



МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
до практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни
«Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням»
(англійська мова)

для магістрів II року
денної та заочної форм навчання
Спеціальність: 103 Науки про Землю
ОПП «Агрометеорологія», «Океанологія і гідрографія»,
«Гідрологія і комплексне використання водних ресурсів»,
«Метеорологія і кліматологія», «Організація метеорологічного
та геофізичного забезпечення Збройних Сил України»

Затверджено
на засіданні групи забезпечення спеціальності
Протокол № 10 від «10» червня 2021 р.
Голова групи  Шакірзанова Ж.Р.

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Зав. кафедрою  П'янова І.Ю.

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЕКОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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Abbreviations

- etc. — et cetera (і так далі)
- Ex. — exercise (вправа)
- i. e. — that is (тобто)
- V — Verb (дієслово)
- V¹ — дієслово у I формі
- V² — дієслово у II формі
- V³ — дієслово у III формі
- V_{ing} — дієслово з закінченням -ing

Передмова

Сучасний етап розвитку міжнародних відносин ставить нові вимоги до особистих і професійних рис майбутнього фахівця – рівня його соціальної адаптації, загальної культури, загальноосвітньої спеціальної підготовки.

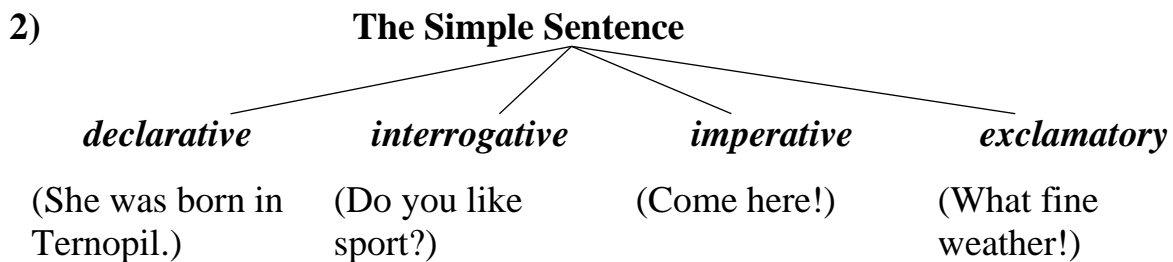
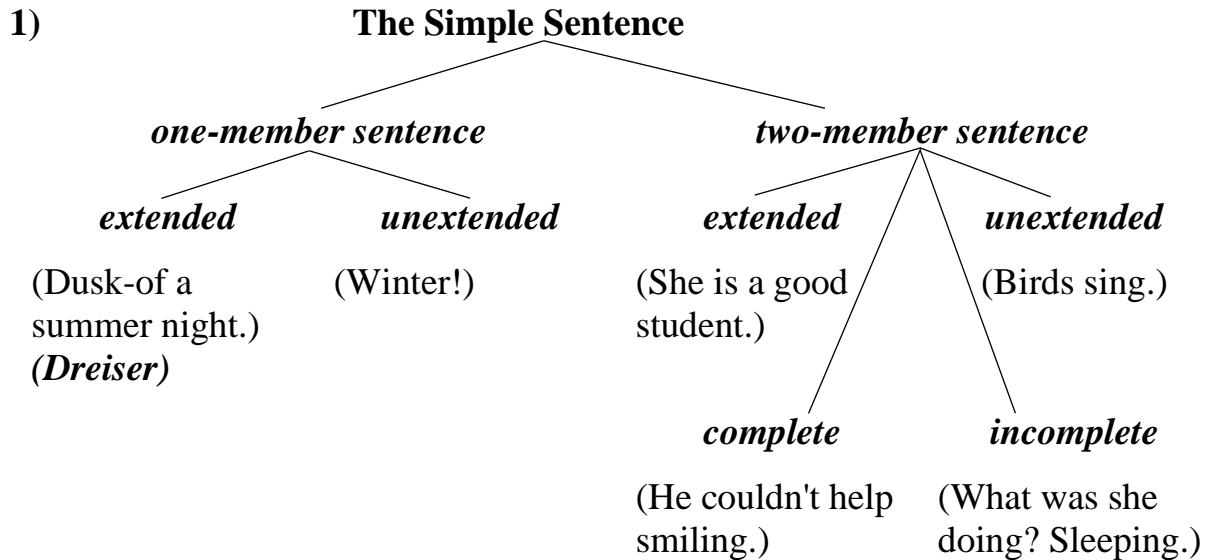
Практичне володіння англійською мовою є невід'ємним компонентом сучасної підготовки спеціалістів закладами вищої освіти. Метою навчання англійської мови у немовному ЗВО є підготовка студентів до читання, розуміння та перекладу літератури за фахом, спілкування англійською мовою в різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності, можливості її використання у практичних і професійних цілях.

У запропонованих методичних вказівках, що призначені для студентів освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня магістр II року навчання (III семестру) з нормативної дисципліни “Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням” (“Англійська мова”), спеціальність: 103 «Науки про Землю» у систематизованому вигляді представлена інформація про практичний синтаксис сучасної англійської мови.

Основна мета методичних вказівок – дати навички синтаксичного розбору англійського речення, навчити правильно розв'язувати проблеми синтаксису англійської мови, виробити автоматичні навички конструювання граматично правильних мовних моделей. Теоретичний матеріал подано у вигляді підготовчого етапу для виконання практичних завдань та вправ, які побудовано на прикладах оригінальної англійської і американської літератур, і мають на меті поглибити знання студентів у сфері вивчення мовних явищ в оригінальному тексті, розширити словниковий запас, сприяти розвитку навичок творчої роботи над мовою і навчити викладати власні думки англійською мовою.

Завдяки компактній формі викладу граматичного матеріалу, доступності пояснення, великій кількості наведених сучасних мовленнєвих синтаксичних структур методичні вказівки допоможуть студентам-магістрам систематизувати та вдосконалити свої знання зі структури та синтаксичного розбору англійських речень і навчитися правильно вживати їх у мовленні.

The Simple Sentence



Ex.1 Define the kinds of sentences according to the purpose of the utterance.

1. Charles Dickens was born at Landport, Portsmouth. 2. She doesn't work. 3. Do you like sport? 4. What a dreadful weather it is! 5. She could not help laughing. 6. Where were you yesterday? At the theatre. 7. He is an engineer. 8. Flowers smell. 9. Spring! 10. How wonderful! 11. What a lovely day we are having! 12. Come to the blackboard! 13. You speak German, don't you? 14. Stop talking! 15. Open the window, please! 16. Beautiful! 17. Do come to see me tomorrow! 18. Do you live in a village? 19. Who lives in this room? 20. Ukrainian is my native language.

Ex. 2 Point out one-member and two-member sentences. Say a) if they are extended or unextended, b) if the two-member **sentences are complete or incomplete**.

1. Ben closed his eyes to think clearly for a moment. (*Aldridge*). 2. "Two cups of

coffee, please,"...young Flynn timidly ordered. ... "What else do you want?"— "Jam turnover", replied the child. (*Coppard*). 3. Why are you standing here? Because of the rain. 4. Freedom! Bells ringing out, flowers, kisses, wine. (*Heym*). 5. No! To have his admiration, his friendship, but not at that price. (*Galsworthy*). 6. She is a doctor. 7. Birds fly. 8. Frosty! 9. Is she at home? Naturally. She's asleep. 10. What was she doing? Reading.

Ex. 3 Define the kinds of sentences according to the purpose of the utterance.

Laura was terribly nervous. Tossing the velvet ribbon over her shoulder, she said to a woman standing by, "Is this Mrs. Scott's house?" and the woman, smiling queerly, said, "It is, my lass". Oh, to be away from this! She actually said, "Help me God!" as she walked up the tiny path and knocked. To be away from these staring eyes, or to be covered up in anything, one of those women's shawls even! I'll just leave the basket and go, she decided. I shan't even wait for it to be emptied.

Then the door opened. A little woman in black showed in the gloom. Laura said, "Are you Mrs. Scott?" But to her horror the woman answered, "Walk in, please, miss," and she was shut in the passage. "No, " said Laura, "I don't want to come in. I only want to leave this basket."

The little woman in the gloomy passage seemed not to hear her. "Step this way, please, miss," she said in an oily voice, and Laura followed her. (*Mansfield*).

Ex. 4. Point out two-member sentences (say whether they are complete or incomplete) and one-member sentences.

1. We must go to meet the bus. Wouldn't do to miss it. (*Cronin*).
2. Obedient little trees, fulfilling their duty. (*Kahler*).
3. Lucretius knew very little about what was going on in the world. Lived like a mole in a burrow. Lived on his own fat like a bear in winter. (*Douglas*).
4. "How did he look?" "Grey but otherwise much the same." "And the daughter?" "Pretty." (*Galsworthy*).
5. And then the silence and the beauty of this camp at night. The stars. The mystic shadow water. The wonder and glory of all this. (*Dreiser*).
6. "I'll see nobody for half an hour, Macey," said the boss. "Understand? Nobody at all." (*Mansfield*).
7. "Mother, a man's been killed." "Not in the garden?" interrupted her mother. (*Mansfield*).
8. Garden at the Manor House. A flight of grey stone steps leads up to the house. The garden, an old-fashioned one, full of roses. Time of year, July. Basket chairs, and a table covered with books, are set under a large yew-tree. (*Wilde*).

Kinds of Questions

Ex. 1 Define the types of questions.

1. Do you spend your free time in the open air? 2. She often visits you at home, doesn't she? 3. Is English spoken by many people in the world? 4. Are you a student or a worker? 5. Won't you sit down? 6. Is the poem "The Cloud" written by Shelley or by Byron? 7. Do you really keep a diary? 8. There is a kitchen-garden behind this house, isn't there? 9. Who gave you this magazine? 10. Where is the copy-book?

Ex. 2 Make up sentences of different types (declarative, imperative, exclamatory, all kinds of interrogative sentences) using the **given words**.

1. the, did, the, or, Anglo-Saxons, win, the, of, battle, Hastings, Normans?
2. weather, how, the, beautiful, is, calm, in, sea!
3. sea, far, London, from, is, the?
4. of, have, the, map, a, at, look, England.
5. be seen, England's, the, may, cliffs, mainland, white, from.
6. is, a, landscape, this, picturesque, what!
7. survives, the, in, Celt, language, of, some, Scotland, parts, and, Ireland.

Ex. 3 Ask questions to which the parts of the sentences or the whole of the sentences given in bold type are the answers.

1. **The guide** met the tourists at the station.
2. They'll have been learning **English and German** for five months by the first of August.
3. There is a gigantic electric power station **not far** from our place.
4. The first settlers in Britain belonged to the **Celtic** tribes.
5. **Man has fished from earliest times.**
6. Windsor is a **typically English** town.
7. **It is impossible to live anywhere in Britain far from the sea.**
8. There are numerous kinds of strange seaweeds **in the sea.**
9. In the neighbourhood of London **many excursions** can be held.

Ex. 4 Change the following declarative sentences into disjunctive questions.

Model: He is very fond of reading.
He is very fond of reading, isn't he?

1. There was never any talk about it.
2. She bought a new hat.
3. They live not far from my house.
4. I gave her a nice present yesterday.
5. He couldn't recollect

The Principal Parts of the Sentence

The Subject

Ex. 1 Point out the subject. State what it is expressed by. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. You must study well.
2. There are plenty of historical places in our town.
3. Thousands of workers live in the East End of London.
4. Through the window I saw a little garden.
5. As a rule, she spends her free time in the park.
6. My daughter is glad to be taught English.
7. Everybody will be delighted to see you.
8. She is known to be a famous writer.
9. To teach pupils is a responsible task.
10. Swimming is my favourite kind of sport.
11. Nothing can be done in this situation.
12. "Five" is my favourite mark.
13. It's half past six.

Ex. 2 Point out the subject. State what it is expressed by. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Mary brought in the fruit on a tray... (*Mansfield*).
2. "Thinking won't help." (*Mansfield*).
3. From five to six is my real working time. (*Shaw*).
4. "Nobody's well in this world." (*Coppard*).
5. "Finding you has not made any difference, has it?" (*Du Maurier*).
6. "The boat has been there, all these months. No one has moved anything." (*Du Maurier*).
7. "... Someone must have been talking... You can't stop these people..." (*Du Maurier*).
8. Two is company, three is none.
9. The rhododendrons were upon us... Already they looked a little over-blown, a little faded... Theirs was a brief beauty. (*Du Maurier*).
10. Those are your clerk's initials, aren't they? (*Berkeley*).
11. Unfortunately the innocent are always involved in any conflict. (*Greene*).
12. All is well, said that sleeping face... But all the same you had to cry... (*Mansfield*).
13. How to attain them I didn't know. (*Braine*).
14. My brandy-and-soda was soft, warming, curiously comforting. (*Du Maurier*).
15. The clock struck eight. There was no sign of any of the other guests. (*Huxley*).
16. Forgetting some things is a difficult matter. (*Voynich*).
17. To cross from one end to the other was difficult because of the water. (*Heym*).
18. "A person doesn't have to be rich to be clean," Charles said. (*Braine*).
19. To live on good terms with people one must share their work and interests. (*Prichard*).

20. These three deemed themselves the queens of the school. (*Bronte*).
21. Who were these people? What are they? (*Galsworthy*).
22. His was the harsh world of reality. No one could walk around his drawing. (*Stone*).
23. The firing increased in volume. (*Heym*).
24. Your coming home has made me as foolish as a young girl of nineteen. (*Abrahams*).
25. One never knows another human being. (*Greene*).

Ex. 3 State with what meaning the pronouns **one, we, you, they** are used in the function of the subject. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. You can't do different kind of work at a time.
2. We often see other people's faults without seeing our own.
3. They say the weather will change soon.
4. We rather say "It's me," not "It's I."
5. One should be careful when swimming in an unknown river.

Ex. 4 Insert **it** or **there**. Comment on their use. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Look! ... is a nest over the window! I know... is a swallow's nest. ... came in spring and built a nest here. Now ... are some little swallows in it. ... is interesting to watch them. ... is the swallow that I like most of all the birds.
2. ... is late. ... is 12 o'clock at night. ... is very bad to go to bed so late. I can never go to bed in time: ... is so much work to do. ... was only after I had done all my work that I could have a good rest yesterday.
3. ... is the middle of July. ... is hot. ... is 30 degrees above zero. ... is no wind. ... are no waves on the sea. ... is so pleasant to bask in the sun. ... are many people on the beach. ... is on such hot days that I like to bathe most of all.

Ex. 5 State the nature of **it**. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The bell rang. It was lean, pale Eddie Warren in a state of acute distress. (*Mansfield*).
2. It was impossible to see the hen-house from the window of her bedroom... (*Bates*).
3. The telephone rang. I went to answer. It was Joe Bjornson. (*Scheurweighs*).
4. How far is it from your house to the river?
5. "Who is there?"—"It's only me and my friends." (*Scheurweighs*).
6. It was dark in the hall. (*Mansfield*).
7. ... it was the steppe that seemed unreal. (*Lessing*).
8. It was the dignity that checked my tongue. (*Lessing*).
9. "You heard the news?" "Yes."—"It's a terrible thing," he said, "terrible."

(Greene).

10. It was now almost four-thirty in the afternoon. (*Dreiser*).

11. I took a good room. It was very big and light and looked out on the lake. (Hemingway).

12. It is the moon that makes you talk to yourself in that silly way. (*Shaw*).

13. "It is not their stodginess which disappoints me, *mon ami*." (*A. Christie*).

14. "It is ingenious what you have thought of there — decidedly it is ingenious. It may even be true." (*A. Christie*).

15. The wind was freshening without; it drove the snow before it, ... (*Stevenson*).

16. It chanced that his way lay up the Rue Drouot... (*Stevenson*).

17. It took about two years. (*Hampl*). 18. It was a beautiful boat, ... (*Theroux*).

18. It seemed to her sometimes as if it (journey) would never come to an end. (*S.K.Hocking*).

19. I looked at my watch. It had gone eleven. (*Greene*).

20. It was a rare tonic to see Con again... (*Cronin*).

The Predicate

The Predicate

simple verbal

(He **works** at the plant.)

(We **shall return** tomorrow.)

(The letter **has been sent off**.)

compound verbal

(He **may return** soon.)

(She **began to translate** the text.)

(I **am ready to help** you.)

compound nominal

(She **is a teacher**.)

(It **is she**.)

(The room **is in order**.)

(The day **was sunny**.)

(Your task **is to translate** the article.)

(My hobby **is reading**.)

(He **is against it**.)

I. Link verbs of being and remaining: to be, to remain, to prove, to continue, to sit, to lie, to keep, to appear, to look, to seem, etc.

II. Link verbs of becoming: to become, to get, to leave, to run, to go, to come, to turn, to grow, to make, etc.

Ex. 1 Point out the predicate and say to what type it belongs.

1. Ann writes good compositions. 2. The man is old. 3. She has done the work. 4. Petro went to the theatre yesterday. 5. The pencil is broken. 6. The letter is from

my sister. 7. I must do it now. 8. He will be able to go with us. 9. The weather got worse. 10. She kept silent. 11. Our aim is mastering English. 12. I feel happy. 13. He fell ill. 14. She is tired. 15. The woman looks sad. 16. My mother works at school. 17. I have been reading this book for a week already. 18. I lost my tongue and stood speechless. 19. The weather continued fine. 20. You may take my book. 21. She stopped reading. 22. When are you to make your report? 23. It grew dark. 24. He turned pale. 25. We used to get up very early in summer. 26. You can come here in a week. 27. The lesson is over. 28. The brothers were ten. 29. The student is reading a text. 30. The leaves are falling off the trees. 31. To learn is to know.

Ex. 2 State the kind of the predicate.

1. That night he slept like a top... (*Galsworthy*).
2. The little boy was silent. (*Galsworthy*).
3. "... I went on holding his cold hands." (*Du Maurier*).
4. "It seems so odd to us..." (*Du Maurier*).
5. "... I couldn't help walking with my shoulders bent." (*Greene*).
6. The two guards looked at me... (*Greene*).
7. You weren't allowed to retreat. (*Aldington*).
8. The signal officer made a face. (*Aldington*).
9. We don't have the same trouble ... when a Frenchman is killed. (*Greene*).
10. Well, d'you feel any better now? (*Priestley*).
11. Harry was enjoying his dinner. (*Mansfield*).
12. She became bitter and unapproachable. (*Thorne*).
13. Her marriage was more or less fixed for the twenty-eighth of the month. They were to sail for India on September the fifth. (*Lawrence*).
14. To walk in this way behind him seemed to Annette already a sufficient marvel. (*Murdoch*).
15. The grey house had ceased to be a home for family life. (*Buck*).
16. Kit was told to do nothing in particular. (*Lindsay*).
17. There were a number of people out this afternoon. And the band sounded louder and gayer. (*Mansfield*).
18. These days are finished. They are blotted out. I must begin living all over again. (*Du Maurier*).
19. He was a country doctor. He died young. (*Sanborn*).
20. But Abramovici remained quiet. (*Heym*).
21. On the first of October he was able to tell her to refurnish the house. (*Cronin*).

