

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні вказівки до практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни «англійська мова» призначені для студентів *IV року* денної форми навчання зі спеціальності «Усі напрямки».

Мета запропонованих методичних вказівок — розвинути навички читання, аналізу, перекладу текстів.

Методичні вказівки складаються з 4 уроків, де подано відповідний граматичний матеріал за програмою, а також завдання, що відібрані для підготовки студентів до ЗНО.

Граматичні вправи спрямовані на аналіз найскладніших граматичних явищ англійської мови, розвиток навичок орієнтування у граматичній структурі англійського речення, що сприяє вірній інтерпретації текстів та матеріалів наукової літератури.

Після вивчення даного курсу студенти повинні знати і вміти:

розуміти зміст прочитаного та лексико-граматичний матеріал, наданий у методичних вказівках;

розуміти і володіти відповідними граматичними конструкціями та матеріалом;

брати участь в усному спілкуванні англійською мовою в обсязі матеріалу, передбаченого програмою.

LESSON I

Task 1

Read and choose the correct variant

Body Language

Shaking hands is a polite gesture indicating friendship and acceptance. At one time, however, meeting with a stranger aroused suspicion and fear. To prevent each other from suddenly attacking, strangers joined right hands as a solemn promise of nonaggression, thus demonstrating that neither party was about to use a weapon. Handshaking is now an activity practiced by both men and women not only to greet one another, but to seal a contract as well.

- a) Showing that you are wrong
- b) Denoting a state of being concentrated
- c) Showing an aim of avoiding negative consequences
- d) Demonstrating your peaceful aims
- e) Indicating a feeling of being helpless
- f) Expressing approval or disapproval
- g) Expressing a feeling of being astonished
- h) Denoting that everything is fine

The American “OK” sign, the joining of the thumb and forefinger in a circle, indicates that all is well or perfect. The “OK” sign acquired its modern connotation from the ancient world, in which the circle itself was one of the oldest and most common symbols for perfection. The verbal expression “OK” is native to the United States and was formed in support of the letter “O” indicating that something was as perfect as a circle.

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- e) Indicating a feeling of being helpless
- f) Expressing approval or disapproval
- g) Expressing a feeling of being astonished
- h) Denoting that everything is fine

When not used in hitchhiking, the thumbs-up gesture in American culture typically indicates “I like that”, while the thumbs-down gesture indicates your negative feelings towards something. The gesture has been linked to the time of the Roman arena, where the emperor supposedly ordered life or death for a gladiator by turning thumbs up or thumbs down.

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- c) Showing an aim of avoiding negative consequences
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- e) Indicating a feeling of being helpless
- f) Expressing approval or disapproval
- g) Expressing a feeling of being astonished
- h) Denoting that everything is fine

Crossing one’s fingers serves as protection from bad luck or from the penalties associated with lying. Thus, when people wish for good luck, they cross their fingers, and when they wish not to be responsible for a lie, they cross their fingers and hide their arms behind their backs to not let on that they are lying.

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- g) Expressing a feeling of being astonished
- h) Denoting that everything is fine

By sticking out their tongues, people react to situations that may be unpleasant for them. Such displays indicate laughing or rejection. For example, children often stick out their tongues to tease each other. Or, they may also stick out their tongues in reaction to activities requiring undistracted attention; hence, the tongue-showing of children focused on their homework.

- a) Showing that you are wrong
- b) Denoting a state of being concentrated

- c) Showing an aim of avoiding negative consequences
- d) Demonstrating your peaceful aims
- e) Indicating a feeling of being helpless
- f) Expressing approval or disapproval
- g) Expressing a feeling of being astonished
- h) Denoting that everything is fine

Task 2

Read and choose the correct variant.

In Africa

It's rare for travellers to return from Namibia with anything other than highly favourable praise. What makes Namibia so special is how easy it is to take a safari that won't break anyone's bank account. With little population and enough mineral resources to make it one of Africa's wealthiest countries, Namibia, though somewhat troubled by land reform issues, is largely a model of peace, stability and inter-ethnic respect. If you're confident behind the wheel, you can travel totally independently, staying at simple campsites or fabulously designed bush lodges as you go.

Distances in Namibia might be long but the roads are generally in reasonable shape meaning a 4x4 is rarely needed for much of the country. It's also a very safe country with delinquency against tourists very rare indeed even in the bigger towns (which frankly are still virtual villages). It's true that you don't get the high density of wildlife here that you might find in some other African countries, but an enormous richness of flora and fauna and relative lack of crowds make Namibia one of the best safari destinations in Africa.

Namibia was the first place I really travelled in Africa.

With the exception of the Zambezi Region, most of Namibia is comprised of harsh and inhospitable desert, but I've always found it extremely beautiful. The iconic views of the dunes certainly live up to even the highest of expectations, particularly in the early morning light.

The Namibian sand was calling my name, so I grabbed my Kalahari Ferraris (sand boards) and hit the dunes. I didn't even have time to catch my breath and I was pushed over the edge. My heart was thumping in my chest as I was going downhill.

After the adrenaline burst I wandered the beach and streets of Swakopmund and came across the world's largest quartz crystal cluster.

My next stop was Cape Cross, home to over 100,000 cape fur seals; half of them were one-month-old pups. The moment we saw the seals my mouth dropped open. Many of the adorable pups were taking their first swim in the ocean. Then something awesome yet scary happened, I] was charged by a seal. He was trapped 1n the pathway and thought I was in his breeding area. At first it was kind of fun having the seal so close to me but when he bared his teeth I ran as fast as I could to the truck.

Next I was off to Brandberg. On my way I visited a local Himba village and learnt about their culture and purchased some traditional crafts. The Himba people rub their bodies in a red organic dye and fat to protect them from the harsh desert climate. Then I went back in time 6,000 years to when the local Bushmen roamed the land. There were ancient rock engravings that they used to inform the other tribes what animals were in the area, what animals they were hunting, and to teach the children about the animals. My favourites were the drawings of the giraffe. Did you know the Bushmen never killed the giraffe because they thought the giraffe had long necks to speak to the sky gods who brought the rain?

1. What is **NOT** mentioned among the encouraging reasons to visit Namibia?

- a) a low crime rate
- b) few tourists
- c) a variety of species
- d) sandy beaches

2. Which of the following is **TRUE** of the author's trip across the Namibian deserts?

- a) He drove fast cars across the deserts.
- b) He looked for a crystal deposit in the sands.
- c) He was excited about sliding down the dunes.
- d) He had to cross a desert to get to the sea shore.

3. Why did the seal chase the traveller?

- a) Because he did research on the seals' habitat.

- b) Because he trespassed on the seal's territory.
- c) Because he was moving about too quickly.
- d) Because he was watching the seal pups.

4. How do the Himba tribe protect themselves from the local climate?

- a) by wearing traditional clothes
- b) by covering their skin with substances
- c) by eating plenty of fatty food
- d) by swimming in the ocean

5. What does the author say about the pictures on the rocks?

- a) They were drawn with natural paints.
- b) They showed local fauna.
- c) They depicted ancient gods.
- d) They were made by children.

Task 3

Read the text and choose one of the variants:

Top Things to Do in Chicago

The Field Museum

Every trip to Chicago should include a date with Sue. Holding court in The Field Museum's grand Stanley Field Hall, the remarkable Sue is the world's largest, most complete, and best-preserved *Tyrannosaurus rex*. Beyond The Field's extensive rock and fossil collections, visitors can journey through 4 billion years of life on Earth in the Evolving Planet exhibit and admire precious stones — from their rough beginnings to sparkling jewellery.

1. Which place of interest _____?

- a) provides a device to take you up in no time
- b) hosts a number of public performances
- c) boasts old sculptures decorating its facade
- d) offers seasonal attractions to its visitors
- e) displays a life-size model of a dinosaur

- f) exhibits the life evolution through gems
- g) lets its visitors manipulate the exhibits
- h) lies off the popular tourist routes

John Hancock Observatory

Located in the heart of the Windy City's tourist district, the John Hancock Observatory — with its one-of-a-kind open-air Skywalk — is open until 11 p.m. daily. The fastest elevators in North America zoom to the 94th floor — 305 meters up — in only 40 seconds. The real fun is spotting Chicago landmarks, such as Wrigley Field, Navy Pier, and glamorous marinas. Guests enjoy a multimedia Sky Tour and can contemplate Chicago's history on the 24-meter history wall.

2. Which place of interest _____?

- a) provides a device to take you up in no time
- b) hosts a number of public performances
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Museum of Science and Industry

The largest science centre in the Western Hemisphere, the Museum of Science and Industry was the first museum in North America to offer visitors the chance to touch and interplay with exhibits. That tradition continues to this day with exhibits that encourage people to do more than watch: you can make a giant heart beat in time to your own, open a Chicago River drawbridge for a model train, and practice your moves with the help of a virtual instructor.

3. Which place of interest _____?

- a) provides a device to take you up in no time
- b) hosts a number of public performances
- c) boasts old sculptures decorating its facade
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Navy Pier

Encompassing more than 20 hectares of prime Chicago lakefront territory, Navy Pier is truly a city within the city. With shopping, restaurants, parks and gardens, museums and attractions galore, this Chicago landmark attracts millions every year. Fireworks light up the Chicago skyline twice a week during the summer months, and the 150-foot (45.7 meters) Ferris wheel operates year-round, weather permitting. It's no wonder that Navy Pier is often considered one of the top things to do in Chicago.

4. Which place of interest _____?

- a) provides a device to take you up in no time
- b) hosts a number of public performances
- c) boasts old sculptures decorating its facade
- d) offers seasonal attractions to its visitors
- e) displays a life-size model of a dinosaur
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Millennium Park

It may be one of Chicago's newest places to visit, but Millennium Park has quickly become a destination of choice for travellers and locals alike. With hundreds of free concerts offered throughout the year at the dramatic Jay Pritzker Pavilion; an immense, walk-up-and-touch sculpture known affectionately as "The Bean"; and a 2.2-hectare garden to explore, Millennium Park lives up to the Chicago's official Latin motto: *Urbs in Horto* — City in a Garden.

5. Which place of interest _____?

- a) provides a device to take you up in no time
- b) hosts a number of public performances
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- e) displays a life-size model of a dinosaur

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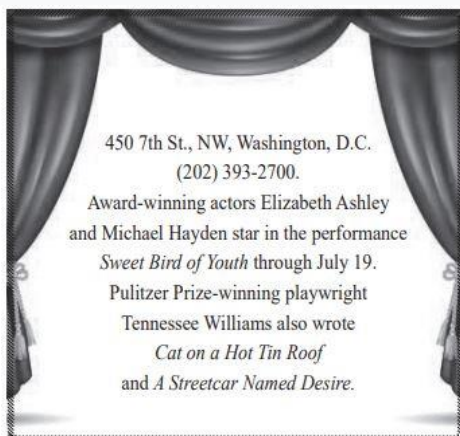
Chicago Food Planet Food Tours

Rated Best Chicago Tour by Lonely Planet, Chicago Food Planet Food Tours offer unique 3-hour food tasting and cultural walking tours focused exclusively in Chicago's off-the-beaten-path neighbourhoods. Suitable for all age groups and fitness levels, they provide a local experience so you feel like a native Chicagoan. Their guided, narrated food tours include mouth-watering food tastings, enough for a hearty lunch. It is a fantastic way for visitors and locals alike to discover the hidden gems of Chicago!

1. Which place of interest _____?
- a) provides a device to take you up in no time
 - b) hosts a number of public performances
 - c) boasts old sculptures decorating its facade
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Task 4

Look at the pictures and choose the correct answer. There are two choices you do not need to use.



1.

Which advertisement describes _____?

- a) a museum;
- b) a model agency;
- c) a kindergarten;
- d) a hotel;
- e) a theatre;
- f) a play area;
- g) a shopping mall;
- h) an antique shop.



2.

What advertisement describes _____?

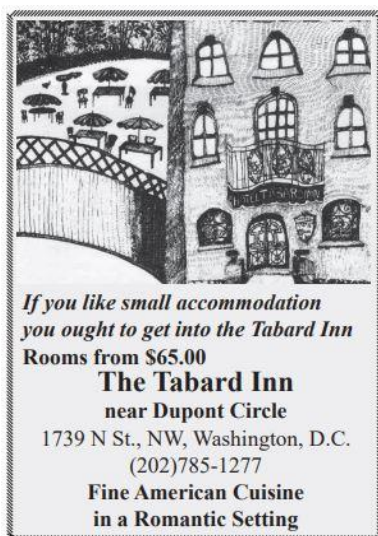
- a) a museum
- b) a model agency
- c) a kindergarten
- d) a hotel
- e) a theatre
- f) a play area
- g) a shopping mall
- h) an antique shop



3.

What advertisement describes _____?

- a) a museum
- b) a model agency
- c) a kindergarten
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- e) a theatre
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4.

What advertisement describes _____?

- a) a museum
- b) a model agency
- c) a kindergarten
- d) a hotel
- e) a theatre
- f) a play area
- g) a shopping mall
- h) an antique shop



Dumbarton House

2715 Q St., NW, Georgetown/(202) 337-2288.
Since 1798 it has been on the National Register of Historic Places. Dumbarton House displays a permanent collection of fine 18th- and 19th-century American and English furniture and decorative arts. Tours Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; last tour begins at 12:15 p.m.

5.

Which advertisement describes _____?

- a) a museum;
- b) a model agency;
- c) a kindergarten;
- d) a hotel;
- e) a theatre;
- f) a play area;
- g) a shopping mall;
- h) an antique shop.

Task 5

Read the text and choose the correct answer:

Reincarnation can be defined as a rebirth of the soul in a new body. Legend has it that the Dalai Lamas have been reborn thirteen times. Since the first Dalai Lama, each reincarnation has succeeded in bringing peace and wisdom to not only Buddhists but to many people around the world. But how are the Dalai Lamas found?

In order to find the present 14th reincarnation, the Regent of Tibet took a journey to lake Lhamo Lhatso in southern Tibet. For centuries the Tibetans had observed that visions of the future could be seen in this lake. The Regent had a vision. Among other things, he saw three Tibetan letters followed by a picture of a monastery.

The vision contained enough information to seek out the next Dalai Lama. In 1937 high lamas carrying the secrets of the vision were sent to all parts of Tibet in search of the place that the Regent had seen in the lake. When they arrived in Amdo, northeastern Tibet, they found a place matching the description of the secret vision. There they found a two-year-old boy. The child soon became comfortable with his visitors and began to play with a necklace that the high lama wore, which had belonged to the 13th Dalai Lama. In the Central Tibetan dialect, a language unknown to the district he lived in, the child demanded the necklace, claiming it belonged to him. He later addressed the government official by his proper name and also identified the high lama and servants. Astonished, the men left the village only to return to apply tests to the child to help find out if he truly was the Dalai Lama. He passed the test quite easily. As a result, they were sure that the two-year-old boy before them was the 14th Dalai Lama of Tibet.

The 14th Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso, describes himself as a simple Buddhist monk. He has an interest in machines, which he developed as a young boy. As a teenager he repaired a movie projector by himself, without its guide or any instructions. His hobbies include meditating, gardening, and collecting and repairing watches. He has been known to say that he would have become an engineer if he hadn't been a monk.

The Dalai Lama has been the spiritual leader of Tibet since 1950. In 1989 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his advocating policies of non-violence. He was also highly appreciated for his anxiety for global environmental problems. He has travelled to more than 67 countries spanning 6 continents holding discussions with heads of different religions and participating in many events promoting inter-religious harmony and

understanding. He has received over 150 awards, honorary doctorates and prizes in recognition of his message of non-aggression, universal responsibility and compassion. He has also authored or co-authored more than 110 books.

The 14th Dalai Lama has 18.5 million followers on Twitter and regularly tweets about solving conflicts without violence. In a May 2013 Harris Poll, the Dalai Lama outranked President Obama in popularity by 13 percent.

1) How did the Tibetans predict the future?

- a) They looked for clues in the water.
- b) They travelled to all parts of Tibet.
- c) They had vivid dreams about it.
- d) They got letters from monasteries.

*2) Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the two-year-old boy?*

- a) He said who the visitors were.
- b) He was at ease with the guests.
- c) He told the guests his proper name.
- d) He greatly surprised the visitors.

3) What was the Dalai Lama awarded the Nobel Prize for?

- a) care for ecology
- b) literary achievements
- c) promotion of peace
- d) scientific activities

4) Why does the Dalai Lama travel around the world?

- a) to receive global admiration
- b) to do his doctoral research
- c) to gather data for his books

d) to bring different people together

5) *What is stated in the text about the 14th Dalai Lama?*

- a) He dreamt of becoming a gardener in his youth.
- b) He is keen on various instruments and equipment.
- c) He has a collection of movie projectors he repaired.
- d) He has been posting tweets about presidents since 2013.

Grammar exercises

Ex. 1. Supply *a/an* where necessary. Note where you can use *a/an* or *zero* (-).

- 1. I'm going to bed. I've got a headache.
- 2. I was awake all night with _____ toothache.
- 3. I think Gillan's got _____ flu.
- 4. The children are in bed with _____ mumps.
- 5. Mind you don't catch _____ cold.
- 6. _____ measles can be very unpleasant.
- 7. Don't come near me. I've got _____ sore throat.
- 8. I think I've got _____ cold!
- 9. I've had _____ terrible backache.
- 10. I often suffer from _____ backache.

Ex. 2. Translate the words in brackets.

- 1. The apples are (50 гривень за 1 кілограм).
- 2. I take these pills (два рази в день).
- 3. We are going (100 км в годину).
- 4. I do the dishes (1 раз в день).
- 5. Rubbish is collected (три рази в неділю).
- 6. Olive oil costs (20 гривень за літр).

Ex. 3. Supply "*the*" or "*a*" where it necessary.

- 1. She served _____ cold meat and cheese.
- 2. _____ meat we had for lunch last Sunday was very tough.

3. Where did _____ life come from?
4. I don't know much about _____ life of Salvador Dali.
5. I can't call it _____ running. It's _____ jogging.
6. I ought to be fit with all _____ running I do, but I don't feel fit.
7. I think _____ red dress will suit you best. _____ red is more your colour.
8. _____ watches have become very cheap and very attractive.
9. Most of _____ watches you see today work on _____ quartz.
10. What has been the longest period of _____ peace in _____ history?
11. If you study _____ history, you've got to read a lot.
12. _____ journeys to unknown places require a lot of preparation.
13. _____ lives of _____ poets and _____ musicians have often been unbearably difficult.
14. I'm not interested in buying _____ silver or _____ gold.
15. _____ time is _____ money.
16. I can never forget _____ time I've spent in Paris.

Ex. 4. Supply "the" or "a" where it necessary.

1. Because of "the greenhouse effect" _____ climate of the world is changing.
2. We can't be sure about the history of _____ human race, but _____ man developed earlier than we think, though we certainly weren't around at the time of _____ dinosaurs.
3. The Ancient Greeks believed in _____ gods. The idea of _____ God was not known to them.
4. _____ Mr Stocks has shown that _____ Egyptians used _____ saws and drills. _____ saws and drills were made of _____ copper.
5. My eldest son joined _____ Navy and now my youngest wants to join _____ Army.
6. In many countries the head of state is called _____ President.
7. Do you know who killed _____ President Lincoln?

Ex. 5. Put in "a/an" or "the".

A Bad Customer.

(1) man went into (2) shop and asked for (3) 1 pound of apples which cost one shilling. (4) shopkeeper gave them to him. Then (5) man asked, "Can I exchange (6) apples for (7) 1 pound of plums? (8). price is (9) same." (10) shopkeeper agreed, took back apples and gave him plums. (11) man took them and was going to leave (12) shop. (13) shopkeeper asked him for (14) money.

"(15) money for what?" asked (16) man.

“(17) money for (18) plums,” said (19) shopkeeper.
“But I gave you (20) apples for (21) plums,” answered (22) man.
“Well, then, (23) money for (24) apples.”
“But you still have your apples,” said (25) man and walked out of (26) shop.

Ex. 6. Translate into English.

1. Мені нужно зняти кімнату. 2. Провітрі кімнату. 3. Ніж не ріже. 4. У тебе немає ножа? 5. Візьми чем и відріж хліба. 6. Ми не знали, що тут є озеро. 7. Озеро глибоке. 8. Замок зламався. 9. Кому мені віддати полагодіті замок? 10. Ти знаєш, де лагодять замки? 11. Не забудь купити замок. 12. У нас сьогодні апельсини на третє. 13. Апельсини в буфеті. 14. Візьми собі апельсин. 15. Апельсин не кислий?

Ex. 7. Translate into English.

1. Двері закриті. 2. У тебе є телефон? 3. Мій телефон не працює. 4. У холі темно. 5. Ти любиш собак? 6. Не муч (to tease) собаку. 7. Ніколи не роби спробу погладити (to stroke) собаку, якщо ти її не знаєш. 8. Ручка не пише. 9. У вас є ручки у продаж? 10. Де можна купити пальто? 11. Де тобі пошили пальто? 12. Де ключ? 13. Скільки квартир в будинку? 14. Скільки коштують ці сервізи? 15. Скільки предметів в сервізі? 16. Скільки коштують сервізи сьогодні?

Ex. 8. Insert articles where necessary.

1. There is ____ bridge over the river. 2. Do you have ____ pens and pensils? 3. Would you like ____ cup of tea? 4. He met ____ nice girl at disco. 5. Yesterday I spoke to ____ man who had just returned from ____ Arctic expedition. 6. Yesterday I met ____ old friend whom I recognized at once. 7. ____ person who is sitting next to you is ____ famous painter. 8. I saw ____ beautiful hat in ____ shop but ____ hat was too expensive for me to buy. 9. They bought ____ table. ____ table is made of oak. 10. My son has ____ very good German teacher who knows ____ language perfectly. 11. What ____ strange answer! 12. What ____ wonderful news! 13. We usually have ____ breakfast at eight. 14. Let me give you ____ piece of ____ advice. 15. From ____ back of house came ____ sound of ____ vacuum-cleaner. The mother turned off machine and looked at ____ boy.

Ex. 9. Put in "a/an", "the" or "some" where necessary (articles with nouns of material).

The Luncheon.

"I never eat anything for luncheon," she said. "_____ little fish, perhaps. I wonder if they have _____ salmon. And unless they have _____ caviar. I never mind _____ caviar." For myself I chose _____ cheapest dish on _____ menu and that was _____ mutton chop. "I think you are unwise to eat _____ meat," she said. Then came the question of _____ drink.

"I never drink anything for luncheon, except white wine. My doctor won't let me drink anything but _____ champagne. And what are you going to drink?"

"_____ water."

She ate _____ caviar and _____ salmon. She talked gaily of _____ art, literature and _____ music.

Ex. 10. Translate into English.

1. Вода в річці дуже холодна. 2. Вода необхідна для життя. 3. Принеси мені води, будь ласка. 4. Сніг був глибокий. 5. Дуже важко ходити по глибокому снігу. 6. Чай гарячий. 7. Я люблю чай. 8. Поклади цукор в чай. 9. Купи лимон до чаю. 10. Лимон корисний. 11. Наріж лимон. 12. Сік смачний. 13. Я віддаю перевагу апельсиновий сік. 14. Сік, яким я тебе пригощу, зробила моя мама. 15. Я попросив купити хліба і масла. 16. Дайте мені, будь ласка, молока. 17. Молоко необхідно дітям. 18. Покладіть масла в суп. 19. Поставте масло на стіл. 20. Я не п'ю молоко, я п'ю чай або каву. 21. Вчора я купив дуже хороший чай і кава. 22. Кава я пошлю матері. Вона любить каву. 23. Де масло? Воно на столі. 24. Є нафту або газ в цьому районі? 25. Офіціант приніс мені м'ясо і овочі. Я з'їв овочі, але не став їсти м'ясо. 26. Зазвичай я п'ю кип'ячене молоко. Але молоко, яке дає наша корова, не треба кип'ятити.

Ex. 11. Insert articles where necessary.

I.

1. _____ "Queen Mary" was launched by _____ Queen Mary in 1938.
2. There was a little sentimentality about _____ Forsytes.
3. He is the nearest we have to _____ English Leonardo da Vinci.
4. He has the humour of _____ Chekhov.
5. To feel more comfortable you should have taken _____ Pullman.
6. He predicted the victory of _____ Mrs Thatcher in the 1979 election.

7. I know very little about him as you do - he is ____ Mr Tarantino.
8. One of the correspondents handed McCartney the paper and asked, "Are you ____ McCartney who wrote this?"
9. "I'll run to ____ Mother", he said in ____ loud whisper.

II.

1. ____ Willowbys left town as soon as they were married.
2. This wasn't ____ Beatrice she knew.
3. ____ father and ____ daughter appeared at last.
4. ____ professor Keitel is ____ man to whom you'll be responsible for your undergraduate teaching.
5. This Pat wasn't like ____ Pat of his memories.
6. If you are ____ Napoleon, you'll play ____ game of ____ power, if you're ____ Leonardo you'll play for ____ knowledge.
7. Elsie said she would ring up ____ Doctor Hitchcock.
8. ____ poor Edward muttered something, but what it was nobody knew.
9. ____ gentle, tender-hearted Amelia sadly was ____ ____ only person to whom Becky could attach herself.
10. I am ____ Mr Keaton to whom you were to come.

Ex. 12. Translate into English.

1. Кордильєри знаходяться в Північній Америці.
2. Береги Рейну дуже мальовничі.
3. Ельбрус - дуже красива гора.
4. Вони купили будинок в Марлоу, який виходив вікнами на Темзу.
5. Середземне море знаходиться між Європою, Азією і Африкою.
6. Венеція розташована на березі Адріатичного моря.
7. Лівінгстон загинув в Центральній Африці.
8. Вони любили гуляти в Гайд-парку.
9. Вона показувала мені фотографію чудовою долини в Баварії.

Ex. 13. Insert articles where necessary.

Names of Meals.

1. The invitations to ____ dinner for sixteen people were sent out.
2. He came in one morning when I was having ____ breakfast on ____ terrace of ____ hotel and introduced himself.
3. I saw to it that he had ____ good dinner.
4. He was giving ____ big lunch on ____ following day and at ____ end of ____ week ____ grand dinner.
5. Mr Wayne settled back in his chair, savouring his drink, expecting ____ good dinner.
6. ____ dinner was very sound.
7. But ____

hot bath and ____ good dinner fixed him up. 8. They had ____ supper in silence. 9. “____ dinner will be ready in ____ few minutes,” she said.

Ex. 14. Translate into English.

1. Ранок був холодний і вітряний.
2. Був теплий літній вечір.
3. Настала ніч, і мандрівники вирішили відпочити.
4. Він пише з ранку до ночі.
5. Він переночував у приятеля.
6. Він провів безсонну ніч і був дуже блідий.
7. Приємно поїхати за місто в ясний літній день.
8. І вдень і вночі він думав про одне.
9. Був чудовий ранок, сонячне і тихе.
10. Був ранній ранок, все в домі ще спали.
11. На дворі (outside) була ніч.
12. Була тепла літня ніч.
13. Я думаю, день буде ясным і теплим.
14. Машини на фабриці працювали день і ніч.
15. Я переконав його провести ніч в нашому будинку і відпочити.
16. Я ніколи не забуду вечір, який ми провели в Лондоні.
17. Вечір був холодним і туманним.

Ex. 15. Fill in the blanks with personal pronouns.

Model: I see a girl, I see her:

1. I see a teacher, I see _____.
2. Please, read this letter, read _____.
3. I know the boy, I know _____.
4. I'm glad to meet both Tom and Ann, I'm glad to meet _____.
5. Give me the book, give _____ to me.
6. I don't like Ann's brother, I don't like _____.
7. This task was given to you and to me, it was given to _____.

