

В українській мові дієслово-присудок підрядного речення може вживатись у будь-якому часі, залежно від змісту. В англійській мові це можливо лише тоді, коли дієслово-присудок головного речення стоїть в теперішньому або майбутньому часі.

She **says** she came yesterday. Вона каже, що приїхала вчора.

Mother **will tell** me what I shall have to do. Мати скаже мені, що я матиму робити.

Якщо присудок головного речення в англійській мові виражений

дієсловом в одному з **минулих часів**, то в підрядному **додатковому** реченні дієслово-присудок, як правило, має бути в одному з минулих часів або в майбутньому з точки зору минулого (*Future-in-the-Past*).

Якщо в головному реченні дієслово-присудок виражає минулу дію, то будуть діяти наступні правила узгодження часів:

1) якщо, дія підрядного речення співпадає в часі з дією головного, то дієслово-присудок підрядного речення вживається в *Past Simple* або *Past Continuous*:

I **thought** you **studied** at the university. Я думав, ти навчаєшся в університеті.

They **knew** what they **were doing**. Вони знали, що роблять.

2) якщо дія підрядного речення відбулася раніше дії головного, то в підрядному реченні вживається *Past Perfect*:

We **asked** him how long he **had been** to England. Вони запитали його, скільки він перебував у Англії.

I **thought** he **had written** his report. Я думав, він написав доповідь.

3) якщо дія підрядного речення є майбутньою відносно дії головного, то в підрядному реченні вживається *Future-in-the-Past (would)*:

I **knew** you **would help** me. Я знав, що ви допоможете мені.

4) правила узгодження часів не застосовуються, якщо підрядні додаткові речення виражають загальновідомі факти:

He **knew** that water **boils** at 100° C. Я знав, що вода кипить при 100° C.

Герундій The Gerund

Герундій – це неособова форма дієслова із закінченням **-ing**, що має властивості як дієслова, так і іменника. Ця форма відсутня в українській мові. На українську мову герундій може перекладатися дієсловом, іменником, інколи дієприкметником або підрядним реченням.

Як і дієслово, герундій має форми часу і стану.

Gerund	Active	Passive
Indefinite (Simple)	giving She likes giving presents Їй подобається робити подарунки.	being given She likes being given presents Їй подобається, коли їй роблять подарунки

Perfect	having given He is pleased with having given the present Він задоволений тим, що зробив подарунок	having been given He is pleased with having been given the present Він задоволений тим, що йому зробили подарунок
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Герундій у формі *Perfect* вживається, якщо дія, яку він виражає, передє дії, вираженій особовою формою дієслова.

I don't remember **having met** her before. Я не пам'ятаю, чи зустрічав її раніше.

I don't remember **having been asked** the question before. Я не пам'ятаю, чи ставили мені це питання раніше.

Як іменник, герундій може виконувати у реченні функцію:

а) підмета:

Travelling is my hobby. Мандрювання – моє хоббі;

б) іменної частини присудка:

My hobby is **travelling**. Моє хоббі є мандрювання;

в) додатка (прямого та прийменникового):

Students of our group like **travelling** very much. Студентам нашої групи дуже подобається подорожувати;

Students are fond of **travelling**. Студенти люблять мандрювати;

г) означення:

What is your reason for **travelling**. Яка причина вашого подорожування;

д) обставини:

He translated this text without **consulting** a dictionary. Він переклав текст без словника;

Необхідно запам'ятати, що в англійській мові є дієслова, після яких вживається тільки герундій. Найбільш вживані з них такі:

to finish закінчувати, *to go on* продовжувати, *to enjoy* насолоджуватись, *to deny* заперечувати, *to prevent* запобігати, *to mind* бути проти.

Найчастіше герундій вживається після прийменників у функції непрямого додатка, означення або обставини.

Запам'ятайте наступні прийменникові дієслова та вирази, що вимагають після себе герундій: *to accuse of* звинувачувати у чомусь, *to agree to* погоджуватись на щось, *to be afraid of* боятись чогось, *to depend on* залежати від чогось, *to insist on* наполягати на чомусь, *to look forward to* з нетерпінням чогось чекати, *to prevent from* запобігати чомусь, *to think of* думати про щось:

They **accuse him of having told** a lie. Вони звинувачують його в тому, що він сказав неправду.

She never **agreed to telling** a lie. Вона ніколи не погоджувалась говорити неправду.

I **am afraid of being** alone. Я боюсь залишатися на самоті.

Success **depends on working** hard. Успіх залежить від наполегливої роботи.

We **insist on being told** the truth. Ми наполягаємо на тому, щоб нам сказали правду.

I **am looking forward to meeting** you again. Я з нетерпінням чекаю на зустріч з вами знову.

