

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЕКОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
для СРС та навчальний матеріал
з граматики англійської мови
для студентів-магістрів V курсу X семестру
денної форми навчання
Напрямок підготовки – усі напрямки

Одеса – 2013

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Затверджено

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Методичні вказівки для СРС та навчальний матеріал з граматики англійської мови для студентів-магістрів V курсу X семестру денної форми навчання

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Запропоновані методичні вказівки для студентів магістерського рівня підготовки містять стислий опис, а також пояснення деяких лексико-граматичних особливостей англійської мови, що викликають певні труднощі у носіїв української та російської мов. Тема методичних вказівок і відбір матеріалу підказано найбільш типовими помилками в галузі слововживання і труднощами під час вживання деяких граматичних категорій англійської мови.

Мета методичних вказівок — допомогти україномовним студентам, що вивчають англійську мову, ліквідувати та запобігти вживання ними найбільш типових помилок під час вивчення англійської мови, у процесі усного мовлення.

Методичні вказівки складаються з п'ятнадцяти параграфів. Кожен з них складається з **вступних вправ по заданій темі, пояснювальних приміток, ітринувальних вправ**. Всі параграфи, що пропонуються, є однотипними по своїй структурі та містять систематизований комплекс вправ, мета яких розвинути та покращити навички мовлення студентів. Характеристика особливостей значення і вживання слів супроводжується прикладами. Для вироблення і закріплення певних граматичних та лексичних навичок у студента наводяться різноманітні вправи, що будуються в основному на матеріалі класичної англійської і американської літератури.

Після вивчення даного курсу студенти повинні знати і вміти:

- читати та перекладати художню та науково-технічну англійськомовну літературу для одержання необхідної інформації;
- розуміти зміст прочитаного та лексико-граматичний матеріал, наданий у методичних вказівках;
- розуміти і володіти відповідними граматичними конструкціями та матеріалом, уникати типових лексико-граматичних помилок;
- вільно брати участь в усному спілкуванні англійською мовою.

1. THE USE OF SOME NUMERALS AND NOUNS EXPRESSING NUMBER

EXAMPLES

1. "How many of these places have you seen?" he demanded. "All of them — **a thousand times.**" (*M. Wilson*) 2. She gave me another **five hundred dollars** and the name and phone number of a woman in New York through whom I could get work. (*R. Foster*) 4. Named Angel Fish for its very wide fins, the fish lived some **50 million years** ago in the sea covering the Padana Valley. (*Herald Tribune*) 4. Jones rose from the table **two thousand dollars** the richer. Even then he was moderate in victory. He offered his opponent his revenge and lost **five hundred and a few odd dollars.** (*Gr. Greene*) 5. There are **twenty-one thousand francs** for you (*J. D. Carr*) 6. You've blamed me **a million times** because I can't give you a child. (*G. Gordon*) 7. Nora was giving her first showing of the work she had done in **the twenty-one months** since we had been at war. (*H. Robbins*) 8. When he's finished his chorus and the band's having a turn Conroy starts to prance about the stage, twisting and shaking himself as though he's got **half a dozen scorpions** up his vest. (*St. Barstow*) 9. If she wanted to marry just to be married there were **a dozen boys** who would jump at the chance. (*W. S. Maugham*) 10. She shook her head. "No, Locky. Not in **a thousand years.**" "Well, we're progressing. First you said **a million years.** Maybe I can get it down to **a hundred** before I leave." "**A million or a thousand,** both mean never." (*O'Hara*) 11. On a chicken farm where **hundreds** and even **thousands of chickens** come out of eggs surprising things sometimes happen. (*Sh. Anderson*) 12. That is **one of the most interesting parts** of the story. (*A. Christie*) 13. **A couple of constables** were examining the windows and the geranium beds. (*A. C. Doyle*) 14. The number of rooms was alarming. They both perceived instantly, though neither of them mentioned it, that Christine's few pieces would barely furnish **two of these apartments.** (*A. Cronin*)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Remember not to use the preposition *of* after forms like *a dozen, three hundred, four thousand, sixteen million* and others, where the words *dozen, hundred, thousand, million* are in the singular.

Remember to use the preposition *of* after the plural forms of the same words: *dozens of, hundreds of, thousands of, millions of.*

2. The word *couple* is always followed by an *of*-phrase.

3. Numerals cannot be followed directly by personal pronouns or by word-groups like *these children, those cats, my brothers*. The of-phrase is the only correct form here.

4. Mind the difference between the following forms:

a) one factory — одна фабрика; one of the factories — одна из фабрик;

b) two factories — две фабрики; two of the factories — две из (некоторого числа фабрик).

5. Remember that in English, unlike Russian and Ukrainian, nouns modified by the numerals *twenty-one, thirty-one*, etc. are used in the plural. Compare: *sixty-one books* — шістдесят одна книга — шістьдесят одна книга, *forty-one years* — сорок один рік — сорок один год.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. You know, I've danced with you at least a dozen times now and you must tell me your name. (*W. S. Maugham*) 2. Dozens of arrests were reported. (*Morning Star*) 3. Hundreds of people passed him by but no one noticed him. (*W. Sansom*) 4. Suppose it costs a hundred thousand dollars. (*Fr. Norris*) 5. Half a hundred hands stretched towards him. (*Fr. Norris*) 6. "Stay and talk to me." "I can't. I've got a million things to do." (*M. Dickens*) 7. He's seventy-one-years old and treats me like his daughter. (*H. Robbins*) 8. Many thousands of workers have already decided at factory meetings and through trade union organisations to take industrial action on September 5. (*Morning Star*) 9. A glorious May Day here brought the biggest and most colourful demonstration for many years — and 100,000 spectators to watch it. (*Morning Star*) 10. Thank you, sir, a thousand times. You will make him come, won't you? (*E. F. Benson*) 11. Dozens of factories in various industries were hit. (*Morning Star*) 12. After the meetings thousands failed to return to work for the rest of the day. (*Morning Star*) 13. "Now, there are a couple of things I want to ask you." "Of course," she said, "anything for you." (*R. Foster*) 14. This morning, as your wife was going over the bridge — one of the rotten planks gave way. (*A. Cronin*) 15. He turned a fretful, hungry eye upon the calendar, counting the days that intervened. There were still twelve of them to run. (*A. Cronin*) 16. He was self-conscious as a schoolboy when, a fortnight later, he came down in one of his two new suits. (*A. Cronin*)

Exercise 2. Complete and expand on the following sentences:

1. I think I shall order ... 2. There were not more than ... 3. He drove away a hijacked lorry containing ... 4. I'd be glad to contribute ... 5. I've told you ... 6. There was a crowd of ... 7. Since then he had heard the story ... 8. Each year nearly ... 9. The whole amount is ... 10. In her letter she enclosed a cheque for ... 11. I had more than ... 12. She was a faded colourless woman, offering not the least characteristic that would distinguish her from ... 13. On the little table by her side were some books, ... 14. He was very young at the time, not more, than ... 15. He sat down in one of ... 16. We had ten little ones and buried ... 17. He had one of those faces ... 18. Could I have a couple ...? 19. A couple of men ... 20. He gazed at her, burning to ask a dozen ...

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Англійський телевізійний серіал „Сага про Форсайтів” триває більш двадцяти однієї години. 2. Сотні робітників і службовців брали участь у демонстрації протесту проти заморожування заробітної платні. 3. Ви не могли б позичити мені сто карбованців? 4. Через декілька днів моєму братові виповниться сорок один рік. 5. Я тебе тисячу разів просила цього не робити! 6. Завдання шкоди, спричинене країні в результаті повині оцінюється у декілька мільйонів карбованців. 7. Будь ласка, не забудь купити півдюжини гудзиків; вони будуть мені потрібні сьогодні ввечері. 8. Дотепер мільйони людей на земній кулі живуть у злиднях. 9. В класі був тридцять один учень. 10. На майдані зібралося більш 50.000 людей. 11. Під час кризи юуло зачинено сотні фабрик і тисячі робітників опинились на вулиці. 12. У процесі свого розвитку англійська мова запозичила багато тисяч слів та виразів з різних мов. 13. В залі юрбилося безліч людей. 14. Дід та онук народилися в один день, з інтервалом у півсторіччя: коли онукові виповнилося рік, діду було 51 рік. 15. На цій птахофермі щорічно вирощують шістдесят – сімдесят тисяч курчат. 16. На палубі було не більше десятка пасажирів. 17. Вона купила в крамниці дюжину красивих носових хустинок. 18. Більше тисячі школярів відвідали під час канікул ці історичні місця. 19. В новому селищі нараховується 130 мешканців – чоловіків, жінок та дітей. 20. А. Кронін – один з кращих письменників нашого часу. 21. Йому довелось пропустити два-три заняття у зв'язку з відрядженням. 22. Спочатку дівчина поступила працювати на одну з фабрик нашого міста, а через два роки стала студенткою. 23. Обидва її сини загинули під час війни. 24. Четверо моїх учнів прекрасно склали іспити і стали студентами.