Ex. 16. Answer the questions, using “my-mine”, “her-hers”, etc.

Model: This book belongs to me. This is my book. The book is mine.

1. Do these shoes belong to your husband?
2. Will this new flat belong to them?
3. This umbrella doesn't belong to you, does it?
4. These books belong to us, don't they?
5. Do these things belong to him or to her?

Ex. 17. Fill in the blanks with missing possessive pronouns.

1. This doesn't look like ____ book, it must be _____. 2. Tell him not to forget ____ ticket, she mustn't forget ____ either. 3. Tell me, isn't that ____ girl-friend over there? 4. I see that he has lost ____ pencil, perhaps you can lend him _____. 5. He has come to see me, ____ father and ____ are school friends. 6. This is ____ work, I did it without any help at all.

Ex. 18. Choose the correct form of the pronouns in brackets.

I.

1. It may be (our, ours) dictionaries. 2. He has not read a line of (your, yours). How can he criticize (your, yours) poems? 3. His composition is much more interesting than (your, yours) or (my, mine). 4. (Their, theirs) knowledge of the subject is not much superior to (our, ours). 5. I'm afraid they will take (her, hers) advice not (your, yours). 6. All (our, ours) clothes were extremely dirty, and (my, mine) especially so. 7. Will you help me to sort out the things? I cannot tell which are (your, yours) and which are (my, mine). 8. This is (your, yours) note-book, but where is (my, mine)?

II.

1. She got to (her, hers) feet and took (his, him) hand. 2. "Let me see your passports," I gave him ____ and Catherine got ____ out of ____ handbag (my, mine; her, hers; her, hers). 3. Mind ____ own business and I'll mind ____ (your, yours; my, mine). 4. Mr. Black gave (his, him) wife a leather bag for (her, hers) birthday. 5. The next voice to speak up was not the Lieutenant's but ____ (my, mine). 6. I looked at (her, hers) ____ and at none other from that moment. 7. ____ was not a marriage that could last (their, theirs). 8. ____ nerves are as bad as ____ (your, yours; my, mine). 9. His eyes were as bright as ____ (her, hers). 10. After all, this is ____ home just as much as ____ (your, yours; my, mine). 11. My sister likes much sugar in ____ tea, but I like little in ____ (her, hers; my, mine). "Who can drink tea as sweet as ____ (your, yours)," I wonder. 12. His own hand shook as he accepted a rose or two from ____ and thanked her (her, hers).

Ex. 19. Translate into English, paying attention to the italicized words.

1. Машина містера Брауна в гаражі, а *наша* навпроти будинку. 2. Вчора вони взяли *наші* журнали і залишили нам *свої*. 3. Цей чемодан не *мій*, це *їх*. 4. *Її* батьки живуть в центрі міста, а його - на околиці. 5. Я знаю *вашу* адресу, але я не знаю *їх* адресу. 6. Це *моя* думка, я бачу, воно відрізняється від твого. 7. Це *ваша* записна книжка, а це його, але де ж

моя? 8. Вона взяла мої руки в *свої*. 9. Він, мабуть, переплутав ключі і взяв ключ сусіда замість свого. 10. Після всього, що сталося, ми не могли вірити жодному її слову. 11. Твій квиток на столі, а її квиток - в сумці. 12. Результати показали, що наш план був більш правильним, ніж їх. 13. Найкраща пропозиція - ваше. 14. Побудована нова дорога; її довжина понад тисячу кілометрів. 15. Його мама зараз в селі, а моя - в місті. 16. Я віддаю перевагу Крим Кавказу через його більш сухого клімату. 17. Цей автомобіль дуже невеликий, але мотор у нього відносно потужний. 18. Де твоя фотографія? - Вона в альбомі.

Ex. 20. Insert a reflexive pronoun where necessary.

1. He shaves ____ every other day. 2. Go and wash ____ . 3. She washed ____ quickly and went to prepare breakfast. 4. He likes his wife to dress ____ well. 5. Behave ____ ! You can't behave ____ . 7. The child fell and hurt badly. 8. The book was ever so interesting that I could not tear ____ from it. 9. Be careful with the knife, you may cut ____ . I tried to mak _____ agreeable. 11. He thinks too much of ____ . 12. Sit down and make ____ at home. 13. I am sure they will succeed in the aim they've put before ____ . 14. We established ____ in a hotel. 15. She was beside ____ with anger. 16. She looked in the mirror and could not recognize ____ .

Ex. 21. Complete these sentences using *myself/yourself*, etc.

Example: Here is the money, go and buy *yourself* an ice-cream.

1. Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't burn ____ .
 2. I want to know you better. Tell me about ____ .
 3. It isn't her fault. She really shouldn't blame ____ .
 4. Did you make the dress ____ ?
 5. The boy was lucky when he fell down the stairs. He didn't hurt ____ .
 6. Tom cut ____ while he was shaving this morning.
 7. He spends most of his time alone, so it's not surprising that he talks to ____ .
 8. Don't worry about us. We can look after ____ .

Ex. 22. Translate into English using reflexive pronouns.

1. Він був у нестямі від радості. 2. Він побачив це сам. 3. Він не впізнав себе в той страшний особі, яке дивилося на нього з води. 4. Вона живе одна. 5. Ви поставите себе в дуже незручне становище, якщо розповісте

про це. 6. Він на себе не схожий (look) сьогодні. 7. Будьте обережні, ви можете забитися. 8. Він був абсолютно один в кімнаті. 9. Ми представилися як кореспонденти вечірньої газети. 10. Ви зробили це абсолютно самостійно? 11. Візьміть себе в руки. 12. Коли ми приїхали, сам губернатор зустрів нас в аеропорту. 13. Через кілька хвилин він знову був самим собою. 14. Дівчина йшла, тихо наспівуючи. 15. Ведіть себе як слід. 16. Вони надто багато про себе думають. 17. Ви можете розділити це між собою. 18. Я дуже пишаюся собою, що знайшов вихід з цієї важкої ситуації. 19. Ти можеш зробити це самостійно? 20. Вам не треба приходити самому, можете надіслати секретаря.

Ex. 23. Insert *this, that, these, those* or *it*.

1. All _____ is very interesting. 2. _____ will do. 3. None of _____ present expressed any surprise on hearing _____. 4. Try one of _____. 5. What is this? - _____ is a computer. 6. _____ are the TV sets of the latest type. 7. Suddenly I felt something soft and warm on my knees. _____ was a cat. 8. Who were you talking with? - _____ was a friend of mine.

Ex. 24. Insert interrogative pronouns.

1. _____ of the two of them is right?" he asked me. 2. _____ do we call the sea between England and France? 3. _____ are your intentions for the summer? 4. _____ would you like to see as your assistant? 5. _____ turn is it now? 6. _____ is speaking? 7. _____ can I do for you? 8. _____ is he? Is he a lawyer? 9. _____ are you talking about? 10. _____ problem are you working at now? 11. We serve coffee and tea. _____ would you like? 12. _____ of you did it? 13. _____ did you meet at the theatre? 14. _____ is that man over there? 15. _____ is Sergeyev? Is he an engineer? 16. _____ bag is this? Yours or John's? 17. _____ do you prefer: tea or coffee? 18. _____ sort of films do you like best? 19. _____ does the avocado taste like? 20. _____ city do you live in: London or Manchester? 21. _____ do you usually do at week-ends?

Ex. 25. Translate into English.

1. Хто знає цю людину? 2. Хто з вас розбив цю вазу? 3. Кого з них ви запитали про це? 4. Кого ви чекаєте тут? 5. Кому ви віддали свій словник? 6. Який це колір? 7. На якому поверсі ви живете? 8. Що ви купили? 9. Який місяць найкоротший? 10. О чем ви розмовляли, коли я вас зустрів? 11. Який метод ви використовуєте? 12. Хто цей високий чоловік?

Ex. 26. Complete these sentences with *all, everything, everyone/everybody, the whole*

Model: I can't lend you any money. *All* I've got is a pound and I need that.
I can't stand him. He disagrees with *everything* I say.
She worked from morning till night. She worked *the whole* day.

1. She is very kind. _____ likes her.
2. They did _____ they could to help us. _____ was very kind to us.
3. Jill doesn't do any of the housework. Her husband does _____.
4. Janet told me _____ about her trip to Spain. Spain is a wonderful country.
5. He is a great scientist. He devoted his _____ life to the development science.
6. I didn't spend much money in the shops. _____ I bought was a pair of gloves.
7. Why are you always thinking about food? Food isn't _____.
8. He didn't say where he was going. _____ he said was that he was going away.
9. _____ has got their faults. Nobody is perfect.
10. He opened a tin of sardines. When he finished eating there were no sardines left. He ate _____ tin of sardines.
11. He read the book from beginning to end. He read _____ book.
12. _____ in our family plays the piano. The _____ family likes music.
13. It rained from the beginning of the week to the end. It rained _____ week.
14. Nothing was left of the building after the fire. _____ building is to be reconstructed.
15. _____ in the team played well.
16. We've redecorated _____ rooms of the house. _____ house looks new.

Ex. 27. Complete these sentences with *both/neither/either*, using "*of*" if necessary.

1. Ed and Jim were _____ big men.
2. These are very gloomy rooms. I'm afraid _____ will suit me.
3. There are two ways to the city centre. You can go along the footpath by the river or you can go along the main road. You can go _____ way.
4. _____ these pullovers are very nice. The problem was that she liked _____ them. She didn't know which one to choose.
5. _____ my parents is English. My father is Polish and my mother is Italian.
6. "Which of the two newspapers would you like?" - "Oh, _____ will do."
7. "Is today the 18th or the 19th?" - "_____. It's the 20th."
8. By that time _____ his sisters had got married.

9. When the boat started to sink, we were really frightened because _____ us could swim.

Ex. 28. (B, C) Use *both*, *either* or *neither* in the following sentences:

1. There are oak trees on _____ bank of the river. 2. The man held the axe in _____ hands. 3. The veranda stretched on _____ side of the house. 4. The first apple-pie of the season was on the table and a large dish of purple grapes. Muriel was too angry to touch _____. 5. I could hear them _____, but saw _____. 6. _____ of the two could sing. 7. _____ of them was of the same opinion. 8. _____ his legs were broken in the accident. 9. You may take _____ of the two dictionaries, but not _____ of them. 10. She had brown shining hair which hung down on _____ sides of her face. 11. "What are you going to have, orange juice or Coke?" - "_____, I'm not thirsty." 12. "Which job are you going to take?" - "I'm afraid." 13. Nick and Tom are my friends. But _____ is in the town now. 14. "_____ the jars, the big one and the small one, are empty. You can take _____ of them." - "I'm afraid _____ will do."

Ex. 29. Insert *every/each* or *either*.

1. _____ day he comes here, and _____ time he asks me the same questions. 2. There was a huge building on _____ side of the square, having a massive arched gate. 3. There were huge buildings on _____ side of the street and _____ had rows of balconies as its only decoration. 4. Which would you prefer, the Webster or the Oxford dictionary? - _____ will do. Thank you. 5. He shook hands and had a few minutes' talk with _____ of us.

Ex. 30. Translate into English.

1. Вони їхали по широкій дорозі, по обидва боки якої росли дерева. 2. Обидва, я і мій брат, були молоді і сильні. 3. Передай це повідомлення татові чи мамі, боюся, я не побачу ні того, ні іншого. 4. Ти не можеш взяти з собою обидва моїх фотоапарата. 5. Вони обидва служать в армії. 6. Вона або дуже хвора, або пішла. У будь-якому випадку ми не можемо відкрити двері. 7. Кожну хвилину хлопчик визирав у вікно. 8. Я пам'ятаю кожен будинок на нашій вулиці. 9. Ні той, ні інший не змогли прийти, але кожен мав серйозну причину. 10. Вони оглядали кожен експонат в музеї з великим інтересом. 11. У готелі є дві вільні кімнати, можете зайняти будь-яку. 12. У кожному кінці коридору були двері. 13. Яку мені взяти книгу, я не читав ні ту, ні іншу. - Візьміть будь-яку,

обидві цікаві.

Ex. 31. Supply the appropriate word out of those given in brackets.

1. The shoes do not fit me. Will you kindly give me _____ pair? (another, the other)
2. They haven't met for twenty years, neither of them has seen even a photo of _____. (another, the other)
3. I read the novels by O. Henry one after _____. (another, the other)
4. There were many people on the beach; some were bathing, _____ were basking in the sun. (others, the others)
5. I met him at the club _____ night, (other, the other)
6. I see only five copies here. Where are _____ ones? (the other, the others)
7. I have lost my fountain-pen. I must buy _____ one. (another, other)
8. They are going to get punished one way or _____. (another, other)

Ex. 32. Translate into English.

1. Довелося їхати через поле: іншої дороги не було. 2. Дайте мені, будь ласка, інший номер цього журналу. 3. Якщо вам не подобається цей костюм, я можу вам запропонувати інший. 4. Собака їла м'ясо, але відмовлялася від іншої їжі. 5. Вони були схожі як дві краплі води, тільки один був трохи вищий від другого. 6. До кімнати увійшли двоє. Одного я ніколи не бачив, особа іншого здалося мені знайомим. 7. Це тупий (dull) ніж, дайте мені інший. 8. Коли побачиш інших, нагадай їм про нашу угоду. 9. Іншого шляху не було. 10. Нам не довелося довго чекати, машини підходили одна за одною.

Ex. 33. Supply *some* or *any*.

1. Go and ask him for _____ more paper. I haven't _____ in my desk.
2. Have you got _____ sugar? - I expect we have. Yes, there's _____ sugar in this bowl.
3. Can I give the child _____ fruit?
4. _____ people just don't know how to mind their own business.
5. Were there _____ objections?
6. I think we've run out of sugar. Is there _____ sugar in that bowl? - No, there isn't.
7. _____ doctor will tell you that it is harmful for you.
8. What book shall I bring you? - _____ you like.
9. There aren't _____ buses after 12.30.

10. There isn't _____ explanation for this.

Ex. 34. Supply the appropriate pronoun out of those given in brackets.

1. You can find him _____ time between six and nine, (some, any, no) 2. Is there other _____ choice? (any, no) 3. He can answer _____ question on the subject, (some, any, no) 4. I can only answer _____ questions on the subject, (some, any, no) 5. She has a perfect complexion and _____ colour becomes her. (some, any) 6. Can we have _____ milk? (any, some) 7. Is _____ additional proof necessary? (any, some) 8. Will you have _____ more tea? - Thank you. (any, no, some) 9. Will you have _____ more tea? You've had only one cup. (any, no, some) 10. What material do you need? - _____ that is available, (some, any) 11. Don't bother about the colour. You can buy her a blouse of _____ colour. (any, some) 12. If you have _____ news, call me back, (any, some, no) 13. They understood each other without _____ words. (no, some, any)

Ex. 35. Supply *some, any* or *no* for the following sentences.

1. I don't want _____ money. 2. She helped borrow _____ more money. 3. There is hardly place in this house where we can talk alone. 4. I am _____ accountant but these figures are wrong. 5. My mother hoped that perhaps the school had _____ funds to give me a grant. 6. Don't let us have nonsense about it. 7. "Let's go back home. It's already late." - "I'd rather stay out a little longer." - "I suppose we've got to go home _____ time." 8. You have _____ fine flowers in your garden. 9. He wants _____ more pudding. 9. You can take it away. 10. _____ time ago I read his story in a magazine. 11. I don't think there is _____ milk left in the jug.

Ex. 36. Translate into English.

I.

1. Дайте мені хліба (крейди, чорнила). 2. Налийте мені води (молока, кави, супу). 3. Хочете кави (чаю, молока, торта)? 4. У вас є якісь цікаві англійські книги? 5. Будь-який студент знає це. 6. Візьміть будь-яку книгу (яка вам подобається). 7. Приходьте в будь-який час (яке вас влаштовує). 8. У склянці є вода. Ви хочете води? 9. У глечики є молоко. Будете пити молоко? 10. У ящику біля дошки є крейда? 11. Можна взяти трохи крейди?

II.

1. Немає сенсу хвилюватися про це. 2. У мене немає чаю, але є кава. 3. У нас тут немає річок, але є кілька озер. 4. Я хочу прочитати газети, у тебе є якісь газети? 5. Чи є якась різниця між ними? - Я не бачу ніякої різниці. - Думаю, різниці немає. 6. Таксі ніколи немає, коли тобі потрібно таксі. 7. Ніхто з вас не знає, як багато він працював в молодості.

Ex. 37. Supply *anybody/anyone, nothing, anything, nobody/no one, somebody/someone* or *something/somewhere/anywhere*.

I.

1. I want to tell you ____.
2. Is there _____ in the basket? - No, it's empty.
3. Can ____ translate these sentences?
4. I've prepared _____ for dinner which you'll like very much.
5. I'm afraid he knows ____ about it.
6. Would you like ____ to start with before you order the main course?
7. I know _____ who can help you.
8. I'm sure _____ had taken your bag.
9. Is there _____ here who can speak Japanese?
10. There was _____ in the room. It was dark.
11. Do you live _____ near Jim?
12. They slept in the park because they didn't have _____ to stay.

II.

1. At the party you'll see _____ you haven't met yet.
2. He left without saying _____ to _____.
3. Charlie had never seen _____ like that place except in films.
4. I think there is _____ wrong with my watch.
5. There is "No parking" area. _____ who parks their car here will be fined.
6. The door-bell rang but there was _____ there.
7. With special tourist bus ticket you can go _____ you like.
8. If delays you, you must let me know.
9. Where did you go for your holiday? _____. I stayed at home.
10. The town was still the same when I returned. _____ has changed.

Ex. 38. Translate the sentences into English.

- a) 1. Я хочу вам щось сказати. 2. Дайте мені що-небудь почитати. 3. Він щось знає про це. 4. Дати вам що-небудь почитати? 5. Я нічого вам не можу сказати про це. 6. На столі нічого немає. 7. Вона що-небудь

знає про це? 8. Боюся, він нічого не знає про це.

б) 1. У кімнаті хтось є. 2. Хтось стукає в двері. 3. Запитай кого-небудь про це. 4. Є тут хто-небудь? 5. Чи може хто-небудь перевести ці пропозиції? 6. Чи повинен хтось прийти до вас сьогодні ввечері?

Ex. 39. Translate into English paying attention to the use of *some, any, no* and their derivatives.

1. Хтось залишив вам повідомлення. 2. Навряд чи є що-небудь, чого він не бачив. Його нічим не здивуєш. Хіба що у вас є що-небудь особливе. 3. Що, хтось заходив? - Я нікого не помітив. 4. Я нічого не можу вам сказати. Запитайте кого-небудь ще. 5. У вас немає вакантних місць? - На жаль, нічого не можу вам зараз запропонувати. Зайдіть в будь-який день на наступному тижні. 6. Невже він вам нічого не розповів? Він знає більше, ніж будь-який з нас. 7. Ніхто мені нічого не говорить. Може бути, ви мені що-небудь скажете? 8. Я бачу чиєсь мокре пальто в передній. Хто-небудь прийшов? 9. Чи не дасть мені хто-небудь з вас свої конспекти? (Notes) 10. Чи не хочете ще пирога? - Дякую, але я більше не хочу.

Ex. 40. Use *one* or *ones* instead of the nouns in *italic* type:

1. This copy is torn. Bring me another *copy*.
2. I've read all the books, may I take the other *books* too?
3. These cherries are sour. Have you got sweeter *cherries*?
4. He's fond of nearly all games, but tennis and football are *the games* he likes best.
5. Which is my glass here? - Take *the glass* nearest to you.
6. Galileo showed that the small weight dropped as quickly as the large *weight*.
7. There are two vacant tables here. Which *table* will you take?

Ex. 41. Supply *one* or *ones* only where necessary.

1. I simply took this book because it was the first _ I chanced to see.
2. Which actresses did you like? - The ___ who appeared in Act I.
3. I've had enough soup. Give me no more _____.
4. Which computer did you use? - The ___ that is in your office.
5. We shouldn't have taken this wireless. It seems to me that _____ is better.

6. Pour away that dirty water and get some clean _____ .

Ex. 42. Translate the sentences.

1. Які рукавички ти хочеш купити? - Ті, що на вітрині. 2. Який пуловер ти віддаєш перевагу? Червоний або синій? 3. Будь ласка, передай мені ту тарілку. - Яку? 4. Я хочу перевірити (test-drive) одну з цих машин. - Цю або ту? 5. У тебе є нова сумка? - Так, чорна. 6. Дай мені, будь ласка, ніж. - Який? - Той, довгий. 7. Принеси мені книгу з мого столу. - Яку? - Новий роман. 8. Мені потрібен словник, той, що стоїть на полиці.

Ex. 43. Translate into English.

A.

1. Ці сходи ведуть до моря. 2. Він дав мені добру пораду. 3. Всі відомості були дуже важливі. 4. Ми отримали такі ж відомості. 5. Ці гроші не мої. 6. У мене було мало грошей. Я не міг дозволити собі купувати такі дорогі речі. 7. Його пізнання в математиці вразили нас. 8. Ваших знань недостатньо, щоб скласти іспит. 9. Яка цікава робота! 10. Які ви нам принесли новини? 11. Ці новини вже всім відомі.

B.

1. Я купив ці години в Лондоні. Вони дуже добрі. 2. Ваші годинник поспішають. 3. Я не міг увійти в сад, так як ворота були закриті. 4. Сани стоять біля воріт. 5. Експорт цього товару значно збільшився.

C.

1. Які з цих овець будуть послані на виставку? 2. Цей вантаж прибув минулого тижня. 3. Його одяг зовсім нова. 4. Там було дуже мало людей. 5. Картопля дуже хороший в цьому році. 6. Морква дуже дешева восени. 7. Фрукти в нашому саду вже дозріли. 8. Його заробітна плата дуже висока. 9. Зміст його листи було зовсім несподіваним. 10. Франція славиться своїми винами.

D.

1. В акваріумі п'ять рибок. Одна рибка золота. 2. Ці новини дуже цікаві. 3. Кому належать гроші? - Я не знаю, кому вони належать. 4. Фермери задоволені. Вони виростили багато свиней і овець. 5. Ваші гроші на столі. Візьміть їх. 6. Наші зимові канікули закінчуються 6-го лютого. 7. Ви отримали ці відомості кілька днів тому. 8. Ваші поради мені дуже допомогли. 9. Вітрина привертала увагу всіх перехожих.

Ex. 44. Use “there is(are)” construction in the necessary tense form.

1. Look! ____ their telephone number in the letter. 2. Chichester is a very old town. ____ many old buildings there. 3. Excuse me, ____ a restaurant near here? 4. How many students ____ in your group? 5. I was hungry but ____ anything to eat. 6. ____ a football match on TV last night. 7. ____ many people at the meeting? 8. Look! ____ an accident. Call the ambulance! 9. ____ 24 hours in a day. 10. This box is empty. ____ nothing in it. 11. ____ somebody at the airport to meet you when you arrive tomorrow. 12. When we arrived at the cinema ____ long queue outside.

Ex. 45. Translate into English

A.

1. У цьому журналі багато цікавих статей. 2. У нашому місті багато музеїв і театрів. 3. В цій кімнаті є телефон? 4. В цій комнаті два вікна. 5. В чашці не було чаю. 6. Скільки статей було в цьому журналі? - Там було декілько статей. 7. Скільки студентів в аудиторії? - Двадцять. 8. Поряд з нашим будинком буде парк. 9. На якій вулиці була школа? 10. На столі лежить декілька книг.

B.

1. Поряд з нашим будинком є школа. Школа знаходиться поряд з нашим будинком. 2. У місті декілька театрів. Театри знаходяться у центрі міста. 3. В вазі стояли квіти. Квіти стояли в красивій вазі. 4. В театрі багато дітей. Діти зараз у театрі. 5. Є декілька способів рішення цієї задачі. Способи рішення цієї задачі наведені на сторінці 5.

Ex. 46. Choose the right forms in these sentences. In some cases both forms are right.

1. Is the station much (further/farther)?
2. You'll find the explanation (further/farther) on.
3. Your record is (worse/worst) than mine.
4. It's the (less/lesser) of two evils.
5. She always wears the (last/latest) fashion.
6. We have no (further/farther) information.
7. Nick skates (good/well).
8. His (latest/last) words were: "The end."
9. She is the (oldest/eldest) member of our family.
10. My flat is (littler/smaller) than yours.
11. I've got (less/lesser) patience than you.
12. He is much (older/elder) than his wife.

13. This is the (more/most) beautiful picture I've ever seen.
14. His English is (best/better) than mine.
15. She is (better/best) now.
16. It's the (furthest/farthest) point west.
17. It's the (oldest/eldest) building in the city.
18. He's my (older/elder) brother.
19. I'm not hurt in the (least/less)!
20. It is the (more/most) I can do for you.

LESSON II

Task 6

Read the text and choose the correct variant for each paragraph. There are two choices you do not need to use.

1.

The **Science Museum** is the most visited science and technology museum in Europe. There are over 15,000 objects on display, including world-famous objects such as the Apollo 10 command capsule and Stephenson's Rocket. Our interactive galleries bring to life first scientific principles and contemporary science debates. You can experience what it's like to fly with the Red Arrows or blast off into space on an Apollo space mission in our stunning 3D and 4D simulators or watch a film on a screen taller than four double-decker buses in the IMAX 3D Cinema. The museum doesn't charge visitors for admission.

2.

The **Natural History Museum** boasts a collection of the biggest, tallest and rarest animals in the world. See a life-sized blue whale, a 40-million-year-old spider, and the beautiful Central Hall. Other highlights include dinosaur fossils and this summer's blockbuster exhibitions *Whales: Beneath the surface* and *Wildlife Photographer of the Year*. The Museum offers a wide-ranging programme of temporary exhibitions all year round which inspire a love of the natural world and educate on the power of nature.

3.

The ***Design Museum*** is the world's leading museum which offers inspiring insights into the world of design with exhibitions on fashion, architecture, furniture, graphic, product, transport and digital design. Alongside its cutting-edge programme of exhibitions, the museum also hosts a variety of talks and family activities. The museum has opened in its spectacular new building on High Street Kensington. No prior booking required.

4.

Based in the heart of Covent Garden, the ***London Transport Museum*** explores the powerful link between transport and the growth of modern London, its culture and society since 1800. Highlights include the iconic red London bus, the world's first Underground steam train – a train carriage dating back to the 1890s. Young people and adults can enjoy the interactive galleries which include stepping aboard real buses and trains and having a go on a tube driving simulator. Here you can buy a perfect gift or iconic London souvenir, or relax in our cafe bar overlooking Covent Garden Piazza.

5.

The ***Museum of London***, which has just had a £20 million redevelopment, is the world's largest urban museum. Step inside the museum for an unforgettable journey through the capital's turbulent past. Discover prehistoric London, see how the city changed under Romans and Saxons, wonder at medieval London and examine the stormy years when London was ruined by civil wars, plague and fire. Then visit the Galleries of Modern London where you can walk the streets of Victorian London, take a stroll in recreated pleasure gardens and admire the magnificent Lord Mayor's Coach.

6.

The ***British Museum*** is one of the greatest museums in the world! Founded in 1753, the British Museum's remarkable collection spans over two million years of human history. Enjoy a unique comparison of the treasures of world cultures under one roof, centred around the magnificent Great Court. World-famous objects such as the Rosetta Stone, Parthenon sculptures, and Egyptian mummies are visited by up to six million people per year. For groups of 10 or more reservation is necessary.

Which museum _____?

- a) offers group discounts;
- b) has shopping facilities;
- c) provides a double-decker tour;
- d) requires booking in advance;
- e) has no entrance fee;
- f) has recently been restored;
- g) changes exhibits throughout the year;
- h) has moved to another location.