Ex. 3 Point out the simple and the compound predicate. Define the form of the finite verb. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. They would never have found her there. (*Du Maurier*).

2. Within ten minutes he had been awakened by his servant. (*Aldington*).
3. "It must be nice to have a garden," said Jane Helier, the beautiful young actress. (*A. Christie*).
4. "There isn't any next," said Mrs. Bantry. "That's all." (*A. Christie*).
5. "I've gone late." (*Galsworthy*).
6. She was moaning and crying. (*Maugham*).
7. The doctor was feeling wan and nervous. (*Maugham*).
8. "I've been trying to get in touch with you all afternoon..." (*Cronin*).
9. Everything seemed new and clear...; tobacco had never smelt so nice. (*Galsworthy*).
10. He seemed glad to see me. (*Du Maurier*).
11. She turned once more to Mr. Godfrey. (*Collins*).
12. I gave up the attempt and went upstairs to unpack. (*Braine*).
13. Giovanni looked crestfallen. (*Stone*).
14. He was beginning to sound really angry. (*Murdoch*).
15. That made all the difference. The room came alive at once. (*Mansfield*).
16. And then they sat silent for a few minutes together. (*Trollope*).
17. No one was there to meet Dick. He felt a twinge of disappointment. (*Lindsay*).
18. We were again reduced to waiting. (*Stevenson*).
19. "You are the boy to push your fortune..." (*Dreiser*).
20. When Rebecca lived in her village and needed to get water for the household, she went to the well, (*Boorstin*).
21. Miss Hartnell consulted her wrist watch. "It's a little past the half-hour now." (*A. Christie*).
22. He tried to be both firm and friendly. I've felt dependent on him. (*Lindsay*).

Ex. 4 Point out the link-verb of the compound nominal predicate. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He looked pale and tired. (*Du Maurier*).
2. "He smokes one hundred and fifty pipes every day."—"That sounds a lot." (*Greene*).
3. Her mind was really getting muddled. (*O'Casey*).
4. The blanched skin was slowly turning pink. (*Cronin*).
5. He looked puzzled and suspicious. (*Greene*).
6. It was growing twilight. (*Bates*).
7. That peaceful sky hung arched over a desperate death-struggle of the nations. (*Aldington*).
8. ... Her lips quivered as she sat silent. (*O'Casey*).
9. Davidson looked scared, and his yellow drawn face ... went paler. (*Aldington*).
10. "Good God, sir, " exclaimed the officer, "is it possible?" (*Stevenson*).
11. "You're the kind of lad for us," cried the sergeant, holding Joe's hand in his, in the excess of his admiration. (*Dreiser*).

Ex. 5 Insert the appropriate link-verbs (*to feel, to be, to look, to go, to stand, to break, to seem, to get, to become, to grow*).

1. She ... limp with her suppressed fear. (*Coppard*).
2. Michelangelo's knees ... weak. He sat down on his bed. (*Stone*).
3. She ... to know the two elderly men better than any other member of Eden's family. (*London*).
4. He now ... only a confused ache of memory and a growing desire to be home. (*Lindsay*).
5. Then he was frightened: she ... so pale ... (*Galsworthy*).
6. Repton shrugged his shoulders, but he ... happier. (*Coppard*).
7. "I ... ten years," replied the flustered boy. (*Coppard*).
8. Morning ... quiet and hushed, subdued as if holding its breath. (*Abrahams*).
9. Yates ... impatient. (*Heym*).
10. At my age I ... nervous. (*Galsworthy*).
11. This ... interesting, however, after a time. (*Jerome K. Jerome*).
12. The Western powers ... aloof. (*Buck*).
13. Of course she ... always very amusing. (*Du Maurier*).
14. And yet at moments he ... very close to her. (*Lindsay*).

Ex. 6 Point out the predicative and state what it is expressed by. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The morning was warm. 2. He is against it. 3. She is a student. 4. They seemed tired. 5. The little child looks ill. 5. He became a doctor. 6. It's me. 7. It's getting cold. 8. My favourite occupation is travelling. 9. She turned red. 10. Your duty is to help your friend immediately. 11. They are engineers. 12. This pen is mine. 13. The vase is broken. 14. My favourite number is seven. 15. The weather became better.

Ex. 7 Point out the predicative and state what it is expressed by. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. My hand was hot, damp. (*Du Maurier*).
2. It was all gone; and he was forty-three. (*Aldridge*).
3. Johnny looked up. "It's me," he said. (*Coppard*).
4. He's a sticky sort of chap. (*Du Maurier*).
5. The air was full of thunder. (*Du Maurier*).
6. "I was asleep at first, and then I didn't want to be disturbed. But I am disturbed, so come in." (*Greene*).
7. "She's no child. She's tougher than you'll ever be." (*Greene*).
8. All morning he was in a mood of high satisfaction. (*Cronin*).

9. "Don't be an old stay-at-home..." (*Cronin*).
10. "Mr. Poirot, this is Mr. Burt of the United States Secret Service." (*A. Christie*).
11. "No, indeed, sir, he was one of the last off the boat." (*A. Christie*).
12. "My name is Thomlinson and I am a friend of Mr. Raeburn's." "Indeed?" said Mr. Rolles. "The likeness is amazing." (*Stevenson*).
13. "These old gentlemen, "thought he," are no doubt very valuable writers, but they seem to me conspicuously ignorant of life." (*Stevenson*).
14. It is a poor heart that never rejoices. (*Dreiser*).

Ex. 8 Point out the subjective and the objective predicative. State what it is expressed by. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. "Mother was getting anxious. Was it all right?" (*Mansfield*).
2. The ground was iron hard, sir ... (*Conan Doyle*).
3. He must not know he has to fly it (the airplane). The thought will scare him stiff. (*Aldridge*).
4. My neighbour has by this time cried himself asleep. (*Shaw*).
5. That night she lay awake far longer than usual. (*Bates*).
6. "I shall be back in about two seconds." (*Bennett*).
7. We chose Mr. Dick as our leader. (*Scheurweighs*).
8. The boy had his head down and was beginning to cry quietly. (*Aldridge*).
9. You must not leave the old man alone. (*Mansfield*).

Ex. 9 State where the reflexive pronoun is part of the predicate and where it is a separate member of the sentence. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He ordered himself a second Martini. (*Cronin*).
2. Davidson flushed with anger, but restrained himself. (*Aldington*).
3. She held herself erect. (*Maugham*).
4. ... the offender was too obviously myself. (*Greene*).
5. I suppose you'll order her a deep freeze and a car for herself ... (*Greene*).
6. She raised herself suddenly in the tall chair, and looked straight at him. (*Erskine*).
7. Dick found himself walking in the direction of his friend Mike's place. (*Lindsay*).
8. It was a Tuesday. My lady wasn't quite herself that afternoon. (*Mansfield*).
9. Mrs. Danvers showed herself at last. (*Du Maurier*).
10. She paused, her eyes never leaving my face, "I shall always blame myself for the accident." (*Du Maurier*).

Ex. 10 Point out the subject and the predicate.

1. There is a telephone in that room.
2. She began to translate the article.
3. He wants to be the best pupil at his school.
4. This poem is worth learning by heart.
5. To learn English is very useful.
6. My little brother doesn't study.
7. The old woman is a pensioner.
8. There lived an old doctor in the village.
9. The telegram has been sent off.
10. There hasn't been any rain for a week.
11. She looks happy.
12. It is getting cold.
13. She may return in an hour.
14. I have to prepare the report for tomorrow.
15. It is winter.
16. Her greatest desire was to enter this Institute.
17. My father works at a plant.
18. I have finished the work.
19. The experiment was finished in time.
20. Her address was forgotten by me at once.

Ex. 11 Point out the subject and the predicate.

1. To be wanted is always good. (*Stone*).
2. Presently all was silent. They must have gone through the service doors into the kitchen quarters. (*Du Maurier*).
3. My way is not theirs, it is no use trying to run away from them. (*Lindsay*).
4. No one got the better of her, never, never. (*Du Maurier*).
5. ... We and all the people have been waiting patient for many an hour. (*Jerome K. Jerome*).
6. One cannot help admiring the fellow. (*Dickens*).
7. We must begin here and now to show. Thus we might prove our difference from those white men. (*Buck*).
8. To describe one's character is difficult and not necessarily illuminating. (*Murdoch*).
9. Nothing seemed to matter. (*London*).
10. A table had been setup under a tree... (*Lawrence*).
11. "Hallo, Davison! You look hot. Have a cup of tea?" (*Aldington*).
12. Father Brown made no answer. (*Chesterton*).
13. He had no impulse to explore the countryside. (*Warner*).
14. Mr. Murdstone and I were soon off. (*Dickens*).
15. ... His people in Oughterard were written to. (*Joyce*).

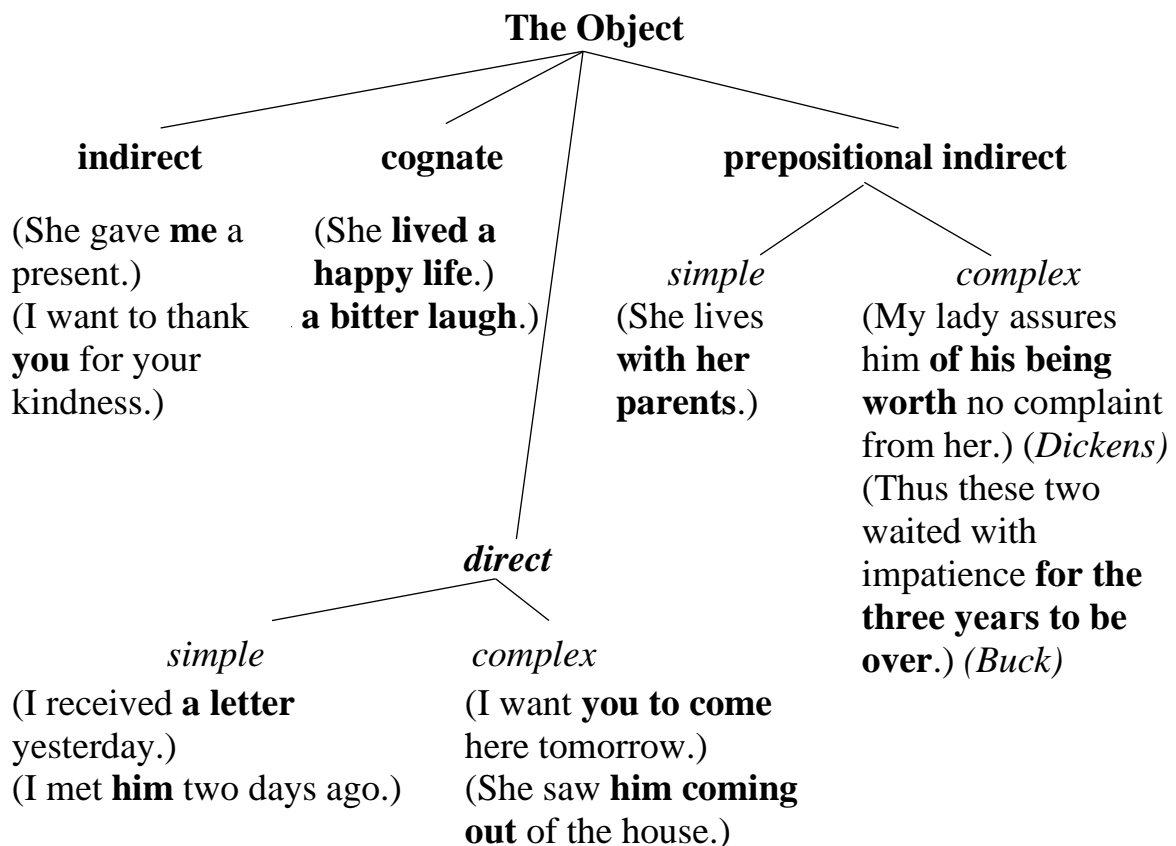
Agreement of the Predicate with the Subject

Ex. 1 Use the appropriate form of the verb. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. A number of people (*was, were*) standing near the house.
2. The number of books in his library (*has, have*) increased.

3. The grey and the black puppy (*was, were*) sleeping on the rug.
4. The cattle (*was, were*) grazing in the field.
5. All the things (*is, are*) packed up.
6. Everything (*is, are*) packed up.
7. If one (*works, work*) hard, one (*makes, make*) progress.
8. The wounded (*was, were*) transported to the hospital.
9. No news (*is, are*) good news.
10. "The two Gentlemen of Verona" (*is, are*) an interesting story.
11. The red and green plaid (*is, are*) on the sofa.
12. My school-mate and my new fellow-student (*has, have*) met at my place lately.
13. The family (*was, were*) sitting round the table. The family (*was, were*) numerous.
14. A woman with a baby in her arms (*was, were*) standing at the gate.
15. There (*was, were*) two girls and a boy in the room.
16. The militia (*is, are*) interested in this matter.
17. The potatoes (*is, are*) very cheap in autumn.

The Secondary Parts of the Sentence



Ex. 1 Comment on the kind of the object and say what it is expressed by.

1. She received a letter from him yesterday. 2. We have bought a vase for her. 3. The teacher gave the pupil a book. 4. She showed me the magazine. 5. The children played ball. 6. He is fond of swimming. 7. I live with my parents. 8. She asked me to do it. 9. How many pages have you read? I've read ten. 10. We spoke about our teachers. 11. She followed me. 12. I want you to tell me the truth. 13. They painted the door brown. 14. She insisted on my leaving. 15. The hall was full of children.

Ex. 2 Comment on the kind of the object and say what it is expressed by.

1. You can leave your homework in the meantime. (*Cronin*).
2. What have you got there? (*Cronin*).
3. She pretended not to hear. (*Mansfield*).
4. I know all about it, my son. (*Douglas*).
5. I have to show Dr. French his room. (*Shaw*).
6. I never heard you express that opinion before, sir. (*Douglas*).
7. But she died a dreadful death, poor soul... (*Collins*).
8. His new duties had kept him occupied. (*Douglas*).
9. He hated her to work in the boarding house. (*Prichard*).
10. He found it impossible to utter the next word. (*Kahler*).
11. He's going to live his own life and stop letting his mother boss him around like a baby. (*Kahler*).
12. I will suffer no priest to interfere in my business. (*Shaw*).
13. His part in the conversation consisted chiefly of yesses and noes. (*Kahler*).
14. Papa will never consent to my being absolutely dependent on you. (*Shaw*).
15. Mr. Heng sent a polite verbal reply. (*Greene*).
16. I was attempting to discuss with him the sensational news of that day ... (*A. Christie*).
17. Poirot made a gesture of anger. (*A. Christie*).
18. After some time, they came and unlocked the door, and called to him to come out. (*Dickens*).

Ex. 3 Place the direct object before the indirect object to make the latter more prominent. Use the preposition **to** or **for**.

Model: Give me this book. — Give the book to me.

1. Show the children this wonderful picture-book. 2. Tell somebody else this funny story. 3. Bring us your family photos. 4. Pass me the salt. 5. Show the teacher your copy-book. 6. Write her grandmother a letter. 7. Send your uncle a telegram.

Ex. 4 Point out the object; define the kind of the object.

1. Read it! Read it to everybody! She used to read to me while I was working.
2. Write this word! Write a few words to them! Write to him, he will be so glad to hear from you.
3. Sing a song! She sang some old Irish songs to the grateful listeners. Won't you to sing to us?

Ex. 5 Make up sentences using the following words.

1. you, his, he, to, owes, success.
2. valuable, whom, this, does, to, belong, thing?
3. these, show, us, post-cards, to.
4. boy, explain, difficult, to, sum, the, this.
5. dictionary, her, give, my.
6. to, write, people, a, his, letter.
7. work, suggest, them, method, to, the, of, right.

Ex. 6 Complete the following sentences (add a cognate object, using it with the attribute given in brackets).

Model: The old man sighed ... (deep).
 The old man sighed a deep sigh.

1. He struck his enemy ... (deadly).
2. Looking at her baby the mother smiled ... (happy).
3. Listening to the funny story he laughed ... (heartily).
4. He has lived ... (long and interesting).
5. After the excursion we all slept ... (soundly).
6. The old man laughed ... (bitterly).
7. The army won ... (gloriously).

Ex. 7 Point out the complex object (direct or prepositional indirect). State what components the complex object consists of. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The people watched the plane landing.
2. Have you heard this girl sing?
3. I want you to do it for me.
4. The teacher ordered the children to keep quiet.
5. We know him to be a good sportsman.
6. I hate you to talk about this.
7. She expected him to ask that question.
8. I saw her crossing the street.
9. He did not want anybody to know.

Ex. 8 Point out the complex object and say by what it is expressed. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Sammy watched Mr. Cheviot slowly take the receiver from the girl. (*Priestley*).
2. The Consul felt his legs give way. (*Cronin*).

3. He could see the man and Great Beaver talking together. (*London*).
4. Each woman thought herself triumphant and the other altogether vanquished. (*Buck*).
5. ... You know that she took offence at the poor dear boy's ever being born ... (*Dickens*).
6. I shan't even wait for it to be emptied. (*Mansfield*).
7. Sun didn't mind people not noticing him much ... (*Mansfield*).

Ex. 9 Complete the sentences giving the second element of the complex object.

Model: I must have my hair ...
 I must have my hair cut.

1. Nobody expected you ...
2. We shall get your luggage ...
3. She waited for us ...
4. The mother wanted her daughter ...
5. I suppose it ...
6. She considered herself ...
7. We were surprised at your ...
8. We can't rely on her ...
9. The child watched the birds ...