2. SOME PRONOUNS FOLLOWED BY AN OF-PHRASE (*SOME, ANY, ANYONE, NONE, EITHER, NEITHER, EACH*)

EXAMPLES

1. **Some of the gifts** were not wrapped up at all. (*A. Cronin*) 2. "Yes, it was a waste of money, James. You shouldn't have bought a second-hand automobile. "It's one of the best makes! Everyone says it's better than **any of the new ones.**" (*E. O'Neil*) 3. But he did not want **any of them.** (*Ch. Dickens*) 4. **None of the old friends** came, none were left on Tenth Avenue. (*M. Puzo*) 5. Conscious of their inexperience in the face of this great city which **neither of them** had seen before, Andrew and Christine descended to the platform. (*A. Cronin*) 6. It was a showier establishment than **either of them** had expected, and there was a good deal of plateglass and shiny brass about the frontage. (*A. Cronin*) 7. "This is matter either for the Board of Trade or the Mines Department." "We are at the disposal of **each of these bodies,**" squeaked Billy. (*A. Cronin*)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The pronouns under discussion are never followed directly by word-groups like *these people, those books, my friends* or by personal pronouns. The of-phrase is the only correct form here.
2. The pronouns *somebody, anybody, nobody* cannot be followed by an of-phrase. Instead, *some, any, anyone, none* are used.
3. Sometimes the pronouns *some, any, none* are applied to uncountable nouns. It stands to reason that then both the noun and its modifying pronoun are used in the singular, e.g. Now, now, Mary. None of that foolishness. (*E. O'Neill*)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. None of his colleagues, who were already seated, took any notice of him. (*A. Cronin*)
2. Some of the people turned and looked across the Avenue. (*M. Puzo*)
3. He had never spoken to any of the guests — yet. (*K. Mansfield*)
4. Everyone is spying on me, and none of you believe in me, or trust me. (*E. O'Neill*)
5. Some of the poems and parodies he's written are good. (*E. O'Neill*)
6. Before any of them could say another word he swung round and left the house. (*A. Cronin*)
7. How can anyone of us forget? That's what makes it so hard. (*E. O'Neill*)
8. None of the children were hurt. (*A. Cronin*)
9. As the

candidates went past he handed an envelope to each of them. (*A. Cronin*)
10. There was nobody inside except a waitress doing her hair and the cashier unlocking the cash-boxes. She stood in the middle of the floor but neither of them saw her. (*K. Mansfield*)

Exercise 2. Complete and expand on the following sentences:

1. None of us came . . . 2. Do you know any of . . . ? 3. Before anyone of us could . . . 4. There were two girls in the room, and neither . . . 5. None of her friends . . . 6. Each of the students of this group . . . 7. I liked the play I saw yesterday better than any . . . 8. Some of these children . . . 9. If you manage to read any of . . . 10. The other day my friend and I went to the theatre. The play was better than either of . . .

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Ніхто з запрошених не запізнився, всі прийшли вчасно. 2. Ми з сестрою любимо збирати гриби, але жодній з нас не подобається їх чистити. 3. Тільки деякі з моїх друзів знають про це. 4. Жінка заходила у декілька квартир, але не застала нікого з хазяїв: всі були на роботі. 5. В кожній з цих книг можна знайти багато цікавого. 6. Деякі з цих учениць збираються поступити до інституту, інші хочуть спочатку попрацювати. 7. Міг би хтось з нас це зробити? Боюся, що ні. Ніхто з нас, нажаль, не підготовлений достатньо для цієї роботи. 8. Жоден з цих віршів мені насправді не подобається. 9. Вона мовчки оглянула присутніх, але не намагалася заговорити з жодним з них.

3. (*THE*) *OTHER(S)*, *ANOTHER*

EXAMPLES

1. "Hello!" Andrew said. A moment's pause, then **the other** answered uninterestedly. (*A. Cronin*) 2. All **the other** candidates looked far more likely to be successful than himself. (*A. Cronin*) 3. But this'll show what **other people** think of it, people who are qualified to judge. (*A. Cronin*) 4. You were telling me all about it **the other night**. (*A. Cronin*) 5. You'll marry again. You'll have **other children**, too. You've had one success with Pip. You'll have **others**. (*Ch. Dickens*) 6. Life itself had come to have **no other meaning**. (*K. Mansfield*) 7. **The others** had been talking a few moments when he raised his head.

(A. Cronin) 8. On **the other side** of her knelt **another** woman. (A. Cronin)
9. Rain, rain, go away, come again **another day**. (A nursery rhyme)
10. **Another minute** there'll be a snow-storm. (A. Cronin) 11. Andrew could not utter **another word**. (A. Cronin) 12. We sat there in silence for maybe **another five minutes** and then a cab stopped up on Alton Road. (R. Foster)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Remember that *another* generally modifies nouns in the singular (with the exception of *another four days*, and the like).

The other (*some other, any other, no other*) may apply to nouns both in the singular and in the plural while *other* is used only with nouns in the plural.

2. The forms *other* and *others* are often confused under the influence of Russian and Ukrainian. Compare: інші студенти — другие студенты (*other students*); Мери, Пітер та багато інших — Мэри, Питер и многие другие (*Mary, Peter, and many others*).

3. Special attention should be paid to the translation of (*the*) *other(s)* and *another* into Russian or Ukrainian.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. Oh, dear, how hard it was to be indifferent like the others! (*K. Mansfield*)
2. Another minute and they were there. (A. Cronin) 3. There is another and more pressing matter which I feel he ought to take up. (A. Cronin) 4. Oh, don't mind me. I've got other plans for Sunday. (*M. Dickens*) 5. If he could not find another job, how was he to live? (A. Cronin) 6. His first impulse was to cross to the other side to avoid the oncoming figure. (A. Cronin) 7. There isn't any other way. (A. Cronin) 9. Perhaps I'll be able to show my gratitude some other way? (A. Cronin) 9. Another three minutes and the healthy snoring was restored. (A. Cronin)

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks using (*the*) *other*, (*the*) *others* or *another*.

1. Now at last . . . forgot to be shy, forgot everything except that they were both women. (*K. Mansfield*) 2. Physical combat was offered by . . . as loyal as Mary. (A. Cronin) 3. . . . on the Committee were regarding him more favourably, at least without hostility. (A. Cronin) 4. He kept one hand on the door ready to

whisk back again, and help up (*K. Mansfield*) 5. "That's . . . point," reflected Freedman. (*A. Cronin*) 6. A sob broke in Andrew's throat, . . . then (*A. Cronin*) 7. People dropped in occasionally, some because they liked Daniel, . . . because they knew he had some gin. (*Ch. Dickens*) 8. And presently . . . arrived — Boland first, Urquhart next, Oxborrow and Medley together. (*A. Cronin*) 9. She felt . . . women staring at her. (*A. Cronin*) 10. Come in, old man. I'm glad to see you. I expected you . . . night. (*Gr. Greene*) 11. I reached and got . . . ten dollars. (*R. Foster*) 12. Mr Sheridan took a bite and the sandwich was gone. He took (*K. Mansfield*) 13. When he had dressed he went downstairs, wrote a long letter to Denny and . . . to Hope. (*A. Cronin*) 14. A few minutes later Andrew went downstairs with . . . candidates. (*A. Cronin*) 15. Hi, Betty! Any chance of . . . cup? (*M. Dickens*) 16. He caught the infection from . . . two. (*Cronin*) 17. I know you don't care about him much, but there'll be . . . people there, . . . doctors probably. (*A. Cronin*)

Exercise 3. Complete and expand on the following sentences:

1. I'm awfully busy now, could you come . . . 2. She has no other . . . 3. In another five years . . . 4. Her husband died several years ago, and now . . . 5. He is so good at playing the violin, he may become another . . . 6. At the Zoo we saw lions, tigers . . . 7. The other day . . . 8. He comes to see me every other . . . 9. I must consult . . . 10. Every other week we . . . 11. Mary, Peter, Johny and . . . 12. I'd like you to give me some . . . 13. One sailor survived, but . . . 14. The twins are so much alike that it is difficult to tell . . . 15. The shop is on the other . . . 16. That's quite another matter . . . 17. On the one hand I think . . .