He **thought of entering** University after finishing school. Він думав вступити в університет після закінчення школи.

Іменник (The Noun)

Іменники діляться на *власні* (Proper Nouns) та *загальні* (Common Nouns).

1. Власні іменники: London, the Caucasus, the French Revolution, Sunday, May.

2. Загальні іменники: water, boy, country, darkness, family.

Загальні іменники діляться на *злічувані* (countable nouns) та *незлічувані* (uncountable nouns).

1. Злічувані іменники: a book – books, a girl – two girls, a car – many cars.

2. Незлічувані іменники:

а) назви абстрактних понять: freedom, air, love, knowledge;

б) назви речовин, матеріалів: gold, sugar, coal, tea.

Незлічувані іменники вживаються тільки в однині (singular).

Злічувані іменники вживаються в однині (singular) і множині (plural).

Утворення множини іменників.

1. Шляхом додавання закінчення –s:

lamp - lamps, chair - chairs, shoe – shoes, flower - flowers

2. Додаванням закінчення –es:

а) до іменників, що закінчуються на –s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch,

-x: dish – dishes, lunch – lunches, watch – watches, class –

classes, box - boxes

б) до іменників, що закінчуються на **-o**:

echo – echoes, hero – heroes, potato - potatoes

В деяких іменниках на -o допускаються обидві форми: -es або -s: mosquitoes/mosquitos, volcanoes/volcanos, tornadoes/tornados, zeroes/zeros

в) до іменників, що закінчуються на **-f** або **-fe**, причому **-f** замінюється на **-v + es**: calf-calves, leaf-leaves, self-selves, half-halves, life-lives, shelf-shelves, knife-knives, loaf-loaves, thief-thieves, wolf-wolves, scarf-scarves
Іменник wharf має дві форми: wharfs/wharves

г) до іменників, що закінчуються на **-y** після

приголосної: lady – ladies, story – stories, city – cities

до іменників, що закінчуються на -y після голосної додається –s: boy – boys, toy - toys

3. Деякі іменники мають однакову форму в однині та множині: deer, fish, means, series, sheep, species, swine

4. В деяких іменниках міняється коренева голосна:

man-men, woman-women, child-children, mouse-mice, ox-oxen, louse-lice, foot-feet, goose-geese, tooth-teeth

Деякі іменники латинського та грецького походження зберігають свої форми: criterion-criteria, analysis-analyses, bacterium-bacteria, phenomenon-phenomena, basis-bases, curriculum-curricula, crisis-crises, datum-data, cactus-cacti/cactuses, hypothesis-hypotheses, medium-media, stimulus-stimuli, oasis-oases, memorandum-memoranda, syllabus-syllabi/syllabuses, parenthesis-parentheses, thesis-theses, formula-formulae/formulas, appendix-appendices/ appendixes, vertebra-vertebrae, index-indices/indexes, radius-radii

У складних іменниках:

а) форму множини приймає лише головний іменник:

a mother-in-law – mothers-in-law, passer-by – passers-by;

б) які утворені з інших частин мови – -s додається в кінці слова:

forget-me-not – forget-me-nots, merry-go-round - merry-go-rounds;

в) якщо першим словом є man або woman – обидва слова приймають форму множини: man-servant - men-servants, woman-doctor - women-doctors

Винятки:

Pianos,
videos, zoos,
autos, photos,
solos, kilos,
rhinos,
sopranos,
memos,
radios, studios

Винятки:

roof-roofs
belief-beliefs
chief-chiefs
cliff-cliffs
safe – safes

Необчислювані іменники
(Uncountable Nouns)

Food	bread, butter, cheese, meat, salt, sugar, pepper, bacon, chocolate, honey, jam, etc.
Fluids	water, coffee, tea, milk, oil, soup, wine, lemonade
Materials, liquids, gases	gold, iron, silver, glass, paper, wood, cotton, wool, ice, gasoline, blood, steam, air, oxygen, nitrogen, smoke, smog, pollution, etc.
Particles	chalk, dirt, dust, flour, grass, hair, sand, rice, wheat, corn, etc.
Abstract nouns	beauty, confidence, courage, education, fun, happiness, health, help, honesty, hospitality, importance, intelligence, knowledge, luck, music, patience, peace, progress, politics, recreation, significance, sleep, truth, wealth, advice, slang, information, news, evidence, space, energy, grammar, behaviour, work, chaos etc.
Fields of study	chemistry, history, literature, mathematics, psychology, economics, physics, engineering, etc.
Recreation	baseball, soccer, tennis, chess, bridge, poker, athletics, travel, billiards etc.
General activities	driving, studying, swimming, travelling, walking, etc.
Natural phenomena	weather, heat, humidity, lightning, rain, dew, fog, hail, snow, thunder, wind, darkness, light, sunshine, electricity, fire, etc.
Others	clothing, equipment, furniture, garbage, jewellery, luggage, baggage, machinery, mail, money/cash/change, scenery, traffic, etc.