Ex. 10 Point out the formal object (the “introductory **it**”). Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

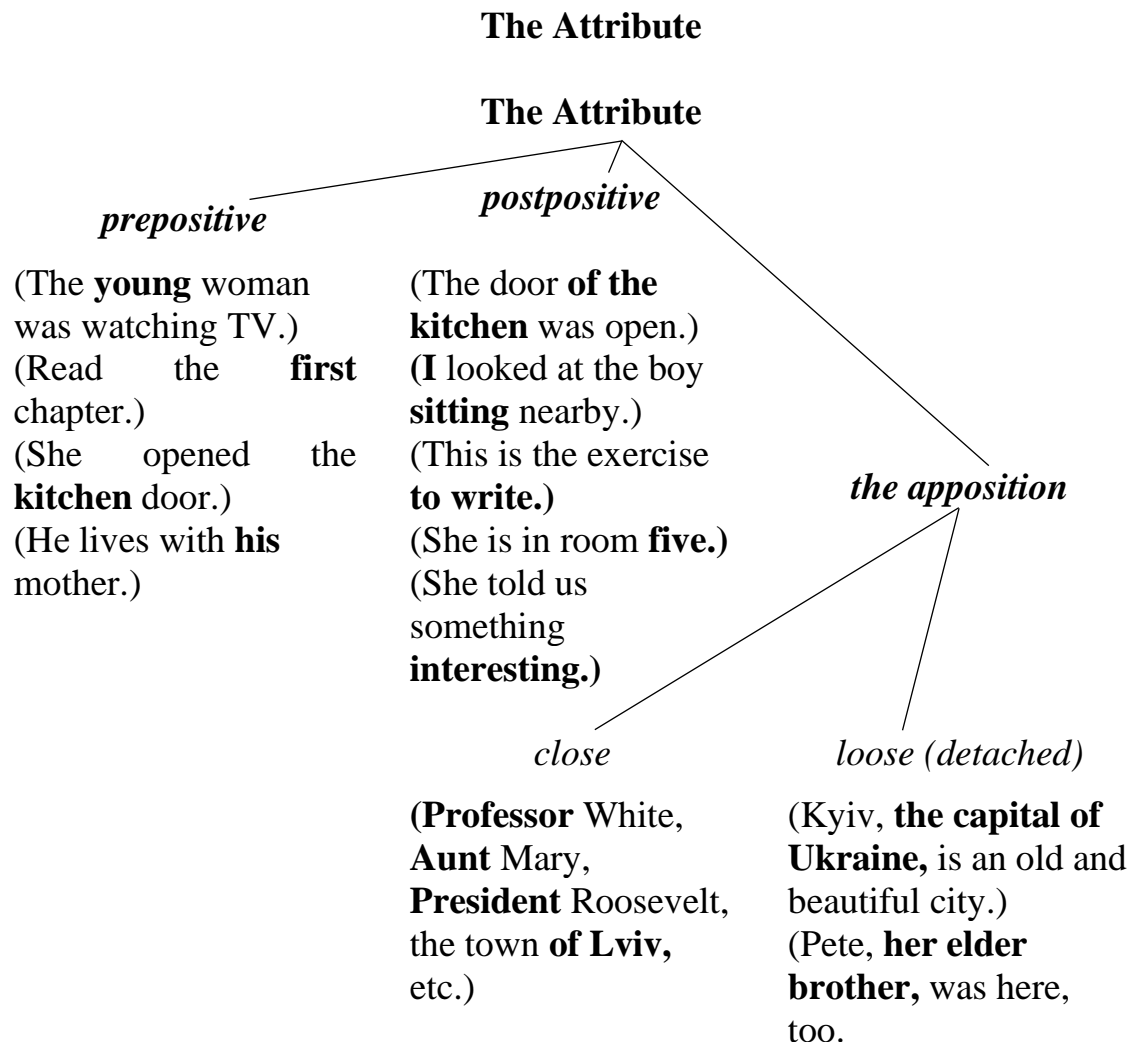
1. I consider it important to begin the work at once.
2. She found it strange that he hadn't sent her a telegram.
3. I think it possible to finish the experiment in a week.
4. I had never thought it possible that we three could be together undisturbed ... (*Dickens*).
5. "Well, let us put it that there are rules of the game which must be observed ..." (*Galsworthy*).
6. May I take it that you will continue this arrangement? (*Cronin*).
7. *Randall*: I take it that we may be quite frank. (*Shaw*).

Ex. 11 Complete the following sentences. (Use an infinitive phrase, a gerundial phrase, or a subordinate clause introduced by **that**). Point out the introductory object “**it**”.

Model: We considered it difficult ...
 We considered it difficult to finish the work in time.

1. I found it unreasonable ...
2. They made it easier ...
3. She had it in her power ...
4. The teacher made it clear ...
5. I find it quite absurd ...
6. They made it a point ...

7. I take it ...
8. I thought it rather awkward ...
9. He thought it wrong ...
10. She made it her practice ...
11. See to it ...



Ex. 1 Point out the attribute and say what it is expressed by.

1. I received a long letter from my pen-friend last week.
2. She bought a nice straw hat.
3. The rising sun was bright and warm.
4. I am going to tell you something interesting.
5. It was a cold rainy day.
6. Some books and newspapers were laying on the table.
7. This is his discovery.
8. I've done only the first part of the task.
9. This article is worth reading.
10. She expressed a desire to come to us again.
11. I have no intention of going there.
12. Here is the village club.
13. I followed my aunt's advice.
14. The workshop of our school is very large.
15. Ships built for the transportation of oil are called tankers.
16. I have received a letter of great

importance. 17. He is a conscious student. 18. She was the first to speak. 19. The students who study at Oxford pay much money for tuition.

Ex. 2 Ask questions on the attributes in bold type. (The interrogative words for use: *what, which, whose, what kind of, what sort of, how much, how many*).

Model: This is **my brother's** tennis racket.
Whose tennis racket is this?

1. This is a book **on architecture**. 2. **Warm** winds blow from the South. 3. Bus **number 5** will take you as far as the Opera House. 4. To play tennis we must have **four** balls. 5. Give me the magazine **on the right**. 6. She lives in **that** house **at the corner of the street**. 7. She lives in a **new** house of **modern construction**. 8. There are **fifteen** apple-trees in **our** garden. 9. You mustn't lift **heavy** things. 10. I like **sweet** biscuits. 11. Her brother is a **most amusing** companion. 12. She had a **tiny brown** spaniel puppy in her arms. 13. An **old** orchard of **apple-trees** stretched down to a stream. 14. I'll go by the **3.30** train.

Ex. 3 Make up sentences with detached attributes using the given words.

Model: — dismal cave, dark and cold.
We found ourselves in a dismal cave, dark and cold.

1. — big man, broad-shouldered and heavy.
2. — nice young girl, very graceful and elegantly dressed.
3. — unknown lane, long and narrow.
4. — nice room, light and clean.
5. — small kitchen, cosy and tidy.
6. — modern building, built of glass and concrete.

Ex. 4 Make up sentences, using the following words and phrases as detached attributes:

rather high-flown; terrified by the accident; sick and tired; satisfied with the results of his work; greatly surprised; quite depressed; fresh and jolly; engaged in their work.

Ex. 5 Point out the attribute and say by what it is expressed.

1. It was such a cruel thing to have happened to that gentle, helpless creature. (*Prichard*).
2. What do you say to a stroll through the garden, Mr. Cockane? (*Shaw*).
3. The two men faced each other silently. (*Douglas*).
4. It was an easy go-as-you- please existence. (*Prichard*).

5. I am not in the habit of reading other people's letters. (*Shaw*).
6. A middle-aged man carrying a sheaf of cards walked into the room. (*Braine*).
7. It was just one little sheet of glass between her and the great wet world outside. (*Mansfield*).
8. That night in the surgery there were three patients, two of whom paid him the three and six penny fee... He had, in his first day's practice, earned the sum of ten and six. (*Cronin*).
9. "I think I've come across the same idea in a little French review quite unknown in England." (*Mansfield*).
10. She was a well-made woman of about fifty... She had the look of a woman well-fed, well-taken-care-of ... (*Cronin*).
11. They must have a roof to cover them, a house to shelter them ... (*Cronin*).
12. ... he realised suddenly ... that it wasn't fear of being caught that worried Davy but fear of being left alone. (*Aldridge*).
13. "Perhaps one day you will have a reason for writing about it." (*Greene*).
14. Horn made him a sign to come on to the verandah. (*Maugham*).
15. And Bertha smiled with that little air of proprietorship that she always assumed while her women friends were new and mysterious. (*Mansfield*).

Ex. 6 Point out the close and loose apposition.

1. There are plenty of dogs in the town of Oxford. (*Jerome K. Jerome*).
2. You look quite all right, Uncle Soames. (*Galsworthy*).
3. James, a slow and thorough eater, stopped the process of mastication. (*Galsworthy*).
4. They, the professors, were right in their literary judgement ... (*London*).
5. He felt lost, alone there in the room with that pale spirit of a woman. (*London*).
6. But now he had seen that world, possible and real, with a flower of a woman ... (*London*).
7. One of our number, a round-faced, curly-haired little man of about forty, glared at him aggressively. (*Braddon*).
8. That is his father, Sir Robert, a perfectly honest old cavalier. (*Chesterton*).
9. Placing the fifty-pound note upon the letter Lally carefully folded them together and put them both into the envelope. (*Coppard*).
10. The well-known personage Sam Weller was Mr. Pickwick's witty, light-hearted, shrewd and faithful servant, a kind of Cockney Sancho Panza. (*Delmer*).

The Adverbial Modifier

- of time (I'll go to Lviv **next week.**)
- of frequency (She has music lessons *thrice a week.*)
- of place and direction (The magazine is **on the shelf.**)
(She'll come with me **to the station.**)
- of manner (They walked **in silence.**)
- of attending circumstances (Now I can go to bed at last **without dreading tomorrow.**) (*Shaw*)
- of degree and measure (It is **rather** strange.)
(It weighs **a kilo.**)
- of cause (**Because of the rain** we stayed at home.)
- of condition (**But for his help,** I couldn't manage to do it.)
- of comparison (She was crying **like a child.**)
(My sister plays the violin better **than Pete.**)
- of concession (**In spite of the nasty weather** we went to the forest.)
- of purpose (**In order to soothe the baby** the mother sang.)
(They opened the way for her **to come to him.**)
(*Douglas*)
- of result (consequence) (She **is** too fond of the child **to leave it.**)

Ex. 1 Point out and state the kind of the adverbial modifier. Say what the adverbial modifier is expressed by.

1. She has just arrived to Kyiv. 2. At 7.30 every morning the alarm-clock rings and wakes me up. 3. He visited England to see the famous Big Ben. 4. What nasty weather we are having today! 5. She couldn't come because of the rain. 6. The little child grew pale with pain. 7. It's too cold to go for a walk. 8. I'll come to you after classes. 9. I have come to talk to you. 10. "It is getting cold," said she closing the window. 11. On coming home I learned that somebody had called me up twice. 12. I'll ring you up when I come home. 13. It happened yesterday. 14. I often visit my old granny. 15. She spent her vacation in the Crimea. 16. While reading the text I found some unknown words. 17. She sat at the window looking through a newspaper. 18. This box is very heavy. 19. I called on her to discuss this matter. 20. She spoke slowly. 21. I met her by chance at the cinema a few days ago. 22. She cleaned the flat with great care.

Ex. 2 Ask questions on the adverbial modifiers in bold type.

1. I see my friend **thrice a week.** 2. After a good rest I can go **miles.** 3. The group of tourists was tired **having covered 40 miles that rainy day.** 4. **But for your**

advice I shouldn't have acted rightly. 5. I opened the window **to air the room**. 6. We have been living here **since** 1997. 7. The sailor ran **to the front of the boat**. 8. I go to the town library **from time to time**. 9. **Though frightened** the girl didn't cry. 10. She opened the door **for him to pass**. 11. **Though very busy** they made up their minds to go to the circus by all means.

Ex. 3 Point out and state the kind of the adverbial modifier. Say by what the adverbial modifier is expressed.

1. I'm here, I'm working, morning, noon and night. (*Berkeley*).
2. All at once the sheep-dog leapt to its feet. (*Bates*).
3. Sophie pulled out the dress without saying anything. (*Huxley*).
4. They went down the stairs side by side. (*Maugham*).
5. Sometimes it is a joy in the very heart of hell to tell the truth. (*Chesterton*).
6. Ben was too busy to hear him now ... (*Aldridge*).
7. There was a road to Cairo which went west across the desert. (*Aldridge*).
8. She paused, her eyes never leaving my face. (*Du Maurier*).
9. The doctor gazed at Poirot in astonishment. (*A. Christie*).
10. Gashford required no second invitation, and entered with a gracious air. (*Dickens*).
11. At the monk's other hand, Montigny and Thevenin Pensete played a game of chance. (*Stevenson*).
12. While Harry mechanically adopted these suggestions, the gardener, getting upon his knees, hastily drew together the scattered jewels and returned them to the bandbox. (*Stevenson*).
13. She and her grandfather had driven into town to hear the returned South African missionary. (*S.K.Hocking*).
14. Then in a moment she looked up, as though seeing him for the first time. (*Cronin*).
15. Galileo slowly nodded his head. (*Douglas*).
16. He's coming Saturday at one o'clock. (*Cronin*).
17. The young schoolteacher's spirits rose to a decided height. (*Dreiser*).
18. At the top of the stairs she paused to wave to him. (*Douglas*).
19. To be a complete artist it is not enough to be a painter, sculptor or architect. (*Stone*).
20. With all her faults, she was candor herself. (*Hardy*).
21. Having knocked on his door, she firmly entered Grandpa's room. (*Cronin*).
22. She had to talk because of her desire to laugh. (*Mansfield*).
23. He takes a glass and holds it to Essie to be filled. (*Shaw*).
24. I flung up my hands in despair. (*A. Christie*).
25. The letter was written in an odd, upright hand, and signed "Edward Hyde..." (*Stevenson*).

26. Here Nessie burst into the room like a young foal ... (*Cronin*).
 27. Sally was furious with herself for having fainted. (*Prichard*).

Ex. 4 Insert the adverbial modifier in the appropriate place. (Give more than one variant if possible).

1. It rains in autumn (usually).
2. Ring me up (before leaving the town).
3. I shall sleep much and take long walks (instead of taking medicine).
4. It will be raining hard (soon).
5. The climate has been damp (always, in these parts).
6. One must have a good rest (after training).
7. We shall go on an excursion (weather permitting).
8. We returned to the camp (the sun setting behind the mountains).
9. There is no deep river, except the Tamar (on the southern coast of England).
10. We sat down to table and had a hearty meal (on returning home).

Ex. 5 Make up sentences of your own using the following word combinations as adverbial modifiers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <i>of place or direction:</i> | in front of the house, in the distance, at a distance, behind the house, at the corner of the street, at the bottom of ..., upstairs, downstairs, along the street, across the street; |
| 2) <i>of time or frequency:</i> | from time to time, once (twice, thrice) a week, in a day or two, from that day on, not until it was done, when a boy, from time immemorial, since then, on that unforgettable day, with the flush of dawn, when questioned; |
| 3) <i>of manner or attending circumstances:</i> | on purpose, by chance, without a glance, in a whisper, side by side, as if to stop him, never to come back, with tears streaming down her cheeks, full of indignation; |
| 4) <i>of condition:</i> | if possible (necessary, obligatory), if (unless) discovered (asked, required, etc.), weather permitting, but for (one's help, advice, kindness, etc.); |
| 5) <i>of degree or measure:</i> | particularly, deeply, fairly well, over head and ears, rather (well, badly, etc.), greatly (astonished, surprised, disappointed, etc.); |
| 6) <i>of cause:</i> | because of one's carelessness, not being able to ..., there being no time left, it being late, quite |

- worn out, because of the rain;
- 7) *of purpose*: in order to ..., for you to (have it, see it, etc.),
lest he should forget it;
- 8) *of concession*: difficult as it was, in spite of (the nasty
weather, the difficulties, etc.), although quite tired
(much weaker, etc.), notwithstanding his success
(promise, desire, fear, etc.);
- 9) *of comparison*: like (all young people, all her friends, a
child, etc.), as if asleep (in doubt, etc.).

Detached (Loose) Parts of the Sentence

1) *The detached adverbial modifier*

The train coming in a minute later, the two brothers parted and entered their respective compartments. (*Galsworthy*).

He came in, **with a large parcel under his arm**. (*Collins*).

In her excitement, Maria jammed the bedroom-door together. (*London*).

2) *The detached attribute*

Dumb with amazement, Mr. Gradgrind crossed to the spot where his family was thus disgraced. (*Dickens*).

Stout, middle-aged, full of energy, she bustled backwards and forwards from the kitchen to the dining-room. (*Prichard*).

3) *The detached object*

She does not change — **except her hair**. (*Galsworthy*).

Huckleberry Finn was there, **with his dead cat**. (*Twain*).

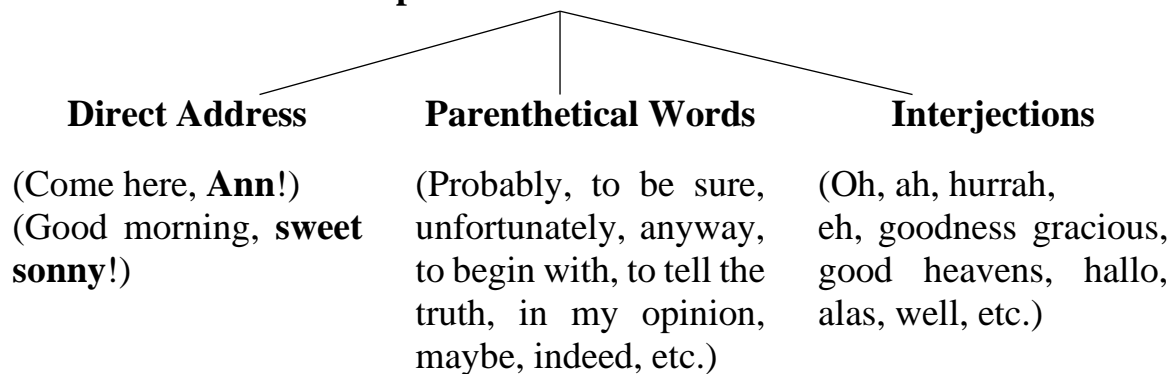
Ex. 1 Point out what parts are detached and by what they are expressed.
Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. With his hands by his sides, he strolled very slowly and inconspicuously, down the border. (*Cronin*).
2. One summer, during a brief vacation at Knocke, his visit had come to the notice of Harrington Brande. (*Cronin*).
3. We are very poor, senor, with many mouths to feed, and these fish would make a good meal for us. (*Cronin*).
4. We reached the station, with only a minute or two to spare. (*Collins*).
5. Blind and almost senseless, like a bird caught in a snare, he still heard the sharp slam of the door. (*Cronin*).
6. The girls had met and were strolling, arm in arm, through the rose arbor.

(*Douglas*).