Task 7

Read the text. Put the necessary answers into the missing places. There are two choices you do not need to use.

Shirley Fulton-Deugo and six generations of her family carry on a tradition of making maple syrup. “When the sap starts running from maple trees in late February or March, our family does too,” Shirley remarks.

“Cold nights and warm days are essential to start the sap flowing,” she reports. “Typically, ‘sugaring off’ season runs from 4 to 6 weeks (1)_____.”

“My husband and our children work together with our crew to string more than 40 miles of plastic pipelines. When the lines are in place they connect 4,000 generous maples to the sugar camp (2)_____. Here sap is collected and boiled down to maple syrup and stirred into sugar candies.”

“It takes 40 gallons of sap (3)_____. In general, the lighter the syrup is, the more delicate the taste. It grows darker and stronger as the season progresses.”

The farm also features a 120-seat restaurant and gift shop, walking trails and maple-flavoured tours (4)_____. Some 30,000 visitors from over

100 countries have taken their sweet time observing and sampling the appetizing operation.

“During weekends, we offer horse-drawn wagon rides, fiddle music and children’s activities like making maple sweets. Of course, our family members, (5)_____, answer questions and explain the history of syrup making.”

Lately, the Fultons have been passing the syrup to tables as far as Japan. “It’s exciting to ship our home-made goods to people (6)_____,” Shirley notes.

- a) who are always available in the sugar camp;
- b) before their products are up to standards;
- c) which carry sap to the sugar camp;
- d) who may have never tasted pure maple syrup;
- e) to let others participate in this spring ritual;
- f) until tree buds form in April;
- g) to boil out just one gallon of syrup;
- h) which sits in the middle of this giant spider web.

Task 8

Read the text below. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Why I chose to Volunteer Abroad

Andrew Marshall

Volunteering isn’t so expensive that it’s only an option for the well off. I spent 10 weeks volunteering in Arizona with America Conservation Experience, helping to preserve America’s natural beauty.

The trip was arranged through Bunac, a work and volunteer organisation. Altogether, it cost me around £1,000 - a sum which I covered mostly by working in my student bar.

Despite the self-indulgent image associated with overseas volunteer projects, the work can be hard going. I spent my time abroad maintaining trails, building fences and implementing re-vegetation projects in some of the national parks and national monuments of America.

Summer temperatures in Arizona stay well above 35C, not ideal if you're carrying 50kg of concrete for 10 hours at a time. And then there's the wildlife to deal with. One afternoon nap took a less subdued turn when I realised that a rattlesnake was resting only 3 metres from me. The experience, needless to say, improved my strength of character - and reduced my fear of the English household spider.

Most people volunteer because they want to give something back to the world. But in reality, you benefit just as much as the local communities and ecosystems you're helping.

Spending 10 weeks in America's most beautiful national parks and forests was an unforgettable experience. I gained a far deeper understanding of the local environment than the average tourist, meeting ex-national park rangers, who had a unique knowledge of the area's history and ecosystem.

The most challenging aspects of working abroad are also the most beneficial. Being placed in an unfamiliar environment forces you to use your initiative and develop self-confidence - *surviving 10 days of camping in the wild is something that three years of university could never provide*. When I look back on the work I completed, it makes writing a dissertation and academic deadlines seem a lot more manageable.

But best of all, my 10 weeks were spent volunteering with young people from a mix of cultures and backgrounds - from Belgians to South Koreans. When I left Arizona, I returned home having made friends with students from across the world.

1) Where did the author get the money for his trip?

- a) He got a grant from a volunteer organization;
- b) He managed to cover the expenses himself;
- c) He was supported by the local community;
- d) He was sponsored by his university.

2) According to the text, what was part of Andrew's duties working in Arizona?

- a) He tracked down old historical sites;
- b) He kept the parks in proper condition;
- c) He guided visitors round the parks;

d)He studied local endangered species.

3) *Andrew had to face all of the following EXCEPT _____ .*

- a) oppressive heat;
- b) dangerous animals;
- c) exhausting work;
- d) unfriendly locals.

4) *What does the author mean by saying “surviving 10 days of camping in the wild is something that three years of university could never provide”?*

- a) Camping was a valuable learning experience;
- b) Surviving in the wild was an upsetting practice;
- c) Going to university is a waste of time and money;
- d) Being in a strange environment is an exciting activity.


5) *What did Andrew like most of all about his trip?*

- a) Coping with various challenges far from his home country;
- b) Gaining invaluable experience useful for his future life;
- c) Contributing to the preservation of the local environment;
- d) Making the acquaintance of people from different countries.

Task 9

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

1.



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- Private New England College founded in 1784
- Welcoming atmosphere, easy to make friends
- Thorough preparation for a career-targeted job
- We place 95% of our students in jobs upon graduation

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2.

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Affordable Excellence
Award Winning Campus

Marywood University

www.marywood.edu

3.

Preparing students with individual learning styles for transfer to four-year colleges.

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my.ithaca.edu
100 Job Hall 953 Danby Road Ithaca, NY 14850
800-429-4272 www.ithaca.edu/admission

4.

Colby·Sawyer College

Colby-Sawyer is a comprehensive baccalaureate college that integrates the liberal arts and sciences with professional preparation. Take a virtual tour of our beautiful New England campus and learn more about our vibrant, close-knit learning community at www.go.colby-sawyer.edu.



Colby-Sawyer College
541 Main Street
New London, NH 03257
(800) 272-1015

5.

MOUNT HOLYOKE.

Mount Holyoke is a highly selective liberal arts college for women, recognized worldwide for its rigorous academic program, its global community, and its legacy of women leaders.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
50 College Street, South Hadley, MA 01075
www.mtholyoke.edu

6.

According to the advertisements which college _____ ?

- a) follows a single-gender education policy;
- b) encourages creativity through distance learning;
- c) provides an online guide around its premises;
- d) claims to have an extensive choice of subjects;
- e) offers a first-rate education for a reasonable fee;
- f) gets students ready for a higher level of education;
- g) promises guaranteed employment to its graduates;
- h) ranks among the top educational institutions in the arts.

Task 10

Writing

You are going to spend a week in London. You are planning to travel on a tiny budget and don't have many connections in Britain. Your English pen-friend has agreed to meet you at the airport and help with getting around London. Write a letter to your pen-friend in which you

- give the details of your arrival in Britain;
- say what you look like to be recognized;
- explain what you would like to do and see in London.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not use your real name or any personal information.

Start your letter in an appropriate way.

Grammar exercises

Ex. 1. Correct the sentences. The English is correct but the information is wrong. Write two correct sentences each time.

Example: *The Earth goes round the Moon. The Earth doesn't go round the Moon.
The Moon goes round the Earth.*

1. The Sun sets in the East.
2. Hens eat foxes.
3. Blacksmiths make things from wood.
4. The river Dvina flows into the Black Sea.

Ex. 2. Make questions. Begin the questions using the word(s) in brackets.

Examples: *Bob plays chess. (How often)? How often does Bob play chess?*

I get up early. (What time/usually?) What time do you usually get UP?

1. Felix watches birds. (How often?)
2. I write to my parents. (How often?)
3. I have dinner in the evening. (What time/usually?)
4. She works. (Where?)
5. I go to the Zoo. (How often?)
6. People do stupid things. (Why?)
7. The motor breaks down. (How often?)

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences into English using the Present Indefinite Tense.

1. Я зазвичай роблю домашнє завдання увечорі. 2. Мій друг мешкає на півночі. 3. Моя сестра вчиться в медичному коледжі. 4. У них два заняття іноземною мовою в тиждень. 5. Він завжди відвідує нас, коли буває в Одесі. 6. “Скільки часу ви витрачаєте на дорогу додому?” - “Як правило, я витрачаю на дорогу додому близько 30 хвилин.” 7. Він тепер рідко подорожує. 8. Ви часто ходите в кіно? 9. Вона ніколи не запізнюється. Вона завжди приходить вчасно. 10. “Ви відчувваєте що небудь?” - “Ні, я нічого не відчуваю.” 11. Її батько - інженер. Він будує мости. 12. Я не вчу французьку мову, я вчу німецьку. 13. Тепер ми рідко з ними зустрічаємося. 14. Її чоловік часто їздить у відрядження?

Ex. 4. Put one of these verbs in each sentence: *hurt, teach, spend, sell, throw, fall, catch, buy, cost*.

Example: *I was thirsty, so I bought apple juice in the shop.*

1. My father ... me how to drive when I was 17.
2. James ... down the stairs and ... his leg.
3. We needed some money so we ... our summer house.
4. They ... a lot of money yesterday. They ... a dishwasher which ... 10000 roubles.
5. The boy ... the ball to the dog and the dog ... it.

Ex. 5. Translate into English using the Past Indefinite Tense.

1. Ми почали цей опит минулого тижня. 2. Вони повернулися додому в 7 вечора. 3. Ми вирішили надіслати цього листа вчора. 4. Кому ви віддали ці журнали? 5. Вчора я зустрів Стіва в бібліотеці. 6. Коли ви його бічили в последний раз? — У минулий вторник. 7. У минулому ми не вівчали французький. Ми вивчали англійську мову. 8. В який час ви почали працювати вчора? — Після обіду. У нас було мало роботи. 9. Погода була гарна і ми з друзями пішли в парк. 10. Де ви були годину тому? 11. Я зустрів її позавчора і вона розповіла мені про це.

Ex. 6. Translate into English using *used to* and *would* + *Infinitive*.

1. Тепер вона уникає ходити туди так часто як раніше. 2. Він, бувало, раптово з'являвся в будинку своєї матері і так само раптово зникав. 3. Вона, бувало, годинами сиділа біля відчиненого вікна дивлячись на ліс за пагорбом. 4. Іноді вона скаржилася на своє важке життя і їй ставало легше. 5. Я особисто думаю, що тепер ви говорите по англійськи краще ніж раніше. 6. Тепер він зовсім не палить, так як у нього погане здоров'я, але ж раніше він курих сигарету за сигаретою. 7. Він почав вивчати французьку, а в дитинстві він займався англійською з приватним викладачем. 8. Колись він був вельми заможною людиною.

Ex. 7. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Indefinite and the Future Indefinite.

I.

a. 1. When he (call) I (give) him a piece of my mind. 2. I (be) at home if you (need) anything. 3. They (be) in the gallery if you (decide) to speak to them. 4. If they (want) your advice, they (get) in touch with you. 5. If you (have) anything to report, put it in writing and send it to me.

b. 1. I (write) you about it when I (have) time. 2. He (wait) until they (send) for him. 3. He (be) all right when this (be) over. 4. I'd like to ask you a few more questions before you (go).

c. 1. I (not know) when they (come) to see us. 2. Ask him if he (stay) for dinner. 3. I (wonder) if we ever (see) each other again. 4. I (be) not sure if they (be) in time. 5. He can't tell us when the motor (start).

II.

1. When the weather (get) warmer, I (start) practising again. 2. "Come in," she said. "I (see) if he (be) at home." 3. Come and see me when you (come) up to town and we (talk) everything over. 4. If my friends (come) in, please ask them to wait in the picture gallery. 5. He (want) to know if you (be) free tomorrow morning at 10.00. 6. I (wonder) when they (write) to us. 7. I (be) down at your office at 12 tomorrow. 8. When things (get) a little more settled, we (come) to see you. 9. They can't tell me when they (be) free. 10. Go straight on till you (come) to a fountain at the corner of the street; then turn left and you (find) this shop on your right. 11. When you (come) to the main road remember to stop and look both ways before you (cross). 12. Ask them when they (move) to a new flat. 13. "I want to get to the bottom of the valley." - "You must be careful when you (go) down because the slope of the hill (be) very slippery." 14. "I (be) glad when I (get) to the top!" 15. He doesn't say when he (come) back. 16. "Give this message to your teachers as soon as you (come) to school," said his mother. - "All right," said the boy running out. - "I (be) sure it (be) still in his pocket when he (get) home tonight," said his father. 17. If the patient (continue) to improve we (transfer) him to another ward. 18. "I (buy) some pot plants." - "When you (buy) them?" - "The florist (bring) them. Perhaps he (bring) them in the afternoon." 19. If you (look) at them, don't smile. 20. Before we (talk) about it, I'd like to show you something.

Ex. 8. Use subordinate clauses of time or condition instead of underlined parts of the following sentences. Make some changes if necessary. Pay attention to the use of tenses.

1. I shall have time next week and I shall fix the car. 2. All will go well and I shall graduate in June. 3. He will finish this job and we will give him another. 4. The traffic conditions will get much worse and the city will have to build elevated roads. 5. The light will turn red and all the cars will stop. 6. The weather will clear and we will finish our games. 7. I will be paid tomorrow and I will buy this dress. 8. We will get there before you and we will wait for you. 9. He will come home and his father will give him a good talking to. 10. He will take this medicine and will be all right.

Ex. 9. All the sentences are future. Put the verbs into the correct form: will/won't or the Present Simple.

Example: *As soon as I see (see) him, I'll tell (tell) him everything.*

1. If they ____ (get) here on time, we can make it.
2. There is a surprise waiting for him when he ____ (get) home.
3. Before you ____ (leave), sir, I ____ (give) you your present back.
4. If you ____ (feel) better this afternoon, we ____ (drive) to the coast.
5. Give him this message when you ____ (see) him.
6. If we ____ (come) in time, we ____ (find) them there.
7. If I ____ (be) lucky, I ____ (get in) without a ticket.
8. ____ (you/be) lonely without me, while I ____ (be) away?

Ex. 10. Make one sentence from two sentences.

Example: *They are off soon. You must visit them before that.*
You must visit them before they are off.

1. I'm going to finish my work. Then I'll go to the cinema.
 _____ when _____
2. He'll spend a week in Brussels. Then he'll go to England.
 _____ before _____
3. He'll come to London in April. He can stay with us.
 _____ when _____
4. It's going to be dark soon. Let's leave before that.
 _____ before _____

Ex. 11. Put in, when or if.

Example: *If it rains in the morning, we won't go swimming.*

1. I'm going to England next week. ____ I'm there, I hope to visit a few museums.
2. Frank might return this evening. ____ he does, can you cook him some meal?
3. I think he'll pass his exam. I'll be very surprised ____ he doesn't pass it.
4. I hope to be on time. But ____ I don't make it, go without me.
5. I'm going shopping. ____ you want anything, I can get it for you.
6. I don't feel well tonight. I think I'll go straight to bed ____ I get home.
7. I'm leaving for Canada tomorrow. I'll write to you ____ I get there.
8. I want you to come to the party but ____ you don't want to come, you needn't.

Ex. 12. Translate into English.

1. Наступного року мені буде 20 років.
2. Можливо він прийде сьогодні.
3. Коли ви почнете вивчати іноземну мову?
4. Він думає, вам не сподобається новий балет.
5. Вона буде дома в 6 годин? - Ні.
6. Я

сподіваюся ви добре напишете контрольную роботу. 7. У вас завтра буде багато роботи? - Да. 8. Іспити розпочнуться 1 червня. 9. Фільм буде дуже цікавим. 10. Ми побачимося з ним наступного тижня.

Ex. 13. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вони не почнуть наради поки не прийде головний інженер. 2. Якщо ви зустрінете їх, попросите зателефонувати нам. 4. Цікаво коли вони повернуться. 5. Не переходьте вулицю поки не запалиться зелене світло. 6. Як тільки він прийде, він подзвонить вам. 7. Він буде деже щасливий коли ти приїдеш в Нью-Йорк. 8. Якщо ви будете пити цю воду, ви захворієте. 9. Я не можу сказати вам, коли вони повернуться. 10. Якщо ви зараз не візьмете таксі, ви не встигнете на літак. 11. Когда вы захочите побачити мене, зателефонуйте. 12. Ви не будете знати англійську мову поки не почнете наполегливо займатися. 13. Я загляну до вас перед відїздом. 14. Коли настане зима, я поїду в Індію. 15. Я не знаю, коли я його знову побачу.

Ex. 14. Put the verb into the correct form.

Examples: Please be silent for a while. I am listening (listen) to the news.

Don't speak so loud. The child isn't sleeping (not/sleep) yet.

Listen to those girls. What language are they speaking (they/speak)?

1. Please be quiet. I ____ (try) to sleep.
2. Look! It ____ (rain).
3. Why ____ (you/look) at me like that? Am I green or something?
4. You ____ (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
5. Excuse me ____ (look) for a phone box. Where can I find one?
6. (in the theatre) It's a good play, isn't it? ____ (you/enjoy) it?
7. Listen! Can you hear these children next door? They ____ (cry) again.
8. Why ____ (you/wear) your fur coat today? It's very warm.
9. I ____ (not/go) to school this week. I'm on holiday.
10. I want to lose weight. I ____ (not/eat) sweets now.

Ex. 15. Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

Example: Are you drawing? (write a story). No. I'm not. I'm writing a story.

1. Is he writing a letter? (watch television)
2. Are you reading Byron's poems? (learn them by heart)

3. Is Dad smoking in his study? (read a newspaper)
4. Are they listening to the radio? (talk with a friend)
5. Are you hurrying to work? (go home)
6. Is Joan playing the piano? (listen to a concert)
7. Are you working at your essay? (write a film script)
8. Is she washing up? (cook)

Ex. 16. Complete these sentences using some of these verbs: *get, become, change, improve, fall, increase, rise*.

Example: The water level is rising very fast.

1. The prices for food _____ at the moment.
2. He is still weak but he _____ stronger slowly.
3. These days life _____ more and more expensive.
4. The weather _____ every moment: now cold, now hot.
5. The cost of living _____. Every year things are more expensive.
6. Victor has gone to work in America. When he arrived, his English wasn't very good but now it _____.
7. The environment is already very bad and it _____ worse.

Ex. 17. Translate into English.

- На кого ви зараз дивитесь? - Я дивлюся на цю стару пані. 2. З ким розмовляє ваш друг? - Він розмовляє з нашим викладачем. 3. О чем ви розповідаєте своїм друзям? - Я розповідаю їм про свою відпустку. 4. Ви зараз пишете диктант? - Ні, ми робимо вправу. 5. Куди ви йдете увечері? - Ми йдемо в цирк. 6. Коли вони приїджать у Київ? - Вони приїджать зранку. 7. Ми ідемо до Мінська. 8. Ці студенти роблять вправи або переписують текст? 9. Кого зустрічають ці студенти? - Вони зустрічають іноземних студентів. 10. Куди ви йдете? - Я йду на фотовиставку.

Ex. 18. Translate the jokes.

A.

Капітан корабля кричить своїм матросам: "Хто внизу?" "Це я, Билли, сер," - відповідає один. "Що ти там робишь, Біллі?" "Я роблю ... мм ... нічого, сер." "А Том там?" "Так, сер." "А що ти там робишь, Том?" "Я допомагаю Біллі, сер."

B.

- Чому ти йдешь під парасолькою? (carry an umbrella). Ти думаєшь, йде дощ?
- Ні.
- Но сонце теж не пече (shine).
- Ні.
- Тоді чому ти йдешь під парасолькою?
- Бачите лі, коли йде дощ, тато бере парасольку; коли пече сонце, мати хоче використовувати його. Зараз єдиний випадок (the only time), коли я могу використовувати парасольку.

Ex. 19. Put the verb into the correct form, the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.

Examples: I'm planting (plant) a cherry-tree. Will you help me?

How does she keep her children in line (she/keep)?

He doesn't feel well (not/feel). He hasn't been well for quite a time.

1. These things (not/belong) to my parents.
2. Look! He (come). I (want) to speak to him.
3. This stream (flow) to the lake at the bottom of the valley.
4. Today the river (flow) much faster than usual.
5. (it/ever/rain) on Madeira?
6. They usually (grow) vegetables in their garden but this year they (not/grow) any.
7. A: Can you ride a bicycle? B: No, but I (learn). My brother (teach) me.
8. You can borrow my dictionary. I (not/need) it at the moment.
9. I usually (enjoy) music but I (not/enjoy) this record very much.
10. I (not/believe) this man's story.
11. My brother (live) in Cardiff. He has always lived in Wales. Where (your sister/live)?
12. Vladimir is in England now. He (stay) with some friends.
13. She (look for) a new flat at the moment.
14. A: What (your husband/do)?
B: He's a broker but he (not/work) at the moment.

Ex. 20. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Mr Smith (teach) us at present. He (substitute) for Mr Reese, who (be) our regular teacher.
2. "I (go) to visit Peter tonight. He (leave) tomorrow morning." - "He (come) back the same day?" - "I (not/know)."
3. John often (stay) at a hotel when he (come) to town, but tonight he (stay) with us.

4. The fourth class always (meet) on the 18th floor, but our class (meet) on the 17th floor. However, since they (paint) our regular classroom now, we (go) to meet in the club-room today.
5. "Nick (leave) today." - "What train he (take) for his journey?" - "He (catch) the 5.50 train."
6. The mechanic (repair) my car today. So I must go to work by the underground.
7. "You (write) him tonight?" - "Yes, I always (write) him on his birthday. You (want) to send any message?" - "Certainly."
8. John (say) he (leave) for Chicago on the fifteenth.
9. I (go) to the seaside on my holiday.
10. My brother (come) to see me next week

Ex. 21. Translate into English.

1. "Коли він зазвичай приходить додому?" - "Він зазвичай приходить додому о 7 вечора."
2. Яким поїздом ви виїжджаєте в Петербург наступного тижня?
3. Наступної неділі до мене приїжджають друзі з Шеффільда.
4. Алекс робить нову полку для книг. Він всі меблі для своєї кімнати завжди робить сам.
5. На ній сьогодні капелюх і блакитне плаття.
6. Я не можу зараз дати вам цю книгу, тому що я її читаю.
7. "Ви багато читаете?" - "Так, багато." - "Ви купуєте книги або берете в бібліотеці?" - "Я зазвичай беру по п'ять книг в центральній бібліотеці та меняю їх через місяць."
8. "Що ви робите під столом?" - "Я шукаю голку."
9. "Що у вас зазвичай на сніданок?" - "Я зазвичай їм бутерброд і випиваю чашку кави."
10. "Куди йти так біжиш?" - "Я біжу на дев'яти годинну електричку. Я зустрічаюся сьогодні з Ніком. Він не любить, коли я спізнююся."
11. Наступної неділі я їду в Данію.

Ex. 22. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Indefinite and the Past Continuous.

1. Mary (play) the piano, John (read), my wife (sew) when suddenly we all (hear) a shout.
2. When the doctor (leave) the hospital, he (catch) a glimpse of himself in the glass front door.
3. When her father (come) in she (sit) before a red tea-table, finishing a very good tea.
4. Today, while he (shave) he (cut) himself slightly.
5. The door of his room (be) open; his mother still (stand) at the window.
6. And, smiling to himself, he (begin) to make plans, fantastic plans for the future. He still (smile) when he (walk) up the rock-cut steps.
7. I (sleep) soundly when the phone (ring).
8. We (sit) on our front porch when Mr Smith (drive) up in his new car.
9. Crosby (cross) the street when the car (strike) him.
10. It (drizzle) when they (come) out of the house.
11. When the World War (break), John (live) in Holland.
12. It (get) dark and I (suggest) that we should go down.
13. John (come) in, (look) at the fire, (stand) a moment, (turn) and (go) away.
14. As I (walk) home yesterday, I (meet) a beggar

who (ask) me for some money. 15. We (come) into the dining-room while our parents (eat) supper. 16. She (run) down the stairs and (go) to the library, where her husband (stand) with his mother. 17. Mike (raise) his eyes from the book and (look) out of the window. It still (snow). 18. We (drive) at about forty miles an hour when the accident (happen). 19. You (have) a good time at those parties? 20. A fortnight later Holt (fall) and (hurt) himself when he (ride) his motorcycle. 21. He (go) into the kitchen and (get) himself a cup of coffee. 22. Eric (go) into the library and (sit) down to read the letter. The fire (crackle) merrily in the fireplace, and outside the wind (howl). 23. He (take) a cushion, (put) it behind and (lean) back. 24. At half past four I (put) on the lights. 25. When I (be) a boy, I (want) to be an actor. 26. While he (wait) to cross Fifth Avenue, a man standing beside him (cough) painfully. 27. She (draw) aside the curtains and (look) out into the Square. Two cats (stand) in the light of a lamp - narrow, marvellously graceful. 28. When I (hear) his knock I (go) to the door and (open) it, but I (not/recognize) him at first because I (not/wear) my glasses. 29. When they (walk) up the street together they (begin) to talk. 30. Your telegram (come) just as I (leave) home. 31. John (talk) with his boss when I last (see) him. 32. When he (arrive) home, he (go) straight to the sitting room and (take) off the picture.

Ex. 23. Open the brackets. Use the Past Indefinite in case of permanent, repeated, one-time actions. Use the Past Continuous if the action is a temporary one taking place at a given moment in the past.

1. I (open) the shutters and (look) out. The car (stand) where I had left it.
2. Suddenly I (realize) that they (not/pay attention) to me any longer. They (mutter) something and all (look) in the same direction. I (turn) my head and (look) where they all (look). A man (come) slowly down a steep little street that (lead) uphill **between the houses on my right.**
3. On my left I (see) the lights of the first house of the village, and I (hurry) towards it through the wood when a sudden flash of light (make) me stop.
4. At that time I (look) for a job.
5. Miss Nobbs (not/see) him leave the office. At half past four she (make) herself a cup of tea in a small recess off the main corridor.
6. The idea first (occur) to me that afternoon as I (back) the car into the garage.
7. I probably (drop) the key when I (fish) for small change in my bag at the news-stand.
8. All through the night I (hear) them work, open drawers, drag cases over the floor. They (pack).

Ex. 24. Translate into English.

I.

1. Я посидів на лавці з пол години, потім почав читати книгу. 2. Я закінчила

університет, коли мені було 23 роки. 3. “Коли ви були тут востаннє?” - “Року півтора тому.” 4. Грэй кивнув головою і пішов нагору. 5. Я зустріла Олену близько трьох років тому, завдяки своїм батькам. 6. Він зупинився і зірвав троянду. 7. Я відвідувала їх рік тому. 8. Я бачила його в Лондоні тиждень тому. 9. Я не бачив його, коли був у С.-Петербурзі. 10. Що з вами сталося в той вечір? 11. Вони повернулися в будинок, коли пішов дощ.

II.

1. “Ти бачив його цього ранку?” - “Так, він стояв біля машини.” 2. Він увійшов і побачив Неллі, яка малювала дивну картину. 3. Він побіг до воріт, де стояла Ганна. 4. Я глянув на Дженні, яка все ще тремтіла від холоду. 5. Ми якраз говорили про нього, коли він раптом увійшов. 6. Вони прийшли в той час, коли я працювала в саду. 7. Вчора о 6 вечора вона накривала на стіл. 8. Що ти грав, коли я увійшла? 9. Вода в чайнику кипіла, коли мої друзі повернулися в табір. 10. Коли я приїхав, Олена, на жаль, якраз пішла. 11. Він раптом зрозумів, що їде не в ту сторону. 12. Я сиділа в саду вчора, коли прийшов брат і приніс цуценя. 13. Коли я увійшов, вони сиділи у вітальні. Старший брат вирішував кросворд, мати в'язала, інші читали. Мати посміхнулася до мене і сказала: “Заходь, будь ласка, та сідай.” 14. Коли вона прокинулася, в саду весело співали пташки. 15. “З ким ви розмовляли по телефону, коли я увійшла?” - “Я розмовляла з сестрою.” 16. До них підійшов якийсь чоловік, коли вони переходили вулицю, і запитав дорогу до площі.

Ex. 25. Translate into English.

