

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Мукачівський державний університет
Кафедра англійської філології та методики викладання іноземних мов



Практична граматики

Методичні вказівки до проведення практичних занять та організації самостійної роботи

**для студентів
денної та заочної форм навчання,
спеціальності 014 Середня освіта (Мова і література(англійська))**

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П07

Практична граматики: Методичні вказівки до проведення практичних занять та організації самостійної роботи з дисципліни для студентів денної та заочної форм навчання, спеціальності 014 Середня освіта (Мова і література(англійська))/ Укладач Б.В. Барчі – Мукачево: МДУ, 2020. –60с. (1,9авт.арк).

Видання містить практичні та інструктивні матеріали до проведення практичних занять, граматичні вправи на закріплення теоретичного матеріалу частин мови та синтаксису англійської граматики та завдання для організації самостійної роботи студентів, перелік рекомендованих джерел.

Призначене для використання студентами у процесі виконання самостійної роботи та підготовки до практичних занять. Методичні вказівки розроблені у відповідності до програми дисципліни «Практична граматики».

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні вказівки до проведення практичних занять та організації самостійної роботи розглядаються як складова змісту навчальної підготовки філологів, майбутніх вчителів англійської мови та зарубіжної літератури і побудовані на відповідних теоретичних наукових засадах та практичній підготовці використання граматичних структур у усній та письмовій формах. З урахуванням змісту сучасної системи знань та особливостей організації навчального процесу методичні вказівки з дисципліни «Практична граматики» забезпечують професійну компетентність філолога-майбутнього вчителя англійської мови та зарубіжної літератури, що формується на основі комплексного підходу, який передбачає розвиток мовленнєвих умінь студентів – говоріння, аудіювання, читання, письма; подальше формування лінгвістичної компетенції студентів, необхідної для здійснення комунікації у межах тем, що визначаються програмою; розвиток умінь практичного застосування набутих знань, навичок і вмінь в усному та писемному мовленні; розвиток уміння самостійної роботи з використанням методів і прийомів прийнятних для розв’язання навчальних завдань; формування граматичних навичок уживання в усному та писемному мовленні дієслів в умовному способі, модальних дієслів та неособових форм дієслова; формування розуміння та вміння диференціювати відтінки значень зазначених граматичних структур; розвиток уміння вживати визначені граматичні структури в мовленні відповідно до вимог комунікативної ситуації та формування цілісної системи знань лінгвістичної системи англійської мови, що є необхідною складовою фахової підготовки майбутніх вчителів англійської мови і забезпечить їм здатність до майбутньої продуктивної професійної діяльності.

Метою методичних вказівок до проведення практичних занять та організації самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Практична граматики» є закріплення і поглиблення набутих теоретичних знань студентів з дисципліни, опанування навичками їх застосування під час перекладу та ведення розмови.

Студент, беручи участь у практичному занятті, при обговоренні того чи іншого питання повинен:

- чітко формулювати основні теоретичні питання з дисципліни;
- обґрунтовувати і доводити свої міркування і твердження;
- давати повну і стисло відповідь на поставлене запитання;
- доповнювати доповідача тощо.

У процесі самостійної підготовки до практичних занять студенти повинні всебічно розглянути і усвідомити зміст питань, що виносяться на заняття, опрацювати необхідну літературу (підручники, навчальні посібники). Перевірку засвоєння своїх знань студенти здійснюють за допомогою питань для самоконтролю.

Методичні вказівки до проведення практичних занять та організації самостійної роботи студентів дають можливість закріпити класифікацію

самостійних і службових частин мови; категорії самостійних частин мови; морфологічні та синтаксичні характеристики частин мови: іменника, прикметника, займенника, вигуку, сполучника, та частки; класифікацію самостійних і службових частин мови; категорії самостійних частин мови; морфологічні та синтаксичні характеристики частин мови: іменника, прикметника, займенника, числівника, дієслова, прислівника, прийменника, вигуку, сполучника та частки; особливості вживання часових форм в активному та пасивному станах; правила перетворення з прямої мови в непряму; особливості узгодження часових форм; характеристику модальних дієслів та відтінки значень, що ними передаються; дійсний, наказовий та умовний способи дієслова; не особові форми дієслова; класифікацію простих та складних речень; основні та другорядні члени речення.