7. But, for all that, they had a very pleasant walk. (*Dickens*).
8. Unbelievably, his eyes fixed, lips tightly compressed, Brande stared at the advancing youth. (*Cronin*).
9. He remembered her brave and hardy, with a small-boned eager face, enriched with weather and living. (*Sanborn*).
10. Now their laughter joined together, seized each other and held close, harmoniously, intertwined through each other's fabric and substance. (*Stone*).
11. She had become very drab and unattractive, with all the hard work, no doubt. (*Prichard*).

The Independent Elements of the Sentence



Ex. 1 Point out the independent elements and say by what they are expressed.

1. Her grandmother, alas, is worse.
2. How, by the way, you are going to manage it?
3. Pete, please open the window.
4. What's wrong, Ann?
5. Porter, please help me with this heavy box.
6. Perhaps we shall go there next week.
7. To be honest, I dislike him.
8. In my opinion, she'll not enter the Institute this year.
9. Scientifically this experiment is of great importance.
10. Well, what will you do now?
11. When, by the way, will it all be over?

Ex. 2 Point out all the independent elements and say by what they are expressed. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Nicholas, unfortunately, had passed an unquiet night. (*Cronin*).
2. To do that lady justice, Miss Spencer bore the surprising ordeal very well. (*Bennett*).
3. "Have one each, my dears," said cook in her comfortable voice. (*Mansfield*).
4. "Well, Miss Spencer," she greeted the former Baroness Zerlinski. (*Bennett*).
5. "Oh, father!" cried Nella, "what a lot of mustard you have taken!" (*Bennett*).
6. At length the reply from Mr. Murdstone came ... (*Dickens*).

7. He is my husband, and, of course, I do what he tells me. (*Bennett*).
8. She glanced, sideways, at the old couple. Perhaps they would go soon. (*Mansfield*).
9. Needless to say, the total was more and not less than a thousand francs. (*Bennett*).
10. That was, so speak, another gift from Warley. (*Braine*).
11. "Well, of course, there's been a great deal of talk and speculation. ... To begin with, there are the people who think that the husband did it. A husband or a wife is, in a way, the natural person to suspect, don't you think so?" "Maybe," said the inspector cautiously. (*A. Christie*).
12. "Do you know me, feller?" "Not I," cried Hugh. "Ha, ha, ha! Not I! But I should like to." (*Dickens*).
13. "Aha!" cried Sir John, raising his eyebrows. (*Dickens*).
14. "It is not enough, my lord," Mr. Haredale continued... (*Dickens*).
15. "O, you *are* here then?" said the secretary. "Dear me!" "Why, where should we be, Muster Gashford!" (*Dickens*).
16. "Mother," said Barnaby, as they heard the man approaching to close the cells for the night, "when I spoke to you just now about my father you cried, "Hush!" and turned away your head. Why did you do so? Tell me why, in a word." (*Dickens*).
17. Frankly, I am accustomed to good wine. (*Cronin*).
18. May be, after all, there was something in that wild idea of Albertine's. (*Kahler*).
19. To begin with, although I have taken my degree, I do not practise medicine. (*A. Christie*).
20. "But, my dear lady," remonstrated Sir Henry, "it can't be all." (*A. Christie*).
21. Quite frankly, I'm almost certain she took it. (*A. Christie*).
22. Yes, Romaine will tell you. My God! It's a lucky chance that. (*A. Christie*).
23. "Poor fellow," said the maid, "how vilely you have been handled, to be sure!" (*Stevenson*).
24. "Alas!" cried Lady Vandeleur, "all our diamonds are gone ..." (*Stevenson*).
25. "Thank Heaven!" cried Lady Vandeleur, "here he is!" (*Stevenson*).
26. "Heavens!" cried he, "where was my head?" (*Stevenson*).
27. "Tush, man?" said Joe, "I'm not so young as that." (*Dickens*).
28. "You needn't cry, Miggs," said Mrs. Varden, herself in *tears*, ... (*Dickens*).
29. Besides, Mr. Binks is getting very impatient. (*S.K.Hocking*).
30. "I believe you, my boy," he answered ... (*Stevenson*).
31. "Well, Huddleston, what do you say to that?" asked Northmour, turning to the bed. (*Stevenson*).

Sentences with Homogeneous Parts

Ex. 1 Point out homogeneous parts, define them and state by what they are expressed.

1. The ship was loaded with wheat, maize and barley. 2. My favourite subjects are English, Biology and Mathematics. 3. I'll come to you on Saturday or Sunday. 4. There are many cinemas, theatres and monuments in Lviv. 5. I called at her house but didn't find her at home. 6. She laughed and didn't answer. 7. First she began to understand and then to speak English. 8. The room was clean, bright and empty. 9. At last her mother and brothers appeared. 10. She may come back in summer or autumn.

Ex. 2 Point out homogeneous parts, define them and state by what they are expressed. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. It was a low, pleasant laugh. (*Braine*).
2. "Vaults closing!" Samuel would say and yawn. (*Bennett*).
3. She turns round and looks at her husband. (*Wilde*).
4. He has asked his questions querulously but sternly ... (*Aldridge*).
5. Regret for the past and the future is the same ... (*Sommerfield*).
6. But again Ashurst smiled and shook his head. (*Galsworthy*).
7. She was walking on before him so lightly and so erect ... (*Joyce*).
8. Digging went on through Tuesday and Wednesday. (*Warner*).
9. I watched him, read his letters, saw him frown at one, smile at another... (*Du Maurier*).
10. He felt discouraged, strangely empty. (*Cronin*).
11. There were tangerines and apples stained with strawberry pink. (*Mansfield*).
12. The light outside had chilled, and threw a chalky whiteness on the river. (*Galsworthy*).
13. The Captain was mostly concerned about himself, his own comfort, his own safety. (*Heym*).
14. Her mother was speaking in her low, pleasing, slightly metallic voice. (*Galsworthy*).
15. It could be smashed by violence but never forced to fulfil. (*Stone*).
16. He sat up in his chair and adjusted an eyeglass. (*A. Christie*).
17. She must have been a very stupid woman, or else very inexperienced. (*A. Christie*).
18. The Dictator had not come to attack, but to observe; ... (*Stevenson*).
19. He added a brief sketch of his feelings and thoughts during the journey; ... (*Stevenson*).
20. It must have been the poorest, weakest, and most watery heart that ever beat,

... (*Dickens*).

Ex. 3 Point out homogeneous parts and state how they are connected.

1. Nobody ever saw Shirac or the old sailor again. (*Bennett*).
2. The room was plainly visible as commodious, comfortably, though not agreeably furnished. (*Cronin*).
3. She was sitting in a chair idly, neither reading nor sewing ... (*Maugham*).
4. That night Ashurst hardly slept at all. He was thinking, tossing and turning. ... Next morning he got his cheque cashed, but avoided the shop of the dove-grey dress ..., and, instead, bought himself some necessaries. (*Galsworthy*).
5. But I was more afraid of the plain than of the partisans ... (*Greene*).
6. A moment later she pulled back the key and opened the door and stood on the landing outside. (*Bates*).
7. "Both he who chooses heads and he who chooses tails are equally at fault ..." (*Greene*).

Analysis of the Simple Sentence

Ex. 1 Analyse the following sentences according to the model.

Model: Clarice was waiting for me in my bedroom. (*Du Maurier*).

It is a simple extended sentence.

- "Clarice" is the subject expressed by a proper noun;
"was waiting" is a simple verbal predicate expressed by the verb "to wait" in the Past Continuous Tense, singular;
"for me" is a prepositional indirect object expressed by a personal pronoun, first person, singular, in the objective case, preceded by the preposition "for";
"in my bedroom" is an adverbial modifier of place expressed by a prepositional phrase.

1. Mary shook off her mantle with a shrug of her shoulders. (*Cronin*).
2. I opened the knife, and cut a length of twine, and came back into the room again. (*Du Maurier*).
3. Most of the western rivers flow down a steep slope near the sea and are short and rapid. (*Wide World Reader*).
4. The contrast between the south-east and the north-west of Britain depends on a fundamental distinction in rock structure.
5. His heart felt swollen in his chest. (*Stone*).
6. The girl (Aileen) was really beautiful and much above the average intelligence and force. (*Dreiser*).

7. The idleness made him cranky. (*Stone*).
8. Suddenly all the differences between life and death became apparent. (*Stone*).
9. Miss Fulton laid her moonbeam fingers on his cheeks and smiled her sleepy smile. (*Mansfield*).
10. Sally found it difficult to visit anybody herself. (*Prichard*).
11. Next morning brought no satisfaction to the locksmith's thoughts, ... (*Dickens*).
12. He laughed rather bitterly. (*A. Christie*).
13. It was a week later. (*A. Christie*).
14. Up to that moment the banker had given no sign of life, ... (*Stevenson*).
15. The footman came at the summons, very white and nervous. (*Stevenson*).
16. The new-comer was a large, coarse, and very sordid personage, in gardening clothes, and with a watering-pot in his left hand. (*Stevenson*).
17. She made him no answer. (*Dickens*).
18. Emma had known grief, and could bear it better. (*Dickens*).
19. It was a curious journey. (*A. Christie*).
20. My father and my uncles did not seem to notice any change. (*Donoso*).
21. The opinion of Bacon on this subject diametrically opposed to that of the ancient philosophers. (*Macaulay*).
22. The woman with the snuff-stained lips turned around in her chair and looked up at the clock. (*O'Connor*).
23. I wanted to be invisible. (*Wilkins*).
24. The nurse came back, carrying a glass of chocolate milk. (*Munro*).
25. But for me, I don't like grievances. (*Frost*).
26. Some weeks later, I went back to Lawrenceville with a steel tape, borrowed a stepladder, and measured the height of the basket. (*Mc. Phee*).
27. Ron told me all this in a quiet, almost apologetic manner. (*Angell*).
28. With the development of national industry during the eighteenth century, the public opinion of Europe had lost the last remnant of shame and conscience. (*Du Bois*).
29. Some city streets afford no opportunity to street barbarism. (*Jacobs*).
30. Occasionally in the kitchen Catherine heard one of their raised voices. (*Berger*).
31. Mr. Sweet was a diabetic and an alcoholic and a guitar player and lived down the road from us on a neglected cotton farm. (*Walker*).
32. My purpose in going to Walden Pond, like yours, was not to live cheaply or to live dearly there, but to transact some private business with the fewest obstacles. (*White*).

Word Order in a Declarative Sentence

1	2	3 Objects			4 Adverbial Modifiers		
Subject	Predicate	Indirect	Direct	Prepositional indirect	of manner	of place	of time
The boy	bought		a book.				
We	gave	her	an advice.				
I	sent		a letter	to my friend			last week.
She	met	him			by chance	at the theatre	two days ago.
I	drew		a picture	for him			yesterday.

Ex. 1 Comment on the word order and explain the cases of inversion.

1. I have read this book with great pleasure.
2. She met me in the park on Friday.
3. I told the news to him.
4. Show the book to your brother.
5. I returned the magazine to the library last week.
6. There is your book.
7. Here he comes!
8. There is a small garden near my house.
9. Only then she understood everything.
10. In vain did we try to make her do it.
11. Never in my life have I seen such a beautiful flower.
12. She will work here with pleasure.
13. We went to the cinema with our teacher.
14. There exist different opinions on this question.
15. They lived in an old wooden house near a short deep river.
16. Yesterday I received a long letter from him.
17. She bought a nice red dress some days ago.
18. I sent my mother a nice present for her birthday.
19. He ran quickly to the shop.
20. He was born on the fifteenth of May in 1995.
21. I'll come here at 8 o'clock tomorrow.
22. From the window came sounds of music.
23. On the left is our town museum.

Ex. 2 Comment on the word order and explain the cases of inversion. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. "I hate to leave our fine house." "So do I." (*Hemingway*).
2. Directly in front of her window was a stone parapet ... (*Murdoch*).
3. Never, indeed, would he forgive her that episode. (*Cronin*).
4. "Is Mrs. Oliver at home?" asked Rhoda. (*A. Christie*).
5. Up the staircase he went, falling down, picking himself up again, feeling no hurt. (*Cronin*).

6. At the sides of the house were bushes of lilac entirely hiding the farm buildings behind. (*Lawrence*).
7. A fresh wrong did these words inflict. (*Bronte*).
8. On they went. Once Alvin let out a sharp exclamation. (*Cronin*).
9. But never, never could he have anticipated that evening, some months after the birth of their child. (*Cronin*).
10. At this period came the young Skrebensky. (*Lawrence*).
11. Only once did Michelangelo go to the master of the studio for help. (*Stone*).
12. Many a tear did I shed at night. (*Bronte*).
13. Little did my poor aunt imagine what a gush of devout thankfulness thrilled through me ... (*Collins*).
14. A snowy silk blouse, falling well open, showed off her long neck. (*Murdoch*).
15. So wore the day away. (*London*).
16. Thus he thought and crumpled up and sank down upon the wet earth. (*London*).
17. "Here is my card, Sir," replied Mr. Pickwick. (*Dickens*).
18. Out went Mr. Pickwick's head again. (*Dickens*).
19. Sweet was that evening. (*Bronte*).
20. A strange place it was. (*Dickens*).
21. Not a hansom did I meet with in all my drive. (*London*).
22. Honey she had in plenty out of her own hives. (*Hardy*).
23. Of his love he would tell her nothing. (*Voynich*).
24. Probably we shall try tomorrow. (*Heym*).
25. It will never be Frank! It can't be! (*Dreiser*).
26. "I never heard of such a thing!" she exclaimed. (*Dreiser*).
27. And I got so lonely here sometimes. (*Dreiser*).
28. Mr. Ernest has been suddenly called back to town. (*Wilde*).
29. She leaned lightly against his shoulder. (*London*).
30. As for Charlie, he needed frequently to have a confidant. (*Lewis*).

Ex. 3 Comment upon the position of the objects.

1. The other candle I gave to Mr. Bruff ... (*Collins*).
2. She gave him her hand. (*Dickens*).
3. He bought with his wife's money, a fairly large house in the new red-brick part of Beldover. (*Lawrence*).
4. A word about Palmer is necessary; and this I find difficult. (*Murdoch*).
5. Why he had selected that as an excuse, he had no idea. (*Caldwell*).
6. To him perpetual thought of death was a sin. (*Priestley*).
7. For me, the watches of that long night passed in ghastly wakefulness. (*Bronte*).
8. I later had the pleasure of seeing this bird recover his full plumage ... (*Lorenz*).
9. I spent a profitless day with the sleep-starved victim of my pedantic folly. (*Burnford*).

10. The woman gave a piercing scream and turned to fly, ... (*A. Christie*).
11. Of the thousands of young couples in London looking for flats, there cannot fail to be several Robinsons. (*A. Christie*).
12. Poirot thanked him, bade farewell to Miss Farquhar, ... (*A. Christie*).
13. Thee would I spare — nay more — would save thee now! (*Byron*).
14. A fearful voyage I had with such a monster in the vessel. (*Bronte*).
15. With a joy ... they embraced each other, and thanked Heaven for this most timely aid. (*Dickens*).
16. "And now, my good woman, just let me and this gentleman have a look about us," said he. (*Stevenson*).
17. This news sent off the visitor with his fears renewed. (*Stevenson*).
18. What wonderfully blue eyes you have, Ernest! (*Wilde*).

Ex. 4 Comment upon the position and the order of the attributes and say where it can be changed.

1. Now and then Liz hummed bars of foolish little songs. (*O. Henry*).
2. Sensitive, imaginative, affectionate boys get a bad time at school... (*Galsworthy*).
3. Ting-a-ling gave it a slight lick with his curly blackish tongue. (*Galsworthy*).
4. Then there was a moment of absolute silence. (*Douglas*).
5. In front of her on a low mosaic table was the tray of drinks and three glasses. (*Murdoch*).
6. On the third finger, set in a gold ring, was the great white sapphire. (*Murdoch*).
7. As a gesture of proud defiance he had named his son Francis Nicholas. (*Cronin*).
8. He gave Annette a look furtive and searching. (*Galsworthy*).
9. Clare, restless, went out into the dusk. (*Hardy*).
10. The boy inherited his own eyes, large, brilliant and black. (*Bronte*).
11. Pale and constrained, he walked into the room and took his seat at the window. (*Cronin*).
12. The more sensational newspapers immediately took the opportunity of reviving all the old superstitious stories connected with the ill luck of certain Egyptian treasures. (*A. Christie*).
13. The old face, calm and pleasant as ever; the complexion, quite juvenile in its blood and clearness; the same smile; the wonted precision and elegance of dress; the white, well-ordered teeth; the delicate hands; the composed and quiet manner; everything as it used to be; no mark of age or passion, envy, hate, or discontent; all unruffled and serene, and quite delightful to behold. (*Dickens*).
14. On a warm, miserable morning last week we went up to the Bronx Zoo to see the moose calf and to break in a new pair of black shoes. (*White*).
15. Then, standing beside Sam in the gloom of the dying afternoon, he looked

down at the rotted overturned log, gutted and scored with claw marks and, in the wet earth beside it, the print of the enormous warped two-toed foot. (*Faulkner*).

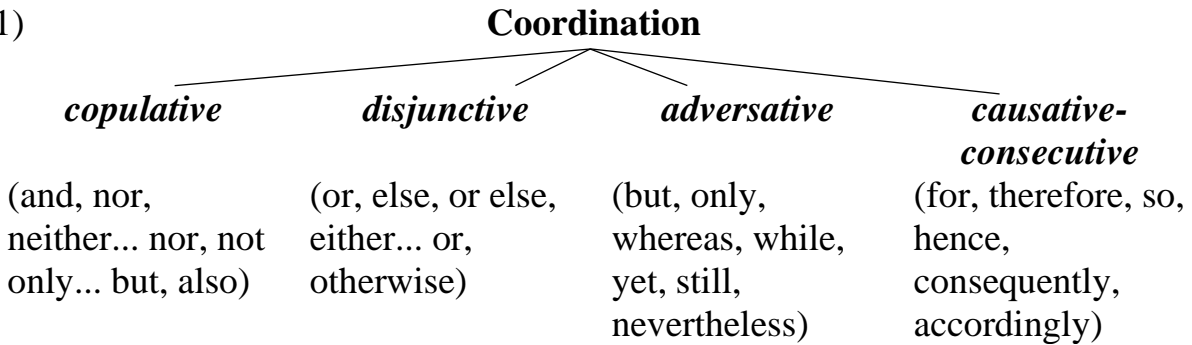
16. An ivory-faced and silvery-haired old woman opened the door. (*Stevenson*).

Ex. 5 Comment upon the position of adverbials. Say whether they can be placed differently.

