

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЕКОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
для СРС та навчальний матеріал
з англійської мови
для студентів-магістрів I курсу I семестру
денної форми навчання
Усі напрямки підготовки

Одеса – 2014

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Запропоновані методичні вказівки для студентів магістерського рівня підготовки присвячені видо-часовим формам англійського дієслова, що викликає певні труднощі у студентів під час навчання. Зазначений граматичний матеріал подається в поєднанні з тренувальними вправами, які спрямовані на аналіз та відпрацювання, закріплення вивченого граматичного матеріалу. Граматичний матеріал подається в стислому викладенні з відповідними схемами, оскільки, передбачається його повторення, а не первинне вивчення. До окремих граматичних вправ використані уривки з текстів оригінальної англійської та американської літератури (Т. Драйзер, Ч. Діккенс, Дж. Голсуорсі, С. Моем, А. Крісті, Б. Шоу, Марк Твен та ін.), що поглиблюватиме розуміння особливостей морфології англійської мови.

Мета методичних вказівок — розвиток і закріплення граматичних навичок з видо-часових форм англійського дієслова, систематизування знань і вмінь щодо вживання відповідних видо-часових форми.

Методичні вказівки складаються з шести розділів. Кожний розділ присвячений відповідній групі часів (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect-Continuous, Future-in-the Past в активному стані); в останньому розділі подається стислий опис зазначених груп часів у пасивному стані. Всі розділи складаються з попереднього пояснення граматичного матеріалу, відповідних прикладів та комплексу тринувальних вправ. Розроблена в методичних вказівках система вправ забезпечує поступове засвоєння відповідних граматичних явищ, розвиває у студентів вміння самостійно орієнтуватися у мовленнєвих ситуаціях під час вживання видо-часових форм англійської мови.

Після вивчення поданого курсу студенти повинні знати і вміти:

- розуміти і правильно вживати видо-часові форми англійського дієслова як в усному, так і в писемному мовленні;
- володіти граматичним матеріалом наданим, а саме давати визначення всіх видо-часових форм і зіставляти їх функціонування в українській мові;
- перекладати художню та науково-технічну англійськомовну літературу, де наявні вивчені групи часів в активному і пасивному станах для одержання необхідної інформації;
- розуміти зміст прочитаного та лексико-граматичний матеріал, наданий у тренувальних вправах;
- вільно брати участь в усному спілкуванні англійською мовою.

Скорочення, що зустрічаються у методичних вказівках:

Abbreviations

etc.	—	et cetera (і так далі)
Ex.	—	Exercise (вправа)
i.e.	—	that is (тобто)
V	—	Verb (дієслово)
V ¹	—	дієслово у I формі
V ²	—	дієслово у II формі
V ³	—	дієслово у III формі
V _{ing}	—	дієслово із закінченням -ing

THE TENSE FORMS IN THE ACTIVE VOICE

ЧАСОВІ ФОРМИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОГО ДІЄСЛОВА В АКТИВНОМУ СТАНІ

The Indefinite Tenses

THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

V¹ (V_s¹)

I (you, we, they) write (translate)
He (she, it) writes (translates)

Do you write (translate)?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Does she write (translate)?	Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

I do not (don't) write (translate)
She does not (doesn't) write (translate)

Теперешній неозначений час утворюється з інфінітиву (неозначена форма дієслова) без частки to (to read — I, you we, they read); у третій особі однини до форми інфінітива додається закінчення s / es (to read — he, she, it reads). **Теперешній неозначений час** вживається для вираження регулярної, повсякденної дії, що відбувається щодня, щотижня, щомісяця, щороку в теперешньому неозначеному часі. **Слова-показники:** always, often, seldom, sometimes, every (day, week, month, year).

Структура стверджувального речення

Іменник/ займенник + дієслово + інші частини мови

I (you, we, they) write (translate) a book.
He (she, it) writes (translates) a book.

EX.3 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Are you a pupil? 2. Are you a student? 3. How old are you? 4. What language do you study? 5. What language does your brother (sister) study? 6. Where do you learn to speak English? 7. What do you do at the English lessons? 8. How do you work at your English? 9. How often do you have English lessons? 10. How many lessons a week do you have? 11. Do you learn English poems by heart? 12. Can you speak English well? 13. Do you make many mistakes? 14. When do you take an examination in English? 15. Can you read English without the dictionary? 16. Do you like English? Why?

EX.4 MAKE THE SENTENCES NEGATIVE:

Model: a) *They live in Kyiv.*

— *They do not live in Kyiv.*

b) *She plays the piano.*

— *She does not play the piano.*

1. We study French. 2. Your sister has English lessons every day. 3. There are many mistakes in your work. 4. You get up at 10 o'clock. 5. Your friend always does something in the evening. 6. We must go there every day. 7. The girl likes to spend her free time in the yard. 8. You speak Chinese very well.

EX.5 PUT QUESTIONS TO THE MISSING PARTS OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

Model: *He plays the piano...*

— *How does he play the piano?*

1. They know 2. We read, translate and do exercises at 3. My friend speaks ... well. 4. I come home from school at.... 5. I learn my lessons 6. They often write letters to 7. They go to the Crimea ... a year. 8. We speak ... at our English lessons. 9. I don't understand him because

EX.6 TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING INTO ENGLISH:

1. Моя сім'я живе в Одесі. 2. Звичайно ми відвідуємо наших родичів влітку. 3. Він добре говорить англійською мовою. 4. Мій брат працює на заводі, а сестра — студентка. 5. Наш сусід добре водить машину. 6. Де Олег? Чому його немає вдома? Він в бібліотеці. Він завжди ходить в бібліотеку по п'ятницям. 7. Хто твоя мати? Лікар. Вона працює у лікарні. 8. Скільки кімнат у вашій квартирі? Три. 9. Яка гора найвища в світі? 10. Дніпро — одна з найдовших річок України, чи не так? 11. Твій батько робочий? 12. Скільки тобі років? 13. Як часто та відвідуєш свою подругу? 14. Чи буваєш та у краєзнавчому музеї? Як часто? 15. Столицею якої країни є Лондон? 16. Якою мовою розмовляють у Новій Зеландії? 17. Які п'ять англо-мовних країн та знаєш? 18. Які книги ти любиш читати?

19. Які книги люблять читати твої батьки? 20. Твоя сестра (брат) вчиться чи працює?

EX.7 ASK QUESTIONS AS IN THE MODEL:

Model: Ask your friend where he lives.

— Where do you live?

Ask your friend where his aunt lives.

— Where does your aunt live?

Ask you friend:

1. when he gets up;
2. where he has his breakfast;
3. when he goes to school;
4. how many lessons a day he has;
5. where his brother (sister) study;
6. what kind of books he likes to read;
7. what kind of TV programmes he likes to watch;
8. where his relatives live;
9. when he visits his relatives;
10. where he goes when he has free time;
11. what he usually does in the evening;
12. when he goes to bed.

EX.8 MAKE THE DIALOGUE COMPLETE:

- Is Saturday your day off?
— ...
— Do you get up early on your day off?
— ...
— Does it take you long?
— ...
— Then you wash and dress, don't you?
— ...
— Does your mother prepare breakfast for you?
— ...
— What do you do when the weather is fine?
— ...
— And what do you usually do when the weather is bad?
— ...
— Where do you spend your day off in winter?
— ...
— Do you have a good time there?
— ...
— Do you come home late?

- ...
- Do you watch TV or listen to the music in the evening?
- ...
- When do you go to bed?
- ...

Ex.9 COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE:

1. If Shakespeare's plays are the monuments of a remarkable genius, they are also the monument of a remarkable age. (Salinger)
2. "So it all passes", he was thinking; "passes and begins again". (Galsworthy)
3. Phuong's in the milkbar... She always goes there. At eleven thirty. (Greene)
4. "I suppose the doctor comes?" — "Every morning". (Galsworthy)
5. When we go to the bridge, it will be by another way. (Hemingway)
6. "Edward", said Miss Murdstone, "let there be an end of this. I go tomorrow." (Dickens)
7. "You do not leave tomorrow, sir?" (Meredith)
8. "That's the way she always talks" (Twain)
9. "I'm so careless. I always leave my bag about." (Maugham)
10. "He takes such care of me, besides!" said Barnaby. "Such care, mother ! He watches all the time I sleep; and when I shut my eyes and make believe to slumber, he practises new learning softly; but he keeps his eye on me the while, and if he sees me laugh, though never so little, stops directly..." (Dickens)
11. "Strange! for she doesn't often fail to put in an appearance at meal-times". (S.K. Hocking)

Структура питального речення

Допоміжне дієслово (did)+іменник/займенник + основне дієслово+ інші частини мови

Did you write (translate) a book? Yes, I did
No, I didn't.

Did she write (translate) a book? Yes, she did
No, she didn't.

Структура заперечного речення

Іменник/ займенник +допоміжне дієслово did+ частка not + дієслово + інші частини мови

I, you, we, they, he, she, it (did not (didn't) write (translate) a book.

THE EXERCISES

Ex. 1 FORM THE PAST INDEFINITE OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS:

Jump	sing	enjoy	cook	read	prepare
Take	carry	hurry	clear	go	make
Sit	look	shout	write	swim	have
Wash	spend	lead	repair	translate	wear
Catch	lend	take	give	find	do

Ex. 2 CHANGE THE PRESENT INDEFINITE INTO THE PAST INDEFINITE:

1. My friend lives in Kiev. 2. I like to spend much time in the open air. 3. I don't know her new address. 4. Does your brother speak English? 5. Do you often go to the theatre? 6. I often visit my grandparents. 7. His relatives live in America. 8. The pupils write dictations twice a week. 9. The librarian gives us interesting books and magazines. 10. Many tourists come to our town in summer. 11. My elder sister is a student. 12. He does his homework after dinner.