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Ви чините нечесно по відношенню до інших. 2. Якщо він пробуде на Кубі ще рік, то, напевно, досконало оволодіє іспанською мовою. 3. Чи не хочете ще чашку кави? 4. Деякі студенти захоплюються фігурним катанням, інші – художньою гімнастикою. 5. Я, як і багато інших, дуже люблю природу. 6. Йому було задано ще багато питань. 7. Приходьте, будь ласка, іншим разом. 8. Одна з студенток групи сдала всі іспити на відмінно, інші отримали добрі оцінки. 9. На днях я зустріла знайому, котру не бачила вже багато років. 10. Ви тут, а де ж інші? 11. Мері не була готова до уроку, і вчитель викликав іншу ученицю. 12. В мене дві сестри. Одна мешкає у Санкт-Петербурзі, а інша – у Нижньому Новгороді. 13. Вона знову кинула погляд на годинник. 14. Кілька студентів моєї групи додатково вивчають іспанську мову. Одна дівчина вже читає книги в

оригіналі, інша – адаптовані книжки для молодших класів. 15. Вчора ти забув вдома один зошит, сьогодні іншу! Неможна бути таким забутливим. 16. Я дуже люблю Голсуорсі, Моема та інших англійських письменників. 17. Хлопчик зробив одну спробу, потім ще одну і перестрибнув через бар'єр. 18. Ще дві хвилини, і я б спізнився на поїзд. 19. Мені не подобається ця сукня, дайте, будь ласка, іншу. 20. Деякі туристи залишились у таборі, інші пішли у похід. 21. Спочатку він позичив у приятеля три карбованці, потім ще три.

4. (A) FEW, (A) LITTLE

EXAMPLES

1. **Few** among the eighty thousand or so air travellers who thronged the terminal daily ever glanced up at the executive mezzanine, and **fewer** still were aware of Mel tonight, high above them, looking down. (A. Haitey) 2. "Taxine ? I never heard of it." "Very **few people** have, I should imagine. It is a poison that takes effect very suddenly and drastically." (A. Christie) 3. They inspected **a few more pieces**. (A. Cronin) 4. In **a few moments** he had reached the line fence. (Fr. Norris) 5. I was talking to your mother **a few days** ago at Pinewood Sanatorium. (A. Christie) 6. Her sister didn't want to talk about hospital all the time, and she could talk of **very little else**. (M. Dickens) 7. There seemed little he could add. (A. Cronin) 8. I looked at her hands. They were trembling **a little**. (W. S. Maugham) 9. They knew **a little** French and every day she picked up **a few words** of Chinese, so it was not difficult for her to manage. (W. S. Maugham)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Remember that *few* (*fewer*) and *a few* may be used only with countable nouns in the plural, while *little* (*less*) and *a little* are used only with uncountable nouns in the singular.
2. Remember that the use of the indefinite article before *few* or *little* makes their meanings different, e.g. *Do you know many people who speak Spanish? Yes, I know a few. No, I know few.*
Few and *little* are used in the negative sense: *few* means "not many, a small number"; *little* means "not much, a small quantity, in a small degree".
A few and *a little* are used in the positive sense: *a few* means "several", *a little* means "some, but not much".

3. *Few* and *a few* are never followed directly by word-groups like *these children*, *those tables*, *her friends* or by personal pronouns. The of-phrase is the only correct form here.

Little and *a little* are never followed directly by word-groups like *this conversation*, *my knowledge*, etc. The of-phrase is the only correct form here, as well as in the examples above.

4. To see *little of somebody* means "not to see somebody often or for long", e.g. They had seen little of each other, but their relationship was banteringly warm and affectionately easy. (*J. O'Hara*)

5. *Quite a few* means "a good many", "a considerable number", e.g. "How was your ride down? You've probably taken it many times." "Quite a few times. I know every foot of the way." (*J. O'Hara*)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. The politeness with which she treated you was exasperating because you could not but feel how little interest she took in you. (*W. S. Maugham*) 2. Yes, he was here. He left a few minutes ago. (*J. Murdoch*) 3. His dreams were so simple, his wants so few. (*Th. Dreiser*) 4. In July there were fewer and fewer lectures, because everyone had to help with the haymaking. (*Ch. Dickens*) 5. His hair was not grey at all, oh, there were a few white hairs on the temple, but they were becoming. (*W. S. Maugham*) 6. I could catch only a few of the melancholy words. (*Gr. Greene*) 7. She knew him very little then. (*W. S. Maugham*) 8. Few people were about. (*A. Cronin*) 9. There are few things better to eat than a potato baked in its skin, with plenty of butter, pepper and salt. (*W. S. Maugham*) 10. He frowned a little. (*W. S. Maugham*) 11. Little of the conversation had much meaning for George. (*J. O'Hara*).

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks using (a) *few* or (a) *little*.

1. He was pretty low himself and was going to canvass the town for . . . dollars. (*O. Henry*) 2. I talked with Rosine . . . minutes this evening up at Goodwin's. (*O. Henry*) 3. He delayed . . . moments longer. (*Fr. Norris*) 4. With the springing roan under him he felt . . . care or uneasiness. (*O. Henry*) 5. The policeman on the beat moved up the avenue impressively. The impressiveness was habitual and not for show, for spectators were (*O. Henry*) 6. "Richard," said Anthony Rockwall, "what do you pay for the soap that you use?" Richard, only six months home from college, was startled (*O. Henry*) 7. "I hope you aren't

going to shatter my illusions," he said. "Illusions?" said the matron. "We have . . . illusions here." (*D. du Maurier*) 8. He knew . . . people, for it was his business to keep in the background, but he had picked up a chatting acquaintance with several persons living in his hotel and he was not lonely. (*W. S. Maugham*) 9. Shut up, both of you! There's . . . choice between the philosophy you learned from Broadway loafers, and the one Edmund got from his books. (*E. O'Neill*) 10. The child, thought Morgan, the child might have existed. It would have been . . . months old. (*I. Murdoch*) 11. Speaking slowly and giving as . . . as possible of the lurid details, he pointed out each fact in favour of innocence. (*J. D. Carr*) 12. There were a number of young women of her own age, married and unmarried, who were very friendly to her, but there were . . . with whom she was really intimate. (*Th. Dreiser*) 13. He stopped scolding Christine and, for . . . days, was fit to live with. (*A. Cronin*)

Exercise 3. Complete and expand on the following sentences.

1. Only a few families who . . . 2. Few people know how . . . 3. I told her in as few words as possible what we . . . 4. Surely even a few days ago she would not . . . 5. She had a few intimate friends . . . 6. He seemed to know few . . . 7. He had made few changes except for . . . 8. She had too little . . . 9. Her voice was trembling a little when . . . 10. I can say very little on the subject . . . 11. After a few further remarks . . . 12. He had gone away upon a few days leave . . . 13. He crossed to the window where he remained . . . 14. There was a pause for . . . 15. She'll be all right in . . . 16. For a few moments . . .

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Я можу сказати дуже небагато про цю книгу. 2. Він обіцяв повернутися через декілька хвилин. 3. У мене тут дуже мало знайомих. 4. Декілька студентів висловили бажання поїхати у піонерський табір у якості вожатих. 5. Я вневен, що тільки деякі зможуть правильно відповісти на всі запитання. 6. Їм прийшлося пройти ще декілька миль до найближчого села. 7. Вона дещо злякалася, побачивши поряд із собою велику собаку. 8. Поступово вона стала витратити все менше й менше часу на уроки й на іспиті отримала незадовільну оцінку. 9. Ви добре знайомі з Н.? – Ні, я його мало знаю. 10. На цій фабриці зараз менше робітників, ніж у минулому році. 11. Моєму небожеві всього декілька місяців. 12. У цілому рецензент схвалив статтю, хоча й зробив декілька зауважень по суті. 13. Канікули починаються через декілька днів. 14. Якщо у вас мало часу, особливо важливо не втрачати ані хвилини даром 15. У нашому саді мало троянд –

всього два куші. 16. Було п'ять годин ранку, і перехожих було мало. 17. Ви б не могли мені трохи допомогти? 18. Він один з небагатьох студентів, що отримали відмінну оцінку за цю роботу. 19. Він вчора мало співав, тому що почував себе втомленим і не в голосі.