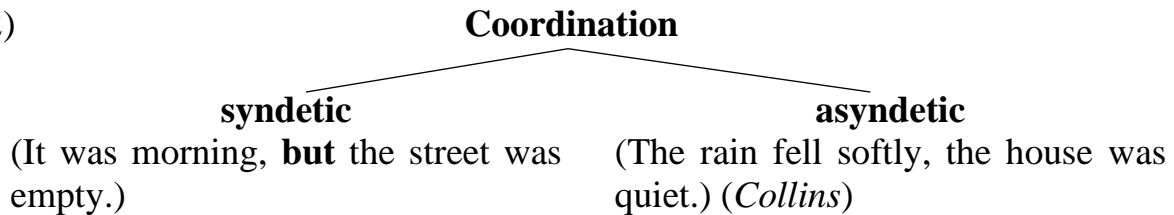
1. His face for the moment was flushed and swollen with anger. (*Dreiser*).
2. Every afternoon he discovered afresh that life was beastly. (*Wells*).
3. Then the heart of Polly leapt, and the world blazed up to wonder and splendour. (*Wells*).
4. Never had she experienced such a profound satisfaction of anger and hatred. (*Murdoch*).
5. How long do you remain in town? (*Wilde*).
6. To know a man we must know his guts and blood. Never have I seen the inside of a man. (*Stone*).
7. Helen heard me patiently to the end. (*Bronte*).
8. Probably we shall try tomorrow. (*Heym*).
9. A returning wayfarer, slightly drunk, was lurching along the pavement... (*A. Christie*).
10. I looked at him in surprise. (*A. Christie*).
11. The blind man shrugged his shoulders, and smiled incredulously. (*Dickens*).
12. Fleet on foot, and anxious to return, he (Barnaby) sped swiftly on towards the city, ... (*Dickens*).
13. She put something loosely wrapped in a handkerchief into the young man's hand; ... (*Stevenson*).
14. A little beyond the midst of the night came in his mind the recollection of the bottle. (*Stevenson*).
15. The sun shone brightly; the tide was marking four jolly miles an hour; the wind blew steadily, with occasional squalls. (*Stevenson*).
16. Sometimes, on Sunday, Aunt Mathilda and I used to go to Mass early to take communion. (*Donoso*).
17. Each morning he would leave the camp right after breakfast. (*Faulkner*).
18. She returned within an hour, modestly triumphant. (*Burnford*).
19. Joe had dropped along the path a dozen times, and among the grass, and in the dry ditch, and in the hedge, but all in vain. (*Dickens*).

The Compound Sentence

1)



2)



Ex. 1 Point out sentences with a) syndetic and b) asyndetic coordination. Comment on the type of coordination and on the conjunctions used in a).

1. He wanted to say something, but changed his mind and kept silent. 2. She came home early, but her brother remained to the end of the concert. 3. The sun was shining brightly, the wind was not blowing. 4. I'll tell you about this country or my elder sister will do it. 5. I never take the medicine and my friend doesn't take it either. 6. My aunt never goes to football matches while my uncle goes to the stadium every Sunday. 7. I am going to hear this concert, so is my sister. 8. Bananas don't grow in the North, neither do pine-apples. 9. You never make spelling mistakes, and my friend never does it either. 10. She spoke in a low voice otherwise the patient could be disturbed. 11. That day the sea was stormy, and the people didn't bathe. 12. You must study well, otherwise your teachers would think you are lazy. 13. The mother was sleeping, while the father was working in the yard. 14. They were close friends, so their conversation was easy and happy. 15. Either you believe me or I can't help you. 16. She became a prominent actress whereas her brother worked at the family farm. 17. I wasn't hungry, yet I asked for some food.

Ex. 2 Join the following simple sentences into a compound one using coordinating conjunctions.

1. She has much work to do at home. She is very busy with her studies at the institute. She is full of energy. She always fulfils her duties. 2. You did not seem

interested in this performance. I did not invite you to go to the theatre with me.
3. My friend has been ill for a long time. She will catch up with the group. She is an excellent student.

Ex. 3 Using suitable coordinating conjunctions, convert the following simple sentences into compound ones.

Model: It being stuffy in the room, I opened the window.
 Whereas it was stuffy in the room, I opened the window.

1. Our work being completed, we may have a good rest. 2. In spite of the snowstorm in the mountains, the geologists managed to carry out their work. 3. He blamed nobody except his younger brother. 4. Except the pianist himself all the people found the concert to be a success. 5. During the holidays I went to Kyiv to see an old friend of mine. 6. It being a nice little place, the host and the hostess were rather proud of it. 7. But for the umbrella he would have come home drenched and would have caught cold. 8. For all his experience in this branch of science, he is sometimes compelled to consult the professor.

Ex. 4 Complete the following so that compound sentences should be formed.

Model: She is small and thin, while (her children, to be ...).
 She is small and thin, while her children are tall and thick.

1. Both the friends were fond of music, so (they, to talk ...).
2. The train started at 5 a. m., therefore (we, to get up ...).
3. He was quite a young boy, nevertheless (everybody, to respect ...).
4. Neither a telegram was sent, nor (a letter, to be written).
5. I met him somewhere, but (I, not to remember ...).
6. She is a delicate child, while (her brother, to be ...).
7. He was not much afraid, yet (he, to ask ...).
8. Either you will buy the tickets, or (I, to ask ...).
9. Some people like hot weather, whereas (others, can't stand ...).

Ex. 5 Point out sentences with a) syndetic and b) asyndetic coordination. Comment on the types of coordination and the conjunctions used in a).

1. I would not listen to her, I thought her hard and cruel. (*Du Maurier*).
2. She put her hands up to her cheeks, but her eyes seemed to look right into his. (*Galsworthy*).
3. He went out to his bedroom to get a book, and his heart began to beat violently, for she was there making the bed. (*Galsworthy*).
4. It was high summer, and the hay harvest was almost over. (*Lawrence*).
5. All the rooms were brightly lighted, but there seemed to be complete silence in

the house. (*Murdoch*).

6. His eyes were bloodshot and heavy, his face a deadly white, and his body bent as if with age. (*Dickens*).

7. Time passed, and she came to no conclusion, nor did any opportunities come her way for making a close study of Mischa. (*Murdoch*).

8. She often enjoyed Annette's company, yet the child made her nervous. (*Murdoch*).

9. It was early afternoon, but very dark outside, and the lamps had already been turned on. (*Murdoch*).

10. A large number of expensive Christmas cards were arrayed on the piano; while upon the walls dark evergreens, bed into various clever swags of red and silver ribbon, further proclaimed the season. (*Murdoch*).

11. I had had no news of her in the hospital, but she wrote French with difficulty, and I couldn't read Vietnamese. (*Greene*).

12. Ashurst held out his hand; on the upturned palm he could feel the dew. (*Galsworthy*).

13. The rain fell softly, the house was quiet. (*Collins*).

14. Don't come near me with that look else I'll knock you down. (*Eliot*).

15. The room and the house were silent, only now and then the merriment of the billiard players was heard from above. (*Bronte*).

16. Hers (Lillian's) was not a soul that ever loved passionately, hence she could not suffer passionately. (*Dreiser*).

17. The moon went down, the stars grew pale, the cold day broke; the sun rose. (*Dickens*).

18. He must go, or they would overtake him. (*Lawrence*).

19. Mrs. Septimus Small let fall no word; neither did she question June about it. (*Galsworthy*).

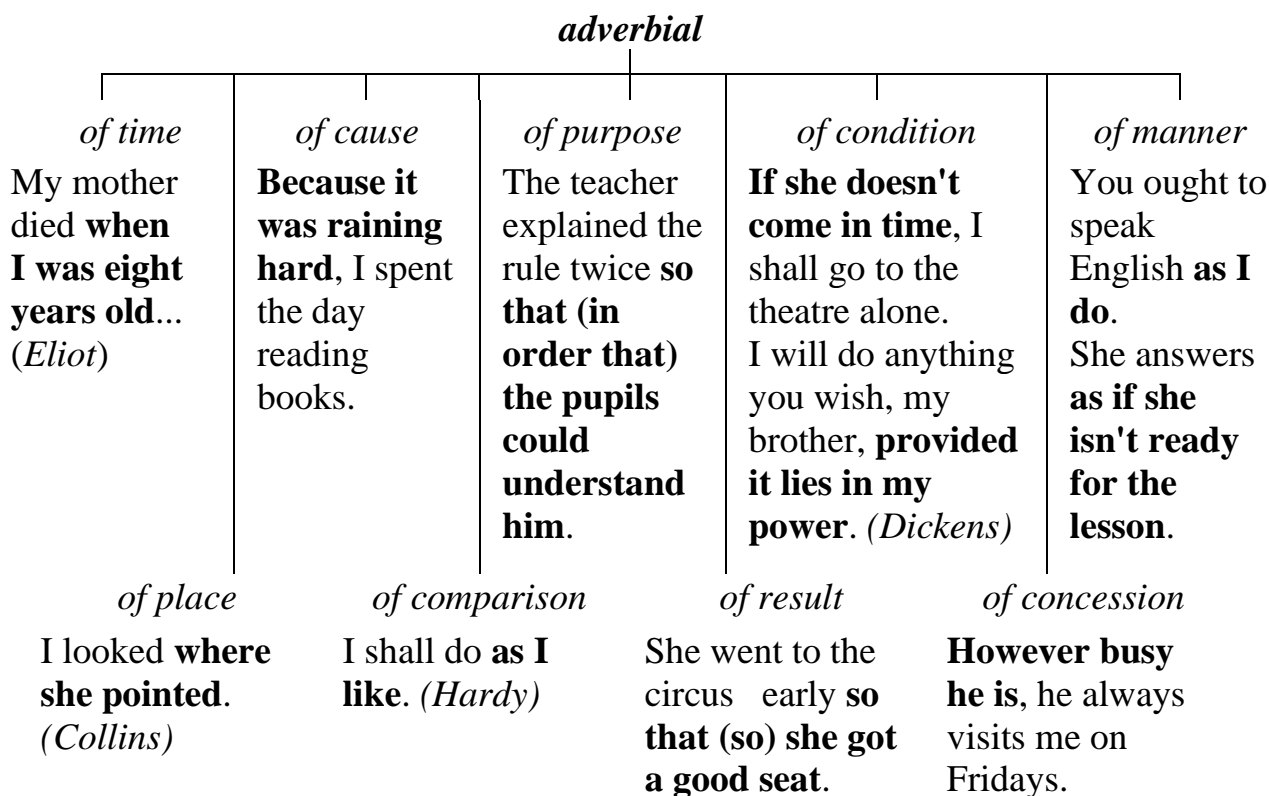
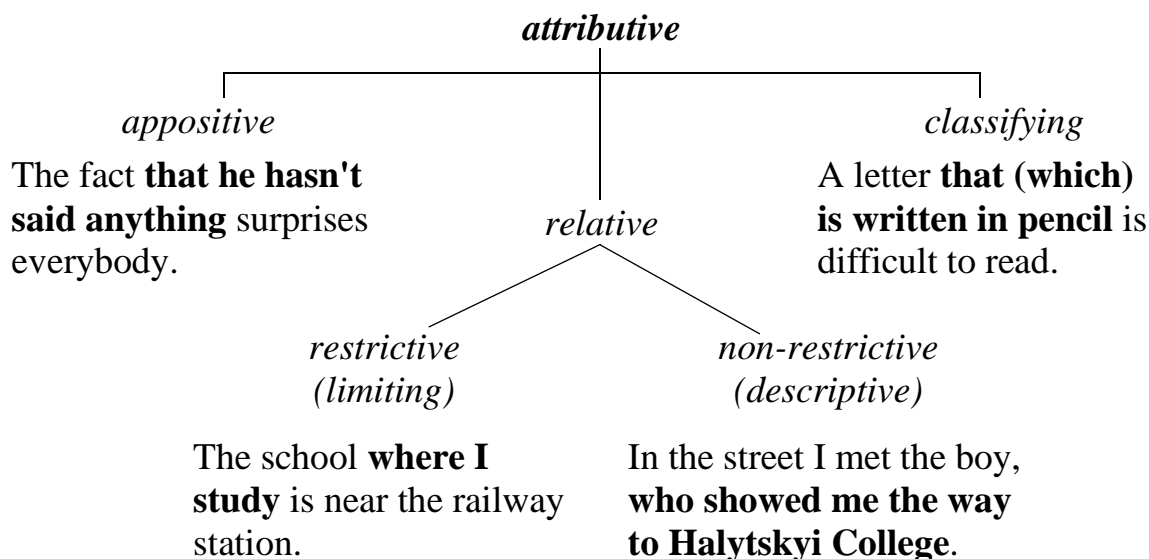
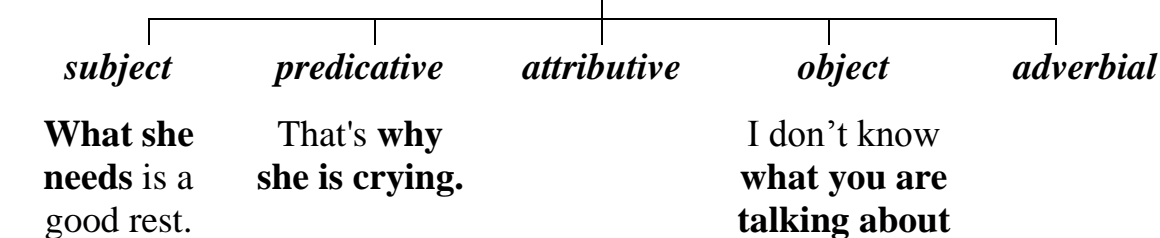
20. I reached Graden Wester before ten in the forenoon; for in those days I was an excellent pedestrian, ... (*Stevenson*).

21. He had suffered heavy loss by his Italian transactions; and hence the sight of an Italian was hateful to him, and the principal part of his nightmare would naturally enough be played by one of that nation. (*Stevenson*).

22. The morning was grey, wild, and melancholy; the wind moderated before sunrise, and then went about, and blew in puffs from the shore; the sea began to go down, but the rain still fell without mercy. (*Stevenson*).

The Complex Sentence

Subordinate Clause



Subject, Predicative and Object Clauses

Ex. 1 Point out subject clauses and the connectives they are introduced by.

1. That she hasn't come is strange.
2. Whether my aunt visits us on Sunday is not known yet.
3. When we shall leave for Canada is uncertain.
4. How this happened is a question for me.
5. It is important that she should come in time.
6. It was necessary that the task should be done in an hour.
7. It is surprising that she thinks so.
8. Whatever he thought of her would not go beyond him. (*Galsworthy*).
9. What you ask is impossible. (*Wilde*).
10. "What we want is rest," said Harris. (*Jerome K. Jerome*).
11. "It's very strange," said Mr. Dick ... , "that I never can get that quite right ..."
(*Dickens*).
12. It's a good thing she went away with you. (*Greene*).
13. What I want to do is to save us both. (*Dreiser*).
14. It was always possible that they might encounter someone. (*Dreiser*).
15. It was unfortunate that the patient was brought in during the evening. (*Heym*).
16. It is a pity her brother should be quite a stranger to her. (*Eliot*).
17. "... How that woman ever got into it (the world) with that name, is unaccountable to me." (*Dickens*).
18. What awakened him was the engine coughing. (*Aldridge*).
19. Which side wins does not concern us here. (*Shaw*).
20. Whether I was her rival in sport or in studies seemed equally bad in her eyes.
(*Bennett*).

Ex. 2 Point out predicative clauses; state by what connectives they are introduced.

1. It's just what I wanted.
2. The trouble is that I have forgotten to send her a telegram.
3. The question is whether she will agree to help us.
4. The weather is not what it was yesterday.
5. That is how he did it.
6. That is why I have come here.
7. It seems as if she doesn't know his relatives.
8. "We are just as we were," said Adrian, "friends." (*Galsworthy*).
9. I had said the name ... It was as though I had taken a purge and rid myself of an intolerable pain. (*Du Maurier*).
10. It looked as though the silence of the night were getting on her nerves.
(*Maugham*).
11. That was where Mrs. Gibson's body lay. (*Conan Doyle*).
12. And this is what he remembered. (*Galsworthy*).
13. "Now the question is," said Josephine, "whether we shall keep her or not."
(*Mansfield*).
14. "The trouble was ... he got mixed up." (*Greene*).

15. Our attitude simply is that facts are facts. (*Leacock*).
16. That was why you were not one bit frightened. (*Eliot*).
17. The question was how was the matter to be kept quiet. (*Dreiser*).
18. Dr. Macphail's first thought was that something had happened to Miss Thompson. (*Maugham*).
19. The point now is that I found a home-or a hole in the ground, as you will. (*Ellison*).
20. That is why I fight my battle with Monopolated Light and Power. (*Ellison*).

Ex. 3 Define the kind of the subordinate clause; isolate that which appears to be the principal clause.

1. What has happened to me is exactly what I willed to happen. (*Braine*).
2. What annoyed me the most about him was that he stood four inches above me and was broader across the shoulders. (*Braine*).
3. What we've got to decide now, however, is whether we really do trust Kate or not. (*Mansfield*).
4. What I mean is people don't suddenly for no reason have violent headaches. (*DU Maurier*).
5. What I mean is that you can't go cutting everybody. (*Shaw*).

Ex. 4 State whether the object clauses are introduced asyndetically or syndetically; in the latter case pick out the connectives. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. And I saw that he was displeased.
2. The girls asked Ann if she wanted them to stay.
3. Father asked mother what she thought of fishing.
4. She began to understand why he had done it.
5. Who told your sister she could stay here so long?
6. She asked me what I thought of it.
7. He has just gone away saying that he will return soon.
8. I'm afraid that they won't come.
9. We know they have returned from Australia.
10. She laughed at what I said.
11. My teacher asked me where I had spent my summer holidays.
12. What Miss Fulton did, Bertha didn't know. (*Mansfield*).
13. She found that I listened to what she said ... (*Conan Doyle*).
14. One can always tell from a woman's bonnet whether she has got a memory or not. (*Wilde*).
15. I think there must have been thunder in the air. (*Wilde*).
16. I do not blame the dog because I take it that it is his nature. (*Jerome K. Jerome*).
17. "I only want you to remember what you have seen," he said ... (*Greene*).
18. What is to guarantee that my orders are not changed? (*Hemingway*).

19. I do not think it is necessary to insult Miss Elsa Hardt's intelligence by telling her. (*A. Christie*).

20. You forget that I have not yet the pleasure of your acquaintance. (*Stevenson*).

21. Mr. Rolles glanced at the clock, and saw that he also must be moving; ... (*Stevenson*).

22. He thought he saw the curtain move. He looked again, and he was sure it moved. (*Dickens*).

Ex. 5 Join the following simple sentences into one complex sentence containing a subject, an object or a predicative clause.