Ex. 3 MAKE THE FOLLOWING INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE:

1. The teacher explained a new rule. 2. Yesterday we wrote a dictation. 3. The children spent the whole day in the park. 4. We reached the village before dark. 5. The student passed the examination successfully. 6. The pupils of our form went to the museum last week. 7. I lived in the Crimea last year. 8. We did the work in time. 9. She told us the truth. 10. I could speak and write English perfectly. 11. My friend learned Shakespeare's poem by heart. 12. We worked in the garden two days ago. 13. He was my best friend. 14. There were flowers in her hand.

Ex. 4 ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Where were you yesterday? 2. What did you do last Sunday? 3. When were you at the cinema last time? 4. When and where were you born? 5. What did you do in the morning yesterday? 6. Where did you go after dinner yesterday? 7. Did you write a composition at the last English lesson? 8. Did you learn new grammar rules at the last English lesson? 9. Did you get a good or bad mark yesterday?

Ex. 5 TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Вчора я прийшов пізно зі школи. 2. Минулого тижня учні нашого класу їздили на екскурсію у Львів. 3. Цей письменник написав багато цікавих пригодницьких історій. 4. Що ви робили на англійському уроці вчора? Ми писали диктант, перекладали новий текст і описували картину. 5. Наша команда виграла гру на минулому тижні. 6. Що ти робив увечері вчора? Я допомагав мамі по господарству. 7. Ми їздили у Крим під час зимових канікул. 8. Вчора мій друг купив декілька нових марок для своєї колекції. 9. Студенти закінчили експеримент вчасно. 10. Я почав вивчати англійську мову три роки тому. 11. Ми здали екзамен з історії минулого тижня.

Ex. 6 MAKE THE DIALOGUE COMPLETE:

- When did your working day begin yesterday?
— ...
— When did you get up?
— ...
— Did your mother wake you up?
— ...
— Did you make your bed?
— ...
— What did you do then?
— ...
— What did you have for breakfast?
— ...

- When did you leave home?
- ...
- Did you go to school on foot or by bus?
- ...
- When did your school begin?
- ...
- How many lessons did you have yesterday?
- ...
- What marks did you get yesterday?
- ...
- What did you do when your classes were over?
- ...
- When did you come home?
- ...
- Did you go for a walk after dinner?
- ...
- What did you do in the evening?
- ...
- When did you go to bed?
- ...

Ex. 7 PUT QUESTIONS TO THE UNDERLINED WORDS:

1. George Meredith was born in 1828 and died in 1909.
2. When a boy, Rudyard Kipling lived in India.
3. Robert Burns' father worked hard to make both ends meet.
4. Richardson wrote his novels in the form of a series of letters.
5. Shelly and Byron met in Switzerland in 1816.
6. Keats devoted his life entirely and passionately to poetry alone.
7. Daniel Defoe published his famous book "Robinson Crusoe" when an elderly man.

Ex. 8 TASKS:

Model: Your mother told you to open the window, dust the things in the room and wash the floor. Say what you did.

— I opened the window, dusted the things in the room and washed the floor.

1. You promised to go to the kindergarten, take your little sister (brother) out, walk with her (him) in the park and bring her (him) home. Say what you did.
2. Our teacher asked us to learn a poem by heart, read the text of Lesson 2 and do Exercise 27. Say what we did.
3. I asked my friend to take the prescription, go to the chemist's, get the medicine and give it to my sick sister. Say what he (she) did.

4. Your teacher told you to go to the library, take some books on Ukrainian history and prepare a report about the Great Patriotic War. Say what you did.

Ex. 9 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. You watched the TV program yesterday, didn't you?
2. What did you have for breakfast?
3. How many pupils took part in your last sport competition?
4. Where did you live 5 years ago?
5. What did you have on yesterday?
6. Who of your friends went to Sochi to rest last summer?
7. How many lessons did you have last Wednesday?

Ex.10 TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN. COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE:

1. Lord Goring, "My father told me to go to bed an hour ago." (Wilde)
2. They crossed the level at a sharp pace and began mounting the rise. (Galsworthy)
3. Every evening the fisherman went out upon the sea and threw his nets into the water. (Wilde)
4. By April Fools' Day the plum blossom was fully out in all the orchards along the vale. (Moore)
5. The music stopped and Pyle bowed stiffly to Phuong, then led her back and drew out her chair. (Greene)
6. He flung his fists up in the air, cried out, "I won't be mad!" and rolled over on his face. (Galsworthy)
7. While she stood hesitating, the door opened, and an old man came forth shading a candle with one hand. (Hardy)
8. "When did you last see Pyle?"... "When he came here", she said. (Greene)
9. Her lips were soft, trembling. But her eyes smiled. (Cronin)
10. When I stood up the two soldiers stopped eating. (Greene)
11. That night, at seven o'clock, they set out through the brisk and busy streets for Doctor Llewellyn's house. (Cronin)
12. She remembered how that night when the missionary took her hand in his to say good-night, his touch seemed to thrill her to the depths of her being. (S. K. Hocking)
13. "... But, Heaven help me now, for I never realized till this moment how much I loved her." (S. K. Hocking)

THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

shall will + V ¹

I (we) shall write (translate) You (she, he, it, they) will write (translate)
--

Will you write (translate)?	Yes, I shall No, I shan't
-----------------------------	------------------------------

I shall not (shan't) write (translate) You will not (won't) write (translate)
--

Майбутній неозначений час виражає одноразову дію або стан, багаторазову дію або ряд послідовних дій, що будуть відбуватися завтра, майбутнього тижня, місяця, року тобто у майбутньому часі.

Майбутній неозначений час утворюється за допомогою допоміжних дієслів shall для (I, we) will (you, they, he, she, it) та інфінітива основного дієслова без частки to. **Слова-показники:** tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next (day, week, month, year).

Структура стверджувального речення

Іменник/ займенник + shall, will + дієслово + інші частини мови

I (we) shall write (translate) a book.
You (she, he, it, they) will write (translate) a book.

Структура питального речення

Допоміжне дієслово (shall, will) + іменник/займенник + основне дієслово + інші частини мови

Will you write (translate) a book? Yes, I shall.
No, I shan't.

Will he, she (they) write (translate) a book? Yes, he, she (they) will.
No, he, she (they) won't.

Структура заперечного речення

Іменник / займенник + допоміжне дієслово shall, will + частка not
+ дієслово + інші частини мови

I, we shall not (shan't) write (translate) a book.

You (he, she) will not (won't) write (translate) a book.

THE EXERCISES

Ex. 1 CHANGE THE FOLLOWING INTO THE FUTURE INDEFINITE:

Model: I visit my grandparents on Sunday.

— *I shall visit my grandparents on Sunday.*

She cleaned the flat in the evening.

— *She will clean the flat in the evening.*

1. I go to the theatre on Sunday. 2. My father works at a big plant. 3. We left for the North in autumn. 4. She spent much time in the library. 5. I help my parents in the afternoon. 6. We began the work in time. 7. My cousin helped me much with this article's translation. 8. The pupils wrote a composition at the last English lesson. 9. I plant a lot of flowers in spring. 10. She visits her aunt on Saturday.

Ex. 2 MAKE THE FOLLOWING INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE:

Model: They will plant a lot of trees in spring.

— *Will they plant a lot of trees in spring?*

— *They won't plant a lot of trees in spring.*

1. We shall meet them at the railway station. 2. She will give you a good advice. 3. They will go to Poland next month. 4. My brother will be on leave in May. 5. He will go to the post-office to wire to his mother. 6. Tomorrow they will be far from here. 7. I shall give her a valuable present. 8. It will rain hard in the afternoon. 9. You will see a beautiful park near the lake. 10. I shall be glad to see you again.

Ex. 3 ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. At what time will you get up tomorrow?

2. When will you go to school?

3. How many lessons will you have tomorrow?

4. What will you do after dinner?

5. When will you have dinner?

6. What will you do after dinner?

7. Will you help your mother about the house in the afternoon?

8. What will you do in the evening?
9. When will you go to bed?

Ex. 4 COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE FUTURE INDEFINITE AND THE PRESENT INDEFINITE AFTER IF AND WHEN IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. When will he come home?
2. I shall be very glad if he comes soon.
3. If he comes home early, we shall go to the cinema.
4. I don't know when he will come home.
5. I want to know if he will come home early today.
6. I am interested to know when he will do it.
7. When will he do it?
8. If she does her work well, everybody will praise her.
9. When she finishes her work, she will have a good rest.
10. I don't know if she will do her work in time.
11. If you learn about it, tell me at once.
12. When will you learn about it?

Ex. 5 TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Ми підемо на концерт сьогодні ввечері.
2. Наступного тижня наша футбольна команда прийматиме участь у міських змаганнях.
3. Я прийду сюди через годину.
4. Моя сестра закінчить інститут наступного року.
5. Де ти проведеш зимові канікули?
6. Я подзвоню тобі, якщо матиму час.
7. Наступного місяця мій брат отримає паспорт.
8. Ми писатимемо твір на наступному уроці англійської мови.
9. Після обіду я пограю на піаніно.
10. Багато туристів відвідає наше місто влітку.
11. Після закінчення школи я працюватиму на текстильній фабриці.
12. Декілька концертів цього відомого співака відбудеться наступного місяця у Києві.