5. MANY, MUCH

EXAMPLES

1. How **many more men** for certificates? (*A. Cronin*) 2. **Many of his patients** were ambulant consumptives. (*A. Cronin*) 3. I had so many friends. (*E. O'Neill*) 4. "We visited there ever **so many years** ago, but we didn't meet **many Californians**." "There aren't many, are there?" (*J. O'Hara*) 5. It seemed to give him **so much trouble** that Leila was ashamed. (*K. Mansfield*) 6. You needn't expect **much food** here. Oh, no! (*A. Cronin*) 7. "Do you see **much of him**, Edward?" "Yes, quite a lot." "Do you like him?" "**Very much**." (*W. S. Maugham*) 8. So there's really no fame in it, and no money, and not **too much happiness** in terms of what the world has to offer. (*M. Wilson*) 9. Mother had **not much appetite**, nor indeed, had I. (*A. Cronin*)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. *Many* modifies only countable nouns; the sphere of application of *much* is wider; it may refer to uncountable nouns, to verbs, and to adjectives (adverbs) in the comparative degree. Russian and Ukrainian learners sometimes confuse these words because in Russian много and Ukrainian багато modifies both countable and uncountable nouns.
2. It follows from what has been said above that *much* is never applied to nouns in the plural.
3. Both *many* and *much* have several equivalents: *a tot (lots) of*, *plenty of*. *A good (great) deal of* is equivalent only to *much*.
4. *Many* can be modified by the words *good* or *great*, e.g. *a good many times*.
5. Normally, *many* is not modified by *very*, although it is perfectly correct to say *not very many*.
6. There is a tendency in colloquial English to use *much* in interrogative and negative sentences, and replace it by *plenty of*, *a good (great) deal of*, or *a lot (lots) of* in affirmative sentences.
7. *Many (most)* is never followed directly by word-groups like *these children*, *my friends*, etc. or by personal pronouns. Likewise *much (most)* cannot be

followed directly by word-groups like *this work, my time*, etc. The of-phrase is the only correct form here.

8. *Not to see much of somebody* means "not to see somebody often or for long", e.g. We don't see much of you these days. (*J. O'Hara*)

9. Remember that the Ukrainian багато цікавого (нового, корисного і т. д.) corresponds to the English *many interesting (new, useful, etc.) things*.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I've been to a great many doctors here. (*A. Cronin*) 2. Her wife had not given him much time. (*A. Cronin*). 3. How many other people are staying here? (*K. Mansfield*). 4. Many of his cases were urgent. (*A. Cronin*) 5. Come and sit down. You mustn't stand on your feet so much. (*E. O'Neill*) 6. The campaign aims at involving thousands of women, and men too, in collecting as many contributions as possible. (*Morning Star*) 7. I was returning without much hope to a country of fear and frustration. (*Gr. Greene*) 8. He laughed with slight embarrassment. "You mustn't pay me so many compliments." (*A. Christie*) 9. Bryce Douglas stands in a much more delicate position. (*J. D. Carr*) 10. Nearly all his friends went to Harvard. My two brothers and so many of his close friends. (*J. O'Hara*)

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks using *many* or *much*.

1. It doesn't make . . . difference, does it? (*Gr. Greene*) 2. They had a pleasant tea and . . . hot buttered toasts with the other members of the staff. (*A. Cronin*) 3. He had met . . . of the leading physicians, yet he knew none of the London surgeons. (*A. Cronin*) 4. There were . . . such cases. (*A. Cronin*) 5. He's lived too . . . in hotels. (*E. O'Neill*) 6. Under the microscope, the sweatpores of the hand are as distinctly visible, and set far apart, as holes made by so . . . pins. (*J. D. Carr*) 7. "How is uncle this morning?" "He seems . . . better," says the young man. (*O. Henry*) 8. I had to go to Pitt's before I went to the china shop, and there wasn't . . . time. (*R. Ferguson*) 9. I did not see . . . of Maggie that winter. (*A. Cronin*) 10. You don't like me very ..., do you, Pat? (*J. Murdoch*) 11. He took the trouble to tell me . . . interesting things about his work. (*A. Cronin*)

Exercise 3. Complete and expand on the following sentences.

1. I'm ever so much obliged to you . . . 2. I haven't seen much of Mary . . . 3. There are many . . . 4. In Leningrad I saw a great many . . . 5. There isn't much time left . . . 6 How many inhabitants . . . 7. Many of my friends . . . 8. They didn't speak much . . . 9. There are not very many places of interest ... 10. How much is ... 11. What I think is that roses are much more beautiful . . .

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. В цьому місті у мене багато друзів. 2. Сьогодні ви виглядаєте набагато краще, ніж вчора. 3. Велике вам спасибі! 4. Дівчинка дуже лякається грози. 5. Мені дуже сподобався вчорашній концерт. 6. Чи багато ви прочитали англійських книг у оригіналі? 7. Вона знала, що на неї чекає дуже багато роботи. 8. Викладачеві завжди дуже приємно, коли студенти задають йому багато питань. 9. Ви впевнені, що цей метод насправді дозволить зекономити багато часу та енергії? 10. Було ясно, що мати дуже скучила за сином, якій надовго поїхав з дому. 11. Я дуже здивувалась, що у Ганни робота виявилась значно гіршою, ніж у всіх інших студенток групи. 12. Мій брат знає багато англійських загадок і скоромовок. 13. Вам слід було прийнятися за цю роботу набагато раніше. 14. Багато студентів нашого інституту вивчають англійську та німецьку мови, деякі – англійську та іспанську. 15. Скільки в нас завтра лекцій? 16. Вона розповіла мені багато цікавого про Лондон.

6. THE PLACE OF *ENOUGH*

EXAMPLES

1. I suddenly thought for once in my life I shall have **enough canna lilies**. (*K. Mansfield*) 2. There was just **enough water** to soak the sponge. (*K. Mansfield*) 3. Isn't my work **good enough** for you, Doctor Manson? (*A. Cronin*) 4. "I don't fancy it," he said. "**Not conspicuous enough**." (*K. Mansfield*) 5. "Yes," she said, **not quickly enough** to please him. (*A. Cronin*) 6. You could see your way **well enough** if you were sober. (*E. O'Neill*)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Normally, the word *enough* precedes nouns and follows adjectives and adverbs.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. As if we hadn't enough worries of our own. (*A. Cronin*) 2. That's easy enough, in theory. (*D. Carr*) 3. Maybe you'll be kind enough to explain this. (*A. Cronin*) 4. He was not well enough for visitors. (*Ch. Dickens*) 5. He isn't strong enough. (*E. O'Neill*) 6. The Penelly Valley train into which he changed at Cardiff would not, simply would not go fast enough. (*A. Cronin*) 7. Will you take the advice of a woman old enough to be your mother? (*A. Cronin*)

Exercise 2. Complete and expand on the following sentences.

1. He was not well enough . . . 2. The weather was not wet enough . . . 3. Isn't his work good enough . . .? 4. The man had barely enough money . . . 5. I couldn't reach home fast enough . . . 6. I thought I'd given you enough . . . 7. Are you sure you've got enough . . .? 8. If they try hard enough . . .

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Ви відмінно знаєте, хто ця людина. 2. У безробітного не вистачало грошей, щоб зводити кінці з кінцями. 3. Він вже достатньо дорослий, щоб відповідати за свої вчинки. 4. Цього шматка тканини недостатньо, щоб зшити таку сукню. 5. Вона досить добре танцює, чи не правда? 6. Я прекрасно себе почуваю і можу приймати гостей. 7. Нажаль, ваша відповідь недостатньо глибока. 8. В нас не вистачить на вечір хліба; збігай, будь ласка, у крамницю. 9. Він ще недостатньо зміцнів після хвороби, щоб виконувати таку важку працю. 10. У вас достатньо часу?

7. THERE IS (THERE ARE) IN NEGATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

EXAMPLES

1. We can't keep people from talking. **There's no way** in the world to put an end to such talk. (*E. Caldwell*) 2. I went into the office and called my answering service. **There were no messages.** (*R. Foster*) 3. **There isn't much** I want to see. (*J. O'Hara*) 4. "I'll come a little way with you." The Superior felt in the pocket of his soutane for a cheroot, but **there wasn't one** there. (*Gr. Greene*) 5. She was always the wife of George Lockwood, so much so that in the two

towns **there were not a dozen women and not a man** who called her by her first name. (*J. O'Hara*) 6. He was asking if **there was any bacon**, and **there wasn't any**. (*P. Marquand*) 7. I obeyed, **there wasn't anything else** to do under the circumstances. (*R. Foster*) 8. Pausing in admiration before the sink he observed that **there was not a scratch** on the spotless enamel, not a stain on the bright metal. **No leaking taps, no rust** anywhere, **no smoke smudges, no sagging shelves, no worn oilcloth, no trash piles** in corners, **no unsightly garbage cans**, and (Heaven be praised!) **no black beetles**. There was, indeed, not one of the homely discomforts among which he had grown up and without which he was lonely. (*E. Glasgow*) 9. **There's nothing to be done** about what has already happened. (*E. Caldwell*)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The negation *no* is never followed by a noun with an article; nor is it followed by the pronouns *any* (*anyone, anything, anybody*), *some* (*something, somebody*), *none* (*nothing, nobody*), *another*; by the adjectives *many, much, few, little, enough, single*.

Normally, it is followed by a noun without any article. The noun may be modified by an adjective or the pronoun *other*.

2. Normally, the negation *not* is not followed by the pronouns *other, some, something, somebody*.

The negation *not* may be followed by the pronouns *any, any other, another, anything, anyone, anybody*; the adjectives *many, much, few, little, enough, (a) single*; the numerals *one, two, three*, etc. *Many, much, few, little* can be modified by *so* or *very*.