Model: What kind of books are you fond of? I should like to know it.
 I should like to know what kind of books you are fond of.

1. He told us many things about his journey. We are greatly interested in it.

2. His children should be decent and educated people. He dreams about it.

3. What was going on in the street? I wondered at it. 4. Travelling by land is more interesting than travelling by sea. I don't think so. 5. He will keep his word. You may rely on it.

Ex. 6 Complete the following sentences supplying subject, object or predicative clauses.

1. He has made up his mind ... 2. I didn't hear ... 3. A little bit of pluck is ... 4. It was of vital importance ... 5. I'll do just ... 6. His aim was ... 7. He felt ... 8. See to it ... 9. ... I really cannot imagine... .

Ex. 7 Define the kinds of subordinate clauses (subject, object and predicative clauses). Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. What I want is to be paid for what I do. (*London*).

2. It was only then that I realized that she was travelling too. (*Murdoch*).

3. It was noticeable to all that even his usual sullen smile had disappeared. (*Caldwell*).

4. I only write down what seems to me to be the truth. (*Murdoch*).

5. There are reasons for believing that she was in reality an accomplished international spy ... (*A. Christie*).

6. He realises how unnecessary his crime has been, ... (*A. Christie*).

7. ... I foresee that we may yet involve your master in some dire catastrophe. (*Stevenson*).

8. That I had no business with two women on my hands already, to go falling in love with a third troubled me comparatively little. (*Murdoch*).

9. Believe me, believe me, it is what is best for you. (*Murdoch*).

10. I dislike what you call his trade. (*Murdoch*).
11. That was what I came to find out. (*London*).
12. And what is puzzling me why they want me now. (*London*).
13. Her fair was lest they should stay for tea. (*Bronte*).
14. I understand all that, but what I want to know is whether or not you have lost faith in me? (*London*).
15. What you saw tonight was an ending. (*Murdoch*).
16. The trouble with you, Martin, is that you are always looking for a master. (*Murdoch*).
17. I assured her that I was well aware that in the struggle for house-room the baser side of human nature frequently triumphed over the higher, and that the well-known rule of dog eats dog always applied. (*A. Christie*).
18. ... How curious it is that her friend tells her the flat is let, ... (*A. Christie*).
19. I did not like to ask Poirot where we were going ... (*A. Christie*).
20. I am a scientific man, and I believe only what science teaches. (*A. Christie*).
21. I asked him what was wrong. (*Stevenson*).
22. "It looks as though spring will never come," she remarked. (*Caldwell*).
23. That I am hungry and you are aware of it are only ordinary phenomena, and there's no disgrace. (*London*).
24. And the piteous thing about them is that they are wholly unconscious of their condition. (*Parker*).

Attributive Clauses

Ex. 1 Define the kinds of attributive clauses. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. There's another thing I want to ask you.
2. A letter which is written in pencil is difficult to read.
3. I have found the telephone number that I was looking for.
4. Children who read much usually are interested in many things.
5. The letter that I received yesterday is of great importance for my future.
6. That happened in the year when my brother entered the Institute.
7. I know the person you are talking about.
8. The girl who gave me this present is my best friend.
9. The fact that he hadn't done the work surprised me very much.
10. He came to see me off, which was very kind of him.
11. The girl that you are speaking about is in the library now.
12. Ann, whom I visited last week, left for Canada for ever.
13. He gave me the picture he had drawn.
14. This is the house in which I spent my childhood.

Ex. 2 Define the kinds of attributive clauses; translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The procession of cars was well ahead of us by the time we started. (*Greene*).

2. "There is only one thing that I am afraid of, ..." said Keawe. (*Stevenson*).
3. ... But here is the plain truth: I have met you here at the road-side and saw your eyes, which are like the stars, ... (*Stevenson*).
4. The only ray of light was in the shape of a scapegrace nephew who had in by-gone days cajoled and threatened his aunt out of various sums of money. (*A. Christie*).
5. It was the eve of the trial when Mr. Mayherne received the letter which was to lead his thoughts in an entirely new direction. (*A. Christie*).
6. Heedless of the fresh air that blew upon his heated brow, of the pleasant meadows from which he turned, of the piles of roofs and chimneys upon which he looked, of the smoke and rising mist he vainly sought to pierce, of the shrill cries of children at their evening sports, the distant hum and turmoil of the town, the cheerful country breath that rustled past to meet it, and to droop, and die; he watched, and watched, till it was dark, — save for the specks of light that twinkled in the streets below and far away, — and, as the darkness deepened, strained his gaze and grew more eager yet. (*Dickens*).
7. "Dog! Where is the redness in the sky you promised me!" (*Dickens*).
8. There is no doubt that my wife was bitterly jealous. (*Conan Doyle*).
9. In the distance lay the park, where the trees were weighted with snow. (*Joyce*).
10. I have admitted that there are very few women who would put their job before every earthly consideration. (*Sayers*).
11. She looked toward the river road where the willow-line was still yellow with frosted leaves ... (*Steinbeck*).
12. He seemed over-sentimental for a man whose salary was six dollars a week... (*Twain*).
13. "I know a girl," she said, "who has parents who would give her anything, a little brother who loves her dearly, who is getting a good education, who wears the best clothes, but who can never say a kind word to anyone, who never smiles, who just criticizes and complains all day long." (*O'Connor*).
14. He (doctor) leaned over and put both hands for a moment on the mother's shoulders, which were shaking. (*O'Connor*).
15. ... she waited in the withdrawn and rigid attitude with which she always met us. (*Mumo*).
16. Bradley was one of three players who had been picked unanimously for the twelve-man Olympic team. (*Mc.Phee*).

Ex. 3 Pick out the attributive clauses; point out the words the clauses refer to; say whether the clauses are introduced a) asyndetically, b) syndetically; define the connectives.

1. Baseball is a family for those who care about it ... (*Angell*).
2. A candle faintly burned in the window, to which the black ladder had often

been raised for the sliding away of all that was most precious in this world to a striving wife and a brood of hungry babies; ... (*Dickens*).

3. The wind was blowing again, the rain was beating on the housetops, and the larger spaces through which he had strayed contracted to the four walls of his room. (*Dickens*).
4. With her woful eyes, so haggard and wild, so heavy and large, she looked all round the room, and passed the corner where he slept in his chair. (*Dickens*).
5. She sat there a minute longer looking at the dead man, the third man who had threatened to cross her path and separate her from the man she loved. (*A. Christie*).
6. The lady I mean is tall and fair with reddish gold hair ... (*A. Christie*).
7. It's a miracle we've any of us survived, it seems to me. (*S.K.Hocking*).
8. She has an opportunity which is offered to very few of us. (*Maugham*).
9. That was the knife he had had no time to use. (*Aldridge*).
10. The time came when the underground tubes were ready; ... (*Eiseley*).
11. Again Denny laughed. His laugh was an insult which made Andrew long to hit him. (*Cronin*).
12. Now, Gerald, your father doesn't want to hear of such things—trivialities which must give him a misleading picture of our life here. (*Fuller*).
13. "That's the sort of library the boarders need," Gerald remarked. (*Fuller*).
14. There were tables under the big chestnut tree by the bridge whose huge green canopy made the yellow umbrellas on the flagged space outside the Mill House look like trivial toadstools. (*Deeping*).
15. The tide was high, and, leaving my clothes to the care of Bob, who treated them as a handy bed, I dived into twelve feet of clear, cold water. (*Wodehouse*).
16. But Sophy, as he knew, not only desired a marriage with Mr. Witlow, she expected it, and expected it soon. So did her parents, her friends, and everybody in the village, including the postman who did not live in it but wished he did, and the parson who lived in it but wished he didn't. (*Coppard*).
17. In the evening sun the shadow of the walnut tree lay on the dull stone house, darkening the grey frames of the windows that had not been painted for years. (*Bates*).
18. We sat with our noses pressed to the window, pointing and exclaiming at everything we saw. (*Battye*).
19. Theirs is a strenuous life, but it is not so dangerous as in the old days when fishermen went to the sea in wooden sailing-vessels and not, as today, in steel-clad steamships which can weather the fiercest storm. (*Potter*).

Ex. 4 Complete the following sentences supplying attributive clauses.

1. He bought a collection of coins in the shop...
2. I'll never forget the day...
3. I don't know the girl...
4. A person ... must be very attentive.
5. The teacher ... will

gladly help you.

Ex. 5 Insert appositive clauses using the conjunctions **that**, **whether** or the adverbs **how**, **why**.

1. I don't like the idea ...
2. Their proposal ... cannot be realized.
3. I've got rid of the horrible fear ...
4. The news ... cheered us greatly.
5. His illness was the reason ...
6. The question ... seemed very important.
7. He expressed his doubt ...

Ex. 6 Omit the relative pronouns or adverbs where possible.

1. I did not notice the person who has left the purse here.
2. Tell me the title of the book that you have just mentioned.
3. The person whose bag we have found will be informed about it.
4. You will like the place where we are going to.
5. A dog that barks never bites.
6. I am still under impression of the concert which took place yesterday.

Adverbial Clauses

Ex. 1 Define the kinds of adverbial clauses.

She played the piano	when	she was asked to.
	where	she could.
	as	she was taught.
	because	she liked music.
	in order that	she might please me.
	if	her friends asked her.
	though	nobody encouraged her.
	so that	you might hear her music.
so well	that	she was loudly applauded.
as well	as	her sister did.

Ex. 2 Define the kinds of adverbial clauses. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. As I was going to the theatre, I met a friend of mine.
2. The moment I saw him I understood that something was wrong.
3. I like to spend my summer holidays where I can meet new friends and see new places.
4. You should study

as your sister does. 5. She spoke as if she knew something else. 6. The young man played the violin so well that everybody admired him. 7. She went to the sea early so that she could see how the sun rises. 8. She told me her address so that I might be able to find her place easily. 9. The man is older than he looks. 10. Don't change your mind whatever happens. 11. Though it was only seven o'clock, there were a lot of people in the street. 12. You may take my magazine so long as you don't keep it too long. 13. He ran so fast that he managed to catch the train. 14. She walked quickly for she was in a hurry. 15. I'll come to you next week because I have little time now. 16. Speak louder so that everybody may hear you well. 17. She gave me the key that I might open the door. 18. We were still talking when our teacher entered the hall. 19. He listened until I had finished. 20. They crossed the river where an old mill stood. 21. The little girl ran to where her mother was sitting and began to tell her something. 22. I only wish I could speak Spanish as well as you speak English. 23. I had good opera-glasses so that I could see everything on the stage quite well. 24. It was just a little bit cold out-of-doors, though it was lovely and sunny. 25. If you go there tomorrow, you will see much interesting.

Ex. 3 Insert the appropriate conjunctions introducing adverbial clauses of time.

1. Send me a telegram ... you come.
2. ... he said it he felt it was wrong.
3. It had happened ... the experiment was completed.
4. Make hay ... the sun is shining.
5. I'll be glad to see ... you come.
6. ... had I knocked at the door ... it swung open.
7. Stay here ... you can.
8. ... the sky began to clear up, the air grew cooler.
9. ... had I opened the gate ... the dogs began to bark.
10. I was standing on the shore ... the ship was lost sight of.

Ex. 4 Point out adverbial clauses of time and place; isolate the connectives by which they are introduced.

1. My mother died when I was only four years old, ... (*Donoso*).
2. Sometimes at night when she couldn't go to sleep, Mrs. Turpin would occupy herself the question of who she would have chosen to be if she couldn't have been herself. (*O'Connor*).
3. The lawyer stood awhile when Mr. Hyde had left him, ... (*Stevenson*).
4. He was wild when he was young; ... (*Stevenson*).
5. On Monday Poirot was out all day, but when he returned in the evening he flung himself into his chair with a sign of satisfaction. (*A. Christie*).

6. Just as he disappeared from view a woman rushed into the room. (*A. Christie*).
7. "When I was your age, young Tom," said Bounderby, "I was punctual, or I got no dinner!" (*Dickens*).
8. I was now free to live and work wherever I liked. (*Moore*).
9. I can cut his hair while I'm talking so, as long as I live. (*Dickens*).
10. "I'll come anywhere you like," said Steerforth. (*Du Maurier*).
11. ... It was raining when we left London. (*Du Maurier*).
12. From the scullery we passed into the kitchen where we established ourselves comfortably in two chairs with the door into the hall ajar. (*A. Christie*).
13. When we were in the train, speeding towards London, Poirot wrote busily for a few minutes, sealing up the result in an envelope. (*A. Christie*).
14. Wherever they were together or separate, he appeared to be travelling in one intellectual direction or along one mental groove, and she another. (*Dreiser*).
15. He watched until the final wisp of smoke had disappeared. (*Caldwell*).
16. I came away the first moment I could. (*Galsworthy*).
17. I paused while she took off her coat ... (*Murdoch*).
18. Pulling on the rope, we descended slowly till we reached the second floor. (*A. Christie*).

Ex. 5 Point out the adverbial clauses of manner, comparison, degree and result; isolate the conjunctions by which they are introduced.

1. ... I love her more than I have ever told you, far more. (*Wilde*).
2. There was something so honest and frank in Joe's speech, that Mr. Haredale put his hand in his involuntarily, though their meeting was suspicious enough. (*Dickens*).
3. Here the visitor, all unconscious of Mrs. Sparsit's magnanimous words, repeated his knock so loudly that the light porter hastened down to open the door; ... (*Dickens*).
4. The weather was wet and cold for quite a week, as it often can be in the west country in early summer ... (*Du Maurier*).
5. Lily seldom made a mistake in the orders, so that she got on well with her three mistresses. (*Joyce*).
6. He always treated boys as if they were his equals. (*Moore*).
7. He heard the thundering and surging out of doors, and it seemed to him as if his late angry mood were going about trying to get at him. (*Dickens*).
8. All at once her vision narrowed and she saw everything as if it were happening in a small room far away, or as if she were looking at it through the wrong end of a telescope. (*O'Connor*).
9. She looked to him much the same child as he had met six years ago ... (*Murdoch*).
10. The change was so sudden that I was shocked and a little scared. (*Du Maurier*).

11. He went into the house by the back door ... as though he had something to hide. (*Maugham*).
12. Hilary took his brother's arm. "Old boy, it's ghastly for you. But ten to one it won't be so bad as we think." (*Galsworthy*).
13. The little fellow ... gave such a lusty shout, that the sound of it made him bashful, and he buried his face in her skirts. (*Dickens*).
14. Once I shivered as Pyle had done. (*Greene*).
15. Personally, I feel as if I should never move again. (*Wodehouse*).
16. Mrs. Sadgrove silently removed the lid of the teapot, inspected the interior of the pot with an intent glance, and then replaced the lid as if she had seen a blackbeetle there. (*Coppard*).
17. "Good afternoon," said Harvey Witlow, as softly as if he had entered a church. (*Coppard*).

Ex. 6 Define the kinds of the clauses introduced by **where** and **when**. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

- A.
 1. Let us meet where we used to walk in summer.
 2. I like the country place where we lived last year.
 3. It is of importance where they will spend their vacation.
 4. I wondered where they intended to go.
 5. The question is where they are going to meet.
- B.
 1. Do you know the time when she will come?
 2. Everybody was glad when he came at last.
 3. I have no idea when she will return.
 4. It's very important when we must start.
 5. The difficulty is when we shall be able to help you.

Ex. 7 Complete the following sentences.

1. Don't you know where ...
2. Where ... is of no importance.
3. It happened where ...
4. The problem to settle is where ...
5. She doesn't know where ...
6. No plant can grow where ...
7. The day when ... was the happiest in my life.
8. Nobody has an idea when ...
9. I'm interested to know when...
10. When ... is not settled yet.
11. The hour when ... has not been changed.
12. Don't you remember when ... ?
13. I shall never forget the moment when ...
14. Where ... isn't known to a single person.
15. They are quite happy where ...

Ex. 8 Complete the sentences supplying the principal clause in each of them.

1. Young as she is ...

2. As they were going to the cinema ...
3. As a lot of people have a liking for this health resort ...
4. ... as you usually do.
5. As the rain was hard ...
6. Early as it was ...
7. ... as he asked me.

Ex. 9 Supply adverbial clauses of time, manner, cause, comparison, concession or an attributive clause introduced by **as**.

1. He held the oars ...
2. .. the sailing-boat was moving rather slowly.
3. .. the passengers began to wave their hands greeting their friends.
4. He likes tennis almost as much ...
5. .. he could not move the boat against the current.
6. To steer a canoe you must have such an oar ...

Ex. 10 Comment on the use of **that** in A. and B.

- A.
1. Look at that girl.
 2. Her behaviour is not that of a friend.
 3. I can't walk that far.
 4. Oh, that I could help them!
- B.
1. The girl that I have just spoken to is my best friend.
 2. It is evident that she is very fond of modern poetry.
 3. That she did it can be proved.
 4. The text is so difficult that I have not translated it yet.
 5. If your mother is strict it is that she wants you to be a good person.
 6. The idea that we should go there belongs to me.
 7. I didn't know that she would help you.

Ex. 11 Complete the following sentences so that they should contain a subordinate clause introduced by **that (so that)**. Give similar examples of your own.

- a) *Subject clause*
- It is necessary that ...
 - It is obligatory that ...
 - It is of great importance that ...
- b) *Object clause*
- I hear that ...

- I know for sure that ...
Everybody knows that ...
- c) *Attributive relative clause*
Of all his novels I like the one that ...
Where is the cat that ...
- d) *Appositive attributive clause*
He expressed the hope that ...
I don't like the idea that ...
- e) *Adverbial clause of purpose*
She did it that ...
Let them know about it that ...
- f) *Adverbial clause of degree*
It was so oppressively hot that ...
The truth was so awful that ...
- g) *Adverbial clause of result*
There has been a heavy fall of snow, so that ...
She sat behind me, so that ...

Ex. 12 Complete the following sentences supplying an adverbial clause of purpose with a negative meaning. Use different conjunctions as in the model.

Model: Hurry up ...
 Hurry up that you should not be late to school.
 Hurry up so that you should not be late to school.
 Hurry up in order that you should not be late to school.
 Hurry up lest you should be late to school.

1. Don't speak so loud ... 2. Spell this word again ... 3. When going to the cinema I always leave home very early ... 4. I put the flowers into a vase ... 5. You must go to bed early tonight ... 6. Don't turn the tap on ... 7. Put down my telephone number ... 8. Let me know about his decision ... 9. Be careful while packing this beautiful vase ...