Ex. 6 TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN. COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE:

1. "If you eat, I shall eat with you; if you don't, neither shall I." (Stevenson)
2. "I'll give you the address of someone who will help you when you get to Cape Town." (Abrahams)
3. We'll leave the minute you're ready.
4. "We'll take a holiday when we sell out here." (Cronin)
5. "How will you get on without a team?" Roy said unhappily. "I won't get on unless you give me a hand." (Aldridge)
6. "Alice has unpacked for you and will look after you until your maid arrives," said Mrs. Danvers. (Du Maurier)
7. "I'll come when you have no one else." (Eliot)

8. "I shall leave it to the boatswain to do that when you're in the navy," said Clara. (Meredith)
9. "I'll see you before I go, Pyle." (Greene)
10. "He won't surprise me till he's perfect." (Dickens)
11. "You shall see him, mother, bound hand and foot, and brought to London at a saddle-girth; and you shall hear of him at Tyburn Tree if we have luck." (Dickens)
12. "Then I think I had better put of overhauling you until tomorrow, for you will be better in bed today," and the doctor laughed. (S. K. Hocking)
13. "Some day you will love someone who is free to love you in return," she answered, and the tears trembled on her eyelashes. (S. K. Hocking)
14. "I shall never love anyone but you," he said resolutely; "but enough of this." (S. K. Hocking)
15. "He will be curious to see if I am charged... I hope he will not be disappointed in me." (S. K. Hocking)
16. "... Oh, I hope you will soon forget me ..." "I will try my best," he interposed quickly. (S. K. Hocking)
17. "... In time, no doubt, my heart will heal, and I shall be able to look back to this day without bitterness." (S. K. Hocking)
18. "You are his little pet, you are his favourite: he'll do anything for you." (Dickens)
19. "I'll come directly." "I'll wait for you," said Tom, "to make sure." (Dickens)
20. "You will stay with us until the wedding, my dear," Mrs. Smutts whispered to Winifred. (S. K. Hocking)

The Continuous Tenses

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

am
is +V _{ing}
are

I am writing (translating) You (we, they) are writing (translating) He (she, it) is writing (translating)

Are you writing (translating)?	Yes, I am. No, I am not.
--------------------------------	-----------------------------

You are not (aren't) writing (translating) She is not (isn't) writing (translating)
--

Теперешній продовжений (тривалий) час вживається для вираження процесу дії, в її розвитку, що відбувається в дану хвилину, момент, який може бути виражений контекстом, ситуацією або прислівником now. *Слова-показники*: at this moment, now.

Структура стверджувального речення

Іменник/ займенник + to be (am, are, is) + основне дієслово з закінченням – ing + інші частини мови

I am writing (translating) a book.
You (we, they) are writing (translating) a book.
He (she, it) is writing (translating) a book.

Структура питального речення

Допоміжне дієслово to be (am, are, is) + іменник/займенник + основне дієслово з закінченням -ing + інші частини мови

Are you writing (translating) a book? Yes, I am.
No, I am not.

Is he (she) writing (translating) a book? Yes, he (she) is.
No, he (she) is not.

Структура заперечного речення

Іменник / займенник + дієслово to be (am, are, is) + частка not + основне дієслово з закінченням - ing + інші частини мови

I, you, we, they are not (aren't) writing (translating) a book.
She, he is not (isn't) writing (translating) a book.

THE EXERCISES

Ex. 1 MAKE THE FOLLOWING INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE:

Model: The children are watching TV.
— *Are the children watching TV?*
— *What are the children doing?*
— *The children are not watching TV.*

1. She is playing the piano. 2. I am repeating my homework. 3. The dog is barking. 4. The mother is cooking dinner. 5. He is working in the kitchen-garden. 6. We are skating. 7. The sun is shining brightly. 8. It is raining hard.

Ex. 2 REPLACE THE INFINITIVE IN BRACKETS BY THE PRESENT INDEFINITE OR THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

1. Usually we (to pass) our examinations in June. 2. Where is Ania? She is in the library. She (to prepare) her report for tomorrow. 3. As a rule I (to come) to school at 8 o'clock. 4. My friend always (to help) her mother in the kitchen. 5. The pupils of our form (to take part) in the sport competition once a month. 6. She (to visit) me from time to time. 7. Look! The bus (to come) up. 8. When will you come? I (to be going) down on Friday. 9. Where are the children? They are in the yard. They (to play) ball there. 10. Why she (to cry)? 11. Where you

(to go)? 12. I often (to spend) my day off in the village where my old granny (to live).

Ex. 3 TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Що робить черговий учень? Він прибирає клас. Зараз він підпиває квіти.
2. Куди ти йдеш? Я йду у театр. Я завжди ходжу в театр у неділю.
4. Оксана — в бібліотеці. Вона готується до екзамену з англійської мови.
5. Подивись. Іде сильний дощ. Тобі треба взяти парасольку.
6. Тихо. Іде екзамен. Наш клас складає іспит з історії України.
7. Мій друг збирається стати архітектором.
8. Олег вдома? Ні. Він бере участь у спортивних змаганнях. Він дуже любить спорт.
9. Батько зараз ремонтує велосипед, а мати готує вечерю.
10. Послухай! Яка чудова музика звучить по радіо! Я часто слухаю музичні програми ввечері.

Ex. 4 MAKE UP YOUR OWN SENTENCES WITH THE GIVEN WORD COMBINATIONS:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| is going to | is examining |
| are listening to | are preparing for |
| am playing | am consulting |
| is speaking with | is watching |
| are walking | is giving |
| is swimming | am giving |
| are learning | are drawing |
| is looking for | am looking up |
| am speaking over | is not feeling |
| is expecting | are talking |

Ex. 5 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Are you answering the teacher's questions?
2. Is your sister sleeping?
3. Is your mother preparing dinner?
4. Are you playing the piano?
5. Are your friends playing chess?
6. Is your father looking through the newspapers?
7. Is the dog barking in the yard?
8. Are you doing your homework?
9. Is the sun shining in the sky?
10. Are you listening to the radio?
11. Are you sweeping the floor?
12. What are you doing?

Ex. 6 COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

1. "Are you enjoying the show?" I asked Susan. (Braine)
2. "I'm thinking about Maxim all the time," I said. (Du Maurier)
3. "Go on, Frank," he said, "What are you waiting for?" (Du Maurier)
4. "What?" he said. "I'm getting very deaf. I suppose I don't hear people ..."
(Galsworthy)
5. "Young Mako and Lanny Swartz are coming here tonight," said Isaac.
(Abrahams)
6. "Miss Dale is looking well," he said. (Meredith)
7. "I am asking Sissy a few questions, Tom," observed his sister ..." Don't interrupt us for a moment, Tom, dear." (Dickens)
8. "Surely you might give me a word of hope," he pleaded; "I am willing to wait — months — or years — if you wish it." (S. K. Hocking)
9. "And then somehow I am beginning to dread that long journey up the country." (S. K. Hocking)
10. "You are not overlooking the possibility that the husband was deliberately got out of the way — by someone who wanted to murder Mrs. Spenslow?" "You are thinking of young Ted Gerard, aren't you, sir?" (A. Christie)
11. "...What I am trying to say (I always express myself so badly) is this ..."
(A. Christie)
12. "Mr. Vole," said the solicitor, "I'm going to ask you a very serious question, ..."
(A. Christie)
13. "I suppose they pity me because I am travelling alone." (S. K. Hocking)
14. "What are the restless wretches doing now?" asked Mrs. Sparsit.
(Dickens)
15. "What can I do, child? Ask me what you will." "I am coming to it ..."
(Dickens)
16. "I have all I wish, and I am growing elderly" replied the man. (Stevenson)
17. "You are not deceiving me?" said Keawe. (Stevenson)
18. "Mate, I wonder, are you making a fool of me?" asked the boatswain.
(Stevenson)
19. "Someone is hoaxing us," cried Dr. Tosswill, rising indignantly to his feet.
(A. Christie)
20. "Very well, Kanaka," says the boatswain, "I will try; but if you are having your fun out of me, I will take my fun out of you with a belaying-pin."
(Stevenson)
21. "...We are just discussing whether to grow vegetable marrows or potatoes."
(A. Christie)

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

was were	+ V ing
-------------	---------

I (he, she, it) was writing (translating) You (we, they) were writing (translating)
--

Were you writing (translating)?	Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.
---------------------------------	------------------------------

I was not (wasn't) writing (translating) You were not (weren't) writing (translating)
--

Минулий продовжений (тривалий) час вказує на **процес дії**, що відбувався, тривав в певну хвилину, момент у минулому часі. **Слова-показники:** at that time, at ... (5) o'clock yesterday.

Структура стверджувального речення

Іменник/ займенник + to be (was,were) + основне дієслово з закінченням – ing+ інші частини мови

I was writing (translating) a book.
You (we, they) were writing (translating) a book.
He (she, it) was writing (translating) a book.

Структура питального речення

Допоміжне дієслово to be (was, were) + іменник/займенник + основне дієслово з закінченням –ing + інші частини мови

Were you (we, they) writing (translating) a book? Yes, I was.
No, I was not.

Is he (she) writing (translating) a book? Yes, he (she) was.
No, he (she) was not.

Структура заперечного речення

Іменник / займенник + дієслово to be (was, were) + частка not +
+ основне дієслово з закінченням - ing + інші частини мови

I, you, we, they were not (weren't) writing (translating) a book.
She, he was not (wasn't) writing (translating) a book.

THE EXERCISES

Ex. 1 MAKE THE FOLLOWING INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE:

1. It was raining hard. 2. I was playing the violin when she came in. 3. She was writing a report in the library at that time. 4. The doctor was examining the patients at 10 o'clock. 5. Their daughter was going to be a nurse. 6. They were talking about that day's weather. 7. We were preparing for the English examination the whole day. 8. My brother was speaking over the telephone when I came in. 9. The mother was knitting a pullover when her little son broke a new cup.

Ex. 2 GIVE ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Were you having tea when your parents came home from work?

Were you doing your homework when they came home?

What were you doing when your parents came home from work?

2. Was your father reading a newspaper when your friend rang you up?

Was your father having dinner when your friend rang you up?

What was your father doing when your friend rang you up?

3. Were you going to school when your school-mate met you in the street yesterday?

Were you going to the library when your school-mate met you in the street yesterday?

Where were you going when your school-mate met you in the street yesterday?

Ex. 3 MAKE UP SENTENCES USING THE WORDS FROM THE TABLE:

I	were listening to the music	at 3 o'clock.
The children	was reading a book	at that time.
The mother	was cooking dinner	when somebody knocked at the door.
The teacher	were passing the exam	the whole day yesterday.
The students	was watching TV	at 11 o'clock.
My friend	were doing the room	when she came in.