Завдання, подані у даних методичних вказівках, націлені на формування у студентів вміння висловлювати думку згідно правил англійської граматики щодо побудови речень, використовувати теоретичні знання в усному мовленні. вживати категорії числа та відмінка іменника; вживати неозначений та означений артиклі з певними категоріями іменників; вживати ступені порівняння прикметників, розряди займенників та числівників; вживати часові форми в активному та пасивному станах, правильно їх узгоджувати та перетворювати з прямої мови в непряму; передавати відтінки модальних дієслів у процесі перекладу; передавати при перекладі різні способи дієслова; вживати та перекладати не особові форми дієслова, інфінітивні, дієприкметникові та герундіальні конструкції; визначати, аналізувати та перекладати основні та другорядні члени речення; визначати, аналізувати та перекладати різні типи простих та складних речень.

Виконання завдань методичних вказівок до проведення практичних занять та організації самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Практична граMATика» забезпечить формування у студентів системи компетентностей, які є критеріями оцінки якості знань з курсу:

Загальні компетентності:

ЗК1 - знання та розуміння предметної області та розуміння професійної діяльності,

ЗК3 - здатність діяти соціально, відповідально та свідомо,

ЗК4 - здатність працювати в команді,

ЗК6 - здатність застосовувати набуті знання в практичних ситуаціях,

ЗК7 - здатність вчитися і оволодівати сучасними знаннями,

ЗК9 - здатність використовувати знання іноземної мови в освітній діяльності.

Фахові компетентності:

ФК1 - Здатність формувати в учнів предметні компетентності.

ФК2 - Здатність застосовувати сучасні методи й освітні технології навчання.

ФК3 - Здатність здійснювати об'єктивний контроль і оцінювати рівні навчальних досягнень учнів з іноземної мови та зарубіжної літератури.

ФК4 - Здатність аналізувати особливості сприйняття й засвоєння учнями навчальної інформації з метою прогнозу ефективності та корекції навчально-виховного процесу.

ФК5 - Здатність використовувати досягнення сучасної науки в галузі теорії та історії іноземної мови, теорії та історії зарубіжної літератури в загальноосвітніх навчальних закладах, практиці навчання іноземної мови й зарубіжної літератури.

ФК6 - Здатність реалізовувати ефективні підходи (особистісно-орієнтований, діяльнісний, компетентнісний) до викладання іноземної мови та зарубіжної літератури на підставі передового вітчизняного й міжнародного досвіду.

Результати навчання

ПРН3 -Знає мовні норми, соціокультурну ситуацію розвитку іноземної мови, особливості використання мовних одиниць у певному контексті, мовний дискурс художньої літератури й сучасності.

ПРН5 - Знає державний стандарт загальної середньої освіти, навчальні програми з іноземної мови та зарубіжної літератури для ЗНЗ та практичні шляхи їхньої реалізації в різних видах урочної та позаурочної діяльності.

Уміння

ПРУ8 –Володіє методиками білінгвального й інтегрованого навчання мови й фахового змісту, дидактикою багатомовності та методикою паралельного вивчення споріднених мов, методикою роботи в гетерогенному (змішаному) навчальному середовищі.

ПРК4 – Забезпечує діалог культур у процесі вивчення іноземної мови та зарубіжної літератури, створює умови для міжкультурної комунікації.

ПРА1 – Здатний учитися впродовж життя і вдосконалювати з високим рівнем автономності набути під час навчання кваліфікацію.

ПРА3 – Ефективно організовує, аналізує, критично оцінює, несе відповідальність за результати власної професійної діяльності.

Практичне заняття 1

MODALVERBS

TASK 1. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

1. Моя сестра не вміє готувати.
2. Ти можеш зробити це сам?
3. Хто може відповісти на це питання?
4. Вона ніколи не може прийти на зустріч вчасно.
5. Ви зможете допомогти мені завтра?
6. Вчора він не міг заснути.
7. Ти вмієш водити машину?
8. Я можу відвідати вас завтра?
9. Чому ти не зміг розв'язати цю задачу?
10. Він каже, що не зможе прийти сьогодні ввечері.
11. Де я можу купити квитки?
12. Ти не можеш думати про це весь час.
13. Вона вміла плавати ще минулого року.
14. Ви змогли знайти його вчора?
15. Пробачте, але я не зміг прийти вчора.