3. If the negation *not* is followed by a noun with the indefinite article, it generally means "not a single." Compare: *There are no clouds in the sky* (На небі нет облаков). *There is not a cloud in the sky* (На небі ні облака).

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. There wasn't too much time, but this time I didn't hurry. (*R. Foster*) 2. There are not many people who've had the experiences I've had in one way and another. (*W. S. Maugham*) 3. I felt that there was not a moment to waste. (*W. S. Maugham*) 4. He felt happy now. There was not anything that was irrevocable. (*E. Hemingway*) 5. There was no time to find out what was going on. (*R. Foster*) 6. Today, there is not so much to do. (*Fr. Norris*) 7. "There

aren't many things you really want, are there?" "Not many," she said. (*J. O'Hara*)
8. There was no doubt that she was a very frightened woman. (*R. Foster*)
9. There was not a ripple on the surface of the water. (*W. S. Maugham*)
10. There really wasn't enough time. (*R. Foster*) 11. Dazed, she went to the door and knocked loudly. There was no answer. (*E. Caldwell*) 12. There wasn't much else to say. (*H. Robbins*)

Exercise 2. Complete and expand on the following sentences.

1. Don't you worry. There won't be any. . . . 2. There was nothing to . . . 3. These few weeks when there was not much . . . 4. I used the house phone to call Mary, but there was no . . . 5. It was still pretty early and there were not many . . . 6. I believe that, all in all, there is not so much . . . 7. There isn't anything . . . 8. There wasn't much . . . 9. I was sure there was not . . . 10. Do you know if there are . . .? 11. There wasn't a nerve in my body . . . 12. There was not a note of welcome . . . 13. There was nothing to be . . . 14. There's no comparison at all . . . 15. There were not many other things . . .

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. В крамниці було небагато народу. 2. Я подзвонив ще раз, але відповіді не настало. 3. Праці було мало (небагато), і він встиг за тиждень добре відпочити. 4. Не хвилюйтеся. Ніяких неприємностей не буде. 5. На небі не було ані хмаринки, погода була дивна. 6. На мою думку, між ними не було ніякої різниці. 7. На підвіконні було не два і не три, а десять горщиків з квітами. 8. Часу явно недостатньо, ми не встигнемо все закінчити до вечора. 9. Навколо нікого не було, і вона злякалася. 10. Грошей було не дуже багато, і їй довелося зменшити свої витрати. 11. У цукорниці недостатньо цукру – додайте, будь ласка, ще трохи. 12. У комісії, нажаль, немає жодного представника від нашої групи. 13. Робити нічого! 14. Без сумніву, він зробив все, що було в його силах. 15. Немає троянди без шипів. 16. Він попросив дати йому поїсти, але вдома нічого не було. 17. На новому пеналі ще не було жодної подряпини. 18. Інших пропозицій не надійшло.

8. THE VERB *TO HAVE* IN NEGATIVE SENTENCES

EXAMPLES

1. We've **no money** to buy furniture with. (*A. Cronin*) 2. **I have no wish** to go behind the facts. (*A. Cronin*) 3. I **had no intention** of leaving the ship. (*Gr. Greene*) 4. Bertha couldn't help feeling, even from this distance, that it (the tree) **had not a single bud or a faded petal**. (*K. Mansfield*) 5. He assured him that he **would have not the slightest difficulty** in effecting a quick sale. (*A. Cronin*) 6. She pitied the poor young gentleman for **having no one** to look after him. (*K. Mansfield*)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The negation *no* is never followed by a noun with an article; nor is it followed by the pronouns *any* (*anyone, anything, anybody*), *some* (*someone, something, somebody*), *none* (*nothing, nobody*), *another*; by the adjectives *many, much, few, little, enough, single*.

Normally, it is followed by a noun without any article. The noun may be modified by an adjective or the pronoun *other*.

2. Normally, the negation *not* is not followed by the pronouns *other, some, something, somebody*. The negation *not* may be followed by: the pronouns *any, any other, another, anything, anybody, anyone*; the adjectives *many, much, few, little* (these, in their turn, may be modified by *so* or *very*); (*a*) *single, enough*; the numerals *one, two, three*, etc.

3. The negation *not* may be also followed directly by a noun with the definite or the indefinite article. Normally, a noun with the definite article is used if this noun is modified by an adjective in the superlative degree. If the negation *not* is followed by a noun with the indefinite article, it may mean (not necessarily!) *not a single*.

4. In British colloquial style the form *have got* is often used instead of *have*. *E.g.* He's got no card. (*A. Cronin*) "What napkins? I've never seen any." "They haven't got any napkins." (*Ch. Dickens*)

5. The negative meaning is often expressed in modern English by means of the negative form of the verb *to have* formed with, the help of the auxiliary verb *to do*. *E.g.* Ossie did not have so much time to worry about Daniel now. (*Ch. Dickens*) We didn't have much difficulty. (*A. S. Hornby*)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I have no wish to embarrass you. (*A. Cronin*) 2. She had nothing to say. (*A. Cronin*) 3. You have no idea how a child of that age can behave. (*K. Mansfield*) 4. I've no doubt you'll find other doctors. (*A. Cronin*) 5. He had not many patients at the start. (*A. Cronin*) 6. You certainly haven't any fever now. (*E. O'Neill*) 7. I have had no training as a teacher. (*E. R. Braithwaite*) 8. I hadn't enough chemistry to get to that. (*A. Cronin*) 9. Con, who had been six years in Aberlaw, had not a penny to his name. (*A. Cronin*) 10. "But what's on his mind, sir? What's bothering him?" "I have not the slightest idea." (*J. D. Carr*) 11. But now! Lennie gone — what had she? She had nothing. (*K. Mansfield*)

Exercise 2. Complete and expand on the following sentences.

1. He hadn't enough . . . 2. I had no reason to believe . . . 3. He had no hobbies of any kind, and . . . 4. I am sure you haven't any right . . . 5. Many young people abroad have no . . . 6. She hasn't a single . . . 7. I haven't many . . . 8. The old woman had nobody . . . 9. He hadn't the remotest notion that . . . 10. I'm afraid this measure will not have the slightest effect . . .

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. У нього не було часу прочитати цю книгу. 2. У моїє мами немає ще жодної сивої волосини. 3. У мене немає ніякого бажання подивитися цей кінофільм. 4. У нього не було ані гроша за душею. 5. Дівчинка нещодавно переїхала до нашого міста, і в неї ще тут небагато друзів. 6. У Ентоні Грехема не було жодної сестри. 7. В мене недостатньо паперу, принеси мені, будь ласка, ще трошки. 8. Ви не уявляєте, як я рада вас бачити! 9. Їй нічого було сказати у відповідь. 10. Протягом довгого часу у Мартіна Ідена не було достатньо грошей для того щоб регулярно їсти. 11. Моя старша сестра зовсім не має веснянок, а в мене є.

9. THE USE OF THE VERB *TO MAKE*

EXAMPLES

1. "You can't **make me stay**. Nobody can **make me stay**." "I'm not trying **to make you stay**. Your life is your own, and all, or most of it, is still before you." (*E. Glasgow*) 2. It **made her feel sad** somehow. It **made her feel old**. (*J. Murdoch*) 3. I was very much of the skeleton in the cupboard, and **made to feel** so too. (*G. Gordon*) 4. She did not seem able **to make Charlie** see how desperately grave the situation was. His airiness **made her impatient**. (*W. S. Maugham*) 5. For the first time he felt they were speaking freely and frankly and it **made him happier**. (*G. Gordon*) 6. It **made her angry**. (*W. S. Maugham*)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Never use the particle *to* before an infinitive preceded by the verb *to make* in the Active Voice.
2. Never omit the particle *to* before an infinitive preceded by the verb *to make* in the Passive Voice.
3. Don't use the infinitive of the verb *to be* before an adjective following the verb *to make*.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. That was a thought. That made him feel better. (*E. Hemingway*) 2. It made her heart beat nineteen to the dozen. (*W. S. Maugham*) 3. I wish I could make you as happy as you make me. (*W. S. Maugham*) 4. You're making us both miserable with your crazy ideas. (*G. Gordon*) 5. But Stanley was prettier than ever, he thought, in this primrose-coloured wisp of a frock, which made her look like a spring flower. (*E. Glasgow*) 6. I like you because you make me laugh. (*Ch. Dickens*) 7. He'll only make things worse. (*W. S. Maugham*) 8. "Then why is she marrying him? Nobody is making her do it." "That's what I've been trying to make out." (*E. Glasgow*) 9. The cold brought the blood to his cheeks and made them redder than ever. (*G. Gordon*)

Exercise 2. Give the corresponding active construction.