His parents	was explaining a new rule	when I looked through the window.
It	was raining	at this time on Sunday.

Ex. 4 TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Був ранок. Мама готувала сніданок, а тато читав газету.
2. Коли я прийшов додому, брат готував доповідь до уроку з історії.
3. Учні склали екзамен з англійської мови об 11 годині ранку.
4. Вчора цілий день йшов сніг.
5. В той час, як я готував вечерю, моя маленька сестричка грала на піаніно.
6. Що ти робив о 5 годині вечора? Я садив квіти позаду будинку.
7. Коли мати подзвонила додому, Катя поливала квіти.
8. Що робив професор о 12 годині ранку? Він проводив консультацію для хворих.
9. Коли я вийшов з будинку, йшов сильний дощ.

EX. 5 RESPOND TO THE QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE MODEL:

*Model: What was Mary doing when the phone rang? (to watch TV)
Mary was watching TV when the phone rang.*

1. What was Ann doing when her parents came from work? (to prepare dinner).
2. What was Pete doing when his friend came to him? (to do homework).
3. What were Kate and Nick doing when the teacher came into the classroom? (to water the flowers).
4. What was the girl doing when you saw her in the street? (to look through a newspaper).
5. What were the children doing when their mother came home? (to play in the yard).
6. What was Mr. White doing at 7 o'clock yesterday? (to have breakfast).
7. What was your teacher doing when you came to school yesterday? (to check up tests).

Ex. 6 TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN. COMMENT ON THE USE OF PAST CONTINUOUS:

1. My mother was sitting by the fire that bright, windy March afternoon, very timid and sad. (Dickens)
2. She was weeping now...; her whole body trembling. (Bennett)
3. The weeks were passing, his money was going, and there was no money coming in. (London)
4. Some were working short hours, some were turning off hands, and for weeks Barton was out of work, living on credit. (Gaskell)
5. Through the open door came the low voice of his father. The old man was singing. (Abrahams)
6. All the time she was talking she was patting my arm reassuringly. (Walsh)
7. Phuong was drinking a glass of orange juice and I was having a beer and we sat in silence, content to be together. (Greene)
8. Old Stephen was standing in the street,... (Dickens)

9. They were now in the black by-road near the place, and the Hands were crowding in. The bell was ringing, and the Serpent was a Serpent of many coils, and the Elephant was getting ready. (Dickens)
10. The wonder was, it was there at all. It (the town) had been ruined so often, that it was amazing how it had borne so many shocks. (Dickens)
11. All the while Keawe was eating, and talking and planning the time of their return, and thanking her for saving him, and fondling her, and calling her the true helper after all. (Stevenson)
12. I was attempting to discuss with him the sensational news of that day... (A. Christie)
13. "I was thinking," said Mr. Spenlow with something like eagerness, "that I might, perhaps, have a pergola on the west side of the cottage. (A. Christie)
14. "And of course people do think that Mrs. Spenlow was wearing was rather peculiar." (A. Christie)
15. Inspector Slack was puzzled by the intent way she was looking at him. (A. Christie)
16. It was getting towards evening when she came face to face with him at the foot of the companionway. (S. K. Hocking)
17. "Mrs. Spenlow, you see, was already suffering from conscience and was inclined to be emotionally religious." (A. Christie)
18. She was not going out to make her fortune. (S. K. Hocking)
19. And soon she was laughing when he told her about some of the funny things he had seen in Cape Town. (Abrahams)
20. By this time, quite a small crowd had collected, and people were asking each other what was the matter. (Jerome K. Jerome)
21. The sea-air and the sun had browned already the face of Athelny's children. Mrs. Athelny was frying bacon and at the same time keeping an eye on the younger children... (Mauhgam)
22. When she was lost to his view, he pursued his homeward way, glancing up sometimes at the sky, where the clouds were sailing fast and wildly. (Dickens)

Структура заперечного речення

Іменник / займенник + допоміжне дієслово shall be, will be + частка not +
+ основне дієслово з закінченням - ing + інші частини мови

I shall not (shan't) be writing (translating) a book.
You will not (won't) be writing (translating) a book.

THE EXERCISES

Ех. 1 MAKE THE FOLLOWING INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE:

1. We shall be passing our English examination at this time tomorrow. 2. She will be preparing dinner at 3 o'clock. 3. I'll be cleaning my room when you come. 4. He'll be taking a walk in the park at 10 o'clock. 5. They will be flying to America at this time on Saturday. 6. I'll be skating the whole day tomorrow.

Ех. 2 PUT QUESTIONS TO THE WORDS IN BOLD TYPE: .

1. We shall be working hard this time tomorrow.
2. She will be taking a music lesson at 10 o'clock on Sunday.
3. They will be building a new club when you are in the country in summer.
4. The boys will be playing football when you come home.
5. He will be skiing at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

Ех. 3 TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Я складатиму екзамен з фізики о 3 годині завтра. 2. Ми будемо саджати квіти в саду, коли ти прийдеш. 3. Студенти будуть працювати на комп'ютерах у цей час у п'ятницю. 4. Вони будуть обговорювати проблему збереження природи в області об 11 годині ранку. 5. Я буду снідати, коли ти прийдеш. 6. Що ти будеш робити завтра в цей час? Буду готуватися до концерту. 7. У неї буде урок співу о 10 годині в суботу. 8. Ми будемо вчитись вишивати, коли ти завітаєш до нас. 9. Я буду писати твір, коли ти подзвониш мені.

Ех. 4 TRANSFORM THE SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE MODEL:

Model: a) *Are you going to clean the flat?*

— *Will you be cleaning the flat?*

1. Are you going to stay in Kyiv for a month?
2. Are you going to have vegetables for supper?
3. When are they going back to the University?
4. Is she going to visit you once more?
5. What are they going to do in the evening?

Model: b) You will call him up in a week.

— Will you be calling him up in a week?

1. She will write to her grandmother tomorrow. 2. The mother is going to take her son to the circus. 4. The man will read these magazines. 5. They are going to have dinner.

Ex. 5 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What will you be doing at 10 a.m. tomorrow?
2. What will your mother be doing at this time on Sunday?
3. What will your friend be doing when you come to him tomorrow?
4. What will your little sister (brother) be doing when your parents come home from work?
5. What will you be doing when the teacher comes into the classroom?

Ex. 6 COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE.
TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. "There is one thing to be said of it," Louisa repeated in her former curious tone: "it will be getting away from home. Yes." "Not, but what I shall be very unwilling, both to leave you, Loo, and to leave you here." (Dickens)
2. "... I shall be worrying myself, morning, noon, and night to know what I am to call him!" (Dickens)
3. "I feel I shall be asking you the same question tomorrow." (Dreiser)
4. "But me dear Ann Veronica, you will be getting into debt." (Wells)
5. "Pearl, be quick and go. Minnie will be wondering why you don't come." (Maugham)
6. "I am not going to play at all, I must see to the tea, and I dare say some more people will be coming in presently." (Maugham)
7. "Well, so long, anyway, Gretta," Royd called to her. He waved his hand in her direction. "I'll be seeing you again, too. Maybe I'll be seeing you at the Round-about some night soon." (Caldwell)
8. "I shall be having a quiet day with Antonia." (Murdoch)
9. "We'll be leaving for the North tomorrow." (London)

The Perfect Tenses

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

have	+ V ³
Has	

I (you, we, they) have written (translated) He (she, it) has written (translated)
--

Have you written (translated)?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Has she written (translated)?	Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
-------------------------------	----------------------------------

I have not (haven't) written (translated) She has not (hasn't) written (translated)
--

Теперешній завершений час вживається для вираження дії, яка вказує на **результат**, який відбувся/завершився у минулому, що має зв'язок з теперешнім часом. **Слова-показники:** today, this week, this month, this year, this morning, just, already, not yet, ever, never.

Структура стверджувального речення

Іменник/ займенник + допоміжне дієслово (has, have) + основне дієслово у **III формі** / або з закінченням – **ed** + інші частини мови

I (you, we, they) have written (translated) a book.
He (she, it) has written (translated) a book.

Структура питального речення

Допоміжне дієслово (has, have) + іменник/займенник + основне дієслово у **III формі** / або з закінченням – **ed** + інші частини мови

Have you written (translated) a book? Yes, I have.
No, I haven't.

Has she written (translated) a book? Yes, she has.
No, she hasn't.

Структура заперечного речення

Іменник / займенник + допоміжне дієслово (has, have) + частка not + основне дієслово у **III формі** / або з закінченням – **ed** + інші частини мови

I have not (haven't) written (translated) a book.
She has not (hasn't) written (translated) a book.

THE EXERCISES

Ex. 1 MAKE THE FOLLOWING INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE:

1. She has done the work. 2. The postman has brought us two letters from our relatives. 3. I have just washed the dishes. 4. We have written a long dictation. 5. Ann has left the house. 6. The children have cleaned the room. 7. I have shown him my collection of stamps. 8. The teacher has opened the window to air the room.

EX. 2 INSERT THE PRESENT INDEFINITE OR THE PRESENT PERFECT:

1. When I ... with real poetry, I cannot rest till I ... it by heart, (to meet, to learn). 2. She ... just... from Canada, (to return). 3. You ever ... to Kyiv? (to be). 4. I often ... my granny in summer, (to visit). 5. You ... this film? (to see). 6. She always... to me on Sunday. (to come). 7. We ... him since March. (not to see).

EX. 3 TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. Misha says he has received a letter from his brother.
2. He says they have brought a parcel from his parents.
3. I am sure she has not read this article.
4. He says they have not yet given him her address.
5. I say I have just talked to him over the telephone.

6. My friend says he has never been there.
7. She says she has just had a telephone call from home.

Ex. 4 TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Ти вже помив посуд? Так. 2. Нарешті я зробив переклад цього важкого тексту. 3. Я не можу прийти до тебе. Я ще не зробив уроки. 4. Чому ніхто не прибрав аудиторію? 5. Поштар тільки що приніс газети. 6. Ти отримав мою телеграму? 7. Я ніколи не був за кордоном. 8. Ти читав фантастичні оповідання Гамільтона? 9. Подивись. Вона розбила твою улюблену чашку.