Вчора, коли я йшов по проспекту, я зустрів Віктора, мого старого друга. Він одразу впізнав мене, хоча на мені були великі темні окуляри, бо у мене боліли очі. Він сказав: “Я збирався відвідати тебе пару тижнів назад, але, на жаль, не зміг найти час зайти до тебе.” Весь час, поки він говорив те, я намагався згадати щось, що хотів сказати йому. Нарешті, я згадав и сказав йому: “Перед тим, як мені вийти, мені подзвонив Олег. Він хотів поговорити з тобою вчора на вечорі у Бориса. Но ти так жваво розмовляв з Алісою, що він не наважився переривати.” В цей час я побачив ще одного свого друга. Він махав мені з іншого боку дороги. Я сказав Віктору: “До побачення,”- та почав переходити дорогу.

Ex. 26. Put the verb in the brackets into the Present Indefinite, the Future Indefinite and the Future Continuous.

1. When I (get) home, my animals (sit) at the door waiting for me. 2. It (be) the

middle of June. They (come) soon. 3. If you (want) to see us, come to Tom's on Sunday. We (wait) for you there at midday. 4. At this time next week they (board) the plane to London. 5. They (have) English from nine to ten in this room. 6. I (wait) for you when you (come). 7. "I (call) for her at eight." - "No, don't; she still (sleep)." 8. They are so angry. A few more words and they (quarrel) again.

Ex. 27. Open the brackets. Use the Present Indefinite, the Future Indefinite if the action is permanent, repeated or it is a one-time action. Use the Future Continuous to show that the action is a temporary one, taking place at a given moment in the future.

1. You (know) her. She (stand) at the news stand. She (wear) a scarlet rain coat. 2. I (tell) her everything and I (show) her the papers. I promise you she (not/smile) this time. 3. There (not/be) anyone in when we (come). The secretary (have) lunch. 4. It (rain) when we (get) there. 5. Go straight up the street. The car (wait) for you at the entrance to the department store. 6. We are much too early. There (be) no one there. 7. Of course, I (be) still here when you (return). I (mark) the papers. 8. Come and speak to me about it in your lunch hour. I (type) your stuff. 9. I don't think she (be) there at that time. She (sketch) somewhere along the coast. 10. No one (see) us come. They (have) tea on the terrace. 11. At this time she (do) her shopping. 12. When you (come) to Athens I (cross) the border.

Ex. 28. Translate into English.

1. Ми не повинні спізнюватися. Вони будуть турбуватися. 2. Ми сьогодні йдемо в кіно. Ви будете сидіти поруч зі мною. 3. Нам потрібно повернутися о 10:00. Мама буде чекати нас. 4. "Ви будете їсти зі мною в понеділок." - "Я б дуже хотів, але боюся, що в цей час я буду здавати іспит." 5. "Що вони робитимуть, коли ми прийдемо додому?" - "Я думаю вони будуть читати." 6. "Я недостатньо добре себе почуваю, щоб їхати в аеропорт і зустрічати Алісу." - "Я зустріну її. Скажіть, як я її впізнаю?" - "На ній буде яскраво зелений костюм." 7. Цікаво, що ми будемо робити через рік, чи будемо ми ще зустрічатися один з одним. 8. "Мій син в майбутньому році буде в дев'ятому класі." - "Значить, моя мати буде вчити його англійської мови." 9. Не кажіть їй про це, бо через хвилину вона буде плакати. 10. "Що ви будете робити в цей час в наступну п'ятницю?" - "Як завжди, буду працювати в саду."

Ex. 29. Read the situation and then write a suitable sentence. Use the verb given in

brackets.

Example: Hugh is listening to some music. It is a new cassette, (buy)
Hugh has bought a new cassette.

1. Andrew is sleeping soundly. It is late morning, (oversleep).
2. You are going to sit down to dinner and discover there is no bread in the house, (run out of).
3. Last weekend Gen went mountain-walking. Now she is in bed. (to catch a bad cold).
4. Your neighbours were playing their VCR very loud. Now it's quiet, (switch off).

Ex. 30. Translate into English. The first sentence is done for you.

1. Я дзвоню тобі вже втретє за вечір.
It's the third time I've phoned you this evening.
2. Ти запізнилася вже вдруге на цьому тижні.
3. Машина ламається вже втретє за місяць.
4. Я випила вже шосту чашку кави за вечір.

Ex. 31. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. I just (call) him.
2. I (not/call) him yesterday, I was busy.
3. My parents just (go) away.
4. She already (answer) the letter.
5. She (answer) it on Tuesday.
6. My friends (go) away five minutes ago.
7. I (read) that book during the summer holidays.
8. The fisherman (sell) all his fish now.
9. He (sell) the last one half an hour ago.
10. I (not / see) him for three years.
11. (meet) him last week.
12. The newspaper (come)? - Yes, Ann is reading it now.
13. You (wear) your hair long when you were at school? - Yes, my mother (insist) on it.
14. He (not / smoke) for two weeks. He is trying to give it up.
15. When he (arrive)? - He (arrive) at 2.00.
16. You (shut) the window?
17. I (read) his books when I was at school. I (enjoy) them very much.
18. You (be) here before? - Yes, I (spend) my holidays here last year. - You (have) a good time? - Yes, the sun never (stop) shining.
19. The clock is slow. - It isn't slow, it (stop).
20. Here is your dress; I just (mend) it.
21. I (leave) home at 8.00 and (get) here at twelve.
22. You (have) breakfast yet? - Yes, I (have) it at 8.00.
23. You (see) the stars last night?
24. We (miss) the bus. Now we'll have to walk.
25. The lecture just (begin). You are a little late.
26. He (break) his leg in a skiing accident last year.
27. I can't go out because I (not /finish) my work.

Ex. 32. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. He showed her inside the house. "Oh! How lovely!" she exclaimed. "And you (do) it all by yourself? When you (buy) the house?" 2. I understand you (have) an unpleasant experience at the week-end? What (happen) exactly? 3. You remember the shell you (find) on the beach? 4. "How many children you (teach) in that family?" the girl asked her new governess. 5. "What is going on here?" Mel sighed, "We (have) a storm for three days. It (ruin) everything here." 6. "Can we get dinner here?" - "Of course, we can. Have you got enough money? I (spend) my last dollar on the taxi." 7. As we got into the taxi my brother asked, "Well, you (speak) to Harry?" - "I (speak) to him for a moment." 8. "Hello", the little girl said to her mother and looked at her companion. "Come and say 'How do you do' to Mr Zappa." - "I (see) him already." - "You can't have done, dear. He only just (arrive) here." - "I (see) him in the hall this afternoon." - "I'm sure you didn't. You (see) my little daughter yet, Mr Zappa?" 9. "I say, your cheek is like a grater (терка)! You (not/shave) today." 10. You (not/hear) what the pilot (say)? 11. At school I (be) never good at languages, but here I (pick) up a bit of French. 12. "Good night. It (be) nice to meet you," he (say) and (go) off to his car.

Ex. 33. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. In the morning, coming downstairs, Rosemary (see) Tony lying in the sitting room: What you (do) here? - I (sleep) here. - I am sorry we (take) your room. 2. He's a night watchman. He works at night and (sleep) in the daytime. It's noon now, and he still (sleep). 3. I first (meet) Richard a month ago, and I (meet) him several times since then. 4. I usually (go) to bed before midnight. 5. What's your brother doing? - He (play) tennis with our neighbour, they (play) it every day. 6. He wants to buy a car, but first he must learn how to drive, so he (take) driving lessons. 7. I (write) to my parents a fortnight ago, but I've not had a reply, so I just (write) again. 8. Where is my daughter? - She (talk) to a policeman. - What (happen)? - She has been driving without a license. 9. It's 3 p.m. and he (not/eat) anything today, but he (eat) a good dinner last night. 10. Is Mary ready to come out? - No, she still (dress). 11. I (read) this book several times. I first (read) it in 1990. 12. He often (read) detective stories; he (read) a very good one now. 13. She (not/have) a holiday since 1996, but she (have) a very long holiday in 1995. 14. We (stay) here for nearly a week. - I hope you (not/think) of leaving.

Ex. 34. Translate into English.

1. Я втратила голку. Я ніде не можу знайти її. 2. Ти дивився вчора фільм по телевізору? 3. Її батьки купили їй машину на 21-й день народження. 4. У неї тепер дуже коротке волосся. Вона зробила нову стрижку. 5. Вчора ввечері він прийшов додому дуже пізно. Він прийняв ванну, потім ліг спати. 6. Ви відвідали багато музеїв, коли були в Лондоні? 7. Книги немає на полиці. Хтось узяв її. 8. Коли твій батько кинув палити? 9. Я не снідала вранці, тому що мені не хотілося їсти. 10. Чому ти не хотів грати в шахи вчора? 11. Машина виглядає дуже чистою. Ти вимив її?

12. Молли: Привіт, Джеймс. Алан тут?

Джеймс: Ні немає, боюся він вийшов.

Молли: Дуже шкода! Коли точно він вийшов?

Джеймс: Близько 20 хвилин тому.

Ex. 35. Translate into English.

1. Радий з вами познайомитися! Я читав всі ваші статті. 2. Я закінчила картину. Погляньте на неї будь ласка. 3. Сьогодні я ще не читав газети. 4. Ви принесли мені ще одну книгу? - Ні, я прийшов за вошою радой. 5. Скільки разів ви вже були в Лондоні? Я знаю, що ви їздили в Лондон в минулому році. 6. Вас щойно відвідував ваш онук? - Так, він приходив сьогодні вдень. 7. Лена дала мені дуже цікавий фільм минулого тижня, але я ще не подивився його. 8. Ви відправили за лікарем? - Так, він скоро прийде. 9. Ви давно знаєте Майю? - Я знаю її все життя. 10. Я дуже люблю подорожувати. Я побувала в багатьох столицях Європи. 11. Я не була в Києві з тих пір, як ми переїхали в Полтаву. Я дуже люблю це древнє місто. 12. За останній час я зустрічав її кілька разів. Вона дуже змінилась. 13. Сім років тому він виїхав до Америки, з тих пір я його не бачмла. 14. Я зустрілася с Томом у своїх друзів три роки тому з тих пір я нічого не чула про нього. 15. Ранок був холодний і дощовий, але з 10 години погода змінилася, сонце яскраво сяє. 16. Ви добре знаєте це місто? - Ні, я ніколи тут раніше не була. 17. Ви не відвідували нас з тих пір, як приїхали.

Ex. 36. Translate into English.

1. У середу минулого тижня йшов сильний дощ. 2. Я зазвичай снідаю о 7.30. 3. Він вже побудував дачу? - Ні, він все ще будує її. 4. Чому ви йдете так швидко? - Я йду швидко тому, що я боюся спізнитися на електричку тому що я боюсь опоздать на електричку. Я завжди ходжу швидко вранці. 5. Моя сестра ніколи не носить шубу. 6. Того

вечора я дивився телевізор. 7. Лістоноша зазвичай приходить 8 вечора. Зараз вже 8.30, а вона все ще не прийшла. 8. Щовечора я дивлюся телевізор. 9. Коли я прийшов до Петра у минулу неділю, він читав нову книгу. Як тільки він закінчить читати її, він дасть її мені. 10. Боюся, я програв цю партію в шахи (this game of chess). Я грав дуже погано. Зазвичай я граю набагато краще. 11. Лекція ще не почалася, і студенти розмовляють. Зазвичай лекція починається о 9.00. 12. У школі він грав у баскетбол. 13. Я не грав у волейбол з 1983 року. 14. Автор ще молода людина. Він написав свою першу п'єсу у 1985 році. 15. Зараз 10 вечори. Дитина вже заснув. Вчора ввечері він ліг спати набагато раніше.

Ex 37. Open the brackets using *Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect*.

1. He (to do) his lessons by five o'clock and at five he (to play) football in the yard.
2. Gerry (to be) at home when you (to arrive)? — No, he (to go) to school.
3. My parents (to come) home by seven o'clock and (it seven we (to have) dinner.
4. His father (to look) tired as he (to work) hard before.
5. By eight o'clock I (to learn) a poem and at eight o'clock I (to watch) TV.
6. When he (to see) me, I (to read) the newspaper which I (to buy) in the street.
7. Beth just (to go) home when he (to phone) her.
8. When Alison (to enter) the house she (to see) that her son (to play) with a ball which she (to buy) in the shop.
9. They (to arrive) to the theatre late. The play already (to begin).
10. When I (to come) into her room, she (to play) the piano which her father (to buy).
11. He (to want) to impress her parents as he (not to meet) them before.
12. Mother (to tell) that she (to plan) fish soup and a chocolate mousse for dinner.
13. His brother (to be) taken to hospital because he (to have) an accident.
14. When we (to arrive), mother (to go) into the kitchen to do the last preparations for the meal.
15. Mary (to bring) him a glass of water as he (to ask) her about it.
16. When David (to enter) the kitchen, he (to see) that his cat (to eat).
17. Jenny (to tell) her mother that she (to water) the flowers.
18. We (to want) to know which way they (to choose).
19. She (to be) afraid that they (not to tell) the police the truth.
20. They (to know) that he already (to start) his work for our firm

Ex. 38. Translate into English using *Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect*.

1. Коли він подзвонив мені додому, мої батьки сказали, що я вже пішов.
2. Вона хотіла побувати в місті, де вона провела своє дитинство.
3. Коли я виглянув у вікно, я побачив, що в небі яскраво світить сонце, а дощ припинився.
4. Коли ми прибули на вокзал, поїзд вже пішов.
5. Вона дісталася свого будинку дуже пізно, бо пізно вийшла від батьків.
6. Моя подруга почувала себе погано, через те що отримала сонячний удар.
7. Учні написали твір про літні канікули, які вони провели на узбережжі Чорного моря.
8. Коли він був молодим, він брав участь у футбольних матчах.
9. Вона поскаржилась, що ніхто не допоміг їй виконати це завдання.
10. Коли вона робила доповідь, вона не дивилась у свої записи.
11. Коли я вийшов зі свого будинку, я згадав, що не взяв з собою грошей.
12. Наша команда виграла, тому що ми хотіли перемогти.
13. Він не здогадався, скільки я заплатила за сукню, яку купила в вашому магазині.
14. Охоронець не впізнав людину, що пограбувала банк.
15. Вони хотіли знати, де ви провели відпустку?
16. Коли я прийшла додому, я побачила, що моя дочка читає книгу, яку я принесла їй з бібліотеки.
17. До цього я ніколи не був у цьому музеї, тому мені захотілося відвідати його.
18. Як тільки вони повечеряли, вони одразу ж пішли на прогулянку.
19. Вчора він зустрів друга, якого не бачив з дитинства.
20. Оскільки я прийшов додому о десятій, мій син ще не пішов спати.

Ex. 39. Open the brackets using *Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect*.

1. Kate (to go) to the airport with her parents and her brother Nick. While he (to wait) at the airport, Nick (to remember) that he (to have) something important to tell Kate. Her friend (to phone) just as they (to leave) to ask at what time Kate's flight (to leave). Previously Kate's friend (to think) that she wouldn't be all to get to the airport in time but she (to turn) up while Kate (to say) goodbye to her parents. She finally (to go) through passport control and everybody (to wake) goodbye.
2. It (to be) the day of his English exam. He (to wake) up and (to look) at his alarm clock. He (to see) that it (to stop) raining during the night. He (to realize) he would be late for his exam. He (to be) ever an hour late and'

exam already (to begin). When he (to sit) at the table, he (to find) that he (to leave) his pen at home. He (to ask) his friend to give him a pen. Despite everything (to go) wrong he (to pass) him exam.

3. Yesterday I (to read) a story. It (to be) a story about a novelist who (to write) a novel that (to be) a great success. Once he (to meet) his friend that he (not to see) for many years. After they (to talk) for some hours, the novelist (to say): “We have already talked about me. Now, let’s talk about you. What you (to think) about the last novel when you (to read) it?”

Ex. 40. Translate into English using *Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect*.

1. Після того як ми трохи поговорили, мама з сестрою пішла на кухню готувати обід.
2. Коли батьки зайшли до кімнати, вони побачили, що діти прикрасили її квітами, які вони щойно купили.
3. Чому він не подарував їй квіти, які купив для неї?
4. Вчора він отримав листа, з якого довідався, що його бабуса померла.
5. Перед вечіркою вони купили маленькі подарунки для кожного гостя.
6. Коли всі гості були в зборі, його дружина запросила їх випити кави, яку вона приготувала.
7. Тільки коли я прийшов додому, я зрозумів, якої помилки припустився.
8. Коли вона прийшла додому, вона побачила, що її молодша сестра зробила все за неї.
9. Батько вийшов із саду лише після того, як посадив усі дерева.
10. Був вечір, коли він повернувся додому і зрозумів, що запізнився: вся сім’я вже пішла на прогулянку.
11. Коли вона прийшла до школи, вона дуже нервувала, тому що не вивчила уроків.
12. Ми дивились телевізор, коли мій старший брат прийшов і сказав, що отримав Листа від бабусі.
13. Тільки коли вона пішла, мій друг сказав, що колись ця дівчина подобалася йому.
14. Нарешті наша фірма отримала документи, які ми замовили.
15. У класі я побачив кількох учнів. Один учень витирав з дошки текст, який написав учитель, а двоє підмітали підлогу.
16. Його сім’я переїхала до Києва, коли йому було сім років. Раніше вони жили в Полтаві.
17. Яку іноземну мову ти вивчав перед тим, як поступив на факультет іноземних мов?

18. Коли ми прийшли до неї, ми дізналися, що вона хвора.
19. Збори не починалися, доки всі не зішлися.
20. Коли моя подруга пішла, я згадала, що забула повернути їй диск.

Ex. 41. Open the brackets using Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous and Past Perfect.

1. I just (to meet) him.
2. Look! Sam (to bring) some cheese biscuits.
3. They (to dance) from six till ten o'clock.
4. We (not to see) each other before we (to come) to the place.
5. The meeting (to begin) before he (to come) to the place.
6. Yesterday we (to return) home late.
7. We (to understand) that she (not to see) us before.
8. At seven o'clock yesterday Cathy (to sleep) as she (to be) tired.
9. How long you (to have) this pain in your shoulder? For about three months.
10. Last year they (to work) very hard.
11. They are very happy as they (to get) home.
12. He (to sign) all the papers by the evening.
13. Steve just (to finish) school.
14. Jack and Jenny (to watch) television when their mother (to come).
15. We just (to watch) this TV programme.
16. You (to go) to the opera last night? — Yes, we (to see) "Tosca".
17. At eight o'clock last morning Beth still (to be) in bed.
18. When my husband (to have) coffee, he (to go) to his office.
19. She already (to have) her coffee.
20. They (to drink) tea at this time yesterday.
21. When I came and (to enter) the kitchen, I (to see) that my parents (to drink) coffee.

Ex. 42. Translate into English using Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect.

1. Скільки ти не бачив їх?
2. Ми побачили їх ще до того, як вони звернули увагу на нас.
3. Де ти був? — Я щойно повернувся з відрадження.
4. Де він провів канікули? — Він провів їх на березі моря.
5. Тільки коли він пішов на роботу, він згадав, що забув дома гаманець.
6. Коли я виходив з кабінету, задзвонив телефон.
7. Він вже повернувся? Я можу з ним поговорити?

8. Сьогодні я вперше сів за кермо автомобіля.
9. То був перший раз, коли я потрапив на виставку сучасного живопису.
10. Подивись, що ти зробив зі своїми брюками.
11. Коли я прийшов додому, я побачив, що мій собака розриває книжку, яку я взяв у свого друга.
12. Минулого тижня вони посварилися, а сьогодні вона вже нищить всі листи, які колись одержувала від свого друга.
13. Коли Джеймс прийшов додому, він побачив, що на нього чекає чоловік у військовій формі.
14. Вони сказали, що провели медовий місяць в Італії.
15. Він пролив фарбу на підлогу, коли фарбував стіни.
16. Ми не могли впізнати один одного, бо не бачились з того часу, як були підлітками.
17. У нього випала пломба із зуба, коли він жував гумку.
18. Вона вирішила залишитись вдома, тому що почувала себе не зовсім добре.
19. Ти вже вирішив, що робити? — Я думаю, що треба трохи відпочити і піти в кіно.
20. Ми думаємо, що він прийняв правильне рішення.

Ex. 43. Open the brackets using Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous *and* Past Perfect.

1. They are happy because their child (to enter) the university.
2. It (to be) great to see her last week.
3. Sorry I (not to phone) you earlier.
4. He was very sorry to hear that you (not to come) in time.
5. We hoped they (to get) home before the rain (to start).
6. I am glad he already (to return) from his business trip.
7. Whenever I (to drive) past that restaurant, there always (to be) a lot of people.
8. You ever (to be) to an open-air concert?
9. My parents were angry because I (not to pass) my exam.
10. His brother told him that he (to eat) all the fruit which he (to buy).
11. At this time two weeks ago we (to lie) on the beach.
12. Beth (to become) pale when she heard the news.
13. I (not to be) impressed with his new car when I (to see) it yesterday.
14. The Aztecs (to be) an American Indian tribe who (to live) in Mexico.
15. Yesterday when I (to look) out of my window, I (to see) that my children (to run) in the garden.
16. I (not to speak) to you since last week.
17. I was sure he always (to be) your best friend.

18. Janet never (to take) part in the concerts.
19. When she (to come) home, her son (to have) supper.
20. I (to read) all the articles before mother (to come).

Ex. 44. Open the brackets using *Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past, Future Continuous; Present, Past Perfect*.

1. She (to go) to school every day.
2. Beth (to go) to school at the moment.
3. The lesson already (to begin).
4. He (to go) to school tomorrow?
5. Tomorrow at this time I (to be) at school.
6. What they (to do) at seven o'clock yesterday?
7. Next Sunday he (to play) tennis from ten till twelve.
8. Where he (to be) now? — He just (to go) to the library!
9. They (to go) to the cinema when I (to meet) them yesterday.
10. She ever (to be) in Oslo? — Yes, she (to be) there last month.
11. He (to tell) us yesterday where he (to buy) this book.
12. Look! My daughter already (to sweep) the floor and now she (to water) the flowers on the window-sill.
13. We (to go) to play in the yard when mother (to come).
14. He (to live) in France five years ago.
15. They (to play) football the whole day if you (to give) them a ball.
16. Last month my dog (to run) away and nearly (to die) in the street.

Ex. 45. Open the brackets using *Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past, Future Continuous; Present, Past Perfect*.

1. I (not to know) what time (to be) now. My watch (to stop).
2. Usually he (to come) home at seven o'clock but yesterday he (to come) at nine.
3. We (not to go) to the theatre next Friday as we (to be) there a week ago.
4. At last we (to stop) working and now we can have a rest.
5. What he (to do) now? - He (to paint) the wall.
6. Yesterday she (to pay) for her ticket and (to leave).
7. Peter (to be) ready in ten minutes. He (to take) a bath at the moment. — If he (not to take) a bath soon, I (to go) for a walk alone.
8. Mary (to clean) the room and John (to make) the dinner.
9. She (to be) surprised now: someone (to put) flowers for her.
10. When we (to warn) them about the danger, they (to leave) the city.
11. My son (to watch) television — his favourite programme (to be) on now.
12. They (to be) in our country for some years I think.

13. Now I (not to be) sure that he (to do) his lessons at four if o'clock.
14. Our manager signed the documents and (to go) upstairs.
15. How many times you (to see) him since he went to London?

Ex. 46. Translate into English using Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past, Future Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.

1. Що ти робиш? — Я дивлюся фільм, який приніс мені мій друг два дні тому. Він прийде за годину, щоб забрати касету, а я хочу подивитись фільм до того, як він прийде.
2. Коли я прийшов додому, я побачив, що мама прибирає на кухні. Я хотів допомогти їй мити посуд, але вона вже зробила це.
3. Коли я вчора прийшов на роботу, я не зміг відкрити двері офісу, бо хтось зіпсував замок.
4. Тепер він згоден з тобою: він теж не думає, що тобі треба вибачитися.
5. Я закінчив роботу о восьмій. Коли я вийшов на вулицю, то побачив, що сніг вже не йде. Було холодно і дув сильний вітер.
6. Ми завжди думали, що він чесна людина. Ніхто не припускав, що він може сказати неправду.
7. Якщо ти запитаєш, вона розкаже тобі про свою подорож до Греції. Вона з неї щойно повернулась.
8. Привіт! Я знаю, що минулого тижня ти хворів. Як ти себе почуваєш зараз?
9. Ми йшли вулицею і розмовляли. Раптом моя подруга зупинилась і сказала: "Подивись, це новий магазин. Я ще в ньому не була. Давай заїдемо туди!"
10. Давай зателефонуємо нашим друзям! Вони вже повернулися з відпустки.
11. Він ішов додому, коли до нього підійшла жінка і запитала, як пройти до аптеки.
12. Ми подякували йому за те, що він зробив для нас. Ми ніколи не забудемо про це.
13. Я сподіваюсь, що мій брат прийде на зустріч вчасно. Звичайно він ніколи не запізнюється.
14. Якщо ви побачите Пітера, перекажіть йому, що я зустрінусь з ним за кілька годин. Зараз я зайнятий.
15. Минулої неділі ми поїхали в село. Погода була чудова: дощ не йшов, вітер був теплий. Ми провели чудові вихідні дні.

Ex. 47. Open the brackets using Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Future Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.

1. Look! He (to look) strange without moustache. Why he (to have) a shave?
2. She says that tomorrow she (to see) her favourite film at six o'clock if she (to come) home in time.
3. There (to be) nobody at my office yesterday. I (to tell) everybody (to go) home.
4. I (not to think) that it (to be) comfortable to ring him now. He just (to arrive) from Europe and he (to unpack) his things at the moment.
5. When the old man shouted, the strangers (to jump) off the fence and (to run) away.
6. I am sure that if they (to see) me again, they (to recognize) me at once.
7. Sorry, I (not to understand) you. Repeat please, what you just (to say).
8. Beth (to come) by five o'clock yesterday. She (to come) into her room and (to begin) reading an interesting book which she (to take) at the library.
9. Andrew (to feel) very excited yesterday as somebody (to tell) him about the accident.
10. Nick (to be) happy last week because his father (to allow) him to drive his car.
11. Victoria (to be) always busy. She (to be) busy now too. Look! She (to look) through the papers.
12. Joe already (to have) three letters from his parents since the day he (to go) away.

Ex. 48. Translate into English using Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Future Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.

1. Ми підемо на прогулянку? - Ні, я дуже зайнята. Я роблю уроки. Я вже написала твір, а зараз готуюсь до уроку з історії.
2. Сьогодні вони вирішили провести вечір в кафе. Звичайно вони ходять на дискотеку, але цього вечора вони не танцюватимуть: вони будуть обговорювати важливе питання.
3. Пішли в парк! - Якщо ти почекаєш мене двадцять хвилин, ми підемо туди. Я дивлюсь дуже цікаву передачу, і я хочу подивитись її до кінця.
4. Мій друг завжди виконує домашні завдання увечері. Але сьогодні він виконав їх вдень, бо його старший брат вчора пообіцяв взяти його з собою на футбольний матч.
5. Прийшла весна. Сніг уже розтанув. З кожним днем погода стає теплішою. Вже з'явилась перша зелена трава.
6. Після того як я попрацював у бібліотеці, я поспішив до кафе, бо мої друзі чекали на мене там. Коли я прийшов, я побачив, що вони вже замовили каву для мене.
7. Вона чудово відпочила цього літа і сподівається, що і наступну

відпустку проведе на морі.

Ex. 49. Open the brackets using the necessary tenses.