1. He could be made to send her to school. (*R. Ferguson*) 2. If Carolyn had any influence, she must be made to use it. (*D. Robins*) 3. He had been made to feel himself a pariah. (*A. Cronin*) 4. Do you think I like this? How do you think I like being made to feel as if I were out to trap you? (*M. Wilson*) 5. He did not know, he would never know how this had come about, how the writhing paralytic had been made to walk. (*A. Cronin*)

Exercise 3. Give the corresponding passive construction.

1. Asa, there is nothing to get so worked up about. I was only trying to make you see. (*E. Glasgow*) 2. I could still make him do anything I wanted. (*R. Ferguson*) 4. Then she made me walk beside her. (*R. Ferguson*) 4. They made her lie on sofas and were solicitous that she should cover her feet. (*W. S. Maugham*)

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Його впертість вивела мене з себе. 2. Це переконує мене у вашій правоті. 3. Чому ви не змусите його переробити роботу? 4. Від цієї їжи їй стало погано. 5. Влаштовуйтеся зручніше. Концерт зараз почнеться. 6. Мене змусили повторити все сказане раніше. 7. Слова лектора змусили мене замислитися над моїм особистим життям. 8. Від таємничого шарудіння у мене кров застигла у жилах. 9. Тільки ви можете зробити мене щасливим! 10. Її самолюбство було зачеплено; це змусило її відмовитися від поїздки. 11. Сподіваюсь, я вас не розсердила? 12. Мені набридлі ваші питання. 13. Мішки під очима робили їй значно старше. 14. Від реву падаючої води у неї закрутилася голова. 15. Чому ви так гадаєте? 16. Розповідь розсмішила всіх присутніх. 17. Борода та вуса робили парубка старше своїх років. 18. Свіжий весінній вітер підняв у мене настрій. 19. Від швидкої ходьби їй стало дуже жарко.

10. YES AND NO USED IN REPLIES TO NEGATIVE QUESTIONS OR STATEMENTS

EXAMPLES

1. "It doesn't matter." "**But it does.**" (*A. Cronin*) 2. "I don't like you." "**Oh, you do!**" (*Ch. Dickens*) 3. "Oh, you don't want to go there." "**I do.** I've always

wanted to since you told me about it." (*Ch. Dickens*) 4. "What's the matter?" he asked as Daniel laid down his fork. "Don't you like it?" "Oh yes, it's fine, fine," he said, cocking an eye at Valerie. (*Ch. Dickens*) 5. "Now, in England, in your 'boarding 'ouse', one does not find the First Class, as in Germany." "No, indeed," I replied. (*K. Mansfield*) 6. "I'm a fool to argue. You can't change the leopard's spots." "No, you can't." (*E. O'Neill*)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In English positive or negative replies to negative questions or statements are different from those in Ukrainian.

Compare: You won't come, will you? Вы не придете?
(Yes), I will. Так, приду. (No), I won't. Да, не приду.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. A deprecating shrug. "We don't do our business like that." "Oh, yes, you do, Mr Isaacs. At least it says so in your letter." (*A. Cronin*) 2. "It's not a bad room, is it?" "No, it's not." (*M. Wilson*) 3. "Don't nod your head like that, Moon." "I'm not nodding. It's you." "It is not. I never nod my head." "O-oh, you do. You're nodding it now." (*K. Mansfield*) 4. "Maybe George doesn't like so much sweet marjoram?" "Yes, I do. I like it." (*J. O'Hara*) 5. "You can't stop something that never began." "Yes, you can. You can stop something before it begins." (*J. O'Hara*) 6. "We don't seem able to avoid unpleasant topics, do we?" — "No." (*E. O'Neill*) 7. "But let's not talk about it. It's no use now." "No. AH we can do is try to be resigned." (*E. O'Neill*) 8. "You never loved any of those women?" He hesitated. "Yes, I loved one." (*J. O'Hara*)

Exercise 2. Expand on the following sentences.

1. You haven't met my mother, have you? 2. I'm afraid you don't remember when Charles Dickens was born. 3. Let me help you. Anyway you can't do this work alone. 4. You think the boy is very intelligent, but in my opinion he isn't. 5. Don't you like your future job? 6. It's not very cold, is it? 7. Dickie never tells lies. 8. Aren't you going to this concert? 9. I'm not angry with you.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Ви не хочете поїхати за місто, чи не так? – Так, не хочу. 2. Він зовсім про це не подумав. – Ні, він подумав, але промовчав. 3. Чесна людина ніколи так не вчинить. – Так, звичайно. 4. Ви, напевне, ще не бачили цього листа? – Ні, бачила. 5. Я тебе ні в чому не підозрюю. – Так, звісно. 6. Я впевнена, що він дійсно не приходив вчора у бібліотеку. – Ні, приходив. Ввін мені сказав про це сам. 7. Я знаю, що тобі не подобається така сира і холодна погода. – Так, насправді, не подобається. 8. Хіба ми не можемо вам допомогти? — Так, можете, і я вам буду дуже вдячна. 9. Він ніколи не приходив вчасно. – Неправда. 10. Невже вона ще не закінчила свою курсову роботу? – Ні, закінчила нарешті.

11. *TOO AND EITHER*

EXAMPLES

1. "Ha!" said Sir Rumbold. "So you've been a victim **too**." (A. Cronin) 2. Rosa Keane was unkind enough to laugh. Frances was smiling **too**. (A. Cronin) 3. Yet, he's like a child, he hates to admit it. Well, I suppose I snore at times, **too**, and I don't like to admit it. (E. O'Neill) 4. I can't get poor Harry Vidler out of my head. And I won't, **either**, till I do something really to make up for it. (A. Cronin) 5. Sorry I haven't been able to come and see you. I've been ill, and I haven't been able to see Gracie **either**. (W. S. Maugham) 6. "I mean it complimentary," said Cathal. "You do not." "All right, I don't. And you don't like him **either**." (J. Murdoch)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Both *too* and *either* correspond to the Russian *тоже*, *также* or Ukrainian *теж*, *також*. However, there is a difference in their use: *too* is used in affirmative sentences, and *either* is used in negative ones.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. His wife, who stood near, closely observing Andrew, was nervous too. (A. Cronin) 2. "I think that's over for you." "I do too." (J. O'Hara) 3. It gets on

my nerves. I can't imagine Reggie likes it either. (*Ch. Dickens*) 4. If you don't want the box, throw it in the waste basket. I don't want it now either. (*/. O'Hara*) 5. "Harry never mentioned Martha to me." "Too much of a gentleman. He never mentioned her to me, either." (*/. O'Hara*)

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks using *too* or *either*.

1. And now she looked at the others, they were smiling . . . (*K. Mansfield*) 2. All right, all right, I'll stop. God knows, I don't like the subject (*E. O'Neill*) 3. His popularity was never in doubt. He got on well, . . . , with Doctor Milligan. (*A. Cronin*) 4. He's had to fight jealousy and prejudice and misrepresentation, . . . (*A. Cronin*) 5. "Nurse, you are not to call the patients' by their Christian names. Nor the nurses . . .," she said. (*Ch. Dickens*)

Exercise 3. Complete and expand on the following sentences.

1. Mother didn't think it funny . . . 2. Yesterday Mary came home very early . . . 3. You're a doctor, and . . . 4. If he doesn't come I shall not . . . 5. My sister is not very strong, and . . . 6. I haven't been to London yet . . . 7. Everybody knew the answer . . . 8. The first boy sounded very enthusiastic . . .

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Моя сестра дуже полюбляє готувати; мені теж це подобається. 2. Вчора Джон запізнився на урок; сьогодні декілька інших студентів теж запізнилися. 3. Я ще не була у Санкт-Петербурзі. Моя сестра теж. 4. Якщо вона не піде в кіно, я теж не піду. 5. Мені не сподобалась її відповідь. Інші були теж невдоволені. 6. Якщо ти будеш приймати участь в концерті, тоді і я теж. 7. Сховайся скоріш за дерево! – Ти теж!

12. ADJECTIVES IN THE FUNCTION OF A PREDICATIVE (NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH ADVERBS)

EXAMPLES

1. "You **look marvellous**," said Tallis, "you look like flowers, fields, country things." (*/. Murdoch*) 2. She **felt vague and gloomy**, she did not quite know why. (*/. Murdoch*) 3. Johnny was in that phase of lotus-eating when all the world

tastes bitter in one's mouth. (*O. Henry*) 4. This **would have sounded odd** in English some time ago. (*Br. Foster*) 5. It **was dreadful** that she could not control the trembling of her lips. (*W. S. Maugham*) 6. His dusty, shabby suit was threadbare. His dirty shirt was frayed at the cuffs. He **felt bad**. (*J. H. Chase*) 7. You mustn't mind Edmund, James. Remember **he isn't well**. (*E. O'Neill*) 8. She found the woman **looking** at her **sharply**. (*A. Cronin*) 9. Oh! forgive me, I've **said** that **badly**, but you know what I mean. (*A. Cronin*) 10. How can you **feel** so **differently** about someone who means so much to me. (*K. Mansfield*)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. A frequent mistake made by Russian or Ukrainian learners consists in the use of adverbs instead of adjectives in the function of a predicative in a compound nominal predicate. Remember that normally adverbs do not enter a compound nominal predicate apart from a few exceptions, e.g. to be (feel, look, seem) well (бути, почувати себе, виглядати) здоровим (добре).