Ex. 5 MAKE UP SENTENCES USING THE FOLLOWING WORD COMBINATIONS:

Model: has finished — She has finished the work.

has told	have drawn
have written	has cooked
have left	has taken
have given	have had
has sent	has arrived

Ex. 6 ASK QUESTIONS AS IN THE MODEL:

*Model: Ask me:
if I have read this book.
— Have you read this book?*

Ask me:

if I have ever been to Warsaw;
if I have ever played the violin;
where I have lost my bag;
if I have done my homework;
if I have seen this film;
if I have read many books by Defoe;
how many poems I have learnt by heart;
if I have bought a present for your birthday.

Ex. 7 RESPOND TO THESE REQUESTS ACCORDING TO THE MODELS:

*Model: a) Would you open the window, please?
— I've just opened it.*

1. Would you write the letter, please?
2. Would you clean the room, please?
3. Would you ring Mary up, please?
4. Would you help your brother with his homework, please?

*Model: b) Is Ann going to prepare dinner now?
— She's already prepared it.*

1. Are you going to have a talk with your teacher? 2. Is your friend going to enter the Institute? 3. Is your brother going to pass the exam in English? 4. Are you going to help your mother about the house?

*Model: c) I read this interesting book yesterday.
— I've read it too.*

1. I wrote some exercises this morning. 2. I finished the work an hour ago. 3. I asked my friend to help me yesterday. 4. I bought new stamps for my collection.

*Model: d) I haven't finished my work yet. Have you?
— No, I haven't finished it either. (No, I haven't either).*

1. The mother hasn't prepared breakfast yet. Have you? 2. I haven't done my homework yet. Have you? 3. Ann hasn't been to Kyiv yet. Has your friend? 4. She hasn't learned this poem by heart yet. Have you?

EX. 8 OPEN THE BRACKETS AND PUT THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST INDEFINITE TENSE:

1. "Where's Ann?" "She (to prepare supper) just. 2. "How long you (to live) in this house?" 3. "You ever (to have any trouble with) Spanish?" "No, I never (to have any trouble with) it. 4. She (to do) a lot of things yesterday. 5. I (to be) in Kyiv this month. 6. The children (to make) much noise in the room two hours ago. 7. She (to write) the test already. 8. My mother (to clean) the flat today. 9. The student (to pass) the examinations last week.

Ex. 9 INSERT THE PAST CONTINUOUS, THE PAST INDEFINITE OR THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE INSTEAD OF THE INFINITIVE:

1. He (to be) abroad all this time. 2. (To be) you in the Caucasus last year? 3. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child. 4. What he (to do) when you (to come) here? 5. He not yet (to come) back. 6. He (to come) already? 7. When you (to see) him last? 8. I not (to see) him for a very long time. 9. His health (to improve) greatly since I (to see) him last. 10. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early. 11. Where you (to spend) your holidays? 12. You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea? 13. While travelling in the Crimea I (to meet) your friend who (to spend) his holidays there. 14. I (to visit) never this place. 15. I (to visit) this place last year.

Ex. 10 COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

1. "Have you ever thought about the future?" he asked me. (Du Maurier)
2. "... I'm sure I don't know what has come over her lately ..." (Joyce)
3. "I've seen very little Wilfred since he went East ..." (Galsworthy)

4. "You will blow the bridge after the attack has started." (Hemingway)
5. "Oh, have I hurt you?" he cried. (Wells)
6. "Mrs. de Winter has been dead for over a year ..." (Du Maurier)
7. "Now," said Keawe, "I have sold for sixty which I bought for fifty, ..." (Stevenson)
8. "It is what I feared," he thought. "It is she who has bought it." (Stevenson)
9. "If I have been too ready to accept your friendship," she said, the colour deepening on her cheeks, "my ignorance must be my excuse." (S. K. Hocking)
10. "You have been so true a friend to me during all the voyage," she went on, ... (S. K. Hocking)
11. "I'm not sure you haven't done it on purpose — to stimulate our curiosity." (A. Christie)
12. "But, my dear lady," remonstrated Sir Henry, "it can't be all. What you have related is a tragic occurrence but not in any sense of the word a problem." (A. Christie)
13. "What man?" "The robber; him that the starts winked at. We have waited for him after dark these many nights, and we shall have him." (Dickens)
14. "...But it's too bad a night for that. The rain falls very heavy, and the wind has risen." (Dickens)
15. "He has told you what has passed between himself and my husband?" (Dickens)
16. "I have come to speak to you, in consequence of what passed just now." (Dickens)

Ex. 11 COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PRESENT INDEFINITE, THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS, THE PRESENT PERFECT:

1. ... she has come in from scullery and is knitting a scarf for Adam. (Cronin)
2. "Why not join us? ..." "I'm so sorry," he said, "tomorrow I am probably driving to Sospel ..." (Du Maurier)
3. "Davy! What's happened? What are you doing?" he shouted angrily. (Aldridge)
4. "That is the way all men end," Anselmo said. "That is the way men have always ended ..." (Hemingway)
5. "Oh, but I understand she isn't really English. I've always heard her real name is Mademoiselle de la Ramee." (Maugham)
6. "My dear sir, that is just where you are wrong. That is just where the whole world has gone wrong. We are always getting away from the present moment." (Wells)
7. "Why doesn't Gladys answer the door?" She demanded. "Oh, no, of course, it's Thursday — Gladys's day out. I expect Mrs. Spenlow has fallen asleep. I don't expect you've made enough noise with this thing." (A. Christie)

8. He said, "I have always intended, ever since I was a small boy, to live in the country some day and have a garden of my own. I have always been very much attached to flowers ..." (A. Christie)
9. "You mean you really want to know what people are saying?" (A. Christie)
10. Women are constantly trying to commit suicide for love, but generally they take care not to succeed. (Maugham)
11. You probably haven't seen her since these summer holidays when Mum and Dad were abroad. (A. Christie)
12. I'm seeing the other nurse, Nurse O'Brien, today. (A. Christie)
13. As she turns to go, she finds that Bella has entered and is staring at her and her father with impassive hatred. (Gow and D'Useau)
14. You are being very absurd, Laura," she said coldly. (Mansfield)
15. When I've taken off my things we shall go into the next room and have tea. (Mansfield)
16. Gerald, if you are going away with Lord Illingworth, go at once. Go before it kills me: but don't ask me to meet him. (Wilde)
17. I'm leaving tonight... I'm going home to the Karroo. (Abrahams)
18. This will be the death of her when she hears it. (Dreiser)
19. You have told my learned friend that you have known Mr. Pickwick a long time. (Dickens)
20. He is always breaking the law. (Shaw)

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

had + V³

I (you, he, she, it, we, they) had written (translated)

Had you written (translated)?	Yes, I had.
	No, I hadn't.

I had not (hadn't) written (translated)

Минулий завершений час виражає результат, що вже завершився до певного моменту в минулому або до початку іншої дії в минулому.
Слова-показники: by 2 o'clock, by the time, by the 1st of January.

see) in London. 5. She (to show) me the new dress she (to sew) herself. 6. The rain (to stop) before we (to come) home. 7. The students (to write) a difficult test by 12 o'clock.

Ex. 3 TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Коли я повернувся додому, моя маленька сестра вже заснула. 2. Ми закінчили цей важкий експеримент до 11 години. 3. Вона працювала на заводі до початку війни. 4. Я переклав текст до того, як мій друг подзвонив мені. 5. Експедиція виїхала в гори до весни. 6. Наш клас склав екзамен з фізики до другої години. 7. Я показав товаришеві нові журнали, які я купив у Києві. 8. Дівчинка розбила чашку, яку їй подарували на день народження. 9. Вона одягнула нове плаття, яке пошила сама. 10. Я написав твір до приходу батьків з роботи. 11. Вчитель пояснив нам помилки, які ми зробили у диктанті.

Ex. 4 READ THE SENTENCES AND SAY WHICH ACTIONS WERE DONE FIRST:

1. I had to buy a new pen because I had lost the old one. 2. The last electric train had gone when we got to the station. 3. After I had left for work I remembered that I had forgotten to ring you up. 4. We had collected our things and got into the bus before it started raining.

Ex. 5 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What had you done before you left the house?
2. By what time had you done your homework yesterday?
3. What did you do after you had done your homework?
4. What had you done before you went to bed?
5. Where had you lived before your family moved to this place?

Ex. 6 TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN. COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PAST PERFECT TENSE:

1. George made no answer, and we found, on going over, that he had been asleep for some time. (Jerome K. Jerome)
2. When they had waved good-night, Michael stopped on the steps and called to them. (Carter)
3. Osborn fully believed that Dobbin had come to announce his son's surrender. (Thackeray)
4. The other children who had grown up with him were still the same. (Abrahams)
5. Hardly had she sat down when a very stout gentleman ... flopped into the chair opposite hers. (Mansfield)
6. Very coolly she reviewed the scene she had been through. (Galsworthy)
7. The Infanta had never before seen this wonderful ceremony. (Wilde)

8. Ben was sorry then that he had brought his son. (Aldridge)
9. It had long been her pet plan that her uncles should benefit themselves and Bosinney by building country-houses. (Galsworthy)
10. "... — yes, I really do wish that I had never had a family, and then you would have known what it was to do without me!" (Dickens)
11. Everything of father's had gone wrong that night, and he hadn't pleased the public at all." (Dickens)
12. "... from the period when her father had said she was almost a young woman, — which seemed but yesterday, — she had scarcely attracted his notice again, when he found her quite a young woman." (Dickens)
13. For my part I had never before suspected that Poirot had so deep a vein of superstition in his nature. (A. Christie)
14. She had left that position (a betweenmaid) to marry the second gardener and with him had started a flower shop in London. The shop had prospered. Not so the gardener, who before long had sickened and died. His window had carried on the shop and enlarged it in an ambitious way. She had continued to prosper. Then she had sold the business at a handsome price and embarked upon matrimony for the second time — with Mr. Spenslow, a middle-aged jeweller who had inherited a small and struggling business. Not long afterwards they had sold the business and come down to St. Mary Mead. (A. Christie)

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

shall have will have	+ V ³
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I (we) shall have written (translated) You (he, she, it, they) will have written (translated)
--

Will you have written (translated)?	Yes, I shall. No, I shan't.
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I shall not (shan't) have written (translated) He will not (won't) have written (translated)

Майбутній завершений час вживається для вираження результату, який завершиться до певного моменту або до початку іншої дії в майбутньому.