TASK 2. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

1. Я не зможу відвідати вас завтра.
2. Я не зможу допомогти вам сьогодні ввечері.
3. Машина була надто дорогою – він не зміг купити її.
4. Ящик дуже важкий – я не зможу підняти його.
5. Вона змогла відвідати їх сьогодні?
6. Він не може працювати з того часу, як захворів.
7. Ми не пішли в ресторан – ми не змогли дозволити собі це.

TASK 3. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

1. Не може бути, щоб вона заблукала.
2. Не може бути, щоб він не втручався.
3. Вибачте, але це не може бути правдою.
4. Не може бути, щоб вона вивчала папери так довго.
5. Не може бути, щоб він водив машину з чотирнадцяти років.
6. Не може бути, щоб вони знали один одного до цього.
7. Не може бути, щоб вона так думала.
8. Не може бути, щоб дитина спала зараз.
9. Неймовірно, щоб він був таким молодим.
10. Не може бути, щоб сніг йшов всю ніч.

TASK 4. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

1. Можна запитати, скільки вам років?
2. Мама сказала, що діти можуть поїхати з нами.

3. Ти не можеш їсти стільки морозива, скільки захочеш.
4. Вчитель сказав учням, що вони можуть йти додому.
5. Туристи можуть ставити намети лише тут.
6. Хлопчик думав, що йому можна їсти морозиво.
7. Можна взяти твою парасольку?
8. Нам відповіли, що ми можемо отримати папери лише через місяць.
9. Ти не можеш піти зараз.
10. Поліція сказала, що він може виїхати з міста.
11. Ви не можете палити, якщо хочеш.

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

1. Він міг би не сперечатися зараз.
2. Можливо, вона і сподівалась поїхати раніше.
3. Вони могли б помовчати.
4. Може, вони і полетіли літаком.
5. Наші друзі, можливо, і повернуться до вечора.
6. Я хочу пити. Ти могла б запропонувати мені чашку чаю.
7. Можливо, він поїхав туди поїздом.
8. Твій друг міг би і погодитись допомогти тобі у цій справі.
9. Ти міг би написати твір краще.
10. Вона, може, і готує обід зараз.

TASK 2. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

1. Вона працювала всього годину! Невже вона стомилась?
2. Говори тихіше! Можливо діти вже сплять. Ти можеш їх розбудити.
3. Не може бути, щоб він забув вибачитись.
4. Невже вони зараз стрибають з парашутом?
5. Можливо, вони дізналися про це від нього.
6. Вибачте, але не може бути, щоб вони обрали її своїм представником.
7. Невже учні все ще виконують цю вправу?
8. Невже він відкрив спортклуб? Можливо, він запросить нас туди.
9. Вона чудово виглядає. Не може бути, щоб їй було так багато років.
10. Він тренується стільки років! Можливо, він перемаже в змаганнях.
11. Не може бути, щоб вона ненавиділа цю людину.
12. Невже діти відкрили двері незнайомій людині? Можливо, вони подумали, що це їх батько.

TASK 3. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

1. Їм слід було повернутися вчасно.
2. Тобі слід подзвонити їм негайно.
3. Їй не слід так довго лежати на сонці. Вона може отримати опік.
4. Йому слід слухати поради батьків.

5. Вам слід було піти на концерт.
6. Тобі слід бути обережно. Ти можеш розбити тарілки.
7. Тобі не слід було паркувати машину в тому місці.
8. Вам не слід втручатися у їхні стосунки.
9. Тобі не слід зараз поспішати.
10. Їм слід було замовити квитки заздалегідь

Практичне заняття 2 THE INFINITIVE

TASK 1. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

1. Я знайшов інформацію, яку використаю в доповіді.
2. Лікар прописав мені ліки, які необхідно приймати щодня.
3. Ось програма, яку можна подивитись.
4. Він приніс статтю, яку треба обговорити.
5. Мама взяла ніж, щоб нарізати хліба.
6. У них є гарний сад, де можна відпочити.
7. Я дам тобі попити води.
8. У мене є товариш, з яким я можу поговорити про це.
9. Батько приніс нам гру, в яку можна грати.
10. Візьми таксі, щоб не запізнитися.
11. Ось річка, яку треба переплести.
12. Вона придбала модний одяг, в якому піде на дискотеку.
13. Це люди, які допоможуть вам у роботі.
14. Вчитель продиктував учням запитання, на які треба відповісти.
15. У цього пацієнта рана, яку необхідно обстежити.