When David was at school, he (to be) very close friends with Peter. They (to be) at school together for about nine years. Then David's parents (to move) to Paris. Although they (to write) very often to each other, David and Peter gradually (to drift) apart. Many years later Peter (to get) married. As he and his wife (to save) up some money, they (to decide) to spend their honeymoon in Italy. While they (to tour) the country, they (to decide) to stop at a small hotel. One day Peter (to discover) that his old friend David (to be) in the next room. David also (to get) married and he and his wife (to spend) their honeymoon in Italy at that time, too.

Ex. 50. Open the brackets using the necessary tenses.

You (to hear) what (to happen) to me last month? I (to go) to Spain on business at that time. After I (to take) my bags out of the car, I (to realize) that I (to forget) my passport at home. I (to find) a phone and (to telephone) home in hope that my wife (not to leave) for work yet. A minute (to pass) but nobody (to answer). I (to think) "She (not to be) at home at the moment. She already (to leave)". Then I (to think) that my wife might be in the bathroom. When some seconds (to pass) my wife (to answer). I (to be) right she (to take) a shower while I (to telephone). She quickly (to jump) in her car and (to bring) me my passport to the airport. She (to arrive) just in time.

Ex. 51. Translate into English using *Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Future Continuous; Present, Past Perfect*.

1. Я знаю цього лікаря вже п'ять років. Він завжди уважний до своїх пацієнтів.
2. Сьогодні він важко працював цілий день. Коли він прийде з роботи, він ляже в ліжку і одразу засне.
3. Подивіться, яка вона гарна! Вона купила собі нову сукню і взула туфлі на високих підборах.
4. Не шуміть! У сусідній кімнаті діти: вони не можуть заснути.
5. Завтра з сьомої до дев'ятої вона буде в театрі. Вона дивитиметься нову п'єсу.
6. Я не можу піти з тобою в диско-бар. Мій молодший брат заховав ключі від вхідних дверей і я не можу їх знайти.
7. Ми побачимо їх завтра о третій. Ми домовились про зустріч минулого тижня.

8. Мені здається, я бачила цих людей раніше. Згадала! Ми зустрічались два місяці тому, коли я була в Києві.
9. Ти думаєш, їй сподобається мій подарунок? Якщо він не сподобається їй, я почуватиму себе незручно.
10. Він не міг заснути до ранку. Всю ніч він думав про дівчину, яку зустрів у своїх друзів.
11. Моя молодша сестра зараз у своїй кімнаті. Мабуть, сидить біля вікна і мріє про сукню, яку побачила у вітрині магазину.
12. Діти голосно розмовляли. Але коли вчитель зайшов до класу, вони припинили розмову.
13. Він ніколи не зупинявся в цьому готелі. Тут дуже дорогі номери. Що змусило його зупинитися тут цього разу?
14. Вчора ввечері я йшов додому і зустрів свого друга. Він саме тоді повернувся додому. Перед цим він був в Лондоні у справах.
15. Я не впевнена, що вони погодяться піти на прогулянку. Якщо вони не погодяться, ми підемо в парк самі.

Ex. 52. Open the brackets using *Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect*.

1. He (to write) a letter tomorrow.
2. He (to write) a letter at seven o'clock tomorrow.
3. He (to write) a letter by seven o'clock tomorrow.
4. When I come home tomorrow, he (to write) a letter, I
5. Where she (to go) to buy a new dress?
6. What language he (to speak) by the next year?
7. They (to write) the test from two till three.
8. We (to have) supper by half-past seven.
9. What time he (to come) this evening? — He (to come) by seven o'clock.
10. I (to meet) you at the station at nine o'clock tomorrow. — My train already (to arrive) by that time.
11. You (to finish) everything by this evening?
12. We (to do) washing-up by the time mother comes.
13. What you (to buy) him for his birthday?
14. What dress she (to buy) by the party?
15. He (to have) his French lesson at ten o'clock.

Ex. 53. Translate into English using *Present Simple, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect*.

1. Мої батьки прийдуть додому о сьомій годині. Я зроблю уроки до цього часу.
2. Він працюватиме в саду, коли його дружина повернеться з роботи.

3. Мама вже приготує обід до того часу, як я прийду додому.
4. Що ти робитимеш завтра? — Я зроблю всі уроки до другої години, а потім до вечора сидітиму над англійською мовою.
5. Як тільки мій друг повернеться додому, він почне працювати над доповіддю. Він напише її до десятої години.
6. Не дзвоніть йому завтра о п'ятій. Він буде дуже зайнятий в цей час. Він буде обговорювати важливе питання.
7. Телеграма прийде, коли ви не чекатимете її.
8. Якщо ти прийдеш до сьомої, я приготую тобі смачну вечерю.
9. Коли ти закінчиш писати свою книгу, ти покажеш її мені? — Думаю, що покажу її тобі через місяць.
10. Ми приготуємо всі необхідні документи до того часу, як ви зайдете до нас у офіс.
11. Як тільки я буду вільний, я подзвоню вам сам.
12. Ми чекатимемо на тебе біля кафе. Ти закінчиш свої справи до цього часу?
13. Що він робитиме о п'ятій? — Не знаю, але я думаю, що до цього часу він вже складе іспит.
14. Ти знаєш, о котрій годині вони повернуться додому?
15. Вони переїдуть до нового будинку до Нового року.

Ex. 54. Open the brackets using Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Her children (to be) in the yard. They (to play) football now. They (to play) it since ten o'clock.
2. She (to speak) English well. She (to study) it for five years. Listen! She (to speak) English to her teacher.
3. His son just (to return) home. He (to be) dirty. He (to play) volley-ball.
4. Where David (to be)? — He (to be) in the library. He (to work) there at the moment. — How long he (to be) there? — He (to work) for three hours.
5. Why she (to look) tired? - She (to work) all night.
6. Since when they (to wait) for us? - They (to wait) for half an hour. We (to be) late.
7. My sister (to drive) a car. She (to learn) to drive for two months.
8. Beth (to be) busy this morning, hasn't she? — Yes. She already (to write) some letters and (to interview) four people.
9. Julia already (to return) home. She always (to come) home at this time. She (to do) her lessons. She (to do) them since three o'clock.
10. My baby (to sleep) at the moment. My baby (to sleep) for two hours.
11. Peter (to write) letters now. He (to write) since seven o'clock. He (not to finish) writing yet.
12. What they (to do) now? — They (to discuss) a very important problem.

- They (to discuss) it for two hours; but they (not to reach) the agreement yet.
13. I never (to suppose) that he can cook. He (to be) in the kitchen now. He (to cook) for an hour and he already (to prepare) some tasty dishes.
 14. The weather (to be) fine today. There (to be) no clouds in the sky, the warm wind (to blow). The sun (to shine) since early morning.
 15. Where (to be) the pupils? — They (to be) in the garden now. They (to plant) and (to water) the trees. They already (to plant) twenty trees.
 16. You (to decide) where to go tonight? — I (to think) about it since eight o'clock but I (not to take) the decision yet.
 17. Where my purse (to be)? — You (to put) it into your bag.
 18. Why you (not to like) this woman? — I (to hate) her since I met her.
 19. He (to work) as a translator for already five years.
 20. I can say nothing about this ballet as I (not to see) it.

Ex. 55. Translate into English using Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

1. На кого ти чекаєш? — Я чекаю на свою подругу. Я стою тут вже п'ятнадцять хвилин, але вона ще не прийшла.
2. Міжнародний семінар щойно завершився. Він тривав майже тиждень.
3. Сьогодні дуже холодно. Небо вкрито хмарами, іде сніг. З ранку дме лютий вітер.
4. Вона вже пошила собі нову сукню? - Ні. Вона все ще шиє її. Вона шиє її вже кілька тижнів, але сукня ще не готова.
5. Ти вже півгодини переписуєш цю вправу. Перестань писати і відпочинь трохи.
6. Я тільки зараз зрозумів, що його немає вдома. Де він? — Він на роботі. Він працює уже чотири години.
7. Вже сорок хвилин ми доводимо тобі, що ти неправий, але ти все ще не зважаєш на наші доводи.
8. Де лікар? — Він оглядає пацієнта в своєму кабінеті. Він там уже п'ять хвилин.
9. Чому ти така схвильована? — Цілий день я намагаюсь додзвонитись до своїх батьків, але ніхто не відповідає. Де вони можуть бути?
10. Вони дуже виснажені. Чому? — Весь день вони важко працювали, а тепер вони хочуть відпочити.
11. Де ваш собака?! Він розірвав мою книжку!
12. Вони завжди були відданими друзями. Вони знали один одного з дитинства.
13. Чому ти так розчарована? — Мені не подобається сукня, яку я сьогодні купила. Я вже тричі приміряла її.
14. Де Пітер? — Він пішов кататися на ковзанах. — Скільки він

катається? - Він тільки що пішов на ковзанку. Ти можеш наздогнати його, якщо поквапишся.

15. Бабуся всюди шукає свої окуляри. Куди вона їх поклала?

Ex. 56. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous.

1. He will be hungry because he (not to eat).
2. We (to go) by train for two days by the time we get there.
3. She will be tonight as she (to work) all day.
4. Brian (to have) dinner when mother comes.
5. They (to meet) us by the time they have to leave Ukraine.
6. She (to work) at school for twenty years by 2001.
7. My sister (to study) for five years when she gets her degree.
8. Don't be late! They (to wait) for you in the cold.
9. They (to live) in this house for some months by the time we find them a new flat.
10. Her granny (to be) a member of the committee for three years by the time she retires.
11. Our children (to play) for three hours by five o'clock.
12. At eleven o'clock she (to sleep).
13. I (to be) a member of our team for seven months by the time the championship begins.
14. Tomorrow at this time I (to watch) television.
15. Her husband (to wait) for her at the airport when her plane lands.
16. In September they (to be) married for ten years.
17. We let you know when Nick (to phone).
18. By seven o'clock he (to drive) for nine hours.
19. You (to have) a house-warming when you move in?
20. Our friends (to dance) for an hour when we come to disco.

Ex. 57. Translate into English using Present Simple, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous)

1. Він почне працювати о дев'ятій ранку.
2. Вона піде на пенсію через рік. Вона пропрацює на нашому заводі сорок років до того часу, як вона піді на пенсію.
3. Наступного місяця вони святкуватимуть срібне весілля. Вони будуть одружені вже двадцять п'ять років до того часу.
4. Завтра о сьомій вечора я працюватиму над доповіддю, Коли ти прийдеш, я працюватиму над нею вже три години. Я закінчу писати доповідь до десятої і ми підемо на прогулянку.

5. Якщо ви подзвоните йому о другій, його не буди вдома. Він працюватиме в бібліотеці в цей час. Він працюватиме там уже чотири години, коли ви подзвоните.
6. Не приходь до неї о п'ятій вечора. Вона ще не повернеться з тренування до цього часу. В цей час вона буде їхати в автобусі додому.
7. Завтра увечері я зустрінусь зі своїми друзями на дискотеці. Якщо я запізнюсь, вони танцюватимуть вже годину.
8. Я думаю, що дідусь буде дуже стомлений увечері. Він працюватиме в садку цілий день.
9. Ви побачите свого друга на зустрічі? — Ні, він буде у відпустці наступного тижня. Він відпочиватиме вже два тижні, коли відбудеться зустріч.
10. Як тільки я закінчу малювати цю картину, я покажу її тобі. Я сподіваюсь, що закінчу малювати її до кінця місяця.

Ex. 58. Translate into English using Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous, Past Simple.

1. Де ти був о другій годині? — Я був у саду. Я поливав квіти. Я поливав їх уже годину, коли ти подзвонив мені
2. Що вона робила о сьомій вечора? — Вона дивилась телевизор. Вона дивилась його вже кілька годин, коли батьки прийшли.
3. Ти закінчив перекладати статтю до восьмої години? — Я Ні, о восьмій я ще не переклав її. Я закінчив переклад об одинадцятій.
4. Я шукав свою книжку вже кілька годин, коли мій брат прийшов і знайшов її.
5. Нарешті вона подзвонила йому вчора. Він чекав цього дзвінка кілька тижнів.
6. Мій товариш вже кілька годин їхав поїздом в Одесу, коли я подзвонив йому.
7. Вона була дуже схвильована. Вона не була в місті свого дитинства багато років.
8. Коли ми вийшли з дому, йшов сильний дощ. Він йшов уже годину.
9. Він не міг згадати, куди він поклав касету. Він шукав її вчора весь день.
10. Що він робив вчора вранці? — Він мив машину. Він мив її вже півгодини, коли його дружина покликала його снідати.
11. Вона була дуже роздратована: всю ніч хтось співав в сусідній квартирі.
12. Ми знали, що він працював над цією проблемою багато років.

Ex. 59. Put the following sentences into the past.

1. I know he will come in time.
2. We are sure they will recognize us.
3. She think she will get up early.
4. I hope he will help us.
5. Do you think they will agree with us?
6. I am sure she will not refuse to go to the theatre.
7. Is he afraid he will be ill?
8. Why do you suppose they will win the game?
9. Do they promise they will send us a letter?
10. He is sure she will finish her work soon.
11. Does she consider they will make a mistake?
12. Why is he sure he will help him?
13. Tom feels he will be late.
14. I can not understand why they will stay here
15. We want to know when he will go out.
16. My doctor thinks this medicine will help me.
17. He doesn't know when her train will arrive.
18. We don't suppose she will know the news.
19. His friend is not sure he will be working at 7 o'clock.
20. I hope I will have finished working by the evening.

Ex. 60. Open he brackets using *Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect* *also Future in the Past Simple, Future in the Past Continuous, Future in the Past Perfect*. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. He says he (to phone) me in two days.
2. He said he (to phone) me in two days.
3. She says she (to arrive) at six.
4. She said she (to arrive) at six.
5. I think they (to work) from two till seven on Friday.
6. I thought they (to work) from two till seven on Friday.
7. He is sure he (to finish) translating by the evening.
8. He was sure he (to finish) translating by the evening.
9. We suppose Beth (to play) the piano at six.
10. They were sure he (to arrive) by nine o'clock.
11. He understood she never (to forget) him.
12. We believe we (to pass) our exam.
13. I heard Nick (to return) by Sunday.
14. We knew he (to bring) good music.
15. I am sure he (to help) to get the party ready.
16. She supposed she (not to wait) him after work.

17. I hope you (not to jump) to conclusions.
18. We were sure our child (to sleep) at ten o'clock.
19. My brother was sure his wife (to cook) dinner by his coming.
20. She was afraid her son (not to remember) about her.

Ex. 61. Translate into English.

1. Я сподіваюсь, що вони піклуватимуться про вас.
2. Я сподівався, що вони піклуватимуться про вас.
3. Він думає, що ви забудете про цей випадок.
4. Він думав, що ви забудете про цей випадок.
5. Ми знаємо, що батьки прийдуть до сьомої години, *i*
6. Ми не знали, що батьки прийдуть до сьомої години.
7. Вона відчула, що щось трапиться.
8. Ви знали, що вони не прийдуть.
9. Я впевнений, що він отримає прекрасну освіту.
10. Він був здивований, коли дізнався, що брат не повернеться до ранку.
11. Я не зрозумів, коли він поверне мені гроші.
12. Вона не розраховувала, що працюватиме цілий день.
13. Ми боялись, що поїзд запізниться і ми чекатимемо його годину.
14. Секретарка не знає, чи отримає вона вчасно інформацію.
15. Ви знали, що весь день будете вдома?
16. Чому вона впевнена, що ми проведемо весь день за містом?
17. Я сподівався, що дружина приготує обід до п'ятої години, і о п'ятій ми вже будемо обідати.
18. Батьки були впевнені, що знання англійської мови допоможуть мені в бізнесі.
19. Він не хотів вірити, що ми приїдемо додому лише о дев'ятій вечора.
20. Він думав, що о восьмій він дивитиметься свій улюблений серіал.
21. Ми впевнені, що його картина потрапить до музею.

Ex. 62. Translate into English.

1. Ми зрозуміли, що вона ніколи не повернеться.
2. Я був абсолютно впевнений, що він ніколи не відмовиться від такої чудової пропозиції.
3. Вона боїться, що її син не вступить до університету.
4. Я знала, що всім сподобається моя нова сукня.
5. Мені здалося, що вони зателефонують нам о сьомій.
6. Я сподіваюсь, що побачу їх тільки через місяць.

7. Він мріяв, що через тиждень вже відпочиватиме на березі моря.
8. Лікар не думає, що ці ліки допоможуть вам.
9. Ви впевнені, що ви будете насолоджуватися відпочинком цілий місяць?
10. Він думав, що підпише всі документи до одинадцятої.
11. Ніхто не знав, що ми робитимемо протягом дня.
12. Хто з вас впевнений, що концерт почнеться вчасно?

LESSON III

Task 11

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

A Paradise of Wonderful Scenery

The Nahuel Huapi national park is the most important in Argentina. It is located in the southern part of the country near a city called Bariloche (1)_____, especially during June and July.

This park is a huge place with areas of luxuriant beauty. There are several mountains that are notable for their height, lots of peaks, incredible valleys, and many trees (2)_____.

Rivers and lakes cross the whole park. The largest lake is the Nahuel Huapi Lake, in which, (3)_____, there is a monster called Nahuelito. During the spring season, (4)_____, it is possible to see little waterfalls. This is because the snow defrosts and starts (5)_____, creating wonderful cascades and falls. What people like most about this place is (6)_____, so you can find rain forests, mountains, and valleys. The variety of flowers is incredible, and the colours they have take away anybody's breath. The wonderful scenery of this place definitely makes everybody feel like in paradise.

- a) are covered by pure, white snow;
- b) expecting severe thunderstorms;
- c) where the weather is extremely cold;
- d) according to what people believe;

- e) that it is an area full of contrast;
- f) that it changes the snow into water;
- g) falling down the mountains at high speed;
- h) when the weather gets warmer.

Task 12

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Voynich Manuscript

Named (1)_____ the Polish-American antiquarian bookseller Wilfrid M. Voynich, who acquired it in 1912, the Voynich Manuscript is a detailed 240-page book written in a language or script that is (2)_____ unknown. Its pages are also filled with colorful drawings of strange diagrams, odd events and plants that do not seem to (3)_____ any known species, adding to the intrigue of the document and the difficulty of deciphering it. The original author of the manuscript (4)_____ unknown, but carbon dating has revealed that its pages were made sometime (5)_____ 1404 and 1438. It has been called “the world’s most mysterious manuscript.”

Theories abound about the origin and nature of the manuscript. Some believe it was (6)_____ to be a pharmacological encyclopaedia, to address topics in medieval or early modern medicine. Many of the pictures of herbs and plants (7)_____ that it may have been some kind of textbook for an alchemist. The fact that many diagrams appear to be of astronomical origin, (8)_____ with the unidentifiable biological drawings, has even (9)_____ some fanciful theorists to propose that the book may have an alien origin.

One thing most theorists agree on is that the book is unlikely to be a hoax, given the (10)_____ of time, money and detail that would have been required to make it.

1)

- a) of;
- b) after;
- c) to;

d) with.

2)

- a) completely;
- b) especially;
- c) obviously;
- d) particularly.

3)

- a) remind;
- b) match;
- c) correspond;
- d) suit.

4)

- a) remains;
- b) leaves;
- c) keeps;
- d) stays.

5)

- a) in;
- b) among;
- c) from;
- d) between.

6)

- a) used;
- b) meant;
- c) done;
- d) bought.

7)

- a) point;
- b) suppose;
- c) hint;
- d) direct.

8)

- a) combined;

- b) united;
- c) joined;
- d) grouped.

- 9)
- a) taken;
 - b) carried;
 - c) led;
 - d) offered.

- 10)
- a) number;
 - b) amount;
 - c) sum;
 - d) lot.

Task 13

Read the texts below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A Big Day for America!

America recognized the 400th anniversary in May, 2007! Colonists arrived at (1)_____ became Jamestown, Virginia, the first permanent English settlement in North America, (2)_____ May 13, 1607.

The English hoped they (3)_____ discover gold, silver, and a trade route to Asia. But their arrival meant trouble for the local Indians. The settlers moved onto the Indians' land, and while (4)_____ two groups sometimes got along, they fought when food became scarce. The settlers never found riches or a shortcut to Asia, but they did (5) _____ the first representative government in the British colonies.

- 1)
- a) when;
 - b) what;
 - c) which;
 - d) where.

- 2)
- a) in;
 - b) at;

- c) on;
- d) by.

- 3)
- a) will;
 - b) would;
 - c) shall;
 - d) should.

- 4)
- a) the;
 - b) a;
 - c) this;
 - d) that.

- 5)
- a) created;
 - b) creating;
 - c) create;
 - d) to create.

Task 14

Read the texts below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Are All Deserts Hot?

The geological definition of a desert is a place that (1)_____ less than ten inches of rain each year. Low rainfall isn't (2)_____ on heat, though. (3)_____ place on the planet isn't the sand-swept Sahara, Kalahari, or even the Australian outback: it's Antarctica, Earth's southernmost continent (4)_____ the South Pole. In some parts of this giant frozen desert, it (5)_____ for two million years.

- 1)
- a) receive;
 - b) is receiving;
 - c) receives;

d) has received.

2)

- a) depending;
- b) dependence;
- c) depended;
- d) dependent.

3)

- a) Driest;
- b) The driest;
- c) Drier;
- d) The drier.

4)

- a) is overlying;
- b) overlying;
- c) overly;
- d) overlies.

5)

- a) hasn't rained;
- b) didn't rain;
- c) doesn't rain;
- d) hadn't rained.

Task 15

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

Top Five Study Tips

1. _____. Make sure you have all the materials you need at hand before you start studying. Getting up to look for a pencil sharpener or ruler will break your concentration and waste your time.

2. _____. Think about what it will mean for you if you do well in your studies. How will it make you feel? If you keep the end result in mind

it will help you succeed in studying. You might like to find an image or something that represents success for you and put it somewhere you can see it while you're studying.

3._____. Use a calendar or a list of dates or a wall planner to keep track of exam dates and assignment due dates. Space out your study time each week for the whole term/semester - don't try to cram it all in the night before! Do the hardest work when you're feeling your best. Save the easy stuff for when you're tired. Set yourself a time limit for each task and follow it.

4._____. You study better when you're feeling good. So make sure you eat well and get enough sleep. Exercise is great but don't overdo it. It's also a good idea to schedule regular breaks when you're studying and keep hydrated. If you follow these steps you will study better.

5._____. Taking detailed notes in class or at home will save you a lot of time later. Re-writing and adding to your notes is a great way to revise what you've learned.

- a) Organize your working space;
- b) Take care of yourself;
- c) Plan your time;
- d) Clear your mind;
- e) Get motivated;
- f) Get creative;
- g) Socialize and relax;
- h) Write down and review.

Task 16

Writing

You've read a book about a famous person. You've decided to share your impressions with a pen-friend. Write a letter to your English pen-friend in which you tell him/her

- who the book is about and what this person is famous for

- what area of activity you'd like to achieve success in and why
- what personal characteristics one should have to succeed in life.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

Grammar exercises

Ex. 1. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. If you want I will dictate the address to you.
2. If the entire ice cap of Greenland melts, the sea level will rise 7 m. Many researchers claim that if the temperature increases more than 3°C, such large sea level rises will be experienced.
3. If climate change causes loss of sea ice habitats, it will threaten the existence of polar bears and other ice-associated animals.
4. If the environment is not protected from pollution, its damage will extract its cost from those living in the vicinity or others living at a distance or even from those coming generations.
4. If the work on the project continued, its data would be extremely important in different fields of man's activity.
5. If the government had paid more attention to the problem of water consumption in time, some regions wouldn't have suffered from drinking water shortage during the arid summer period.
6. If the scientists didn't think of the reasons of climate change, the future scenarios would sound more dramatic.
7. If this scientist hadn't taken part in the work of international organizations, he wouldn't have made such a detailed report on the problem of water resources management to the Ministry.
8. If the salinity and the fall of sea-water temperature are known, it will be possible to predict to fifteen days ahead the date on which water of given salinity will freeze.
9. Unless one carried out a great number of observations, it would be extremely difficult to come to a certain conclusion concerning the factors influencing the weather.
10. You will get right ecological predictions if you apply this method of calculation.
11. Most rivers would have dried if they had depended only on precipitation.

Ex. 2. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. If about half the carbon dioxide emitted by fossil fuel burning were not absorbed by natural 'sinks' in ecosystems and the oceans, climate would already be changing faster than it is.
2. If the progressive scientists in the world hadn't started informing the society of the harm of imbalanced approaches to nature, people wouldn't have started thinking of careful use of natural resources.
3. If this group of specialists had had enough time during the conference last month, they would have discussed more serious items with their colleagues from other countries.
4. If the calculations are correct, the heat weather in Europe would be greater the warmer the Gulf Stream is.
5. If an increase from rain, rivers or melting ice overlaid salty ocean water in Gulf Stream, the UK annual temperature would cool by up to 5°C in a matter of a decade or two, as the Hadley Center computer model shows.
6. If the daily minimum temperatures in central England regularly fell below -10°C, the disruption to the agriculture, transport and other infrastructure would be enormous.
7. If the scientists hadn't started using the method of computer modeling a few years ago, they wouldn't have estimated the future rate of global warming and wouldn't have warned the society of its harmful effects.
8. If the scientists had analyzed the data on precipitation in details, they would have warned the population of the region about the possible flood event.
9. If you cross a certain current and wish to know the limits of it, you have to increase the number of observations.

Ex. 3. Open the brackets using "Zero Conditional" and translate.

1. The alarm (to raise) automatically if fire is discovered.
2. Her child says hello if he (to see) you.
3. If the dog is angry, it always (to bark).
4. The toy (not to work) if the batteries are flat.
5. If the machine (not to have) enough oil, it doesn't work.
6. If you go in the best seats, you (to get) a free drink.
7. If the hot-air balloon (to be) filled with air, it rises.
8. Water (to change) into ice if it (to freeze).
9. If water boils, it (to change) into steam.
10. If she puts her money in a bank, she (to get) five per cent interest.

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

1. Before you (to cross) the park, you will come to a supermarket.
2. When you (to cross) the park, you will see the hospital.
3. If you (to translate) this article into Russian, I shall use it in my report.
4. If she (to be) in St. Petersburg now, she will meet you at the railway station.
5. If you (not to hurry), you will miss the train.
6. If it (to train), we shan't go to the country.
7. When my friend (to come) to St. Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum.
8. What will you be doing when he (to come) to your place?
9. Don't forget to play for your dinner before you (to leave) the canteen.
10. I shall be able to translate this article if you (to give) me a dictionary.
1. You will have to work hard at home if you (to miss) the lesson.
2. Where will you go when you (to come) to London?
3. The child won't be healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit.
4. I shan't have dinner before mother (to come) home.
5. What will you do if you (not to finish) your homework tonight?
6. What will he do if his TV set (to break)?

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

1. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk.
2. He (to go) to the Public Library very often when he (to be) a student.
3. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up.
4. You (to pass) many towns and villages on your way before you (to arrive) in Kiev.
5. I (to stay) at home till she (to come). Then we (to go) to the theatre if she (to bring) tickets.
6. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University.
7. When he (to return) to St. Petersburg, he (to call) on us.
8. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter.
9. We (to gather) at our place when my brother (to come) back from Africa.
10. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words.
11. I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country house the next time.
12. What you (to do) when you (to come) home?
13. When they (to cross) the road, they (to see) the hotel.
14. Before she (to get) to the theatre, she (to go) past the shopping centre.
15. What we (to do) if it (to rain) tonight?

16. What she (to do) if she (to see) her best friend again?
17. If the bus (to be) very crowded, you (to be) exhausted by the time you (to get) to work.
18. If it (to be) very cold tonight, our car (not to start) in the morning.