Ex. 13 Complete the following sentences supplying adverbial clauses of:

- a) *place*
1. Their house stands where ... 2. Fetch it from where ... 3. I'd like to speak with you wherever ...
- b) *time*
1. I haven't seen her since ... 2. I'll do it while ... 3. Send me a telegram as soon as ... 4. I'll let you know when ... 5. You can sit here as long as ... 6. They went on cleaning the flat until ... 7. The moment ... they rushed upstairs.

- c) *cause*
 1. I can't go there because ... 2. Since ... I'll not speak about it. 3. As ... it is difficult to find him at home. 4. Seeing that ... she rang him up. 5. She is very suspicious for fear that
- d) *purpose*
 1. We left the house early in the morning in order that 2. Put your warm scarf lest 3. Wrap it up that 4. Tell her all the truth so that
- e) *condition*
 1. If ... I shall come here once more. 2. She will certainly be there at 3 o'clock provided 3. What will you tell her supposing 4. You won't have my book unless 5. I promise you to do it on condition
- f) *concession*
 1. Though ... the patient felt better. 2. Whoever ... you must see her again. 3. Tired as ... she continued her work.
- g) *result or degree*
 1. The air was so fresh that 2. The rain was so hard that 3. The water overflowed the banks, so that
- h) *comparison*
 1. She looked tired as if 2. It was not so cold as 3. The flower was so beautiful as 4. She remembered every corner in her house as though

Ex. 14 Point out the adverbial clauses of condition and concession; isolate the connectives by which they are introduced.

1. I am devoted to Maxim ... though we always bicker like cat and dog when we meet. (*Du Maurier*).
2. Old as they were, her aunts also did their share. (*Joyce*).
3. What happens to the fifth wheel doesn't matter so long as the car runs. (*Galsworthy*).
4. Although she said nothing I felt guilty... (*Du Maurier*).
5. You gave her the wounds she died of. There is the truth for your comfort, however you like it. (*Dickens*).
6. And he followed her out of the door, whatever his feelings might be. (*Lawrence*).
7. I could work faster if your irons were only hotter. (*London*).
8. She was not looking at him, but she seemed to be listening, as though perhaps she was impressed not so much by what he was saying as by the simple, anxious tone of his voice. (*Bates*).
9. If I am not mistaken, several interesting things will take place there before long.

(*A. Christie*).

10. "Fond of young people, too," went on Miss Marple, "but inclined to tease them a little, if you know what I mean." (*A. Christie*).

11. He still felt very uneasy, though he was satisfied with his initial step. (*A. Christie*).

12. "That is very well said," returned the lawyer; "and whatever comes of it, I shall make it my business to see you are no loser." (*Stevenson*).

13. But if you mean, was it Mr. Hyde?—why, yes, I think it was! (*Stevenson*).

14. If all is well, my shoulders are broad enough to bear the blame. (*Stevenson*).

15. No matter how brilliant a physician is, a thing like that will ruin his career. (*Caldwell*).

16. Sir, if that was my master, why had he a mask upon his face? If it was my master, why did he cry out like a rat, and run from me? (*Stevenson*).

17. Whenever you had a bit of fun, you had to pay for it. (*Gibbons*).

Ex. 15 Point out the adverbial clauses of cause and purpose; isolate the connectives by which they are introduced.

1. Then I told her to hush, and not stir, for fear she should make him angry. (*Bronte*).

2. I called him Frank because Maxim did. (*Du Maurier*).

3. I informed myself of the hour at which she left of an evening, in order that our visit might be timed accordingly. (*Dickens*).

4. He felt tightened up inside himself, tense and yet unsteady because he liked her. (*Bates*).

5. And you will find that it is scarcely less of a shock for you because you saw what you expected to see. (*Murdoch*).

6. As I had no taste for this particular discussion, and also wanted to get off the subject of my dear brother, I said, "What will you be doing on Christmas Day?" (*Murdoch*).

7. Each closet needed but a glance, for all were empty, and all, by the dust that fell from their doors, had stood long unopened. (*Stevenson*).

8. She asked me to leave the answer on the sundial in the garden as she desired no one to be in our confidence. (*Conan Doyle*).

9. Instinctively he turned his back more to the light lest she might see the shame that burned upon his forehead. (*Joyce*).

10. ... Since he seemed nervous even at the dress rehearsal, Isabel agreed not to go. (*Bates*).

11. I'll change the ticket so that you may be able to go with the evening train. (*Bennett*).

Ex. 16 State what kinds of clauses are introduced by **as**. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. As Gabriel never ate sweets the celery had been left for him. (*Joyce*).
2. I'll do as I like. (*Shaw*).
3. Gerald, come near to me. Quite close to me, as you used to do when you were a little boy ... (*Wilde*).
4. I went through the long drawing-room, as he had directed ... (*Du Maurier*).
5. But this writing-table, beautiful as it was, was no pretty toy ... (*Du Maurier*).
6. What we are interested in, as author and reader, is the fact that publishing in England is now an integral part of big business. (*Fox*).
7. As he had a liking for the spot, he seldom let a week pass without paying it a visit. (*Dickens*).
8. As he spoke there was a sharp ring at the bell. (*Conan Doyle*).
9. As the morning was fine, and he had an hour on his hands, he crossed the river by the ferry, and strolled along a footpath through some meadows. (*Dickens*).
10. The dog did as he was ordered. (*Dickens*).
11. She (Lillian) saw now that she did not love him (Cowperwood) as some women love their husbands. (*Dreiser*).
12. As you may imagine, I am suffering from shock. (*Murdoch*).
13. As you must know perfectly well, you could get your wife back if you wanted her even now. (*Murdoch*).
14. Sally gave him a smile. It was as sweet and innocent as it had ever been. (*Maugham*).
15. "Do as I tell you," I said. (*Murdoch*).
16. As I turned to look at her she seemed transfigured. (*Murdoch*).
17. He stretched himself on his bed as a dog stretches himself. (*Maugham*).
18. "I am disappointed," said Poirot, as we emerged into the street. (*A. Christie*).
19. "Yes," replied he, "I will shake hands; for, as sure as I am here, I bear no malice." (*Stevenson*).
20. But she smiled at him as she flipped across the drying-cloth. (*Gibbons*).

Ex. 17 Comment on the use of **so that** and **so ... that**. Define the kinds of clauses. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Was I breathing so loudly that you could hear me? (*Bennett*).
2. At last it (the argument) grew so heated that the cook ... was called from the kitchen to be interpreter. (*Lessing*).
3. Darkness had fallen and a keen blizzard was blowing, so that the streets were nearly deserted. (*Conan Doyle*).
4. I crouched against the wall of gallery so that I should not be seen. (*Du Maurier*).
5. They were rich and I was poor, so that it was no easy matter for me to follow

them. (*Conan Doyle*).

6. I turned away, so that Frith should not see my face. (*Du Maurier*).

7. That bloody concrete barrack I live in now — it's so clean and streamlined that I wouldn't be surprised if it took to flight. (*Braine*).

Ex. 18 Define the kinds of clauses introduced by **that**. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The box that the fur came out of was on the bed. (*Mansfield*).

2. "I sit alone that I may eat more," said the Baron, peering into the dusk ... (*Mansfield*).

3. I remember the landscape was buried deep in snow, and that we had very little fuel. (*Aldington*).

4. His smile was so easy, so friendly, that Laura recovered. (*Mansfield*).

5. What you really demand is that I shall protect your son? (*A. Christie*).

6. Silently she crossed the kitchen and opened the door that led to a dairy. (*Coppard*).

7. ... England in May on a day when the bees found the cherry blossom very white and sweet in the sunshine, an England that was full of those faint perfumes that eschew the high roads. (*Deepling*).

8. It chanced that his way lay up the Rue Drouot ... (*Stevenson*).

9. She kept her back to the window that he might not see her rising colour. (*Hardy*).

10. Any evil that people say of him is false. (*Eliot*).

11. In a word, everything that goes to make life precious, that boy had. (*Twain*).

12. He stopped in the hope that she would speak. (*Dickens*).

13. You know quite well, Ariadne, that I have not an ounce of pettishness in my disposition. (*Shaw*).

14. He blessed his fortune that the maid had been so quick of eye; ... (*Stevenson*).

Ex. 19 Complete the following sentences.

1. The more rain falls, the better ...

2. The longer one lives, the more ...

3. The brighter the sun shines, the better ...

4. The longer you wait, the slower ...

5. The harder one works, the better ...

6. The more you know about him, the less ...

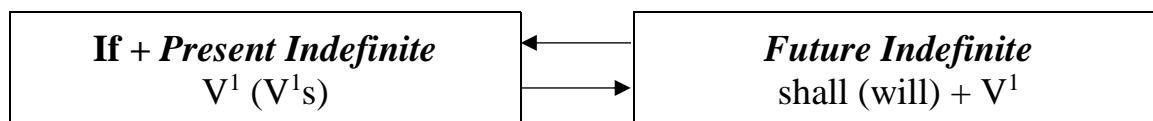
7. The more questions a child asks, the more ...

Ex. 20 Define the kinds of clauses introduced by **since** and **while**.

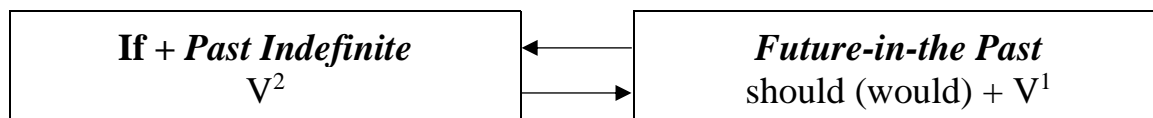
1. While he was speaking, Joseph returned bearing a basin of milk-porridge, and placed it before Linton. (*Bronte*).
2. He had a glass eye, which remained stationary while the other eye looked at Reinhardt. (*Heym*).
3. While he was standing there, a telegram was brought him. (*Galsworthy*).
4. There was a moment's pause while he introduced her, and then they were off. (*Dreiser*).
5. I wanted to see you, since you wanted to see me. (*Murdoch*).
6. I wondered if Palmer and Antonia were indeed here, since we were much earlier than the time I had predicted. (*Murdoch*).
7. Zillah is constantly gadding off to Gimmerton since papa went. (*Bronte*).
8. They went into the grill-room for dinner, since none of them were dressed. (*Cronin*).
9. While he elbowed his way on, his eyes which he usually kept fixed on the ground before his feet, were attached upwards by the dome of St. Paul's. (*Galsworthy*).
10. While they were happy for the first year or so ... afterwards there had begun to appear difficulties in connection with her work ... (*Dreiser*).

Conditional Sentences

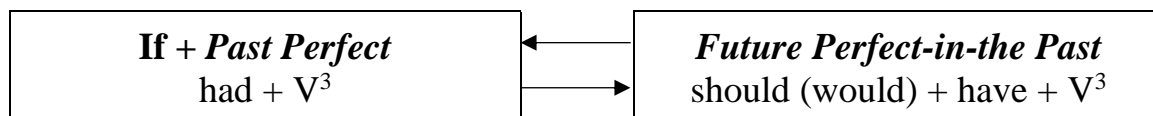
I



II



III



Type	Models	Conditions	Time of Action
I	If the weather is fine, I shall go to the park.	Real	Future
II	If I had time now, I should go there.	Unreal	Present or Future
III	If I had had time yesterday, I should have gone there.	Unreal	Past

Ex. 2 Translate into Ukrainian.

1. If she has time she will come to you. 2. If the weather is fine tomorrow, she will go for a walk to the park. 3. If we study well, we shall enter the Institute. 4. If you work hard, you will pass your examinations successfully. 5. If the rain stops, the girls will play in the yard. 6. I shall go to the library if I need a new interesting book to read.

Ex. 2 Answer the questions.

1. What would you do if you got lost in the forest? 2. What will you say if your mother sees you playing in the yard late in the evening? 3. What would you have thought if you had seen your friend in a winter coat in such hot weather? 4. What would you have become if you had gone to a professional school?

Ex. 3 Read the sentences and say if they show real or unreal conditions.

1. If it were winter, we should go skiing. 2. If you enter the Pedagogical Institute, you will become a teacher. 3. If she had had more knowledge, she would have had more chances to enter the university. 4. You might choose something interesting if you had better taste. 5. If you have a headache and your nose is running, I shall call a doctor.

Ex. 4 Complete the sentences.

Model: He wouldn't fail the exam if he ...
 He wouldn't fail the exam if he paid more attention to his lessons.

1. If you see Alec ... 2. If he had had more practical experience, the work ...
3. They would have prepared for the examination better if ... 4. We should play the game in the open air if ... 5. We want to meet tomorrow evening if ... 6. I should be very glad if ... 7. If you had gone to the stadium, ... 8. We should have organized the competition better if ... 9. The patient would have been better if ...
10. If we leave right now, we

Ex. 5 Translate into Ukrainian.

1. If I went to London, I should visit the British museum. 2. If you see your aunt give her my best wishes. 3. Take your umbrella if it rains. 4. If she went to the concert of modern music, she would enjoy it very much. 5. We might visit the exhibition if it weren't so late. 6. We shouldn't have caught the train if we had left the house ten minutes later. 7. The patient would be better if he took the medicine the doctor had prescribed. 8. If my mother is shopping, she will be back in an hour or so. 9. If my sister comes earlier than we, she will prepare dinner. 10. If it rained these days, the harvest of potatoes would be better. 11. If the weather is rainy tomorrow, we shall stay at home. 12. If it didn't rain in autumn, I should see some more places of interest. 13. She wouldn't have forgotten to take her exercise-book if she had put it into her bag yesterday. 14. I should be very happy if you could get tickets for a performance of the Variety Theatre.

Ex. 6 Translate into Ukrainian.

1. If you were in my place, Betteredge, tell me in one word, what would you do? (*Collins*).
2. "Go," he said, "would you be very disappointed if we didn't get one of these houses?" (*Carter*).
3. The tray was kept from tumbling down by a bible; and the tray, if it had tumbled

down, would have smashed a quantity of cups and saucers and a tea-pot that were grouped around the book. (*Dickens*).

4. If I were a masterless and stray dog, I know that you would not turn me from your heart to-night ... (*Bronte*).

5. She thought of her father. And clearly she realized that even if he had said it was wrong she wouldn't have believed it. Lanny's not like the others. He's different. (*Abrahams*).

6. "I won't have him here," she was saying to Jack Burton now, "and I'll tell him so to his face if you bring him" ... (*Aldridge*).

7. I should love you if they sent you to jail for twenty years. (*Carter*).

8. If you had looked at me you would have loved me, and the mystery of love is greater than the mystery of death. (*Wilde*).

9. And if I were in your place I should dislike her; I should resist her, if she struck me with that rod, I should get it from her hand; I should break it under her nose. (*Bronte*).

10. If only it hadn't been for poor Aunt Ann, he would have taken her to the theatre. (*Galsworthy*).

11. "I should have known that, had I been ignorant of his lordship's person," said Mr. Haredale. (*Dickens*).

12. If your master has fled or is dead, we may at least save his credit. (*Stevenson*).

13. If he had as much as the rudiments of honesty, he would scorn to stay in this house; ... (*Stevenson*).

14. "If he gets hold of me," whispered Harry, "I am as good as dead." (*Stevenson*).

15. Jackie thought: "Maybe if I could get a prize, I could buy those britches now and save Ma all the worry, too." (*Bateson*).

16. If the father of the family speaks, whether in anger or no, absolute silence must be maintained, although it is not necessary to pay any particular attention to what he is saying. If the mother of the family speaks, by heaven everybody had better look alive. (*Jackson*).

17. I should have enjoyed this piece of grim ingenuity much better if while I was waiting I had not seen two tired little children taken into one of these trains by their idiotic parents, who might have guessed that behind those swing doors there was material enough for a hundred nightmares.

18. ... But if she were a young Duse¹ or Bernhardt², I still wouldn't care. (*Priestley*).

¹ Duse — Елеонора Дузе (1850 -1924) — відома італійська актриса;

² Bernhardt — Сара Бернар (1844 -1923) — відома французька актриса.

Parenthetical Clauses

Ex. 1 Point out parenthetical clauses. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. "Well ma'am, she will soon be quite comfortable, I hope," returned Mr. Chillip. (*Dickens*).
2. As I say, I was fortunate to get her. (*Murdoch*).
3. Truly, I thought, here is one who is startlingly beautiful. (*Dreiser*).
4. My breathing, even my heartbeat must, I felt already, be audible through the house like the panting of an engine. (*Murdoch*).
5. You never liked her, she says, and you have made him feel that she isn't worthy of him. (*Dreiser*).
6. Would you wish me to shave my head and black my face ... or something of that sort? I dare say, you would, Peggotty. I dare say, you'd quite enjoy it. (*Dickens*).
7. You do not catch my meaning, I see. (*A. Christie*).
8. You are, I am aware, a detective, but it is not only as a detective that I wish to consult you. (*A. Christie*).
9. I proposed, I remember, to make loopholes; ... (*Stevenson*).
10. For my part, I come late indeed; but with unfeigned humility, I trust. (*Stevenson*).
11. You've seen some great nights in the Theatre, I imagine, Alfred, eh? (*Priestley*).
12. Miss Hartnell, it is true, saw no signs of life. (*A. Christie*).
13. My wife, you know, kept a flower garden. (*A. Christie*).
14. Yes, that could be the case, I suppose. (*A. Christie*).
15. "But this, I think," she suggested, "was an old-fashioned crime." (*A. Christie*).
16. I leave Mr. Scrymgeour in your charge; you will, I know, be careful of my friend. (*Stevenson*).
17. One evening after dinner, I will not particularize the day, ... my friend and I were sitting in his rooms. (*A. Christie*).
18. Peggotty seemed to take this aspersion very much to heart, I thought. (*Dickens*).

The Compound-Complex Sentence

Ex. 1 Analyze the following sentences.

1. She said that she would send us a telegram as soon as she arrived to Kyiv.
2. While we were talking, somebody knocked at the front door which was shut.
3. She wrote me that she would come the next week when she would have free time.
4. The sun was shining brightly; the wind was so warm that it seemed that

summer returned. 5. I began to understand that I didn't know that man who had been my friend for 5 years. 6. She used to go for a walk there every Sunday when she didn't work and when her friends were there, too. 7. Although she didn't win the prize she was happy because her friend did. 8. We left the room, and, in spite of the fact that we had no spare time we decided to have a long walk through the village. 9. It was not raining but the air was so fresh that we had to put our coats on.

Ex. 2 Analyze the following sentences.