Ex. 2 COMPLETE THE SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE MODEL:

Model: *She will have done the work ...*

— *She will have done the work by 6 o'clock.*

— *She will have done the work before you come.*

1. They will have come ... 2. The manager will have begun the meeting ... 3. I shall have started the work ... 4. My friend will have left school ... 5. Our family will have left for Canada ... 6. My little brother will have had breakfast ...

Ex. 3 PUT QUESTIONS TO THE WORDS IN BOLD TYPE:

1. My elder brother will have translated the text by 10 o'clock. 2. We shall have prepared supper before you come from work. 3. I shall have written the report by this time tomorrow. 4. The pupils of our form will have passed the exam in English by 12 o'clock. 5. The teacher will have checked up our tests by that time. 6. The expedition will have left for the North by April. 7. By 6 she will have taken her exam in English.

Ex. 4 MAKE UP YOUR OWN SENTENCES USING THE FOLLOWING WORD COMBINATIONS:

I	shall have given	a text	by 10 o'clock.
You	will have left	a present	before the mother comes home.
She	will have begun	the work	by spring.
He	shall have written	the town	by 11 o'clock.
It	will have done	an exercise	before you ring up.
We	will have translated	an experiment	by tomorrow.
They	will have stopped	raining	by the next week.

Ex. 5 COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:

1. "She will have given the answer by this time tomorrow", he replied. (Greene)
2. "I'll have come back before you finish your tea, Emily." (Maugham)
3. "We shall have returned from East by spring." (Hemingway)
4. "My sister will have reached the continent by the next month, I think." (S. K. Hocking)
5. "I suppose he will have started the travel before she returns home." (Maugham)
6. I shall be back by six, and I hope you will have had a good sleep by that time. (Marryat)
7. "I don't think Mrs. Bantry will have told us this story by that time," said Sir Henry gently. (A. Christie)
8. I shall have started out on my round by the time you go ... (Maugham)

9. "Another month will make seven weeks," she said bitterly. — "Seven weeks for what?" — "Seven weeks that I shan't have seen you ..." (Wilson)

Ex. 6 COMMENT ON THE USE OF TENSES EXPRESSING FUTURE ACTIONS OR STATES:

1. I'm going to Bertha; I'm going to Graddock direct and I mean to give him a piece of my mind. (Maugham)
2. "Dr. Ramsay is coming to luncheon tomorrow," she said. (Maugham)
3. Promise you won't do anything, Jean, till everything else has failed. (Galsworthy)
4. I'll see you before I go, Pyle. (Greene)
5. I'll come when you have no one else. (Eliot)
6. "Are you going out again, Miss Jane?" "Not me, I'm off to bed soon with a good book." (Hilton)
7. I shall tell them both that I'm going to be married with you. (Maugham)
8. I'm terribly sorry not to be able to ask you to lunch, but we're having it in rather a rush and leaving immediately after. (Murdoch)

The Perfect Continuous Tenses

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

have been + V _{ing} has been

I (you, we, they) have been writing (translating) He (she, it) has been writing (translating)
--

Have you been writing (translating)?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Has he (she, it) been writing (translating)?	Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
--	----------------------------------

I have not (haven't) been writing (translating) He (she, it) has not (hasn't) been writing (translating)

Теперішній завершено-тривалий час виражає дію, яка почалася до теперішнього моменту, тривала протягом деякого періоду часу і продовжувалася у момент мовлення або щойно завершилася безпосередньо перед моментом мовлення. **Слова-показники:** for 2 hours, for a month, for the last two days (years, weeks), since 5 o'clock; у питаннях, які починаються зі слів: **How long?, Since when?**

Структура стверджувального речення

Іменник/ займенник + допоміжне дієслово (has, have) + been + основне дієслово з закінченням – **ing** + інші частини мови

I (you, we, they) have been writing (translating) a book.
He (she, it) has been writing (translating) a book.

Ex. 3 ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. How long have you been learning English?
2. How long have you been reading this book?
3. Do you play chess? How long have you been playing it?
4. How long has your sister (brother) been studying at school?
5. How long have you been doing these exercises?
6. Has it been raining since the very morning?
7. Have you been living in this town for 5 years?

Ex. 4 PUT QUESTIONS TO THE WORDS IN BOLD TYPE:

1. My elder brother has been playing football since the childhood.
2. The boy has been doing his homework for 2 hours already.
3. The pupils have been writing a dictation for 40 minutes.
4. My mother has been preparing dinner since 11 o'clock.
5. The girls have been watching TV since they came home.

EX. 5 COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

1. "I have been drinking all day and making merry," said Keawe. (Stevenson)
2. "You look very tired," he said sympathetically. "I am afraid you have been overdoing yourself." (S. K. Hocking)
3. "I am afraid I have been making an awful simpleton of myself," she said shyly. (S. K. Hocking)
4. "I don't see anything in it (fire), Tom, particularly. But since I have been looking at it, I have been wondering about you and me grown up." (Dickens)
5. "Now who has been talking? I suppose the girl has." (A. Christie)
6. Dr. Lloyd cleared his throat. "I've been thinking," he said rather diffidently. "Do you say, Mrs. Bantry, that you yourself were ill?" (A. Christie)
7. "My-my lord," said Gashford, starting and looking round as though in great surprise. "I have disturbed you!" "I have not been sleeping." (Dickens)
8. "I have been telling Miss Meadows that civilisation has extended over all these regions, ..." (S. K. Hocking)

Ex. 6 TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN. COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PRESENT PERFECT AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES.

1. Ever since I saw you last I have been thinking, thinking. (Dreiser)
2. She did not look at him, "I've been trying to tell you all day ..." (Cronin)
3. She's been married happily now these past four years ... (Braine)
4. He has been studying at the University for 6 years.
5. "I've been thinking it over, Mr. Holmes, and I feel that I have been hasty in taking your remarks amiss." (Conan Doyle)
6. "I've had nothing to eat all day," the large boy said mournfully. (Coppard)
7. "So, here you are! And I've been looking for you everywhere." (Bennett)
8. "By the way, you've been talking about me. I see it written in your faces. Your silence tells me all. I could even guess what you've been saying ...", Gladys cried, making a face at him. (Priestley)

9. Years have passed since we began this life. (Dickens)
 10. I've been making some sandwiches. Won't you come up and have some?
 (A. Christie)
 11. "Antonia has been telling me about your flat," said Rosemary. (Murdoch)
 12. I don't know what's been the matter with me. I've been so miserable, Eddie ...
 (Maugham)
 13. Do you know that Robert Oldham and Caroline have been madly in love with one another for the last ten years? They've waited all this time, and now at last Caroline is free. (Maugham)
 14. Sambo, the black servant, has just rung the bell. (Thackeray)

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

had been + V_{ing}

I (you, he, she, it, we, they) had been writing (translating)

Had you been writing (translating)?	Yes, I had.
	No, I hadn't.

I had not (hadn't) been writing (translating)

Минулий завершено-тривалий час вказує на тривалу дію, що почалася раніше іншої дії, яка зазвичай виражається формою Past Simple (Indefinite), і під час наступлення цієї дії все ще деякий час тривала.
Слова-показники: for two hours, for a month, since 5 o'clock, by last month.

Структура стверджувального речення

Іменник/ займенник + допоміжне дієслово (had) + been + основне дієслово з закінченням – **ing** + інші частини мови

I (you, we, they) had been writing (translating) a book.
 He (she, it) had been writing (translating) a book.

Структура питального речення

Допоміжне дієслово (had) + been + іменник/займенник + основне дієслово з закінченням – **ing** + інші частини мови

Had you been writing (translating) a book? Yes, I had.
No, I hadn't.

Had he (she, it) been writing (translating) a book? Yes, she had.
No, she hadn't.

Структура заперечного речення

Іменник / займенник + допоміжне дієслово (had) + been + частка not + основне дієслово з закінченням – **ing** + інші частини мови

I had not (hadn't) been writing (translating) a book.
He (she, it) had not (hadn't) been writing (translating) a book.

THE EXERCISES

Ex. 1 COMPLETE THE SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE MODEL:

Model: *She had been reading a book ...*
— *She had been reading a book for an hour before her mother came home.*
— *She had been reading a book for two hours when her parents returned home from work.*

1. She had been working here ...
2. The teacher had been explaining the rule ...
3. Our family had been living in that house ...
4. I had been waiting for my friend ...
5. The boys had been playing chess ...
6. The girl had been sleeping ...
7. The orchestra had been playing ...

Ex. 2 ASK QUESTIONS TO THE WORDS IN BOLD TYPE:

Model: *She had been listening to the music for two hours when her friend came to her.*
— *What had she been doing for two hours when her friend came to her?*

1. The young man had been working at the laboratory for two years before he decided to enter the University.
2. We had been packing up our things for two

hours when it was time to go to the railway station. 3. The scientist had been working at the experiment for about a year before the problem was solved. 4. They had been sailing for about a month when they saw a small island. 5. It had been snowing all day when I left home. 6. I had been dusting the room for half an hour when my mother came home. 7. She had been waiting for forty minutes before the taxi came. 8. The girl had been listening to the music/or two hours before her brother brought her an interesting book from the library.