As a rule, adverbs serve to modify verbs or adjectives.

2. Confusion of adjectives and adverbs is often caused by the interfering influence of the Russian and Ukrainian language. *Compare:*

(a) Він виглядає дивовижно. Он виглядит изумительно. He looks marvellous.

(b) Він співає дивовижно. Он поет изумительно. He sings marvellously.

3. It should be borne in mind that some English verbs, e.g. *to look, to feel* can be used both as simple verbal predicates and as link-verbs. *Compare:* When she had read it she looked at him happily. (*A. Cronin*) I didn't meet a soul. Everything looked and sounded unreal. (*E. O'Neill*) 4. Mind the difference between the following: (a) *To look good* (i.e. better than the rest). He didn't look good like that, he was packing too much weight. (*H. Robbins*) (b) *To look well* (e.g. after illness or some unpleasant occurrence). "I must say, you look very well, Daniel," his aunt said uncertainly. "Me? I'm fine." (*M. Dickens*)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. You sound serious. (*A. Cronin*) 2. He felt strong and daring. (*W. Sansom*) 3. The farm and everything about it looked beautiful, beautiful indeed. (*A. Coppard*) 4. It seemed dreadful that a man of sixty should hesitate to smoke what he wanted in his own study. (*W. S. Maugham*) 5. His tongue felt dry and large and it tasted bitter in his mouth. (*J. London*) 6. Well, of course, it sounded

too wonderful! I was green with envy! (*A. Christie*) 7. She thought he looked very romantic. (*Ch. Dickens*) 8. I wouldn't have wished my worst enemy to feel so awful. (*R. Ferguson*) 9. How simple everything would be! (*W. S. Maugham*) 10. It had always seemed perfectly natural that he (their father) should lead a dog's life in order to provide them with board and lodging, clothes, holidays and money for odds and ends. (*W. S. Maugham*) 11. It was evident at first sight that she was not well. (*A. Cronin*)

Exercise 2. Open the brackets using the right word.

1. Life began to look (*rosy, rosily*) again. (*O. Henry*) 2. What he said was so (*unexpected, unexpectedly*) that at the first moment she could hardly gather its sense. (*W. S. Maugham*) 3. The waiter looked at me (*suspicious, suspiciously*) as I made my way upstairs. (*W. S. Maugham*) 4. "You could knock me down with a feather," she answered so surprised that she looked at him (*blank, blankly*). (*W. S. Maugham*) 5. That would be (*dreadful, dreadfully*). (*Ch. Dickens*) 6. His pale, brows went up and his eyes looked (*blank, blankly*) when Valerie, glancing at Daniel and prepared to stop if he dared to look (*triumphant, triumphantly*), explained over-elaborately to Mr Piggott why she had to leave him alone for the day. (*Ch. Dickens*) 7. "It will certainly look (*suspicious, suspiciously*)" he said. (*G. Gordon*) 8. "Yes," said Erik, wondering why his plan sounded so (*thin, thinly*). (*M. Wilson*) 9. The commissioner returned to his office looking (*thoughtful, thoughtfully*). (*O. Henry*) 10. Strickland looked at me (*thoughtful, thoughtfully*) for nearly a minute. (*W. S. Maugham*) 11. Things might have been (*different, differently*). At least I'd have felt (*different, differently*). (*M. Wilson*) 12. Of course it was not (*certain, certainly*) yet that Walter knew the truth. (*W. S. Maugham*) 13. How (*different, differently*) was the position now. (*A. Cronin*) 14. He answered (*angry, angrily*). (*A. Cronin*) 15. Tyrone looks after him (*angry, angrily*). (*E. O'Neill*) 16. Despite his nervous brooding he felt (*strong, strongly*) now, freed from a haze of illusions, ready to act. (*A. Cronin*) 17. How (*strong, strongly*) the jonquils smelled in the warm room. Too (*strong, strongly*)? Oh, no. (*K. Mansfield*)

Exercise 3. Make up as many sentences as possible using the material suggested below.

1. To look delicious, beautiful, different, marvellous, romantic, clean, nice, happy, miserable, awful, impressed, heroic, doubtful, thoughtful, good, bad, well, young, old. 2. To feel well (better), bad (worse), fine, good, happy, dazed, gloomy, awful, awkward, strange, ill, faint, puzzled, tired, frightened. 3. To

sound dubious, genuine, weary, apologetic, angry, dreadful, cold, bad, good, wonderful, rude, jolly, odd, right, wrong, nice, mean, absurd, perfect, impossible, childish. 4. To taste bitter, delicious, sweet, sour. 5. To be (seem, appear) good, cheerful, unhappy, unexpected, natural, warm, great, terrible, shabby, bad, ingenious, sensible, childish, lonely, alive, delicate, thin, clever, successful, strange, simple.

Exercise 4. Complete and expand on the following sentences using several of the adjectives suggested below: *absurd, inviting, untidy, beautiful, old-fashioned, important, soft, nice, terrible, perfect, tired, sweet, good*. Develop the resulting sentences into short situations.

1. It may sound . . . 2. Your hair looks . . . 3. The pictures looked to me . . . 4. Don't you think those chairs look rather . . . 5. He was of the middle height, but with an ungainly figure that made him look . . . 6. George felt . . . 7. It certainly sounds very . . . 8. Silk feels . . . 9. She was a stout girl with short dark hair that often looked . . . 10. She did not feel . . . 11. Peonies smell . . . 12. This jam tastes . . .

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Її слова звучали цілком щиро. 2. У тебе зовсім хворий вигляд! 3. Наречена виглядала дуже щасливою. 4. Це пояснення звучить досить переконливо. 5. Вона почула себе погано і спішно вийшла з кімнати. 6. Ці ягоди виглядають стиглими, але вони дуже кислі на смак. 7. Конвалії чудово пахнуть, це мої улюблені квіти. 8. Вона випила стакан гарячої кави і одразу ж почула себе краще. 9. Її пропозиція здається мені зовсім абсурдно. 10. Мені дуже холодно. Можна закрити вікно? 11. Сьогодні я почуваю себе прекрасно. 12. У літньої вчительки був дуже втомлений вигляд. 13. Пасажир сердито глянув на свого сусіда, але нічого не сказав у відповідь. 14. Дівчина сумно подивилась на хворого і спробувала всміхнутися. 15. Він холодно глянув на співрозмовника. 16. Вечір був незвичайно тихий. 17. Роботу було виконано дуже майстерно. 18. Я рішуче проти її пропозиції. 19. Вона завжди розмовляє зо всіма дуже привітно і всім мило всміхається. 20. Зрозуміло, вона розсердилась на брата за запізнення. 21. Йти в гору було дуже важко. 22. Моя подруга чудово співає, її завжди приємно чути. 23. Хоча гості прийшли зненацька, господиня анітрохи не рохгубилась і виглядала задоволеною. 24. В даній ситуації вона вчинила зовсім природньо. 25. В її голосі чулася щира радість.

13. PERSONAL PRONOUNS AS PART OF THE SUBJECT

EXAMPLES

1. "And our improvements," exclaimed Annixter. "Why, **Magnus and I** have put about five thousand dollars between us into that irrigating ditch already." (*Fr. Norris*)
2. You have no conception how desperately in love **Charlie and I** are with one another. (*W. S. Maugham*)
3. **Mother and I** both believe you — and we believe Tony. But you must make others believe you too. (*G. Gordon*)
4. **My parents and I** were the sole adherents of that reviled religion. (*A. Cronin*)
5. On the bench he had quitted **he and Angele** had often sat. (*Fr. Norris*)
6. It was that evening that **she and Ossie** had their first real quarrel. (*Ch. Dickens*)
7. Ossie dreamily wondered if one day **he and Doreen** would get married. (*Ch. Dickens*)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. If the subject of a sentence comprises two or more components including the pronoun **I**, the latter occupies the final position.
2. If the subject of a sentence comprises two or more components including a personal pronoun (with the exception of **I**), the latter generally occupies the initial position.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He and Sonny were greeting each other like long-lost brothers. (*Ch. Dickens*)
2. Let's always be friends ... you and I. (*D. Robins*)
3. Your mother and I don't spend much, and we can manage without your help. (*E. Glasgow*)
4. Her marriage was highly successful. She and Andrew were a devoted couple and they were inordinately proud of their commonplace children. (*E. Glasgow*)
5. You see, you and I are the only people here who walk quite quietly and peaceably on solid ground. (*W. S. Maugham*)
6. It was father's idea that both he and mother should try to entertain the people who came to eat at our restaurant. (*Sh. Anderson*)
7. She and her husband, in overcoats and hats, were sitting under a string of washing on the porch. (*M. Dickens*)
8. Phil, if you want to, at any time, come and stay with us. We can always put you up. Dicky and I would love to have you. (*D. Robins*)
9. She and her brother had come to South Wales with him. (*A. Cronin*)
10. Neither Carolyn nor I liked deceiving you. (*D. Robins*)

Exercise 2. Complete and expand on the following sentences.