Перед необчислюваними іменниками можна вживати слова чи словосполучення, що вказують на кількість речовини: a bottle/ jar/ cup/ jug/ glass/ can/ tin/ loaf/ piece/ bar/ kilo/ packet, etc.

Наприклад: two bottles of champagne, a glass of water, a cup of coffee, a quart of milk, a loaf of bread, a spoonful of fat, a grain of rice, a bowl of soup, a bag of flour, a piece of furniture, a piece of paper, a piece of jewellery.

Іменники, які вживаються тільки у формі множини:

Назви предметів, що складаються з двох рівних частин	scissors, spectacles/glasses, earrings, scales, tongs, trousers, shorts, socks, tights, pajamas, jeans, gloves, etc.
та інші	goods, clothes, stairs, arms, riches, proceeds, wages, contents

His wages are high. Його заробітна плата висока.
 The contents of his article have not been зміст цієї статті не змінився.

Займенник (The Pronoun)

Класифікація займенників

1. Особові	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they
2. Присвійні	my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
3. Вказівні	this – these, that – those, it, same, such
4. Питальні	who (whom), whose, which, what (в питальних реченнях)
5. Сполучні	who (whom), whose, which, that (в підрядних реченнях)
6. Зворотні	myself, yourself, himself, etc.
7. Взаємні	each, other, one another
8. Заперечні	no, nobody, none, nothing
9. Неозначені	some, any, all, both, each, every, other, another, one
10. Кількісні	much, many, little, few

Особові займенники

Число	Особа	Називний відмінок	Об'єктний відмінок
Однина	1	I (я)	me (мене, мені)
	2	you (ти)	you (тебе, тобі)
	3	he (він)	him (його, йому)
		she (вона)	her (її, їй)
		it (воно)	it (його, йому, їй)
множина	1	we (ми)	us (нас, нам)
	2	you (ви)	you (вас, вам)
	3	they (вони)	them (їх, їм)

Присвійні займенники

Число	Особа	Відносна форма (що вживається перед іменником)	Абсолютна форма (що вживається самостійно)
Однина	1	my (мій)	mine (мій, мої)
	2	your (твій)	yours (твій)
	3	his (його)	his (його)
		her (її)	hers (її)
		its (його)	its (його)
Множина	1	our (наш)	ours (наш)
	2	your (ваш)	yours (ваш)
	3	their (їхній)	theirs (їхній)

Присвійні займенники

Однина	Множина
This – <i>цей, ця, це</i>	These – <i>ці (або це)</i>
That – <i>той, та, те</i>	Those – <i>ті (або то, те)</i>
Such – <i>такий, така, таке, такі</i>	

Зворотні займенники

Особа	Однина	Множина
	+ self	+ selves
1 2 3	myself	ourselves yourselves themselves
	yourself	
	himself	
3	herself	
	itself	
Неозначено-особова форма	oneself	

Неозначені займенники

До неозначених займенників належать *some, any, one*, а також складні займенники *somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything*.

Займенники *some, any*

Можуть вживатися перед обчислюваними та необчислюваними іменниками. Означають невизначену (невелику) кількість предметів або речовини.

Some вживається в стверджувальних реченнях і не завжди потребує

перекладу.

Any вживається в заперечних та питальних реченнях, часто не перекладається. В стверджувальних реченнях **any** вживається в значенні «будь-який».

Але якщо в загальному питанні висловлюється прохання чи щось пропонується, то замість **any** вживається **some**.

Переклад *some, any* українською мовою

Some		Any
<i>Ask some experienced person</i> Запитай якусь досвідчену людину	Перед обчислюваними іменниками однини «якийсь, який-небудь»	<i>Is there any hotel nearby?</i> Чи є поблизу який-небудь готель?
<i>Some days he earns more, some days less.</i> В деякі дні він заробляє більше, в деякі – менше.	Перед обчислюваними іменниками множини «які-небудь, деякі, декілька»	<i>Did you meet any difficulties?</i> У вас були які-небудь труднощі?
<i>Give me some work, I have nothing to do.</i> Дайте мені яку-небудь роботу, мені нічого робити. <i>Give him some water.</i> Дайте йому води.	Перед необчислюваними іменниками «який-небудь, небагато» Або зовсім не перекладається	<i>Any help will be valuable.</i> Будь-яка допомога буде корисною. <i>Have you any milk?</i> У вас є молоко?