Ex. 6. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Він зробить вправу з англійської мови, якщо в нього не буде інших справ.
2. Якщо я не допоможу йому, він не напише контрольну роботу.
3. Він не піде до бібліотеки сьогодні ввечері.
4. Якщо він не піде до бібліотеки, він буде вдома.
5. Ми будемо вдома завтра.
6. Її не буде вдома завтра.
7. Якщо її не буде завтра вдома, залиште їй записку.
8. Коли вона прийде до школи, вона зніме пальто.
9. Я прийду додому о шостій годині.
10. Коли я прийду додому, я зателефоную вам.
11. Вона зателефонує нам ввечері.
12. Я побачу Тома завтра.
13. Як тільки я побачу Тома, я розповім йому про це.

Ex. 7. Translate the following sentences using conditional sentences of the First Type (First Conditional).

1. Я зателефоную тобі, якщо в мене буде час. 2. Якщо цей костюм буде коштувати занадто дорого, я придбаю інший. 3. Що ти будеш робити, якщо такси не приїде? 4. Якщо він не зможе прийняти мене, я прийду іншим разом. 5. Якщо зима буде холодною, вони будуть кататися на ковзанах.

Ex. 8. Use the corresponding verb form instead of the infinitive in brackets:

1. If I (to be free) tomorrow, I shall join you with pleasure. 2. If your brother (to be) here now, he will be surprised at your behaviors and I am sure he would not approve of it. 3. If we (to be) not writing this exercise now I should give you my pen. 4. If it (to be raining) now, the children would not be running about in the garden. 5. If the students (to work) regularly they will pass their exams.

Ex. 9. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Я подзвоню тобі, якщо буду мати час.
2. Якщо це плаття буде коштувати занадто дорого, я куплю інше.
3. Якщо у барі буде багато народу, ми підемо у інший.
4. Що ти будеш робити, якщо таксі не приїде?
5. Якщо він не зможе прийняти мене, я приїду іншим разом.
6. Вона запитає їх, чи побачить вона їх завтра.
7. Ти подзвониш мені, якщо будуть якісь проблеми?
8. Мама буде хвилюватись, якщо ти не прийдеш вчасно.
9. Якщо зима буде холодною, вони будуть кататися на ковзанах.
10. Він розлютується, якщо побачить вас тут.

Ex. 10. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. If I lived in England, I wouldn't have any problems with my English.
2. If people trusted and respected each other, it would make life easier.
3. If I could read people's thoughts, it would be interesting to know all beforehand.
4. If you met her, you would fall in love with her at first sight.
5. If I were ill, I wouldn't eat anything.
6. If you went earlier, you would see her sister's husband.
7. If I had enough time, I would fly to San Francisco to visit my relatives.
8. If I were you I would study English much better.
9. What would you do if you won million pounds?
10. I don't really want to go to their party, but probably will go. They would be offended if I didn't do.
11. Kate has decided to apply for the job. She isn't really qualified for it, so she probably wouldn't get it if she applied.
12. I would be very frightened, if somebody pointed a gun at me.
13. If you took more exercises, you would probably feel healthier.
14. It's a pity you can't use computer. It would be useful if you could.
15. If Michael were here he would help you to find her address.

Ex. 11. Translate the following sentences using conditional sentences of the Second Type (Second Conditional).

1. Лікарі б допомогли тобі, якби ти слідував їхнім рекомендаціям.
2. Якби вона працювала більш наполегливо, вона би заробляла більше.
3. Якби в мене був час, я розповів тобі більше.
4. Якби вона володіла іноземною мовою, вона б змогла змінити роботу.
5. Якби діти були тут,

вони б допомогли своїм батькам. 6. Якби ми побачили їх завтра, ми б віддали їм ключі.

Ex. 12. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. If I was offered the job, I think I (to take) it.
2. I'm sure Amy will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she (to refuse).
3. If I sold my car, I (not to get) much money for it.
4. A lot of people would be out of work if the factory (to close down).
5. What would happen if I (to press) that red button?
6. Would Tim mind if I (to use) his computer without asking him?
7. I'm sure Sue (to understand) if you explained the situation to her.
8. I (to help) you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't.
9. We would need a car if we (to live) in the country.
10. I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather (to be) better.
11. If he (to be) here now, he could give you a good advice.
12. If I (to work) at this firm, I'd earn more.
13. If they (can) have some more lessons, they could improve their pronunciation.
14. If Emma (to know) the clue, our team would solve it.
15. If I offered them money, they (to stay) here?

Ex. 13. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. If she (to find out) the truth, she (to be) very happy.
2. I (to visit) him in hospital, if I (to know) about his illness.
3. If we (to like) his suggestion, we (to tell) him about it.
4. If John (to want) the advice, he (to ask) you.
5. If his sister (to have) better qualification, she (to be able to) apply for better job.
6. They (to find) the solution, if they (to understand) the problem.
7. If Beth (to go) to her native town, she (to be) happier.
8. If you (not to agree) with me, I (to go) to the director.
9. What you (to do), if he (to tell) you to leave?
10. If I (to be) you, I (to learn) English better.
11. If someone (to give) you a million, what you (to do)?
12. If she (to be) here now, she (to help) you.
13. If Sally (to have) spare time, she could pay you more attention.
14. If the train (to be) less crowded, we would be more comfortable.
15. If students (to be) attentive, they wouldn't make so much mistakes in their dictations.

Ex. 14. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. They would have been surprised if I had made such a mistake.
2. If you had put on your glasses you would have seen better.
3. Would you have been angry if we hadn't come?
4. If I had met you yesterday I would have helped you.
5. If they had gone to the library they would have prepared for the seminar.
6. If she had heard about it yesterday she would have been pleased.
7. He would have found all about this discovery if he had translated the article yesterday.
8. If we had seen them earlier we would have asked them to come to our place.
9. If you had rung him up yesterday you would have known about his illness.
10. I would have caught a lot of fish if I had joined you in fishing.

Ex. 15. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. He would't have been so upset if Susan (to write) to him earlier.
2. If he (to know) that Chinese was going to be so difficult, he would never have started to learn it.
3. If father (to manage) to repair his car, he could have driven us to Kiev.
4. If they (not to reach) the land, the sailors would have died.
5. We would have taken her for barbecue if she (to ask) us.
6. If he (to ask) politely, they might have helped him.
7. If she (not to hear) the news, she would't have gone there.
8. If the factory (not to cut back) production, many people would have lost their work.
9. What would they have done if we (not to help) then?
10. He might have heard about it, if he (not to turn on) the radio.
11. If you (to ask) her for tickets, she could have given you some.
12. If they (not to come) home, they wouldn't have noticed the fire.
13. If I (not to be) in a shower, I would answer the call.
14. We wouldn't have gone to this party if we (to know) the truth.

Ex. 16. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. If the weather (to be) fine, we (to play) outside.
2. If you (to ring) me up, I (to tell) you something.
3. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad.
4. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party.
5. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry).

6. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) the examination.
7. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the theatre.
8. If my husband (to return) earlier, we (to watch) TV together.
9. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.
10. If you (not to be) busy, we (to meet).
11. The London Fire never (to start) if the baker (to put) his oven out properly.

Ex. 17. Translate the following sentences using conditional sentences of the Third Type (Third Conditional).

1. Якби він склав останній іспит, він вступив би до університету. 2. Ми би пішли на ту вечірку, якби знайшли няню для малюка. 3. Якби він отримав вищу освіту, він би не працював так тяжко. 4. Якби він попросив його раніше, він зміг би позичити тобі грошей. 5. Вона б не відправила сина до тієї школи, якби вона знала, що йому буде важко навчатися в ній.

Ex. 18. Open the brackets forming First, Second, Third Conditional in each sentence. Translate these sentences.

1. If she (to find out) the truth, she (to be) very happy. 2. I (to visit) him in the hospital, if I (to know) about his illness. 3. If we (not to like) his suggestion, we (to tell) him about it. 4. If John (to want) the advice, he (to ask) you. 5. If his sister (to have) better qualification, she (to be able to) apply for better job. 6. They (to find) the solution, if they (to understand) the problem. 7. If Beth (to go) to her native town, she (to be) happier. 8. If you (not to agree) with me, I (to go) to the director. 9. What you (to do), if he (to tell) you to leave?

Ex. 19. Open the brackets using the verbs in the proper form.

1. If I (to have) time tonight, I (to finish) this book. 2. He (can) take you to the concert tomorrow if he (to have) a spare ticket. 3. If they (to have) plenty of time yesterday, they (to miss) the train. 4. If she (to leave) at seven o'clock, we (to ask) her to give us a lift. 5. If my friend (to phone) now, I (not to feel) so lonely. 6. If someone (to give) you a million, what you (to do)? 7. If you (to be able) to finish the job tomorrow, you (to have) a holiday. 8. If she (to be) here now, she (to help) you.

Ex. 20. Відкрити дужки, формуючи *First, Second* та *Third Conditional*. Перекладіть речення:

1. If she (to find out) the truth, she (to be) very happy.
2. I (to visit) him in the hospital, if I (to know) about his illness.
3. If we (not to like) his suggestion, we (to tell) him about it.
4. If John (to want) the advice, he (to ask) you.
5. If his sister (to have) better qualification, she (to be able to) apply for better job.
6. They (to find) the solution, if they (to understand) the problem.
7. If Beth (to go) to her native town, she (to be) happier.
8. If you (not to agree) with me, I (to go) to the director.
9. What you (to do), if he (to tell) you to leave?

Ex. 21. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Ви би почували себе краще, якби ви лягли спати раніше.
2. Він би краще знав англійську, якби влітку прочитав англійські книги.
3. Якби вони прийшли раніше, вони б змогли зайняти найкращі місця.
4. Ми би не запізнилися на потяг, якщо б взяли таксі.
5. Якщо піде дождь, діти залишаться вдома.
6. Якби учора не було так холодно, ми б поїхали за місто.
7. Якщо ти добре попросиш брата, він відремонтує твій велосипед.
8. Якщо він вивчить німецьку мову, він поїде вчитися до Німеччини.
9. Якби ми отримали телеграму, ми б вас зустріли.
10. Якби не було так слизько, вона б не впала.

Ex. 22. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense and translate them in a written form.

1. You will get good results if you (to apply) this method of calculation.
2. If they found the exact meaning of these words, they (to understand) the text easily.
3. Most rivers would have dried, if they (to depend) only on precipitation.
4. The results of the experiment (to be) much better if we had used the new equipment.
5. If the wind is favourable, the ship (to reach) the port.
6. Were the vapour cooled below its dew point, some of it (to become) liquid.

Ex. 23. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense and translate them in a written form.

1. If the hydrologists (to use) the necessary devices, the water measurements would be correct.
2. If the operator's cabin had been equipped with remote control, he (to be able) to work faster.
3. If I meet you tomorrow, I (to tell) you everything.
4. They can (to call) on us, if they like.
5. She would ring him up at once, if I (to know) his number.
6. He wouldn't be late, if everything (to be) all right.

Ex. 24. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense and translate them in a written form.

1. If I meet you tomorrow, I (to tell) you everything.
2. If they (to leave) Bermuda in summer, they will sail north to explore the Gulf Stream.
3. I would ring him up if I (to know) his number.
4. If they (can), they would be here.
5. If you (to come) home earlier yesterday, you would have found me there.
6. He (to be) so kind unless he had known your brother.

Ex. 25. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense and translate them in a written form.

1. If I am going to be late, I (let) you know.
2. If you took more exercise, you (feel) healthier.
3. It would be useful if you (can use) computer.
4. If I (to know) your number, I would have phoned you.
5. We wouldn't mind living in London, if the weather (be) better.
6. If he spoke clearly, people (understand) him.

Ex. 26. Rewrite the sentences using Mixed Conditionals and translate:

1. If I were you, I (to check) the facts before I accused them.
2. If she is so hungry, she (not to miss) dinner.
3. If she were in your position, she (to help) him by now.
4. If you had not caught the flu you (not to feel) ill now.
5. If he (not to play) football yesterday, he (to feel) better today.
6. If she (to be) as silly as you say, she (not to answer) all the questions.
7. They (not to join) that expedition if they (to be) as timid as you think.
8. If you (not to remind) me before, I (to forget) about it now.
9. He (not to be) in the prison now if he (not to steal) the money.

10. If they (to invite) me yesterday, I (to come) to their place tonight.

Ex. 27. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. I wish you were here.
2. I wish you had been here last week.
3. I wish you would be with me next summer.
4. I wish I had told you the truth.
5. Tom wishes Sue always had time for him.
6. Tom wishes Sue had had more time last week.
7. Tom wishes Sue would have more time in future.
8. I wish I could do it myself.
9. I wish I could have done it then.
10. I wish I would be able to do it soon.

Ex. 28. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. Kate wished her boyfriend were more attentive to her.
2. Now she wishes she had agreed to marry him.
3. We wish it would rain. It's too hot.
4. I wish you wouldn't talk about that, Dad.
5. She wishes she were in love again.
6. I wish you would stop contradicting me!
7. We wished the police were more efficient and hadn't just turned everything upside down in the house.
8. Oh! I am so miserable! I wish I were dead!
9. I wish I could make him change his mind! I wish he would give up that silly idea.
10. Sometimes I wish I were thousands of miles away from civilization.
11. How I wish it were so for ages and nothing would ever change!
12. Many people wish life were not so hectic.
13. They wish you were less bossy and were not ordering people again.
14. How I wish I could fly in the blue sky, over the roofs, over this town!
15. What is love? – I wish I knew the answer.
16. I just wish I had your kind of spirit, Maggie.

Ex. 29. Fill in the blanks using the corresponding tense form.

1. I wish you ... this film (saw, had seen). I am sure you would like it. 2. I wish you ... earlier (came, had come). You should have gone to the museum together. 3. I wish you ... time to read this article (had, had come). Now you

would be able to answer all the questions. 4. I wish you ... my friend (saw, had seen).

Ex. 30. Using the corresponding Mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets.

Model: 1) *I wish you (to go) for a walk late in the evening.*
I wish you did not go for walk late in the evening.
2) *I wish I never (to buy) that terrible raincoat.*
I wish I had never bought that terrible raincoat.

1. I wish I (to buy) that grey hat instead of this one. It was more expensive, but the quality was much better. 2. It looks like raining, I wish we (to take) our umbrellas. 3. The child is crying, I wish I (to know) how to calm her. 4. I wish you (to finish) your work already. We could go for a walk now. 5. I wish I (to know) it was your favourite writer. I would have bought the book for you.

Ex. 31. Complete the following sentences.

1. If I were not so busy ... 2. The weather is so fine today. I wish ... 3. Our tram is starting. Make haste lest ... 4. Had he been informed about her arrival ... 5. If it were not raining now ... 6. Should he bring you up ... 7. It is annoying that ... 8. I should have taken part in the discussion ... 9. Had he been more attentive ... 10. The teacher recommended that ... 11. Wind your watch lest ... 12. If he were not so derisive ... 13. They would have met us at the airport ... 14. It takes me much time to get to my office. I wish ... 15. She looks pale and tired as if ... 16. My friend insisted that ... 17. If you had followed your friend's advice ... 18. Evidently the letter upset him. I wish ... 19. He dropped his eyes as though ... 20. It is important that ... 21. If I were ...

Ex. 32. Translate the following sentences and analyze the use of Subjunctive II.

1. They walked together just as if they had done it scores of times before. (*Essex*). 2. Lord Henry struck a light on a dainty silver case, and began to smoke a cigarette with a self-conscious and satisfied air, as if he had summed up the world into phrase. (*Wilde*). 3. He turned away as if he had never noticed her. (*Essex*). 4. The room looked as if it had not been lived in for years. 5. Even if she were there I would be unlikely to find her. (*A. Christie*).

Ex. 33. Open the brackets using necessary Subjunctive form after "I wish" and translate.

1. I wish I (to know) French.
2. She fell and broke her leg. I wish she (to be) more careful.
3. I wish you (to read) more English books in future.
4. I feel sick. I wish I (not to eat) all the ice cream.
5. They need a singer for the choir. I wish I (can) sing.
6. My parrot has died. I wish I (to look after) it better.
7. I can't remember her telephone number. I wish I (can).
8. I wish I (not to lend) him my car: he has broken it.
9. My watch has stopped. I wish I (to have) a better watch.
10. I feel so tired. I wish I (not to stay up) so late last night.
11. My apartment is rather small. I wish I (to have) a bigger one.
12. I wish I (not to spend) all my money last night.
13. I wish I (to know) the answer to this question.
14. I wish you (to phone) me yesterday.
15. I wish I (to know) then what I know now.

Ex. 34. Paraphrase the sentences using “I wish” and translate.

1. I am not very fit. 2. We weren't together. 3. He was too upset that day.
 4. They couldn't come here. 5. It's very hot today. 6. My parents are abroad.
 7. It's snowing. 8. He has read my letter. 9. She doesn't know enough English.
 10. My son didn't take my advice. 11. His room is untidy. 12. They wasted much time watching TV.
 13. He doesn't have a lot of friends. 14. I can't swim.

Ex. 35. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense.

1. I wish I (to know) French.
2. She fell and broke her leg. I wish she (to be) more careful.
3. I wish you (to read) more English books in future.
4. I feel sick, I wish I (not to eat) all the ice cream.
5. They need a singer for the choir. I wish I (can) sing.
6. My parrot has died. I wish I (to look after) it better.
7. I can't remember her telephone number. I wish I (can).
8. I wish I (not to lend) him my car: he has broken it.
9. My watch has stopped. I wish I (to have) a better watch.
10. I feel so tired. I wish I (not to stay up) so late last night.
11. My apartment is rather small. I wish I (to have) a bigger one.
12. I wish I (not to spend) all my money yesterday.
13. I wish I (to know) the answer to this question.
14. I wish you (to phone) me an hour ago.
15. I wish I (to know) then what I know now.

Ex. 36. Translate the sentences using “I wish”.

1. Якби в мене зараз був вільний час!
2. Шкода, що я запізнився на зустріч.
3. Якби я вмів малювати!
4. Шкода, що вона не знала відповіді на те запитання.
5. Було б добре, якби у мене зараз була відпустка.
6. Шкода, що я не послухався їх поради.
7. Шкода, що вони не змінили свою думку.
8. Було би добре, якби ти знав правду.
9. Якби ти сказав мені про це рішення!
10. Шкода, що він не припинив робити такі помилки.
11. Шкода, що вона хворіє.
12. Шкода, що вже пізно йти на збори.
13. Вона шкодувала, що припинила там працювати.
14. Якби він вмів плавати!
15. Було би добре, якби ви взяли участь в обговоренні цього проекту.
16. Шкода, що ти не завстав мене вдома.
17. Шкода, що дитина не цікавиться історією.
18. Шкода, що ви провели літо в селі.
19. Шкода, що він не в Москві.
20. Я би хотів згадати її адресу.
21. Шкода, що вона не любить класичну музику.
22. Мені шкода, що не відвідав цю виставку.

Ex. 37. Translate into English:

1. Я можу написати твір за дві години.
2. Мій старший брат вміє грати на гітарі.
3. Я не зміг відповісти на його запитання.
4. Не може бути, щоб вона не чекала нас.
5. Невже він не склав іспит?
6. Ти зможеш прийти на мій день народження?
7. Можу я взяти твій конспект з хімії?
8. Ми не змогли купити квитки на прем'єру у нашому театрі.
9. Невже вони виїхали в Канаду?

Ex. 38. Translate into English:

1. Можна сісти?
2. Можу я зачинити вікно?
3. Я можу прийти заздалегідь.
4. Ти зможеш пообідати зі мною.
5. Вона, можливо, хвора.
6. Можна цьому хлопчикові погратися твоїми іграшками?
7. Можна мені ввімкнути світло?
8. Завтра, можливо, буде злива.
9. Можливо, вона забула твою адресу.
10. Можна нам користуватися словниками?

Ex. 39. Comment on the use of the modal verb TO BE.

1. "Am I to stop if we meet him?" (*Galsworthy*)
2. He said wearily, "There was to have been a parade..." (*Greene*)
3. "... You are to be better informed." (*Greene*)
4. What was to become of her if she did not marry Mr. Binks? (*S. K. Hocking*)
5. What was to be done? (*A. Christie*)
6. 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*)
7. From that time forward, Mr. Utterson began to haunt the door in the by-street of shops. ... by all lights and at all hours of solitude or concourse, the lawyer was to be found on his chosen post. (*Stevenson*)
8. "... What am I to do, my lord? Am I to have any protection?" (*Dickens*)
9. "... Am I to have the benefit of the laws? Am I to have any return for the King's taxes?" (*Dickens*)
10. "You are to go now, Blick!" said Hunter, getting up. (*Murdoch*)
11. You are not to be trusted. (*Fisher*)
12. It was after breakfast, and we had been summoned in from the playground, when Mr. Sharp entered and said: "David Copperfield is to go into the parlour". (*Dickens*)
13. Your mother arranged that she was to come down from London and that I was to come over from Dover to be introduced to you. (*Shaw*)
14. Eliza, you are to live here for the next six months, learning how to speak beautifully, like a lady in a florist's shop. (*Shaw*)
15. By that time of evening only a few persons were to be seen on the wet streets and most of the shops and stores were dark and closed for the night. (*Caldwell*)

Ex. 40. Comment on the use of the modal verbs SHALL, WILL, WOULD.

1. "Would you go along? Would you?" Samson said to him. "I might," Roy said with obvious trickery. "If I go." (*Aldridge*)
2. "Go now to the bridge. I will look after the equipment... It shall be covered and no one shall touch it," the woman of Pablo said. (*Hemingway*)

3. "I can't stand it any more, Emmy," Jos said, "I won't stand it; and you must come with me." (*Thackeray*)
4. "But I shall not let you," he said angrily. "You cannot prevent me," she retorted. "But I will prevent you." (*S. K. Hocking*)
5. "Mrs. Gounderby," he returned, laughing, "upon my honor, no. I will make no such pretence to you." (*Dickens*)
6. "I don't know what she saw in me to marry me, but she saw something in me, I suppose, or she wouldn't have married me." (*Dickens*)
7. "That Politt creature wouldn't have had the least idea what to do." (*A. Christie*)
8. "Do come and see Miss Emily, Miss Marple. I'm sure it would do her good." (*A. Christie*)
9. "Will you please tell me about it?" she said. (*A. Christie*)
10. "Will my saying acquit him? Will they believe me?" (*A. Christie*)
11. She shook her head, smiling a little. "Yes, you would like to know. But I shall not tell you. I will keep my secret." (*A. Christie*)
12. "Wondering why I hide my beauty, dear? He, he, he. Afraid it may tempt you, eh? But you shall see – you shall see." (*A. Christie*)
13. "... All is over. Shake hands, old man, for the last time" "Yes," replied he, "I will shake hands; for, as sure as I am here, I bear no malice." (*Stevenson*)
14. "... will you do me a favour?" "With pleasure," replied the other. "What shall it be?" (*Stevenson*)
15. "Hugh!" said Sim. "You have done well today. You shall be rewarded." (*Dickens*)

Ex. 41. Translate into English.

1. Їй не треба було приходити сюди. 2. Він постійно потребує моїх порад. 3. Тут світло, нам не потрібна лампа. 4. Тобі треба ще грошей? 5. Мені не потрібно таксі. Я встигну на поїзд. 6. Тобі потрібен мій конспект з історії? 7. Нам потрібні два квитки на цей концерт. 8. Мені потрібна твоя підтримка на зборах. 9. Все, що йому потрібно – це наша увага і розуміння.

Ex. 42. Translate into English.

1. Тобі слід прочитати цю статтю. 2. Вам не треба було розказувати їй всю правду. 3. Нам треба було зробити все заздалегідь. 4. Ти б провідав свого хворого товариша. 5. Тобі не треба було йти туди без батьків.

6. Твоїй подрузі слід бути уважнішою на уроках. 7. Тобі слід було не брати kota додому. 8. Вам треба було підготуватись до екзамену краще.

Ex. 43. Explain the meaning of “can” (ability, permission, request, prohibition, possible action) in the following sentences.

1. She is unwell, she *can't* leave her room. 2. *Can* I smoke here, Mrs Right? 3. The teacher said they *could* all go home. 4. A policeman arrived and told him he *couldn't* park there. 5. My son is not in town; but he'll be here before long. - *Can* I give him any message? 6. We *can* discuss it now. 7.1 *could* never understand what made her behave as she did. 8. If you are tired you *can* lie on the sofa for a bit. 9. “Life,” the old man said, “*can* only be understood when you are old. Now I see all the mistakes I *could have avoided*. ” 10. We are in charge of this great business. We *cannot* leave our responsibility to others. 11. He was surprised that she *could* paint so well. 12. She is not married though she *could* marry anybody she chose.

Ex. 44. Fill in the spaces with “will be able to” or “will not (won't) be able to”.

1. When her arm is better, she ____ play the piano again. 2. I'm sorry, but I ____ come to your birthday party next week. 3. He ____ eat everything when the doctor allows him. 4. My sister ____ go out to dances until she is seventeen. 5. Why do you sit at the back of the class if you can't hear well? You ____ hear better if you sit in the front. 6. I'm too busy to have a holiday this year, but I hope I ____ have a long holiday next year. 7. The train leaves at five o'clock tomorrow morning. We ____ catch it if we don't get up very early. 8. He was working very hard before he fell ill. He ____ work so hard when he comes out of hospital. 9. Perhaps one day we ____ travel to the Moon. 10. She ____ wear her new dress when it is ready. 11. This is a very difficult problem. I'm afraid you ____ solve it without help. 12. The doctor is very busy; he ____ see any more patients today.

Ex. 45. Fill in the spaces with modal verbs or their equivalents.

1. It was a fine day yesterday, so we ____ have a picnic, and we enjoyed it very much. 2. He suddenly felt ill, but he ____ finish his speech, although at the end he could hardly stand. 3. He spoke very little French when he left school, but he ____ understand the language. 4. I got to the station at 9.50 a.m. and ____ catch the 9.55 a.m. train. I was very pleased I didn't have to wait for the next train. 5. He has always been good at Math's. But even he ____ solve this difficult problem. 6. The town was full of visitors, and we

didn't know where we would spend the night, but at last we ____ find two vacant rooms in a small hotel. 7. Before his illness, he ____ work fourteen hours a day if he had to. 8. He was very strong; he ____ ski all day and dance all night. 9. I was a long way from the stage. I ____ see all right but I ____ not hear very well. 10. We ____ borrow umbrellas, so we didn't get wet. 11. When the garage had repaired our car we ____ continue our journey. 12. When I arrived everyone was asleep. Fortunately I ____ wake my sister and she let me in.

Ex. 46. Translate the sentences into English.

I.

1. Він зможе балакати французькою повільно (fluently), коли повернеться з Парижу. 2. Я можу взяти твою ручку? - Да, будь ласка. 3. Ви вмієте кататися на ковзанах? 4. Коли він був молодим, він мог пройти 20 кілометрів у день. 5. Никто не мог мені допомогти. 6. Ти зможеш зробити цю роботу наступного дня? 7. Я вмів плавати, коли мені було 5 років. 8. Ти зміг би перекласти цей текст? 9. Цю книгу можна купити в будь-якому магазині. 10. Ми зможемо поїхати в гори у майбутньому році.

II.

1. Я хорошо знаю цю країну, ось чому я зміг посовітувати їй, які цікаві місця їй оглянути. 2. Незважаючи на шторм, він зміг доплити до берега. 3. Він не зміг показати нам расчети, так як вони не були готови. 4. В кімнаті темно, я не могу знайти свої речі. 5. Можно мені чаю? 6. Я могу повернутися на автобусі. 7. Він навіть не уявляв, що вона може так гарно малювати. 8. Там було так душно, що ми ледве могли дихати. 9. Чому ти не можеш признати, що був неправ? 10. Ви можете доказати його невинність? 11. Можу я повісити цю об'яву у коридорі?