Ex. 3 TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN. COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

1. He was laughing heartily in a high key at a story which he had been telling Gabriel on the stairs... (Joyce)
1. Over tea Lanny told her about Cape Town and what he had been doing. (Abrahams)
3. The children who had been playing in front of the little church... stopped and drew near to watch the spectacle. (Abrahams)
4. Peggotty and I were sitting one night by the parlour fire, alone, I had been reading to Peggotty about crocodiles. (Dickens)
5. One night when Miss Murdstone had been developing certain household plans to her brother,... my mother suddenly began to cry. (Dickens)
6. They had been quarrelling now for nearly three quarters of one hour... the voices floated down the corridor, from the other end of the flat. (Huxley)
7. Tom blew his smoke aside, after he had been smoking a little while, and took an observation of his friend. (Dickens)
8. We had been sitting there an hour and a half. (DM Maurier)
9. Rainborough noticed that she had been crying, her face was stained with tears... (Murdoch)
10. There were bits of work that, because I had been doing them so long, I knew better than anyone else. (Snow)
11. Rosa had been working in the factory for about two years. Before that she had been a journalist. (Murdoch)
12. As he was in dinner dress, Fanny asked where he had been dining. (Dickens)
13. He turned off the electric light. The electric light had been burning all night. (Hemingway)
14. I realized that he had come away with me in order to discuss once more what he had been already discussing for hours with his sister-in-law. (Maugham)
15. She wasn't there, ... her dress she had been wearing was lying across the chair. (A. Christie)
16. Here I saw the man, whom I had lost sight of some time; for I had been travelling in the provinces. (Dickens)

Ex. 4 COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PAST CONTINUOUS AND THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES:

1. He was hitting at my door, but I lay possum ... (Greene)
2. He liked music, but the piece she was playing had no melody for him ... (Joyce)
3. Michael rose and clutched his hat. Wilfrid had said exactly what he himself had really been thinking ever since he came. (Galsworthy)
4. He hadn't published one thing that Eric had seen, but Eric decided not to ask what he had been doing. (Wilson)
5. When the first dinner-bell went, he was pacing the deck with a cigar in his mouth, ... (S. K. Hocking)
6. "... and they gave me up with a sort of joyous exultation, though I know their hearts were breaking all the time." (S. K. Hocking)
7. The wind was freshening without; it drove the snow before it, ... (Stevenson)
8. The cold was growing sharper as the night went on. (Stevenson)
9. "It had been snowing all day when I left home. (A. Christie)
10. They had been sailing for about a month when they saw a small island. (Stevenson)
11. After a minute's conversation at the carriage window, in which it was apparent that he was vastly entertaining on the subject of the mob, he stopped lightly in, and was driven away. (Dickens)
12. He seemed to be quickly and carefully deciding what he was going to say. (Murdoch)
13. She was always telling herself that the only rational course was to make Edward a final statement of her intentions, then break off all communications. (Maugham)
14. When the Gadfly raised his head the sun had set, and the red glow was dying in the west. (Voynich)
15. He was in Lincolnshire at the time, and I was living near him. (Johnson)
16. Susan Nipper stood opposite to her young mistress one morning, as she folded and sealed a note she had been writing. (Dickens)
17. He had sat down with the child on his knees, and was helping her to put the flowers in order. (Voynich)

THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

shall have been will have been	+ V _{ing}
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I (we) shall have been writing (translating) You (he, she, it, they) will have been writing (translating)
--

Will you have been writing (translating)?	Yes, I shall. No, I shan't.
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I shall not (shan't) have been writing (translating) He will not (won't) have been writing (translating)

Майбутній завершено-тривалий час виражає дію, яка почнеться до певного моменту у майбутньому і буде тривати саме до цього моменту.
Слова-показники: for two hours, for a month, by September, since 2 o'clock;
How long?

Структура стверджувального речення

Іменник/ займенник + допоміжне дієслово (shall, will) + been + основне дієслово з закінченням – **ing** + інші частини мови

I (we) shall have been writing (translating) a book.
You (he, she, it, they) will have been writing (translating) a book.

Структура питального речення

Допоміжне дієслово (shall, will) + been + іменник/займенник + основне дієслово з закінченням – **ing** + інші частини мови

Will you have been writing (translating)?
Yes, I shall.
No, I shan't.

Структура заперечного речення

Іменник / займенник + допоміжне дієслово (shall, will) + been + частка not + основне дієслово з закінченням – **ing** + інші частини мови

I shall not (shan't) have been writing (translating) a book.

He will not (won't) have been writing (translating) a book.

THE EXERCISES

Ex. 1 TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. I shall have been translating this difficult article for two hours before you come. 2. He will have been skating with his friends for more than an hour before his parents come home. 3. They will have been listening to the music for some time when you ring them up. 4. We shall have been travelling by sea for several weeks before you join us. 5. The young man will have been making the plan of the journey for some hours by 6 o'clock in the evening.

Ex. 2 COMPLETE THE SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE MODEL:

Model: She will have been listening to the music ...

— *She will have been listening to the music for 40 minutes before her brother comes home from school.*

— *She will have been listening to the music for some time by 12 o'clock.*

1. I shall have been writing ... 2. Our family will have been living in this house ... 3. They will have been learning German and English ... 4. The students of our group will have been taking their lesson ... 5. The child will have been sleeping ... 6. The farmers will have been working in the field ... 7. They will have been building this bridge ... 8. She will have been taking her English lesson ... 9. The students will have been planting the trees ... 10. The little girl will have been watering the flowers ... 11. I shall have been doing my homework ... 12. The students will have been taking part in the concert ... 13. I shall have been preparing for our family party ... 14. The teacher will have been explaining ...

Ex. 3 MAKE UP YOUR OWN SENTENCES USING THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS. USE THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

*Model: clean the room / for three hours / before the mother comes home.
— She will have been cleaning the room for three hours before the mother comes home.*

I	write exercises	for two hours	when you visit me.
My friend	pass the exam	for about an hour	before you come.
She	plant trees	for half an hour	by Sunday.
The pupils	have dinner	for a week	by the 1st of May.
The children	rain	for three hours	before the father returns home.
It	listen to the radio	for twenty minutes	by 6 p.m.
The boy	do homework	for two days	before the teacher looks them through.

Ex. 4 TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN. COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS, FUTURE PERFECT, FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES:

- "I shan't be seeing him again, but you'll be going, Dinny ..." (Galsworthy)
- "... You wait, the sun will be shining for you when we come to Manderley." (Du Maurier)
- "I shall have started out my round by the time you go ..." (Maugham)
- Sarie's eyes passed over Lanny's face. "I'll be waiting," she said. "Good-bye." (Abrahams)
- "...all the things of Maggie's knitting will be gone and you will not have bought one ..." (Eliot)
- "Fair cousin," said young Tasburgh, "I shall be thinking of you day and night ..." (Galsworthy)
- Next June I shall have been living in this house for six weeks. (H. Palmer)
- Now it's twelve o'clock. I started writing at nine o'clock and I shall continue until three o'clock or later. Now I have been writing for three hours, and at three o'clock I shall have been writing for six hours. (H. Palmer)

THE FUTURE - IN - THE PAST TENSES

The Future Indefinite - in - the Past Tense

should would	+ V ¹
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The Future Continuous - in - the Past Tense

should would	+ be + V _{ing}
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The Future Perfect - in - the Past Tense

should would	+ have + V ³
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The Future Perfect Continuous - in - the Past Tense

should would	+ have + been + V _{ing}
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Майбутній–в–Минулому потрібний при узгодженні часів у непрямій мові. Допоміжні дієслова **shall/will (Future)**, що відповідають за майбутній час, автоматично змінюються на **should/would (Future-in-the Past)**, а інші складові частини видо-часових конструкцій залишаються незмінними.

Узгодження часів у непрямій мові полягає в тому, що коли в головному реченні дієслово знаходиться у минулому часі, то в підрядному додатковому реченні ми повинні вживати відповідні **Майбутні-у-Минулому (Future-in-the Past)** часи.

THE EXERCISES

Ex. 1 MAKE UP SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE MODEL:

Model: I said that I ...

— I said that I should invite my friend on Sunday.

I told her He said We promised that They knew She answered I thought	I he we they she	should would	go there at once. pass the examination the next week. get tickets beforehand. finish the work in two days. read the book with the dictionary. be able to follow his advice.
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Ex. 2 TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Батько пообіцяв, що влітку наша сім'я буде відпочивати на Чорному морі. 2. Лікар сказав, що відвідає хворого пацієнта через 2 дні. 3. Я думав, що вона не прийде вчасно. 4. Ми вирішили, що зможемо здійснити наш план. 5. Мій товариш пообіцяв, що зустрине мене на станції. 6. Вчитель сказав, що підтримає нас у цій ситуації. 7. Тренер сказав, що наша волейбольна команда поїде у Варшаву через місяць. 8. Вона думала, що вчитель не запитає її на уроці. 9. Вони знали, що не встигнуть на поїзд, якщо не поквапляться.