Прикметник (The Adjective)

Ступені порівняння Degrees of Comparison

Односкладові прикметники	Багатоскладові прикметники
Cold	Important
Ступені порівняння: 1. основна форма cold 2. вищий ступінь colder 3. найвищий ступінь (the) coldest	1. important 2. more important 3. (the) most important

Двоскладові прикметники, що закінчуються на – у, -er, -ow, утворюють ступені порівняння як і односкладові:

Busy – busier – (the) busiest
Clever – cleverer – (the) cleverest
Narrow – narrower – (the) narrowest
Simple – simpler – (the) simplest

Особливі форми ступенів порівняння

Good – better – (the) best
Bad – worse – (the) worst
Little – less – (the) least
Far – farther, further – (the) farthest, furthest
Old – older, elder – (the) oldest, eldest
Many/much – more – (the) most

Сполучник **than**

This room is (much) larger **than** that one.

This room is (the) largest.

This room is **less** comfortable **than** that one.

Якщо перед прикметником в найвищому ступені порівняння стоїть не **the**, а **a/an** – це вказує не на найвищу, а лише на високий ступінь якості предмета:

This is a most interesting book.

Це досить цікава книга.

Парні сполучники

As ... as – такий же ... як

(однакові якості предметів)

His coat is as warm as yours.

Not so ... as – не такий ... як

(заперечення однакових якостей)

His coat is not so warm as yours.

Прислівник (The Adverb)

Ступені порівняння прислівників

1. Односкладові прислівники + early:

Fast – faster – fastest

Early – earlier – earliest

2. Багатоскладові:

Clearly – more clearly – most clearly

Often – more often – most often

Якщо за прислівником в найвищому ступені порівняння йде прийменниковий зворот з “**of**”, артикль “**the**” може вживатися:

Mother always gets up (the) earliest (of all).

Особливі форми ступенів порівняння

Well – better –best

Badly – worse –worst

Much – more –most

Little – less –least

Far – farther, further –farthest, furthest

(далеко – далі – дальше за все) – більш вживана форма – further

Further (прикметник)

Further (прислівник)

Further development

What happened further?

(подальший розвиток)

(Що трапилося далі?)

Таблиця основних нестандартних (неправильних) дієслів

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Indefinite</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Translation</i>
to arise	arose	arisen	Виникати
to be	was, were	been	Бути
to bear	bore	born	Носити, виношувати
to become	became	become	Ставати
to begin	began	begun	Починати (ся)
to break	broke	broken	Ламати, розбивати
to bring	brought	brought	Приносити
to build	built	built	Будувати
to choose	chose	chosen	Вибирати
to come	came	come	Приходити
to cost	cost	cost	Коштувати
to cut	cut	cut	Різати, рубати
to deal	dealt	dealt	Мати справу
to do	did	done	Робити
to draw	drew	drawn	Малювати; тягти
to drive	drove	driven	Везти; керувати
to eat	ate	eaten	Їсти
to fall	fell	fallen	Падати
to feed	fed	fed	Годувати
to feel	felt	felt	Відчувати
to fight	fought	fought	Битися; боротися
to find	found	found	Знаходити
to freeze	froze	frozen	Замерзати
to get	got	got	Діставати (ся)
to give	gave	given	Давати
to go	went	gone	Іти
to grow	grew	grown	Рости; вирощувати
to have	had	had	Мати
to hear	heard	heard	Чути
to hold	held	held	Тримати
to keep	kept	kept	Зберігати; тримати
to know	knew	known	Знати
to lay	laid	laid	Класти
to lead	led	led	Вести; очолювати
to learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	Вивчати
to leave	left	left	Залишати

to let	let	let	Дозволяти
to lie	lay	lain	Лежати
to lose	lost	lost	Втрачати; програвати
to make	made	made	Робити
to mean	meant	meant	Означати
to pay	paid	paid	Платити
to put	put	put	Класти; ставити
to read	read	read	Читати
to ring	rang	rung	Дзвонити
to rise	rose	risen	Підійматися
to run	ran	run	Бігти
to saw	sawed	sawn	Пиляти
to say	said	said	Казати
to see	saw	seen	Бачити
to send	sent	sent	Надсилати
to set	set	set	Встановлювати
to show	showed	shown	Показувати
to sink	sank	sunk	Тонути
to sit	sat	sat	Сидіти
to sow	sowed	sown	Сіяти
to speak	spoke	spoke	Говорити
to split	split	split	Розщеплювати
to spread	spread	spread	Поширювати
to stand	stood	stood	Стояти
to take	took	taken	Брати
to teach	taught	taught	Вчити
to tell	told	told	Розповідати
to think	thought	thought	Думати
to understand	understood	understood	Розуміти
to wear	wore	worn	Носити (одяг)
to withstand	withstood	withstood	Протистояти
to write	wrote	written	Писати

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