Ex. 47. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The ultimate environmental problem may be the so-called "greenhouse effect" resulting from increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
2. Climatic conditions must be taken into account in the planning of farm buildings and, particularly, in the design of animal housing and stores for agricultural produce.
3. If things are allowed to go on as at present the world might in a few decades have to adapt very rapidly in the face of catastrophic change.
4. You can take your safety belt off now and walk round, but you aren't allowed to smoke in the toilets, and you can't use personal computers.

5. Soon we shall be able to understand many phenomena which occur on the solar surface.
6. To determine the state of the atmosphere at any given point, these quantities are to be measured, viz pressure, temperature and humidity.
7. Thinking they might be hungry, I offered them something to eat.
8. The investigation of tides is not so simple because we have to consider the effect due to the rotation of the earth.
9. Having spent nearly all the money we couldn't afford to carry out that long-term observation any longer.
10. Climate may be defined as the summation of weather conditions in historical times.
11. The fluctuations of short duration are evidently to be regarded as characteristic behavior and not as climate changes.
12. Unfortunately we are not able to use as short a period as the past few thousand years to determine the climate of a region.
13. Mariners could determine the latitude of any point on the surface of the earth using the method introduced by Pytheas.
14. Shortly after leaving port, the ships had to put back to repair a top mast.
15. Baffin Bay in Canada was explored by Sir John Ross in 1817 and 1818 and he was able to measure the depth of the sea.
16. This submergence must have been caused by a subsidence of the continent, a rise in a sea level, or a combination of the two.
17. We should begin our discussion with those aspects of the universe which we can readily observe and describe.
18. Every ecologist ought to know this rule.
19. Climatic conditions must be taken into account in the planning of farm buildings and, particularly, in the design of animal housing and stores for agricultural produce.

Ex. 48. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Сьогодні науковці повинні приділити велику увагу безвідходному виробництву.
2. Зразки повинні були бути досліджені в нашій лабораторії.
3. Інфра червоні хвилі можуть бути зупинені склом.
4. Можливо важко повірити, але в наш час половина населення землі страждає від нестачі води.
5. Гості Криму зможуть взяти участь в дослідницьких експедиціях і археологічних розкопках споруд півострова.
6. Кожен еколог має знати це правило.
7. Вам слід користуватись цими інструментами дуже обережно.
8. Біологічне різноманіття повинно розглядати як глобальний ресурс, як атмосферу або океани.

Ex. 49. Вставте модальні дієслова *can, may, must* або *need*:

1. Peter... return the book to the library. We all want to read it.
2. Why... not you understand it? It is so easy.
3. ... we do the exercise at once? – Yes, you ... do it at once.
4. ... you pronounce this sound?
5. You ... not have bought this meat: we have everything for dinner.
6. I ... not go out today: it is too cold.
7. ... I take your pen? – Yes, please.
8. We... not carry the bookcase upstairs: it is too heavy.
9. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs ourselves: the workers will come and do it.
10. When ... you come to see us? – I come ... only on Sunday.
11. Shall I write a letter to him? – No, you ... not, it is not necessary.
12. ... you cut something without a knife?
13. Everything is clear and you ... not go into details now.
14. He ... not drink alcohol when he drives.
15. Do not worry! I ... change a light bulb.
16. By the end of the week I ... have finished writing my book.
17. She ... not call the doctor again unless she feels worse.

Ex. 50. Вставте модальні дієслова, які підходять (*must, may, can, need, to have to, to be able to*):

1. You ... not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done.
2. You ... not change the whole text as the beginning is all right. You ... only rewrite the second part of it.
3. ... you help me now? – I am afraid not: I am in a great hurry. I shall be free in the evening. Come to my place at about eight, and I ... help you.
4. John ... not tell us the rules of the game: we know them.
5. ... I return the book to you on Friday? I am afraid I... not finish it before.- No , that is too late. You ... bring it to me not later than Wednesday.
6. It is already six o'clock. We ... hurry if we don' t want to be late.
7. ... you translate this text into English? – I think I
8. They spent all the morning on the river bank. Only Ann ... return home as she ... not stay in the sun for such a long time.
9. How do you feel when you... take a test? – I am always a little frightened and unhappy.
10. She ... decorate a room nicely.
11. We ... not afford to pay the bill.

12. He is got a lung problem and he ... go to hospital every two weeks.
13. Ann ... not go to this birthday party yeasterday she ... go to the dentist.
14. You ... take medicine three times a day before meals. You ... not stop taking it until you have finished the bottle. Don' t forget. You ... drink water as much as youYou ... get up tomorrow if you like. You ... not stay in bed all the time. But you ... not do any work at all. You ... just relax for a few days.

Ex. 51. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я не можу знайти свій годинник. – Можливо, ви його залишили на роботі. – Ні, я не могла залишити його на роботі: я ніколи не знімаю його з руки.
2. Ви зможете поговорити з ним завтра?
3. Я мабуть заблукав. Чи не змогли би ви сказати, як пройти до Ермітажу?
4. Мені знадобилось прочитати велику кількість книг, коли я готовилась до відповіді.
5. Я не міг згадати останні строчки сонета, і мені знадобилось подзвонити своєму другові.
6. Я повинна купити торт сьогодні.
7. Мій брат не вміє розмовляти англійською мовою.
8. Моя сестра вміє розмовляти німецькою мовою.
9. Можу я подивитися ваше фото?
10. Чи можете ви показати мені свою фотографію?
11. Не може бути, що йому сорок років, він виглядає набагато молодше.
12. Не може бути, що він забув прийти.
13. Ми можливо поїдемо за місто, якщо погода буде хорошею.
14. Якщо сестра не купить каву, мені треба буде піти до крамниці самій.

Ex. 52. Translate and comment on the meaning of modal verbs. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. I should be grateful if you would keep your hands off my business in future. (*Murdoch*)
2. Mitch Poker shouldn't be played in a house with women. (*Williams*)
3. They didn't have to worry about money. (*Mansfield*)
4. You need not meet him unless you like. (*Shaw*)
5. Mischa followed her, and they were to be seen a moment later in conversation. (*Murdoch*)

6. Anyhow, Callendar won't hear of you seeing her. (*Forster*)
7. And here now was this young and promising doctor, who could, if he would, keep her supplied with work, and might even eventually marry her. (*Dreiser*)
8. What is to be her future? It is in my hands; what am I to do? (*Pinero*)
9. Your family may object to me; and then it will be all over between us. (*Shaw*)
10. Grandpa is not upstairs. Where can he have gone? (*Cronin*)
11. You must be dying with curiosity. Take a peep. (*Shaw*)
12. Madam, may I speak to you a moment? (*Mansfield*)
13. She gazed at me severely. "You ought to be in at your essay." (*Cronin*)
14. But you've got to finish college. We can't get married for a long time. (*Carter*)
15. "I don't have to pay to find that out... I could have asked anybody at the meeting, and found out." (*Carter*)
16. "What are we to do?" she gasped. "Can't we stay here? Lock the door?" (*Priestley*)
17. "Land ought to be very dear about there," he said. (*Galsworthy*)

LESSON IV

Task 17

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A Different Way to Wake Up

By Catherine Clarke Fox

Matty Sallin's alarm clock wakes you up with the aroma of sizzling bacon.

When Matty Sallin, 34, was working on a degree in art and technology at New York University, he got an interesting assignment in electronics class: Create something for the household. He decided to create an alarm clock.

"Everybody has to deal with these every day, and they are extremely unpleasant!" he says. He asked different people what they'd like to wake up to instead of a clanging, noisy alarm. A lot of them said, "The smell of bacon."

So Sallin and two classmates invented a new kind of alarm clock: a wooden box with a pig face and a digital clock that uses the smell of cooking bacon rather than sound to wake someone up. He explains, "There's no danger of burning, because I built it carefully. It uses halogen light bulbs instead of a flame for cooking and turns off automatically after ten minutes." Just a few easy steps are required to set the "alarm".

"What you do is put a couple of frozen strips in the night before," says Sallin. Bacon is cured, or preserved, so there is no danger of it spoiling overnight.

"If you set the alarm for 8:00, it will turn on at 7:50 and slow cook for ten minutes under the halogen bulbs", he says. Then the bulbs turn off and a fan blows the scent out through the nostrils of the pig.

"So instead of an alarm or a beep or a radio, you smell yourself awake", says Sallin. "Then you can open the door on the side and pull the bacon out and eat it."

When Sallin was a kid, he spent a lot of time making drawings of inventions. "I wanted to make an elevator in my back yard and a special tree house," he says. "But I never really thought I'd be called an inventor!"

Sallin got an A in the class and went on to other things - but people continue to hear about his invention and email him every day asking where they can buy his alarm clock.

These days he designs computer software, but if he decides to produce and sell his aroma alarm, maybe he can develop some other models. Any votes for cinnamon buns?

1) Which of the following is TRUE about Matty Sallin?

- a) He taught at New York University;
- b) He liked fried bacon for breakfast;
- c) He got the idea of his alarm clock from others;
- d) He got up at 8 in the morning when a student.

2) What does the word "they" in line 7 stand for?

- a) household chores;
- b) assignments;
- c) alarm clocks;
- d) classes.

3) Which is *NOT* mentioned in the text about the new alarm clock?

- a) It's safe to use;
- b) It's popular with people;
- c) It's a result of team work;
- d) It's available in several models.

4) What is *Matty* working on now?

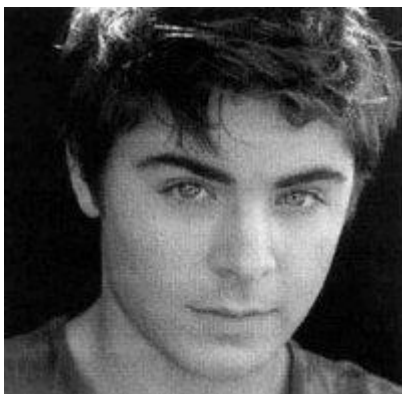
- a) computer programs;
- b) a backyard elevator;
- c) a cinnamon alarm;
- d) halogen bulbs.

5) Which of the following does the author mention in the text?

- a) *Matty* was given the task to make an alarm clock;
- b) *Matty* was successful in selling his aroma alarm;
- c) *Matty's* alarm gives three beeping sounds;
- d) *Matty's* alarm clock fulfils two functions.

Task 18

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.



Diego G., Virginia

When I step onto the trail that borders Rocky Run Stream, the civilized world quickly disappears. I think the only one who likes exploring these

waters more than I do is my big brown dog, Paisa. He eagerly splashes around, and lets the water come up to his neck.

1) *Who of the kids*_____?

- a) goes exploring with a pet;
- b) worries about using too much water;
- c) dreams of far-away voyages;
- d) would like to be a water expert;
- e) shows experiences to others;
- f) found an alternative way to view water life;
- g) has prepared for the exploration experience;
- h) likes long boating trips.



Madeline L., Texas

While exploring the Redwoods last summer, my family walked down to the Eel River. We couldn't swim in the river because of blue green algae warnings, so we decided to make water peepers to help us see down further into the water without going all the way in. We saw water insects, fish, and a snake swimming by.

2) *Who of the kids*_____?

- a) goes exploring with a pet;
- b) worries about using too much water;
- c) dreams of far-away voyages;
- d) would like to be a water expert;
- e) shows experiences to others;
- f) found an alternative way to view water life;
- g) has prepared for the exploration experience;
- h) likes long boating trips.



Kennan N., Florida

I monitor the water level of my pond to discover the effects of heavy rains and drought. This lets me know when I need to water my plants and when there has been sufficient rainfall. I also like to study the water quality in the pond. Exploring water has become my passion and one day it will be my career.

3) *Who of the kids*_____?

- a) goes exploring with a pet;
- b) worries about using too much water;
- c) dreams of far-away voyages;
- d) would like to be a water expert;
- e) shows experiences to others;
- f) found an alternative way to view water life;
- g) has prepared for the exploration experience;
- h) likes long boating trips.



Michael P., New York

The timid, green, Asian Shore Crab froze when confronted with my towering metallic camera lens. I held my breath and focusing on the animal

in front of me, I clicked, capturing the moment forever. Photography permits me to discover our planet and myself at the same time. By taking these pictures I can share my excitement for exploration with friends.

4) *Who of the kids*_____?

- a) goes exploring with a pet;
- b) worries about using too much water;
- c) dreams of far-away voyages;
- d) would like to be a water expert;
- e) shows experiences to others;
- f) found an alternative way to view water life;
- g) has prepared for the exploration experience;
- h) likes long boating trips.



Jonathan S. Massachusetts

Making my descent, I can't help feeling claustrophobic and anxious.- I've waited for this moment forever and now I'm so nervous. Since my twelfth birthday I've read and studied. Full of knowledge, with a scuba license and lots of gear weighing me down, I sink into the warm Caribbean Ocean - a place I've only imagined about visiting.

5) *Who of the kids*_____?

- a) goes exploring with a pet;
- b) worries about using too much water;
- c) dreams of far-away voyages;
- d) would like to be a water expert;
- e) shows experiences to others;
- f) found an alternative way to view water life;

- g) has prepared for the exploration experience;
- h) likes long boating trips.



Kobie B., New Mexico

I love to hike up to our favorite camping spot in one of the canyons. The majesty of the mountains overwhelms me as I search for caddis fly larvae beneath the pebbles in the stream and it saddens me to think of all the water going to waste in my city while I splash around to my heart's content.

6) *Who of the kids*_____?

- a) goes exploring with a pet;
- b) worries about using too much water;
- c) dreams of far-away voyages;
- d) would like to be a water expert;
- e) shows experiences to others;
- f) found an alternative way to view water life;
- g) has prepared for the exploration experience;
- h) likes long boating trips.

Task 19

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Music for the Soul

It is impossible for me (1)_____ when it comes to the subject of music or the music program in school. I have been in my school's band since I

was in the sixth grade. The unity and structure of the music caught my ear and pulled me in (2)_____. I was interested in how so many instruments could all have different parts and still fit together (3)_____. I toyed with the thought of playing multiple instruments before I decided to follow my big brother's footsteps and invest in a saxophone. Six years have passed since (4)_____ for the first time and I still enjoy playing.

Although I do view my school as a very fun and exciting place with eccentric teachers and great students, I would not enjoy it if it was (5)_____. For the people in a band, music class is an escape from the math, English, and science classes they take every day. Music is a way for students (6)_____. As a music fan, I sleep, read, and do homework better when there is music constantly playing in the background.

1-6

- a) the lack of live music;
- b) holding my saxophone;
- c) lacking a music program;
- d) like a fish at the end of a line;
- e) like a jigsaw puzzle;
- f) showing up to play for them;
- g) to be completely objective;
- h) to relax from the tension of homework or tests.

Task 20

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

This Week's Dream

Most pubs in Bermuda have two TVs, one for cricket and one for baseball. In recent decades, American cultural (1)_____ over this little archipelago in the western Atlantic has been strong, but it remains a British Overseas Territory - the oldest of all. Bermuda is old-fashioned,

democratic and very friendly - (2)_____ the eye of any stranger in the street and they'll smile and say hello.

The island was known (3)_____ the Spanish but still uninhabited in 1609, when Sir George Somers ran aground on a sandbank in a storm and (4)_____. A; it for the Crown. The "pretty" town of St George's, which he founded, is the oldest English (5)_____ in the New World.

Pink is the island's "defining colour". It's a popular shade for the neatly pressed Bermuda shorts (6)_____ by some locals (usually with a jacket and a tie). Many of the island's bungalows are pink, its buses are pink - and so are its beaches, (7)_____ to grains of coral in the sand. (8)_____ Bermuda's other natural wonders are Crystal Cave – a cavern complex with stalagmites and stalactites - and its rich bird's life: like Prospero's isle, "(9)_____ of noises, sounds and sweet airs", Bermuda "thrums to the sound of birdsong (10)_____ dawn and twilight".

1)

- a) effect;
- b) presence;
- c) influence;
- d) introduction.

2)

- a) get;
- b) catch;
- c) hold;
- d) take.

3)

- a) in;
- b) at;
- c) to;
- d) for.

4)

- a) devoted;
- b) requested;
- c) dedicated;
- d) claimed.

- 5)
a) community;
b) group;
c) public;
d) audience;

- 6)
a) put;
b) dressed;
c) carried;
d) worn.

- 7)
a) in order;
b) because;
c) thanks;
d) in spite.

- 8)
a) Within;
b) Along;
c) Between;
d) Among.

- 9)
a) filled;
b) packed;
c) rich;
d) full.

- 10)
a) at;
b) in;
c) on;
d) by.

Task 21

Writing

You and your family have recently moved into a new house. Write a letter to your pen-friend in which

- tell him / her about your moving in and briefly describe your house (exterior and interior);
- invite him/her to your house-warming party and write about the date, guests, entertainment
- explain how to get to your place (location and means of transport).

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not use your real name or any other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

Grammar exercises

Ex. 1. Put “to” in front of the infinitive, where it is necessary.

1. I think I can't ... help you.
2. We had better ... say it at once.
3. May I ... come in?
4. He likes ... watch television.
5. Jane couldn't ... open the door.
6. Tom works because he needs ... eat.
7. He isn't going ... answer my question.
8. You would rather not ... tell them the truth.
9. I heard him ... sing.
10. I'm planning ... visit Rome.
11. The children were not allowed ... eat an ice-cream.
12. She said she would sooner ... stay in the city.

Ex. 2. Translate into English using *Active Infinitive* and *Passive Infinitive*.

1. Я хотів, щоб мене проінформували про їх прибуття.
2. Вона не хоче, щоб її відправили в село на літні канікули.
3. Він наполягає, щоб йому сказали всю правду.
4. Ми хочемо запросити його на зустріч.
5. Він сподівається, що йому допоможуть.
6. Я думаю надіслати йому листа, як тільки приїду з Харкова.
7. Вони раді, що їм надіслали запрошення на весілля.
8. Я не маю права втручатись в це.

9. Він не любить, коли його провідують в той час, коли він хворіє.
10. Вона не любить, коли їй заважають під час роботи.
11. Я хотів показати їм дорогу до станції.
12. Тварини не люблять, коли їх дразнять.
13. Вона рада, що їй дають відпустку у серпні.
14. Діти були щасливі, що їм дозволили піти на річку.

Ex. 3. Open the brackets using the nessessary form of the infinitive.

1. She seems (to translate) scientific articles.
2. She seems (to translate) a scientific article at the moment.
3. She seems (to translate) two articles already.
4. She seems (to translate) this article since early morning.
5. Beth likes (to run) every morning before breakfast.
6. He was glad (to find) his gloves.
7. Jane is sorry (to break) a cup.
8. We were very pleased (to receive) their invitation.
9. The pupils want (to help) by his teacher.
10. I am disappointed (to miss) him.
11. She is pleased (to meet) her friend finally.
12. I expect (to tell) the news by them.
13. She pretended (not to listen) to the teacher.
14. They are glad (to do) all the work before.
15. He is glad (to speak) with her now.

Ex. 4. Open the brackets using the nessessary form of the infinitive.

1. I am glad (to work) with you.
2. I am glad (to work) with you now.
3. I am glad (to work) with you since morning.
4. We wanted (to recognize) by them at once.
5. She always wants (to talk) about.
6. He pretended (to sleep) and (not to hear) the telephone ring.
7. They are lucky (to see) so many countries.
8. My younger sister doesn't like (to treat) like a child.
9. Ann seems (to discuss) a very important problem now.
10. This actor doesn't like (to interview) by the reporters.
11. The child didn't want (to forbid) to go for a walk.
12. The teacher wants (to tell) if the student can't attend a lecture.
13. He seemed (not to understand) what I told him.
14. She hates (to wear) a suit.
15. The policeman told him (not to drive) so fast.

Ex. 5. Translate into English using the necessary form of the infinitive.

1. Він вирішив не дзвонити їй.
2. Ми думаємо не залишатися тут до кінця лекції.
3. Здається, зараз іде сніг.
4. Вона вирішила не робити цього.
5. Він любить розповідати смішні історії.
6. Він любить, коли йому розповідають смішні історії.
7. Він задоволений, що йому розповіли цю історію.
8. Я зупинився, щоб подивитись на гру самодіяльних артистів.
9. Вона не задоволена, що її зупинила поліція.
10. Ми раді, що застали його вдома.
11. Приємно було знову плавати в морі.
12. Здавалося, що іде дощ.
13. Я сподівався бути запрошеним на їхнє весілля.
14. Він був задоволений, що відповів на всі питання.
15. Мені приємно розмовляти з тобою зараз.
16. Мені завжди приємно розмовляти з тобою.
17. Вона не любить, коли за нею спостерігають під час роботи.

Ex. 6. Translate into English using the necessary form of the infinitive.

1. Вона удає, що не помічає нас.
2. Вона удає, що не помітила нас.
3. Вона удає, що не любить, коли її помічають.
4. Я жалкую, що не знайшов вас.
5. Він попросив, щоб його відвели до менеджера.
6. Вона не задоволена, що працює зараз.
7. Ми розчаровані, що шукаємо його з ранку.
8. Ми розчаровані, що не знайшли його.
9. Він не хотів, щоб його знайшли.
10. Вона щаслива, що знову вдома.
11. Всі люблять, коли їм довіряють.
12. Я радий, що знову граю в хокей.
13. Він був щасливий, що знову в рідному місті.
14. Я щаслива, що закінчила свою книжку.
15. Здається, дме сильний вітер.

Ex. 7. Translate into English using *Present Participle Active*.

1. Читаючи статтю в англійському журналі, я виписав нові слова.
2. Читаючи статтю в англійському журналі, я виписував нові слова.
3. Читаючи статтю в англійському журналі, я виписуватиму нові слова.
4. Діти, які граються в кімнаті, мої онуки.
5. Він боявся собаки, що гавкав на нього.
6. Знаючи англійську мову, ти можеш спілкуватися з людьми з різних країн.
7. Вона лежала в ліжку, читаючи книжку.
8. Увійшовши до кімнати, він швидко підійшов до вікна.
9. Не забудь розповісти йому новини, розмовляючи з ним.

Ex. 8. Translate into English using *Present Participle Passive*.

1. Голос, який чується з сусідньої кімнати, надто гучний.
2. Будинок, що будують в нашому районі, буде новим басейном.
3. Дай мені послухати: промова, яку зараз виголошують, дуже хвилююча.
4. Мій дідусь посадив квіти, які зараз поливають.
5. Коли її запитали про квитки, вона відповіла, що вже придбала їх.
6. Йому подобається стаття, яку зараз обговорюють?
7. Хлопчик, якого зараз опитують, мій двоюрідний брат.
8. Коли пташку посадили до кімнати, вона перестала співати.

Ex. 9. Choose the necessary form of the participle.

1. Who is the girl (doing, done) her task on the blackboard?
2. The book (writing, written) by him is not very interesting.
3. The translation (doing, done) by me was very easy.
4. The (loosing, lost) keys were not found.
5. The (loosing, lost) team will not get the prize.
6. I don't like the video (buying, bought) yesterday.
7. Do you know the boy (coming, come) towards us?
8. We like the songs (singing, sung) by this singer.
9. The woman (singing, sung) is his wife.
10. The question (discussing, discussed) at the meeting was very important.

Ex. 10. Translate into English using *Participle I* or *Participle II*.

1. Підлога, помита учнями, дуже чиста.
2. Він співав, миючи підлогу.
3. Вчора я був на вечірці, організованій моїми друзями.
4. Ось телеграма, отримана мною.
5. Отримуючи телеграму, він забув поставити підпис.

6. Цей вірш схожий на всі вірші, які пишуть підлітки.
7. Як тобі подобаються фасони, які зараз носять?
8. Хлопчик взяв книжку, що лежала на столі.
9. Вчитель уважно прочитав твори, написані учнями.
10. Вона дивиться на стару жінку, яка сидить біля каміну.

Ex. 11. Open the brackets using *Present Participle* or *Perfect Participle*.

1. (to write) out all the new words, I started to learn them.
2. (to live) in Kyiv, he was able to see all the ancient monuments.
3. (to hear) my friend's voice, I left the room to open the door.
4. We went home, (to look) through the documents.
5. (to drink) coffee she was talking to her friend.
6. (to go) down the street, the boy was looking back from time to time.
7. (to throw) the ball, the little girl ran home.
8. I think that the man (to stand) there is her father.
9. (to buy) food, they left supermarket.
10. (to know) French well the pupil can translate this text.
11. She entered the room (to smile).
12. (to see) the stranger the dog began barking.
13. (to bark) dog doesn't bite.
14. (to find) the keys, we were able to open the door.

Ex. 12. Translate into English using *Present Participle* or *Perfect Participle*.

1. Проживши багато років в Англії, він добре розмовляє англійською мовою.
2. Живучи в Китаї, вони вивчали культуру цієї країни.
3. Побачивши своїх друзів, вона підійшла до них.
4. Провівши місяць на узбережжі, я почував себе краще.
5. Вони переходили річку, перестрибуючи з каменя на камінь.
6. Діставшись місця призначення, хлопчик постукав у двері будинку.
7. Читаючи цю книжку, я натрапляв на багато незнайомих слів.
8. Вона дивилась на людину, що стояла на березі.

Ex 13. Open the brackets using the necessary form of the participle.

1. He walked down the road (to sing).
2. (to enter) the room I recognized him at once.
3. (to put) on the coat, she ran out of the house.
4. The man (to teach) math at their school studied in Odessa.

5. (to translate) into a foreign language the story lost all its charm.
6. (to come) home she found nobody there.
7. He woke up (to think) of his parents.
8. (to be) a woman of taste she always dresses well.
9. There are some people (to come) in now.
10. (to translate) seven articles, he decided to have a break.
11. You make mistake (to judge) people by their appearance.
12. (to be) very tired, she soon fell asleep.
13. The boy went in, (to carry) his case.
14. While (to discuss) this problem, we sat on the window sill.

Ex 14. Open the brackets using the nessessary form of the participle.

1. (to have) dinner, he went out.
2. (to examine) by the doctor, the patient could not Stop talking.
3. (to write) her first text-book, she thought about the next book.
4. All the children looked at me (to listen) with a great attention.
5. (to prescribe) the medicine, the doctor left our house.
6. (to see) that nobody was coming, Tom rose.
7. I looked up and saw the sky (to light up with) by the setting sun.
8. While (to translate) the text you may use a dictionary.
9. She felt tired (to run) such a long distance.
10. (to hear) his voice, we stepped.
11. They approached the boys (to water) the flowers.
12. The wind blew (to bring) the smell of coffee.
13. We are going to London, (to have) relatives there.
14. (to hear) the man's steps, the wolf disappeared.
15. (to run) in anger, he gave me money with trembling hands.

Ex 15. Translate into English using the nessessary form of the participle.

1. Отримавши телеграму, я негайно виїхав до Києва.
2. Почувши голос батька, він вийшов з кімнати, щоб відкрити йому двері.
3. Взявши папір та ручку, дитина почала писати листа.
4. Переходячи дорогу, будьте обережні.
5. Принісши нові відеокасети, хлопчик одразу почав продивлятися їх.
6. Вона стояла посеред кімнати, дивлячись на розбиті тарілки.
7. Не читай, лежачи в ліжку.
8. Діставшись берега, плавець трохи відпочив.
9. Книжка, яку зараз обговорюють, є останнім твором цього письменника.