Ex. 3 COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE FUTURE INDEFINITE-IN-THE PAST:

1. He knew he would work in the garden in the mornings.
2. She said she would begin translating the article at 10 o'clock in the morning.
3. Jane knew that her brother would be at college at that time.
4. The doctor promised that he would come in two days again.
5. She suggested that the shop would be opened the next day.
6. He had loved and lost, and would have to make the best of it. (S. K. Hocking)
7. He left that the less he saw of her, the more easy it would be for him to fight his battle and conquer. In a day or two now they would be at Capetown, and they would go their separate ways for ever. (S. K. Hocking)
8. ... but he believed it would be different when the great spaces of the African continent had swallowed her up. (S. K. Hocking)
9. "She always used to tell me she was sure you would be easier with me that this." (Dickens)
10. "And, Thomas, it is really shameful, with my poor head continually wearing me out, that a boy brought up as you have been, and whose education has cost what yours has, should be found encouraging his sister to wonder, when he knows his father has expressly said that she is not to do it." (Dickens)
11. "... and I had better go where I can take with me some advantage of your influence, than where I should lose it altogether. (Dickens)
12. "But they wouldn't laugh sometimes, and then the father cried. Lately, they very often wouldn't laugh, and he used to go home despairing." (Dickens)

13. "... And often and often of a night he used to forget all his troubles in wondering whether the Sultan would let the lady go on with the story, or would have her head cut off before it finished." (Dickens)

14. "Mr. Sleary promised to write as soon as ever father should be heard of, and I trust to him to keep his word." (Dickens)

15. At about this point Mr. Grandgrind's eye would fall upon her, and, under the influence of that wintry piece of fact, she would become torpid again. (Dickens)

16. "I acknowledged to this ridiculous idiosyncrasy as a reason why I would give them (English people) a little more play. (Dickens)

17. "I wondered what grandfather would say?" (S. K. Hocking)

18. ... Give it out that you were disappointed in me; that I had not developed as you expected I would; that you concluded it would be better not to marry at all than marry an unsuitable woman. Say anything you like ..." (S. K. Hocking)

Ex. 4 COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE FUTURE INDEFINITE, THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS, THE FUTURE PERFECT AND THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS-IN-THE PAST:

1. He knew she would work at the library in the evening. He knew she would be working at the library at 9 o'clock in the morning. He knew she would have done her work by 4 o'clock. He knew she would have been working for some hours before he came to the library.

2. She said she would begin typing the article at 8 o'clock in the morning. The article is not long. She said she would still be typing it at 10 o'clock; she would have been typing it for 3 hours by 11, and she would have finished typing by 11:30.

THE TENSE FORMS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE

ЧАСОВІ ФОРМИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОГО ДІЄСЛОВА В ПАСИВНОМУ СТАНІ

В англійській мові (як і в українській) дієслова вживаються в активному і пасивному станах. Якщо підметом речення є суб'єкт дії, то дієслово-присудок вживається в активному стані. Усі часові форми англійського дієслова, розглянуті вище є формами активного стану. Якщо підметом речення є об'єкт дії, то дієслово-присудок вживається в пасивному стані. Отже, пасивний стан вживається, коли підмет є об'єктом дії і на нього скерована дія. Часове значення дієслова в пасивному стані по смислово навантаженню однакова з формами в активному стані (тобто, наприклад, **Present Indefinite** в активному стані і в пасивному стані має однакове смислово-часове значення — *дія, що відбувається регулярно, щоденно в теперішньому часі,*) але за структурою (формою) в реченні вони будуть відрізнятися. Форма дієслова в пасивному стані є складною — вона складається з допоміжного дієслова **to be** у відповідних формах і часах та дієприкметника минулого часу (**Past Participle II**) основного дієслова.

Нижче подано формули видо-часових форм англійського дієслова в пасивному стані:

THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

am	
are	+ V ³
is	

THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

was	+ V ³
were	

THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

shall be	+ V ³
will be	

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

have has	+ been + V ³
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THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

had been + V ³

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

shall have will have	+ been + V ³
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THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

am are is	+ being + V ³
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THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

was were	+ being + V ³
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THE EXERCISES

Ex. 1 TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. Chairs are usually made of wood. 2. The article was translated with a dictionary. 3. The meeting will be organized in the big hall of the Institute. 4. Don't enter the classroom. A student is being asked there. 5. Has she just been asked by the teacher? What is her mark? 6. At the examination last year we were asked by two teachers. 7. Pupils are asked at every lesson. 8. English is spoken in many countries of the world. 9. This book was written by Daniel Defoe. 10. The room is cleaned by me on Fridays. 11. My little sister is taken to the circus every Sunday. 12. My friend was being asked by the teacher when I came

in. 13. I am taught English by two teachers. 14. The letter has been just written. 15. The work had been done by 6 o'clock. 16. The trees will have been planted by us by summer. 17. The sonata was played by a famous pianist. 18. The tourists will be met by the guide at the platform. 19. I was being asked by the English teacher at 11 o'clock.

Ex. 2 CHANGE THE SENTENCES USING THE PASSIVE VOICE:

Model: I have read his letter.

— His letter has been read by me.

1. Our students are discussing an interesting subject. 2. Our specialists are building gigantic electric power stations. 3. They will finish their work in time. 4. She was writing a letter when I came in. 5. They had already translated the article when I gave them my dictionary. 6. Will they have planted the trees by the beginning of May? 7. She has just written the task. 8. He wrote a new detective story. 9. My sister washed the dishes. 10. I have broken my favourite cup.

Ex. 3 CHANGE THE SENTENCES USING THE ACTIVE VOICE:

Model: The exercise was written by him yesterday.

— He wrote the exercise yesterday.

1. The patient was recommended a severe diet by the doctor. 2. The floor will be swept by my sister. 3. I was taken by my parents to the sea last summer. 4. The book will be brought by her tomorrow. 5. This tasty cake has just been made by my mother. 6. This important work had been finished by us by the 1st of July. 7. The list of new words will have been completed by me by tomorrow.

Ex. 4 GIVE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS OR STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO THE MODEL:

Model: a) Do people speak English in many countries?

— Yes, English is spoken in many countries.

1. Do they clean the flat every Friday? 2. Do the pupils read many texts at the English lessons? 3. Did the girl buy a new book yesterday? 4. Did your classmates discuss the problem last week? 5. Will you water the flowers tomorrow? 6. Have you just finished your work? 7. Does the teacher ask us a lot of questions at the lesson? 8. Do you spend free time in the country-side?

Model: b) They have told Ann about that.

— So she's been told.

1. They've invited the Browns to the birthday party. 2. We've shown the guests around the city. 3. They've discussed the problem. 4. She's written the letter. 5. My sister has cleaned the room.

Model: c) Have they discussed the problem?

— No, it's still being discussed.

1. Have you read the book? 2. Has she done the work? 3. Have you parents written this letter? 4. Have they sold all the books? 5. Have you translated the text?

Ex. 5 INSERT THE MISSING PART OF THE ANALYTICAL FORM OF THE VERB (PASSIVE OR ACTIVE):

1. An interesting article ... published in the next issue of the magazine. It ... published by the 1st of May. It ... not ... published yet. I ... written now. The author of the article ... working at it for two months. When ... his preceding article published? It ... not yet published by June. It... discussed when I came to the sitting of the chair. They ... discussing it for more than an hour before a certain resolution ... arrived at.

2. My room ... not ... papered since the new furniture ... bought. I think it must ... papered this spring. My neighbour's room ... papered now. The paper-hanger ... working for two days. He says the work ... finished soon. It ... finished by the next month. I shall ask my friend not to come to my place when my room ... papered.

3. Who ... this cushion... embroidered by? It ... embroidered by my sister last year. She ... embroidering in for more than two months before the work was finished. ... any other cushions embroidered in the same way? I don't think so, my sister is too busy now.

Ex.6 EXERCISE ON THE USE OF THE PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH INTRANSITIVE VERBS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. The outstanding violinist was much spoken about. 2. Our lecturer in literature is always attentively listened to. 3. Strict discipline is insisted upon in any kind of serious work. 4. He doesn't like to be interfered with. 5. This cellar has never been lived in. 6. Little children are always looked after. 7. Don't put on this old-fashioned coat. You will be laughed at. 8. His suggestions are never objected to. 10. The bed was not slept in. 11. Has the doctor been called for? 12. I'm sure this event will be commented upon in newspapers.

Ex. 7 COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PASSIVE VERB FORM. WRITE OUT THE INFINITIVE OF THE VERBS. TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. We are welcomed by a very civil woman in a white apron. (Dickens)
2. He can have food in, too; but he is not allowed to smoke. (Galsworthy)
3. "Look, Max," she would have said, "look what we've been sent." (Du Maurier)
4. Who wants to be foretold the weather? (Jerome K. Jerome)

5. He said in English, "I'm so sorry I had to ask you to come." "I wasn't asked. I was ordered." (Greene)
6. ... they were marched off to the nursery. (Mansfield)
7. "... I'm not going to be talked to like this." (Bennett)
8. "... ask Peggotty if I didn't do very well when I wasn't interfered with!" (Dickens)
9. Their conference was put an end to by the anxious young lover himself. (Austen)
10. He worked from 8 a.m. to 8 p. m. every day and was delighted if he was given week-end work. (Walsh)
11. At this point a maid announced that supper was served and instantly Gilbert took his departure. (Dreiser)
12. I darted back into the morning-room again, just in time. I had not been seen. (Du Maurier)
13. I was sent in to get my tea. (Dickens)
14. Even when the lessons are done, the worst is yet to happen, in the shape of an appalling sum. (Dickens)
15. "That's very good of you," said Dinny, icily, "but the harm is done, Professor." (Galsworthy)
16. This observation must be limited exclusively to his daughter. (Dickens)
17. "Good gracious bless me, how my poor head is vexed and worried by that girl Jupe's so perseveringly asking, over and over again, about her tiresome litters!" (Dickens)
18. It is said that every life has its roses and thorns. There seemed, however, to have been a misadventure or mistake in Stephen's case, whereby somebody else had become possessed of his roses, and he had become possessed of the same somebody else's thorns in addition to his own. (Dickens)
19. He was usually called Old Stephen, ... (Dickens)
20. The lights in the great factories, which looked, when they were illuminated, like Fiary palaces, ... (Dickens)
21. When she had said this, with a smile which would have been quite expressed, though nothing of her had been seen but her pleasant eyes, she replaced her hood again and they went on together. (Dickens)
22. The expression was not lost upon her; ... (Dickens)
23. When she was lost to his view, he pursued his homeward way, ... (Dickens)
24. "You're a steady Hand, and I was not mistaken." (Dickens)
25. "I was acquainted with all this, you know," said Mr. Bounderby, " except the last clause, long ago." (Dickens)

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