TASK 2. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

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 втручатися в це.
9. Він не любить, коли його провідують в 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.

TASK 3. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

1. Він вирішив не дзвонити їй.
2. Ми думаємо не залишитися 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.

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

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.

TASK 2. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

1. Вона почала з того, що відкрила всі вікна.
2. З моїм сусідом важко мати справу.
3. Правду кажучи, я дуже стомився.
4. Його поведінка лишає бажати кращого.
5. М'яко кажучи, ви мене здивували.
6. На цих дітей приємно подивитися.

7. Коротше кажучи, вони одружилися.
8. Найвідоміша книга Джерома – «Троє в одному човні».
9. Вам важко догодити.
10. Щонайменше, ми були здивовані.
11. М'яко кажучи, вона була нечемна.
12. Ваша робота лишає бажати кращого.
13. Правду кажучи, я не люблю футбол.
14. Почнемо з того, що я зайнятий.

TASK 3. TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

1. Я радий, що розповів вам цю історію.
2. Я згадав, що вже зустрів це слово в якійсь книжці.
3. Мені дуже шкода, що я пропустив цю цікаву лекцію.
4. Вона щаслива, що чула концерт відомого італійського диригента.
5. Вона рада, що була присутня лекції.
6. Наші спортсмени пишаються тим, що вигравали кубок.
7. Я тільки хочу, щоб мені дозволили допомогти вам.
8. Він був вдячний, що мені дали кімнату з великим вікном.
9. Я шкодую, що перервав вас.
10. Ми дуже щасливі, що запросили його на вечір.
11. Ротчестер був радий, що познайомився з Джейн.
12. Діти люблять, коли їм розповідають казки.

Практичне заняття 3 THE GERUND (THE –ING FORM)

TASK 1. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING GERUND OR INFINITIVE (WITH OR WITHOUT "TO")

1. Dad suggested the car here and walking the rest of the way. (LEAVE)
2. I am getting used from home. (WORK)
3. Are you interested in the whole story (HEAR)?
4. I'd rather for a walk than do my homework. (GO)
5. It's not much use a smartphone if you don't know how to use it (HAVE).
6. My suit needs Look at how dirty it is (CLEAN)
7. The boy hoped the exam, but he wasn't sure about it (PASS)
8. The policeman advised us into that neighbourhood. (NOT GO)
9. A lot of husbands expect their wives for them every day. (COOK)
10. After to his story I decided him (LISTEN, NOT BELIEVE)
11. Do you remember me about the lost pen ? (ASK)
12. Remind me my mother in the afternoon (CALL)
13. The man offered after the car while we were outside. (LOOK)
14. The firemen were the first at the danger zone. (ARRIVE)
15. I used an instrument but I haven't had any practice recently. (PLAY)

TASK 2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH GERUNDS

1. is one of my favourite hobbies (SING).
2. The of the wolves at night makes me scared (HOWL)
3. Can anyone imagine here? (LIVE)
4. She admitted the money from the locker room (STEAL).
5. My mother didn't really mind us home so late (COME)
6. Most people enjoy to faraway countries (TRAVEL).
7. She doesn't mind here for a couple of days. (STAY)
8. We are not used to our own meals (COOK).
9. All night we could only hear the of the waves (CRASH)
10. Teachers will not tolerate in this school (CHEAT).
11. I suggest the next room for interviews (USE).
12. The criminal denied anything to do with the crime (HAVE)
13. I appreciate you me so much freedom to do whatever I like. (GIVE)
14. having a sister ! That would be great ! (HAVE)

TASK 3. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING A GERUND (-ING FORM OF VERB) OR AN INFINITIVE (TO + VERB)