10. Діти бігли вулицею, підстрибуючи від радості.
11. Ось нові журнали, надіслані для нашого офісу.
12. Я не міг не дивитися на жінку, яка сиділа навпроти.
13. Жебрак був одягнений в лахміття.
14. Залишена одна в кімнаті, маленька дівчинка розплакалась.
15. Пісню, яку співають, було написано кілька років тому.

Ex 16. Open the brackets using the necessary form of the participle.

1. Жінка дивилася у вікно, намагаючись побачити щось в темряві.
2. Схопивши м'яч, дівчинка вибігла надвір.
3. Скарб, знайдений вченими, має велику цінність.
4. Церкву, яку будують в нашому селі, буде скоро закінчено.
5. Підійшовши до вікна, старий відкрив його.
6. Книжка, яку зараз продивляються, належить нашій бібліотеці.
7. Я завжди із задоволенням читаю статті, написані цим журналістом.
8. Зробивши уроки, діти пішли на прогулянку.
9. Кількість шкіл в Україні, побудованих за останні роки, зросла.
10. Підписавши договір, він став власником великого будинку.

Ex 17. Translate into English using the necessary form of the participle.

1. Ставши незалежною, Україна почала відігравати помітну роль у міжнародній політиці.
2. Вони згадували чудові дні, які провели на узбережжі Чорного моря.
3. Будучи впевненою, що ніхто не подзвонить, вона вирішила піти спати.
4. Гра, яку виграла наша команда, була останньою грою чемпіонату.
5. Заплативши за квитки, ми поспішили до залу.
6. В будинку, який будують навпроти, буде велика крамниця.
7. Ось теми, які звичайно обговорюють на цих семінарах.
8. Вона щось говорила дитині, яка плакала.
9. Це доповідь, яку обговорювали під час останніх зборів.
10. Що ти думаєш про методи лікування, які використовуються цим лікарем?
11. Ти вже переглянув записи лекцій, прочитаних минулого року?
12. Я показала їй сукню, куплену в Парижі.
13. Розказавши все, він відчув полегшення.
14. Ми говорили про методи, які використовують в сучасній українській хірургії.
15. Намагаючись привернути до себе мою увагу, незнайомець постукав у вікно.

Ex 18. Translate into English using the necessary form of the participle.

1. Звернувши увагу на це питання, ми зрозуміли як це важливо.
2. Вчений, використавши цей метод, зробив цікаві дослідження.
3. Перечитуючи свій лист, я знайшов там кілька помилок.
4. Як громадянин України, він пишається своєю Батьківщиною. і
5. Не знаючи що сказати, вона не говорила нічого.
6. Говорячи на цю тему, вона завжди хвилюється.
7. Підписавши документи, менеджер віддав їх секретарці.
8. Випивши чашку кави, він відчув полегшення.
9. Намагаючись відкрити двері, вона зламала ключ.
10. Не маючи власного авто, хлопець вирішив поїхати туди автобусом.
11. Відчувши біль, він звернувся до лікаря.
12. Жінка сиділа мовчки, не відповідаючи на їхні запитання.
13. Пообідавши, туристи продовжили свою подорож.
14. Граючи в теніс, хлопчик поранив руку.
15. Не знаючи його адреси, ти не зможеш зв'язатися з ним.
16. Відчувши втому, я рано пішов спати.
17. Ми сиділи і спостерігали, як сонце піднімається над деревами.
18. Я чув, як мої сусіди розмовляли про своїх дітей.

Ex. 19. Translate into English using the Complex Object.

1. Я хочу, щоб ти допоміг мені.
2. Батько хотів, щоб я прочитав цю книжку.
3. Мені б хотілось, щоб вони приїхали до мене.
4. Вона хотіла, щоб його запросили на вечірку.
5. Я терпіти не можу, коли ти запізнюєшся.
6. Ми хочемо, щоб він заспівав цю пісню.
7. Мої батьки не хотіли б, щоб я отримував погані оцінки.
8. Він хотів би, щоб ти не казав цього.
9. Вона бажає, щоб тільки ви приносили їй каву.
10. Я не хочу, щоб вони знали про це.
11. Вчитель хоче, щоб учні не переривали його.
12. Мій друг не хоче, щоб я заплатив за обід.
13. Кожен вчитель хоче, щоб його учні вчилися добре.

Ex. 20. Translate into English using the Complex Object.

1. Вона хоче, щоб ви заспокоїли дітей.
2. Ми бажаємо, щоб ти була щасливою.

3. Я хотів би, щоб ти зберіг цей секрет.
4. Ніхто не хотів, щоб він зіпсував вечірку.
5. Дівчина любить, щоб бабуся розповідала їй казки.
6. Поліція хоче, щоб люди знали про цей злочин.
7. Хлопчик хоче, щоб батьки купили йому найсучасніший комп'ютер.
8. Він не хотів, щоб я будив його.
9. Ми б хотіли, щоб люди стали добрішими.
10. Вони хочуть, щоб ця жінка навчала їхніх дітей французької мови.
11. Хочеш, я дам тобі свій новий диск?
12. Професор не хотів, щоб студенти припиняли дослідження.
13. Я б хотів, щоб ця комп'ютерна програма була сучаснішою.
14. Чому вони не хочуть, щоб ми говорили про це?
15. Він хоче, щоб вам допомогли.

Ex. 21. Translate into English using *the Complex Object*.

1. Всі батьки хочуть, щоб їхні діти були щасливими.
2. Я б хотів, щоб ти не розмовляв так багато.
3. Його батьки завжди хотіли, щоб він став музикантом.
4. Вона бажає, щоб її речі запакували негайно.
5. Літній жінці подобалось, що ви відвідували її.
6. Ви б хотіли, щоб ми прийшли о сьомій?
7. Вони не хотіли, щоб багаж поклали в машину.
8. Він хотів би, щоб вас запросили на зустріч.
9. Чому ти не хочеш, щоб ці люди приходили до нас?
10. Всі хотіли, щоб вона, нарешті, дізналась про правду.
11. Ми хочемо, щоб обід подали до залу.
12. Я терпіти не можу, коли мій син забуває ключі.
13. Ми хочемо, щоб клієнтів обслуговували професіонали.
14. Мама хоче, щоб каву подали о п'ятій.

Ex. 22. Translate into English using *the Complex Object*.

1. Всі вважають його чесною людиною.
2. Хлопчик чекав, що батьки похвалять його.
3. Я припускаю, що вона не знає про це.
4. Ми очікували, що вам допоможуть.
5. Вона вважає, що ти права.
6. Я чекав, що відповідь надішлють одразу.
7. Я вважаю, що вони зараз в Києві.
8. Ми припускаємо, що снігопад відрізав їх від міста.
9. Вчені вважають, що ці досліді є небезпечними.

10. Ми вважаємо, що вона найкраща учениця.
11. Всі сподівались, що корабель прибуде вчасно.
12. Він не вважає мене лінивим!
13. Я припускав, що їй приблизно тридцять.
14. Ми вважали його досить хороброю людиною.
15. Ти припускаєш, що вони повернуться за тиждень?
16. Не вважайте його брехуном.
17. Я навіть не припускав, що їхня команда переможе.
18. Чому він вважає, що я зрозумію його проблеми?

Ex. 23. Make the sentences using *the Complex Object with the Infinitive*.

1. They approached the house. We saw them.
2. They began to laugh. I heard it.
3. The boy jumped into the river. She watched him.
4. He called my name. I heard it.
5. We noticed how the dog opened the door.
6. The wind blew off his hat. I saw it.
7. Her voice trembled. He felt it.
8. Tom saw his friend. He crossed the street.
9. The cat caught a bird. Children watched it.
10. The weather changed. We observe it.
11. The telephone rang. The old man didn't hear it.
12. The animal's behaviour became dangerous. They felt it.

Ex. 24. Translate into English using *the Complex Object with the Infinitive*.

1. Я відчув, як змінився його настрій.
2. Ми не бачили, як вони наблизились до нас.
3. Він не помітив, як його голос затремтів.
4. Вона відчула, як мороз торкнувся її обличчя.
5. Ти бачив, як корабель вийшов з порту?
6. Ти помітив, що він посміхнувся?
7. Я спостерігав, як вони заговорили з незнайомцем.
8. Розмовляючи, ми не помітили, як настав вечір.
9. Ви коли-небудь чули, як вона співає?
10. Я не міг бачити, що хлопці побігли до води.
11. Мати не помітила, як дитина заснула.
12. Ми спостерігали, як сонце сіло.
13. Вона не помітила, як офіціант приніс їй замовлення.
14. Я чув, як ви дали йому добру пораду.

15. Ми помітили, як незнайома жінка підійшла до вас.

Ex. 25. Make the sentences using *the Complex Object with the Participle*.

1. They were playing football. We watched them.
2. He was going along the street. I saw him.
3. She was telling lie. We heard it.
4. They were dancing. I didn't see them.
5. The wind was getting stronger. He felt it.
6. The two man were laughing at him. He noticed it.
7. My grandmother was sitting in the arm-chair. I saw her.
8. Somebody was touching his hand. He felt it.
9. The man was getting angry. We felt it.
10. Children were playing with a dog. Did you see them?
11. His wife was washing up. He watched her.
12. The typist was typing a letter. I watched her.

Ex. 26. Translate into English using *the Complex Object with the Participle*.

1. Ми чули, як співають пташки у лісі.
2. Я помітив, як він брав її за руку.
3. Мати спостерігала, як діти плавають в басейні.
4. Він спостерігав, як я намагався відчинити двері.
5. Ми ніколи не чули, як він грає на гітарі.
6. Ти хочеш почути, як ехо повторює твої слова?
7. Я бачила, як вони йшли додому і співали.
8. Пасажири спостерігали, як він намагається встигнути на поїзд.
9. Вона відчула, як вітер дув крізь відчинене вікно.
10. Я спостерігав, як він ремонтує машину.
11. Ти бачив, як вони розмовляли в коридорі?

Ex. 27. Translate into English using *the Complex Object with the Infinitive or with the Participle where it is nessessary*.

1. Ми спостерігали, як приземлився літак.
2. Поліцейський помітив, як водій порушив правила.
3. Я чув, як ви говорили про мене.
4. Не всі почули, як він оголосив про початок занять.
5. Ми не помітили, як вода в ставку піднялась.
6. Діти побачили, як собака вистрибнув у вікно.
7. Вони спостерігали, як кораблі зникають в далині.
8. Я побачив, як велика риба вистрибнула з води.

9. Сусіди не бачили, як ми перевозили речі.
10. Свідок бачив, як він закрив офіс і сів у машину.
11. Ми хочемо побачити, як люди збирають урожай.
12. Можна мені подивитись, як ти готуєш такий смачний борщ?
13. Мисливець відчув, як тварина рухається в темряві.
14. Багато людей спостерігало, як їхня команда намагається виграти автоперегони.
15. Я почув, як вони обговорювали результат тестів.
16. Вона не бачила, як редактор перечитував її статтю.
17. Ми бачили, як він перевіряв літак перед польотом.
18. Він відчув, що всі дивляться на нього.
19. Я чув, як поліцейський доповідав про нещасний випадок.
20. Не думай, що я не помітив, як ти намагався хитрувати.

Ex. 28. Translate into English using *the Complex Object with the Infinitive or with the Participle where it is necessary.*

1. Студенти спостерігали, як професор передивляється свої папери.
2. Я помітив, що він уважно слухає мене.
3. Ми не бачили, як гелікоптер піднявся і полетів.
4. Я щойно почув, як хтось закричав.
5. Вона спостерігала, як її мати шила сукню.
6. Глядачі побачили, як спортсмени кинулися вперед.
7. Я бачив, як мій сусід рибалив.
8. Хлопчик спостерігав, як його тітка шукає свої окуляри.
9. Він відчув, як товариш обіймає його за плечі.
10. Ти бачиш цю дівчину, що посміхається тобі?
11. Ми почули, що хтось біжить за нами.
12. Я відчув, як моє серце б'ється від щастя.
13. Він побачив, що хвилі віднесли пліт у море.
14. Він помітив, як хлопець підняв її хустку.
15. Я бачив, як вони вечеряли в ресторані.
16. Вона відчула, що хлопчик дивиться на неї із здивуванням.
17. Генрі бачив, як він повернув направо.
18. Ми почули, як ви попереджали їх про небезпеку.
19. Я ніколи не чув, як грає цей відомий музикант.
20. Я спостерігав, як журналісти задавали питання депутату.
21. Ми спостерігали, як розвантажували товари.

Ex. 29. Translate into English using *the Complex Object with Past Participle.*

1. Я хочу навчати своїх дітей англійської мови.
2. Коли ти збираєшся фотографуватись?
3. Ми повинні підписати наші папери завтра.
4. Чому ти не хочеш відремонтувати свій мотоцикл?
5. Де вона хоче пошити костюм?
6. Він повинен вилікувати цю хворобу.
7. Вона хоче перешити пальто.
8. Коли ви збираєтесь ремонтувати комп'ютер?
9. Ти не знаєш, з якої нагоди вона зробила собі таку гарну зачіску?
10. Я збираюсь завести меблі в свою квартиру через три дні.
11. Де ти звичайно підстригаєшся?
12. Хлопчик хотів відремонтувати велосипед у вашій майстерні.
13. Коли постелили підлогу в будинку?
14. Чому він хоче перешити брюки?
15. Вона вже відремонтувала свої туфлі?
16. Хто хоче сфотографуватись?
17. Ти вже відремонтував пілосос?
18. Вона має зробити зачіску, бо йде на вечірку.

Ex. 30. Translate into English using *the Complex Object*.

1. Я бачив, як вони сідали в машину.
2. Ми хочемо, щоб нас запросили на цю конференцію.
3. Ніхто не змусить мене поїхати туди.
4. Всі батьки хочуть, щоб їхні діти вирости здоровими.
5. Вона відчула, як швидко билось її серце.
6. Ви бачили, щоб хто-небудь входив до будинку?
7. В якій перукарні ти робиш зачіску?
8. Ми не знали, що він такий сміливий.
9. Я бачив, як листоноша приніс їм телеграму.
10. Вона почула, як хтось покликав її.
11. Вчитель хоче, щоб учні були уважнішими.
12. Ми не чекали, що він на стільки запізниться.
13. Я люблю спостерігати, як грають у футбол.
14. Він ніколи не сподівався, що вони запросять його до себе.
15. Я бачив, як вони зустрічали гостей біля входу.
16. Вона бачила, що я залишив на столі запрошення?
17. Хочеш, я забуду нашу сварку?

Ex. 31. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention *the Complex Subject*.

1. She is said to be a very kind woman.

2. He is considered to have finished his scientific researches.
3. What are they supposed to be doing?
4. Children were supposed to have stayed in the country- house.
5. This student is believed to know four foreign languages.
6. She is believed to have been instructed about everything.
7. He was believed to be preparing a report.
8. The new invention is considered to be applied in some days.
9. They aren't supposed to take part in this conference.
10. What am I expected to answer?

Ex. 32. Translate into Ukrainian using *the Complex Subject*.

1. My work is considered to be finished in some hours.
2. You are supposed to have told the truth.
3. His parents were not expected to come so early.
4. The pupils are not considered to know the answers to these questions.
5. What are they expected to do now?
6. My friends are believed to be on their way to my place.
7. Do you know the ship is reported to call in the port tomorrow?
8. Isn't he considered to be one of the best surgeons?
9. Her father was known to have been appointed to this post.
10. These plants are known to grow in subtropics.
11. She was heard to have left for France.
12. Who is considered to be the best specialist in this field of science?
13. The documents are reported to have been received.
14. They are said to have been travelling for a long time.
15. These reforms are thought to be difficult to carry out.
16. The train can be expected to arrive at seven.

Ex. 33. Translate into English using *the Complex Subject*.

1. Думують, що він скоїв злочин.
2. Вважають, що вона дуже чесна людина.
3. Кажуть, що він був шпигуном під час війни.
4. Ніхто не чекав, що ціни знову підвищаться.
5. Не можна чекати, що температура повітря підвищиться завтра.
6. Вважали, що його колекцію картин продано за низькою ціною.
7. Припускають, що їх забрали саме до цього госпіталю.
8. Говорять, що в комп'ютерній індустрії з'явиться багато відкриттів.
9. Виявилось, що документи ще не підписані.
10. Оголошують, що результати тестування ще невідомі.
11. Бачили, що він зайшов до свого кабінету.

12. Цю симфонію вважають одним із найкращих творів цього композитора.
13. Відомо, що він був найпопулярнішим письменником свого часу.
14. Повідомили, що літак впав у море.
15. Встановлено, що властивості цієї глини дуже корисні для людини.

Ex. 34. Translate into English using *the Complex Subject*.

1. Цю рослину вважають отруйною.
2. Говорять, що Джейн знає все про життя тварин.
3. Відомо, що цей співак дуже популярний серед підлітків.
4. Виявилось, що він змінив адресу.
5. Не чекали, що він так швидко піде вгору.
6. Відомо, що ця експедиція проводить розкопки вже тривалий час.
7. Припускають, що результати їхніх дослідів виявлять незадовільними.
8. Було відомо, що будівлю зруйнували під час війни.
9. Кажуть, він досяг великого успіху в спорті.
10. Не можна очікувати, що ваші умови приймуть.
11. Якщо він цього не зробить, його вважатимуть нечесною людиною.
12. Очікують, що цей фільм отримає багато нагород на фестивалі.
13. Думаю, що він зараз працює в бібліотеці.
14. Говорять, що клімат на землі стає теплішим.
15. Допускають, що будівництво нової школи завершиться до першого вересня.

Ex. 35. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention *the Complex Subject*.

1. This pupil doesn't seem to know the answer.
2. The young specialist proved to be a good doctor.
3. My mother seems to be cooking a new kind of soup.
4. She appeared to have been ill for two days.
5. They didn't seem to be rich.
6. He doesn't seem to be a fool.
7. The man seemed to have been hurt.
8. The front gate didn't happen to be open.
9. The old woman seems to be in a good health.
10. I happened to overheard his words.

Ex. 36. Change the sentences using *the Complex Subject*.

1. They are very happy. It seems so.

2. It seems he is a genius in math.
3. It seemed she was working hard.
4. It turned out that the translation of this text was uneasy.
5. It happened that she was stopped by the police.
6. It turned out that my watch was wrong.
7. It seems that they are looking for something.
8. It appeared that we have lost the way in the darkness.
9. It did not seem that the question had been solved.

Ex. 37. Translate into English using *the Complex Subject*.

1. Виявилось, що він працює вже кілька годин.
2. Виявилось, що вона написала чудову статтю.
3. Звичайно, вони вже закінчили свої дослідження.
4. Здається, він дуже добре розбирається в техніці.
5. Так трапилось, що нас там не було.
6. Виявляється, що ти забув свою обіцянку.
7. Виявилось, що цей фільм нудний.
8. Вона, здається, не дуже ввічлива особа.
9. Так трапилось, що ми зустрілись на вокзалі.
10. Вечірка виявилась чудовою.
11. Здається, цей будинок побудували сто років тому.
12. Здається, це питання зараз обговорюють.
13. Виявляється, ти не знаєш історії свого міста.
14. Здається, вона не знає німецької, але знає англійську.
15. Виявилось, що ми живемо в одному будинку.

Ex. 38. Translate into English using *the Complex Subject*.

1. Кажуть, що ви вже переїхали до нового будинку.
2. Здавалось, що він вже думає над цією проблемою.
3. Виявляється, що новий проект успішно втілюється в життя.
4. Думали, що зустріч відбудеться у травні.
5. Виявилось, що вони ніколи не були в Японії.
6. Чули, що експедиція вже повернулась додому?
7. Повідомляють, що погода протягом доби не зміниться.
8. Здається, він розмовляє зі своєю мамою.
9. Земля виявилась родючою.
10. Вважають, що парниковий ефект робить клімат Землі теплішим.

Ex. 39. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention *the Complex Subject*.

1. She is likely to get upset if you ask about it.
2. Their work is certain to take a long time.
3. Jane is not sure to obtain information from the article.
4. She is sure to call while I am out.
5. This question is certain to be discussed.
6. The results of your examination are likely to be known in a day.
7. They are sure to welcome us warmly.
8. We were not likely to finish our research before the end of the month.
9. Her brother is not likely to help us.
10. He is sure to be attractive, but I am not interested.

Ex. 40. Make the Gerund. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. She does a lot of (read).
2. What he likes is (drive).
3. No (park) here.
4. We heard a lot of (shout) last night.
5. Quick (run) saved him.
6. I am not against his (come).
7. Who does (wash) in your house?
8. We did some (shop) this morning.
9. She hates (do) the washing-up.
10. (act) is an interesting profession.
11. No (camp).
12. There's no (regret) my decision.
13. Their (shout) woke people up.
14. We don't mind (invite) him.
15. Excuse me, I (be) late.
16. Try it on before (complain).
17. My friend enjoys a bit of (sing).
18. (be) late is a shame.
19. I like his (guitar play).
20. This is used for (cut) meat.
21. No (smoke) here.
22. These (draw) are expensive.
23. She has done very little (iron) today.
24. Do you like (cycle)?
25. Yesterday he had some (train).
26. (not be) late is a good habit.
27. There was (ring) of a bell.
28. Does she like (make) plans?
29. No (fish) here.

30. I don't like (watch) football

Ex. 41. Translate into Ukrainian focusing on the different forms of the Gerund.

1. I can't remember having seen him before.
2. This film is worth seeing.
3. We can't excuse their not answering our invitation.
4. I am sorry for having disturbed you.
5. She entered the office without being noticed.
6. He doesn't like having been invited to their parties.
7. She is angry at having been sent for.
8. Everybody enjoys working with him.
9. We are proud of having been her pupils.
10. You should avoid breaking rules.
11. The boy hates being scolded.
12. The child is proud of having been praised by his parents.

Ex. 42. Translate into English using the Gerund.

1. Він покинув палити.
2. Я не заперечую проти того, щоб поїхати туди.
3. Вона перестала прикидатися здоровою.
4. Він ненавидить, коли йому брешуть.
5. Тобі подобається кататися на ковзанах?
6. Нарешті дитина перестала плакати.
7. Нам запропонували поїхати до моря.
8. Вона уникала говорити про це з матір'ю.
9. Я згадав, що мене теж запросили туди.
10. Припини тремтіти.
11. Уяви собі поїздку туди.
12. Будь ласка, припини думати тільки про свої проблеми.
13. Дівчина заперечувала, що була вдома тоді.
14. Він продовжував працювати.
15. Я дуже ціную вашу допомогу.

Ex. 43. Translate into English using the Gerund.

1. Давайте перенесемо обговорення цієї статті.
2. Я не заперечую проти того, щоб відвідати їх.
3. Він не отримав задоволення від того, що його опитувала поліція.
4. Вона заперечує, що брала ці речі.

5. Я погодився відмінити свій від'їзд.
6. Будь ласка, перестань кричати.
7. Він каже, що отримує задоволення від польотів.
8. Уникай показувати тварині, що ти боїшся її.
9. Продовжуй грати.
10. Я не можу пробачити їм їхнє раптове зникнення.
11. Вони старалися не висловлювати свої думки.
12. Коли ти збираєшся починати переклад цього тексту?
13. Я не можу допустити їхнього перебування в будинку.
14. Учень пишається тим, що не зробив помилок в диктанті.

Ex. 44. Complete the sentences using the Gerund and *about, of, for, in, on, to, at, after, by, without, with*.

They talked (go) to Italy for their holiday.
They talked about going to Italy for their holiday.

1. This is used (cut) metal.
2. He is good (listen) to what people say.
3. I am tired (work) in the garden.
4. We are looking forward (meet) with you.
5. She was not interested (hear) my excuses.
6. I am very happy (see) you again.
7. He can get into the house (climb) through a window.
8. (open) the door, she walked through it.
9. Are they interested (join) our expedition?
10. She improves her pronunciation (read) aloud.
11. I was busy (cook).

Ex. 45. Translate into English using the Gerund.

1. Вони досягли угоди про початок роботи над новим проектом.
2. Я схвалюю намір сина іти по стопах свого діда.
3. Всі їли не розмовляючи.
4. Добре подумай, перед тим як прийняти це рішення.
5. Прийшовши до лісу, туристи розвели багаття.
6. Вони стомились від сварок.
7. Він вийшов з ресторану не заплативши.
8. Я не думав перебивати вас.
9. Брат наполягав на тому, щоб показати мені, як це робиться.
10. Перед публічним виступом він завжди продивляється свої записи.
11. Ми були впевнені, що він вже перестав працювати.

12. Вона буде зайнята приготуванням обіду.
13. Нарешті нам вдалось знайти дорогу додому.
14. Всі слухали його не посміхаючись.
15. Я не люблю, коли мене перебивають.
16. Не сваріть дитину за те, що вона заперечує.

Ex. 46. Translate into English using the Gerund.

1. Я не можу вибачити їй, що вона не відповіла на моє запрошення.
2. Він завжди обурювався на батька за те, що він залишив сім'ю.
3. Вона цікавиться нашими дослідженнями культури середніх віків.
4. Ми були проти того, щоб він показував вам свої нотатки.
5. Компанія відмовилась взяти на себе відповідальність за нещасний випадок.
6. Режисер знову повернувся до роботи над цими фільмами.
7. Після того, як уряд переглянув концепцію народної освіти в країні, він подав до парламенту відповідні проекти законодавчих актів.
8. Я наполягаю на тому, щоб діти йшли додому.
9. Вона не любить рутинної домашньої роботи.
10. Після їхнього прибуття нас запросили до столу.
11. Вона по доброму заздрила йому в тому, що він отримує гарну платню.
12. Думати так дуже небезпечно.
13. Режисер був проти того, щоб вона грала цю роль.
14. Мені було приємно, що мій друг дав мені старовинні монети для моєї колекції.
15. Ми були здивовані тим, що він знайшов хороший СБ-плеєр на розпродажу.

Ex. 47. Translate into English using the Gerund.

1. Ви не проти того, щоб я палив тут?
2. Я пам'ятаю, що мені вже надсилали таку телеграму.
3. Ти б не хотіла покататися верхи з нами?
4. Наші ворота справді треба відремонтувати.
5. Що використовують, щоб виміряти швидкість вітру?
6. Як ви можете пояснити те, що він так повільно рухається?
7. Мені не подобається, що він використовує тільки неформальні джерела інформації.
8. Використання поясів безпеки може стати в нагоді під час аварії.
9. Вона була проти знищення цього файлу в комп'ютері.
10. Ми раді, що нам надали шанс показати, на що ми здатні.
11. Він не може не працювати з підлітками. Він любить цю роботу.

12. Я не маю нічого проти того, щоб вона взяла мій підручник.

Ex. 48. Open the brackets using the Gerund.

The art of (cook) requires (use) of garlic.

The (eat) of garlic is not approved of.

(Work) beside someone who has eaten garlic is as bad as (sit) beside someone who smokes. But while (smoke) is bad for you, there is no doubt that (eat) garlic is good for the health.

We can see more 'No (smoke)' signs, but we can't see 'No (breath)' signs for garlic eaters. (Cultivate) and (export) garlic is a big business. Many people use it for (flavour) and (add) to different dishes. Some people buy it when they do (shop). You can't deny (use) or (eat) it. (Be) a garlic eater is something to be proud of. It shows you enjoy good (live).

Ex. 49. Translate into English using the Gerund.

1. Марно розмовляти з нею зараз.
2. Чи варто робити це?
3. Заперечувати йому не мало жодного сенсу.
4. Коли він в такому настрої, розмовляти з ним нерозумно.
5. Не було сенсу приходити сюди так рано.
6. Сльози тобі не допоможуть.
7. Марно приховувати ці факти.
8. Думати про це зараз не має сенсу.
9. Не має сенсу шукати дорогу в темряві.
10. Розмовами справі не зарадиш.

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