1. You and I . . . 2. My mother and I . . . 3. He and his wife . . . 4. My friend and I . . . 5. When you come back . . . 6. It was Mother's idea that she and her sister . . . 7. Ann invited several friends to her birthday party . . . 8. You and Mary . . .

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Ми з батьками жили раніше в маленькому містечку, що нараховувало коло двадцяти тисяч мешканців. 2. Ми з братом збираємося провести літо на Кавказі. 3. Як бачите, ми з вами цікавимося однією й тією ж проблемою. Кажуть, ви працюєте дуже завзято і багато встигли зробити. 4. Вони з дружиною повернулися тільки вчора. 5. Ані я, ані моя подруга не встигли прочитати цю книгу. 6. В нас з вами багато спільного, чи не правда? 7. Мартін Іден мріяв про той час, коли він і Рут зможуть одружитися. 8. Нам з вами треба обговорити одне важливе питання. 9. Ваша сестра зараз вдома? Ні, вона з дітьми поїхала за місто. 10. Ми з мамою дуже схожі один на одного. 11. Ми з нею зовсім різні люди. 12. Ендрю Менсон сказав: „Ми з Кристин будемо дуже раді бачити вас у себе”.

14. THE PRONOUN *WHO* IN COMPLEX SENTENCES

EXAMPLES

1. A determined face. **A man who** knew what he wanted, who meant to get it. (*A. Christie*) 2. It is not **only people in books who** say that. (*Ch. Dickens*) 3. The guests streamed in, aunts, uncles, cousins, fat and thin, shy and jolly; pimply youths and **vague old men who** were steered about and told: "Not there, Grandpa!" **Children who** stared at the patients, and **Sonny's twin sisters, who** stared at them, too. (*M. Dickens*) 4. He had **a married daughter** in the other part of the town **who** was always on at him to tell her things. (*Ch. Dickens*) 5. **Mother, who** had not stirred from the house for days and **who** now at our evening meal was barely touching her food, pressed her hands together. (*A. Cronin*)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Never begin an attributive clause with the pronoun *which* if it modifies a common or proper noun (pronoun) denoting a human being.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Then he turned inquiringly to the nurse, who appeared plain and competent and severely professional. (*E. Glasgow*) 2. "Of course, I knew you never loved me as much as I loved you," she moaned. "I'm afraid that's always the case," he said. "There's always one who loves and one who lets himself be loved." (*W. S. Maugham*) 3. He walked off to join some friends who were waiting for him. (*R. Ferguson*) 4. We hate beginners who think they know everything before they start. (*R. Ferguson*) 5. This was a man who had complete command of himself. (*A. Christie*) 6. You saw that here was a woman who knew her mind and was never afraid to speak it. (*W. S. Maugham*) 7. He felt that he was a deceiver, an impostor who had no right to be where he was. (*G. Gordon*)

Exercise 2. Complete and expand on the following sentences.

1. There are many people who . . . 2. I know a boy who . . . 3. Those students who . . . 4. It is rather funny when you think of all the people who . . . 5. He is a man who . . . 6. She was a woman who . . . 7. There were five children in the family, who . . . 8. We ought to be especially considerate to people who . . . 9. She smiled at the child who . . . 10. He is a born politician who . . . 11. She is the only person who . . . 12. He had the face of a man who . . .

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Люди, які ставлять перед собою певні задачі, завжди домагаються позитивних результатів. 2. Приємно мати справу з людьми, котрі не порушують обіцянок. 3. Я познайомилась вчора з однією людиною, яка нещодавно повернулася з Лондону і розповідала багато цікавого. 4. В кінці вулиці я побачила дівчину, яка бігла по напрямку до мене і відчайдушно махала рукою. 5. Тут нема нікого, хто б знав місто і його визначні місця краще, ніж директор місцевого музею. 6. Літня людина, яка тільки що була тут, — відомий художник, автор низки полотен на історичні теми. 7. Він нещодавно переїхав на нову квартиру і ще не знає людей, які живуть в квартирі навпроти. 8. Вчитель, який не любить свою професію, не може бути вихователем молодого покоління. 9. Ви не знайомі з жінкою, яка сидить в першому ряді? 10. Це була жінка, яка ніколи не зупинялась на півдорозі в боротьбі за досягнення своєї мети. 11. Не люблю людей, що неувважні до оточуючих.

15. OBJECT CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS OR ADVERBS

EXAMPLES

1. Sitting up in bed he tried to hear **what his parents were saying**. (*G. Gordon*)
2. I don't think you realize **how angry Walter is**. (*W. S. Maugham*)
3. She could understand **why he was so popular at Hundt's bar**. (*G. Gordon*)
4. He didn't tell us **where he was going**. (*Ch. Dickens*)
5. He did not know what he was going to do. (*E. Hemingway*)
6. He asked **how long Anthony had been in Cape Town, where he had served his articles, how he liked his firm, what particular department he was handling, what he thought of the various magistrates he appeared before and how he had taken to the Cape Peninsula**. (*G. Gordon*)
7. I don't know **how we got out of that room**. (*A. Cronin*)
8. Tallis never seems to know **what he can manage and what he can't**. (*I. Murdoch*)
9. You'd better go up and find out **what she wants**. (*E. Glasgow*)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Ukrainian and Russian learners often build object clauses beginning with interrogative pronouns or adverbs by analogy with special questions. However, the difference in the structure of these sentences is quite distinct. Special questions are characterized by inversion (complete or partial) and, very frequently, by the use of the auxiliary verb *to do*, e.g. *Where do you live?* Object clauses are characterized neither by the use of the auxiliary verb *to do* nor, with a few exceptions, by inverted word order, e.g. *Now tell me where you live*. Caution: Remember to use partial inversion in object clauses beginning with *how* and containing a compound nominal predicate with an adjective in the function of the predicative, e.g. *You'll have to do more than talk about how good you are*. (*M. Wilson*)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. "It must be depressing never to get out." "Of course, it is depressing, but you know what the doctor says." (*E. Glasgow*)
2. She wondered why he was not a member of the club. (*H. Bates*)
3. Oh, you know what I mean. I didn't want to lose hope. (*W. S. Maugham*)
4. She did not know why he came to dances, he did

not dance very well, and he seemed to know few people. (*W. S. Maugham*) 5. I didn't bother to ask her what she meant. (*Gr. Greene*) 6. Tell me what I can do for you. (*W. S. Maugham*) 7. "Never in my life," he said proudly. "I don't even know what it tastes like." (*M. Dickens*) 8. She wanted to have nothing more to do with him. She didn't see how he could prove anything. (*W. S. Maugham*) 9. She turned towards me and I saw how different she looked now. (*J. Murdoch*)

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences using some of the phrases or verbs suggested below: *to be, to be going to do smth., to be going somewhere, to mean, to marry, to come, to keep, to say, to do, to sing*. Expand on the resulting sentences.

1. I knew what she . . . 2. He didn't know who . . . 3. I want to ask you if . . . 4. Andrew wondered why . . . 5. The noise of the storm was too loud for him to make out what . . . 6. I don't know why . . . 7. I feel better already but I don't know when . . . 8. Don't you see what . . . 9. I could sense the straining of the spectators behind me and heard what . . . 10. I don't understand why . . . 11. He took up the receiver and inquired if . . . 12. He asked me who . . . 13. Do you see where . . .

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Я не знаю, коли він повернеться додому. Зателефонуйте, будь-ласка, ще раз. 2. Вона спросила, куди я поїду відпочивати влітку. 3. Ви вже вирішили як назвете дитину? 4. Він не чув, про що ми розмовляли. 5. Я не зовсім розумію, що ви маєте на увазі. 6. Ви знаєте, де він зараз. 7. Ви не могли би мене пояснити, до кого я повинен звернутися? 8. Я довідаюсь, як це можна зробити. 9. Її останній вчинок засвідчив, наскільки вона легковажна. 10. Довідайтеся, будь-ласка, коли відїжає потяг. 11. Я не можу зрозуміти, чому запросили тільки мене. 12. Цікаво, що це таке.

LITERATURE

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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
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Напрямок підготовки – усі напрямки

Укладач: к.ф.н., доц. Шотова-Ніколенко Г.В.