1. Mischa approached, and it seemed to the two who were watching a long time before he reached her. (*Murdoch*).
2. I will give you a lantern and a basket to put the bottle in, and any picture or fine thing in my house that takes your fancy and we'll go to Hookena. (*Stevenson*).
3. So Lopaka went down the mountain, and Keawe stood in his front balcony and listened to the clink of the horse's shoes and watched the lantern go shining down the path and along the cliff of caves, where the old dead are buried; and all the time he trembled and clasped his hands and prayed for his friend, and gave glory to God that he himself was escaped out of that trouble. (*Stevenson*).
4. But the next day came very brightly, and that new house of his was so delightful to behold that he forgot his terrors. (*Stevenson*).
5. Black and purple. The colours blended well with the Misses Buck, who were both dark young women, and unlike their mother who was one of those neutral tinted persons about whom Nature had not been able to make up her mind, but the dominance of Buck had settled the inheritance by giving darkness to the daughters. (*Deeping*).
6. She's the kind of woman who will break down at once when she's taxed with the truth. (*A. Christie*).
7. He felt he knew what she was going to say, and before she could speak again he began to talk quite quickly. (*Bates*).
8. As for Keawe himself, he could not walk in the chambers without singing, his heart was so enlarged; and when ships sailed by upon the sea he would fly his colours on the mast. (*Stevenson*).
9. Barnaby and his mother walked on, on either side of the gentleman on horseback, who surveyed each of them from time to time in a proud and coarse manner, and occasionally thundered out some question, the tone of which alarmed Barnaby so much that he could find no answer, and, as a matter of course, could make him no reply. (*Dickens*).
10. There was a girl standing in the garden, and for a moment Jack jumped to the natural conclusion that it was she who had uttered the cry for help. (*A. Christie*).
11. When we got to London proper by train, we were met by a gentleman who was to see that we were properly situated. (*Kitt*).

12. The next morning Tom found that the drizzle of the day before had been warmed and transmuted into thin layers of mist, which a Londoner might never notice, a haziness that turned streets and squares into watercolour sketches of themselves, a steamy thickening of the air that caught and held every smell, from the reek of deep frying oil from the doors of restaurants. (*Priestley*).
13. When the casual traveller through Sheffield by rail sees these packed workshops, knowing nothing of the beauty they have marred and judging Sheffield by them, he may perhaps be forgiven for thinking that the whole city is dull and grimy. (*Lamb*).
14. He knew there was nothing much he could say about the house and he hardly spoke as he showed her the smoke-darkened kitchen, where he did his own cooking and washing and most of his eating; the parlour, with the glaze-tiled grate and wallpaper so old and sun-faded that the pattern was now as faint as a watermark; the three bedrooms with the big high brass bedsteads, the white toilet services set out nakedly on marble washstands, the family photographs on the walls, the old-fashioned tasseled valences on the beds, and the long ivory-coloured curtains of lace and the paintless windows. (*Bates*).
15. Looking through the names, I discovered to my horror that she had invited a couple I knew. (*Dickens*).
16. ...when she awoke she felt so much refreshed that it irked her to stay in bed, so she made up her mind to get up and go for a walk. (*Maugham*).
17. I thought you might like to know, my lady, that there are only two verses more to come, and these contain what we may call the crux of the item. (*Thirkell*).
18. I would remember the time when Julie and I went to the Tower of London to see the old castle where the guards are dressed in sixteenth-century costumes, and when we walked across London Bridge. (*Kitt*).
19. Though most of the buildings in Bridgend are modern, the town dates at least from Norman times, though at that time it was much smaller and less important than its neighbour City. (*From "Official Guide to Bridgend"*).
20. When boys and girls reach the age of sixteen years they may sit for the General Certificate of Education, which, as its name implies, shows that the holder has received a general education and has reached certain standards in the various subjects. (*Potter*).
21. As she passed through a wicket-gate to where the path was narrow, and lay between two hedges garnished here and there with trees, she heard a rustling close at hand, which brought her to a sudden stop. (*Dickens*).

The Sequence of Tenses

The Change of Tenses Used in Subordinate Clauses after a Past Tense in the Principal Clause

Present Indefinite	⇒	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	⇒	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	⇒	Past Perfect
Past Indefinite	⇒	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	⇒	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	⇒	Past Perfect
Future Indefinite	⇒	Future-in-the Past

this	⇒	that	tomorrow	⇒	the next day
these	⇒	those	yesterday	⇒	the day before
here	⇒	there	next	⇒	the next (the following)
now	⇒	then	last	⇒	the last (the previous)
ago	⇒	before	the day after tomorrow	⇒	two days later
today	⇒	that day	the day before yesterday	⇒	two days before

Ex. 1 Translate into Ukrainian.

1. I knew she played the piano every day. 2. I knew she was playing the piano at 10 o'clock. 3. I knew she had played the piano at the evening party. 4. I knew she had been playing the piano for two hours. 5. I knew she had not played the piano for a long time. 6. I knew she had been playing the piano for 2 hours before we came. 7. I knew she would play the piano at the evening party.

Ex. 2 Translate into English.

1. Він говорить, що вчиться в коледжі. Він вчиться там вже 3 роки. 2. Він сказав, що вчиться в коледжі. 3. Він сказав, що буде вчитися в коледжі. 4. Дівчина сказала, що написала доповідь на цю тему. Вона писала її два дні. 5. Мама сказала, що влітку наша сім'я поїде на море. 6. Мій брат пообіцяв, що візьме мене на змагання. 7. Я знав, що концерт мені сподобається. 8. Вчитель знав, що учні добре напишуть диктант. 9. Я знаю, що ти їздив за кордон минулого літа. 10. Вона знала, що він їздив за кордон минулої зими. 11. Ми знаємо, що вона в бібліотеці. 12. Ми знали, що вона була в бібліотеці і вже пішла додому. 13. Вона запитала, де я живу. 14. Бабуся запитала, де я жив раніше. 15. Ми вирішили, що підготуємо концерт до цього свята.

Ex. 3 Insert the appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

1. I knew that she (to live) in Kyiv since 1989. 2. She said that she (to know) him for two years. 3. I hoped that I (to see) her the next day. 4. The young man said that he (to work) at 6 o'clock. 5. I answered that I (to translate) the article by 10 o'clock. 6. She says that she (to write) letters to her father twice a week. 7. The teacher said that he (to check up) our tests by 11 o'clock the next day. 8. I said that I (to write) a report at 8 o'clock. 9. He said that he (to write) a letter for an hour when we came. 10. She said that she would be reading while I (to write) an exercise. 11. He said that he (to work) when I rang him up. 12. I thought you (to look through) the newspapers at 5 o'clock yesterday.

Ex. 4 Comment on the use of tenses in the subordinate clauses.

1. Mary wired back that she would arrive on the following day. (*Cronin*).
2. All that day she did as she had told Parker she would. (*Bates*).
3. I rose and said to Alice that I was going. (*Braine*).
4. "I knew it would happen one day," said Maxim. (*Du Maurier*).
5. For some time the girl remained where he had left her, ... (*Stevenson*).
6. "At last, Sophie. I thought you were never coming." (*Huxley*).
7. "I wanted to know," I said, trembling, "if you would buy a jacket." (*Dickens*).
8. Maxim rang up the next morning to say he would be back about seven. (*Du Maurier*).
9. He did not know what he was talking about. (*Du Maurier*).
10. It chanced on Sunday, when Mr. Utterson was on his usual walk with Mr. Enfield, ... (*Stevenson*).
11. I went in search of Poirot, and found him talking to the lean-faced young man who had been the late Mr. Bleibner's secretary. (*A. Christie*).
12. Thus cautioned, Mr. Willet, in an oily whisper, recited all that he had heard and said that night; ... (*Dickens*).

Ex. 5 Use the appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

1. "I wrote and said I ..." replied Mary (am coming, was coming). (*Cronin*).
2. I answered that I ... he ... never again (think, thought; will smile, would smile). (*Jerome K. Jerome*).
3. He told me that in all his years he never ... so much blossom (saw, had seen). (*Moore*).
4. I wondered what I ... with my day (shall do, should do). (*Du Maurier*).
5. "Joe told me you ... to the Legation. I thought it ... easier to talk here" (have been, had been; will be, would be). (*Greene*).
6. I thought I ... you (know, knew). (*Jerome K. Jerome*).

7. It was raining when we ... London (leave, left). (*Du Maurier*).
8. I shall always think so, as long as I ... (live, shall live). (*Dickens*).
9. I called him Frank because Maxim ... (does, did). (*Du Maurier*).
10. She belonged to a world about which he ... nothing at all (knows, knew). (*Greene*).
11. The door opened suddenly, and a young fellow came in, with the air of one who ... the master (is, was). (*Conan Doyle*).
12. At ten o'clock he telephoned again, saying that he ... his mind (had changed, changed). (*Dreiser*).
13. I thought I ... well, being tired (to sleep). (*Jerome K. Jerome*).
14. I am just passing through Chicago and I thought you ... tell me a little about the city from an investment point of view (may, might). (*Dreiser*).

Ex. 6 Comment on the use of tenses and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He was informed that both his father and mother were out, but that Miss Dinny had come up that morning from Condaford. (*Galsworthy*).
2. If only I could sleep, thought Hunter. Then in the morning I might know what to do. (*Murdoch*).
3. Then she knew what she must do. (*Murdoch*).
4. Slack was a positive type of a man. When he made up his mind, he was sure. (*A. Christie*).
5. Osbourne fully believed that Dobbin had come to announce his son's surrender. (*Thackeray*).
6. I darted back into the morning-room again, just in time. I had not been seen. (*Du Maurier*).
7. Celia Hornby asserted that it was a good thing they had got out of the house. (*Warren*).
8. It was a wild, cold, seasonable night of March, with a pale moon, lying on her back as though the wind had tilted her, and a flying wrack of the most diaphanous and lawny texture. (*Stevenson*).
9. Only she knew that the meeting was not what she had expected, ... (*S.K. Hocking*).
10. What exactly led you to discover that the bonds had been stolen, Mr. Ridgeway? (*A. Christie*).
11. The father told him that they would leave for the North soon. (*London*).

Indirect Speech

Ex. 1 Convert into indirect speech.

Model: The teacher said, "Where did you spend your time yesterday, Ann?"
 The teacher asked Ann where she had spent her time the day before.

1. The mother said, "I'll take you there tomorrow, son."
2. He said to me, "I'm going to the theatre tonight."
3. I said, "She may send me a telegram when she arrives there."
4. I said, "Does your friend live in London, Ann?"
5. She said to me, "Are you living in a hotel?"
6. The mother says to her daughter, "I've prepared a nice present for you."
7. The father says, "How did you sleep, son?"
8. She said to me, "I haven't seen you for ages."
9. The man says, "I was born in 1969."
10. The little girl said, "I'll go to the circus tomorrow."
11. Borys said, "We are going to come here this month again."
12. Kateryna said, "I lived in this town two years ago."
13. The boy said, "Shall we go to the river tomorrow, friends?"
14. She said, "I can give you my new bag, Tania."
15. He said, "What colour is your new suit, Petro?"
16. I said, "Did anybody meet you at the station, Ania?"
17. The mother said, "Open the window, daughter."
18. The man said, "When will the exhibition be opened again?"
19. She said, "I was in Canada two years ago."
20. The teacher says, "Open the copy-books and put down today's date, children."
21. Petro says, "Where did you spend these holidays, Mykola?"

Ex. 2 Complete the following sentences.

Model: He said (that) he ...
 He said (that) he had lived in that house before.

1. She said to us (that) he ...
2. I hoped (that) ...
3. My nephew told me (that) the radio-set ...
4. He reminded me (that) the programme ...
5. They declared (that) she ...
6. They informed us (that) the time-table ...
7. He imagined (that) ...
8. Everybody thought (that) ...

9. I answered (that) ...
10. He expressed his opinion (that) ...
11. They assured us (that) ...

Ex. 3 Complete the following sentences.

Model: She asked me if ...
 She asked me if I had ever been to Kyiv.

1. He asked me whether ...
2. She wondered when ...
3. My mother wanted to know where ...
4. She was interested to know how ...
5. She inquired for what purpose ...
6. He would like to know on what condition ...
7. The teacher asked to explain to her who ...
8. He wanted to find out by whom ...
9. They would like to know how much ...

Ex. 4 Supply the principal clauses using as predicates verbs best suited to the sense of each sentence.

Model: ... (that) she would be able to take the tickets beforehand.
 Ann told me yesterday that she would be able to take tickets
 beforehand.

1. ... (that) he was delighted.
2. ... (that) they would stay in Lviv till the end of August.
3. ... (that) he would miss us greatly.
4. ... (that) they would visit some other countries as well.
5. ... (that) she wanted to have a short rest.
6. ... (that) they would have left already by the next Monday.
7. ... (that) I should have to see them off.

Ex. 5 Supply the principal clauses using as predicates verbs best suited to the sense of each sentence.

Model: ... How many records I had got.
 My friend wanted to know how many records I had got.

1. ... whether I had ever been to London.
2. ... if I should like to go down the Dnipro with them.
3. ... why I did not like that picture.
4. ... where we should meet.
5. ... who would take part in the excursion.

6. ... what I was packing up.
7. ... how we should be able to carry out our plan.
8. ... for what purpose I was wrapping up my fishing-rod.
9. ... which I preferred: travelling by land or by sea.
10. ... what kind of sport I was keen on.

Ex. 6 Convert the following into indirect speech; use different introductory verbs.

Model: Do you ever work in the garden? She asked me if I ever worked in the garden.
 She was interested to know if I ever worked in the garden.

1. What sort of flowers do you like?
2. Do you like pansies?
3. Where will you plant those lovely poppies?
4. Are these perennial flowers?
5. Are tulips shade-loving flowers?
6. When do you usually sow peas?
7. Can the frost kill the blossoms of the cherry-trees?
8. Have you ever seen a cherry orchard in blossom?
9. Will you grow flowers near your house next year?

Ex. 7 Complete the following sentences supplying object clauses by arranging the given words in the proper order.

Model: She asked dinner, I, me, if, had, my, had.
 She asked me if I had had my dinner.

1. She asked I, had, where, had, lunch.
2. She asked got up, o'clock, I, at, usually, what.
3. She asked fish, eat, I, why, not, did.
4. She asked exhibition, we, to go, intended, when, to, the.
5. She asked that, it, how long, him, to reach, would, country, place, take.
6. She asked my, bought, I, where, had, dictionary.
7. She asked read, Dickens, if, I, in the original, had.
8. She asked at, I, had, plant, how long, worked, that.

Ex. 8 Complete the following sentences.

- A.
1. He told them to ...
 2. My mother asked me to ...
 3. My sister advised me to ...
 4. The girl entreated her father to ...
 5. The doctor forbade him to ...

6. The guide warned us not to ...
7. My friend asked me to ...

- B.
1. ... not to worry about him.
 2. ... to do physical exercises regularly.
 3. ... not to go skating on such thin ice.
 4. ... not to allow her child to play on the road.
 5. ... not to talk at the lessons.
 6. ... to be more attentive in the street.
 7. ... to come in time.
 8. ... not to be late.

Ex. 9 Convert into direct speech.

Model: He said he was very fond of travelling.
He said, "I am very fond of travelling."
She asked me to bring some books from the room.
She said, "Bring some books from the room, please."

1. She said she was surprised I had not been training since morning. 2. He asked me what kind of sport I went in for. 3. They asked me to tell them who was playing tennis on the court. 4. I wondered when my friend had been at the concert last. 5. I asked her if she liked the new opera she had heard the day before. 6. The teacher asked Kate why she had been absent at the lessons the previous week. 7. The man wanted to know where the town museum was situated. 8. She asked me what mark I had got in English. 9. The director wanted to find out who had broken the window-glass. 10. I asked the trainer to tell me if he thought I could take part in the match. 11. He said he was looking forward to visiting the place where the great English poet Shakespeare had spent his early life. 12. She assured me she would be able to help me. 13. He informed me that it would be possible to get the tickets. 14. He warned me against my coming, as he would be developing his film at that time. 15. She said that she was going to come there the following week. 16. He wanted to know if I liked those beautiful white flowers. 17. The teacher asked me to open the window. 18. He asked me to speak more distinctly.

Ex. 10 Convert into indirect speech.

On entering the old lady's room he said, "I hope I haven't interrupted your work!"
—"Of course not. Sit down, please. Have a cup of tea?"
—"Thanks, I've had my tea."
She said, "I haven't seen you for ages. How is your wife?"
—"She is all right now," he answered. "Don't you want to come and see our baby? My wife says she is a darling."

—"Don't you think so?"

—"Of course, I do. But I think I'll love her more when she grows up," he added. The old lady smiled. "That's a tender father!"

Ex. 11 Convert into indirect speech.

1. "Is Mr. Davidson better this morning?" she asked. (*Maugham*).
2. "Don't you think we ought to make Mr. Horn turn her out of here?" asked Mrs. Davidson. (*Maugham*).
3. "Does anybody ever come here?" Davy asked him. (*Aldridge*).
4. "Did you find something to drink?" he asked Davy. (*Aldridge*).
5. "Tell me, Lilly," he said in a friendly tone, "do you still go to school?" (*Joyce*).
6. "Why have you a piece of pencil in your ear?" he asked. (*Lawrence*).
7. I said to Vigot, "What hours are you interested in?" (*Greene*).
8. "How old is your father?" Miss Hei asked with gluttony. (*Greene*).
9. "What is Giles going to wear tonight?" I asked, "or is it a dead secret?" (*Du Maurier*).
10. "How long will it take me to paint my face?" asked Giles. (*Du Maurier*).
11. "Ask Miss Thompson when it would be convenient for me to see her," he said. (*Maugham*).
12. "I'll come down when I am ready," I called. "... Don't wait for me. Tell Maxim he can't come in." (*Du Maurier*).
13. "... Sit down for a few minutes and you'll be all right," she said, "wait, I'll give you a glass of water." (*Du Maurier*).
14. "Please ask any questions you want to ask, Monsieur Poirot," said Willard. (*A. Christie*).
15. "Beat at the door," cried Hugh to the men about him. (*Dickens*).
16. "This key does not look like use," observed the lawyer. (*Stevenson*).
17. "I always said he was a woman," added Montigny with a sneer. (*Stevenson*).
18. "But indeed I hardly knew what I was saying at the moment," he said after a pause. (*S.K. Hocking*).
19. "It's all very well," I remarked heatedly. (*A. Christie*).
20. "Frank," he said, smiling, "it's a pity you are an ass, for you have the makings of a man." (*Stevenson*).

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