1. I need for my geometry exam tomorrow. (study)
2. I enjoy with friends. (cook)
3. Liz started about her plans for the weekend. (talk)
4. They have decided into a new apartment. (move)
5. They finished the boxes at midnight. (unpack)
6. Are you planning anyone with you on your road trip? (take)
7. The porter offered me with my luggage. (help)
8. We had just begun dinner when the first trick-or-treater showed up. (eat)
9. Please stop so quickly! (drive)
10. Did you remember the door this morning? (lock)

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING A GERUND (-ING FORM OF VERB) OR AN INFINITIVE (TO + VERB)

1. He should be here any minute. He promised on time. (be)
2. Debbie is considering for that peace group. (volunteer)
3. I expected him here already. (be)
4. I forgot the TV last night. (turn off)
5. He doesn't seem to mind to work every day. (commute)
6. She always puts off her essays until the last minute. (write)
7. The doctor told him to quit before it was too late. (smoke)
8. I don't think that's what the teacher meant. She meant that cheating isn't good. (say)
9. I want (go)
next weekend. (camp)

10. We intend this bar whether you like it or not! (enter)

TASK 2. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING A GERUND (-ING FORM OF VERB) OR AN INFINITIVE (TO + VERB)

1. I was thinking about some Christmas cookies this year. (bake)
2. The rude customer refused ,so I called the police. (leave)
3. Don't tell her the answer! She's trying it herself. (solve)
4. He appears a very nice person. (be)
5. We all agreed one another at least three times a year. (see)
6. Last night we discussed to a new city. (move)
7. I have had many job interviews. I keep too nervous and messing up. (get)
8. I promise that next year I will quit (smoke)
9. Would you like a movie with me? (see)
10. My boss offered for my lunch but I refused. (pay)

**Практичне заняття 4
GERUND AND INFINITIVES**

TASK 1. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE EXPRESSION GET A GOOD JOB. USE THE INFINITIVE OR THE -ING FORM OF THE VERB GET

- I want _____.
- I suggest _____.
- I decided _____.
- I recommend _____.
- I hope _____.
- I feellike _____.
- I managed _____.
- I amtrying _____.
- I wouldappreciate _____.
- I willnotrefuse _____.
- I agree _____.
- I havedenied _____.

TASK 2. TICK THE CORRECT ITEM

- Gregen joys ... in the rain.
Walk/walking/ towalk
- I'd like ... Molly an e-mail now.
Send/sending/tosend
- What does Steve want ...?
Do/doing/todo
- The cold coach watched his team ... football.
Play/playing/toplay
- I prefer ... detective stories.

Read/reading/to read

Would you like something ...?

Drink/drinking/to drink

TASK 3. USE INFINITIVE OR -ING FORM

It was quite late when they saw Martin ... (come) up the other side of the street. They saw him ... (pause) in front of his house, ... (look) up at it and ... (knock) at the door.

My parents let me (stay) at Molly's house last weekend. They agreed ... (take) me to his place in the car and they made me (promise) to behave myself.

Mel hates (answer) the phone. And very often Mel just let sit ... (ring).

At first Jenny enjoyed ... (listen) to Steven but after a while she got tired of ... (hear) the same story.

Polly can't (go) to the cinema today. She's busy ... (study) for her exam, which is next week, but she's decided ... (take) a break and ... (phone) Megan.

I tried ... (listen) carefully and in order (not/show) how I was embarrassed, I did my best ... (keep) the conversation ... (go) on one topic and another.

TASK 4. PUT ONE OF THE GIVEN VERB SIN THE CORRECT FORM

Peace activist Baroness Bertha von Suttner encouraged Alfred Nobel ... a prize for peace. (establish / to establish / establishing / to be established)

The police officer made Neil get out of the car and demanded ... his driver's licence. (see / seeing / to see / to be seen)

In the time of Peter the Great the noblemen were not allowed ... beards. (have / to have / having / having had)

They wouldn't let ... the country without the entry visa, would they? (him to enter / he enters / him enter / him entering)

Fred couldn't make ... that he had caught the huge fish himself. (I believed / me believe / me believed / me to believe)

Nick was very close to the phone-boks and Mary noticed him ... the number, and then she heard him ... something to pass-by. (to dial, to say / dialing, to say / to dial, say / dial, say)

Nick was seen ... the hall and then Jane watched him ... (enter, go away / be entered, to go away / enter, go away / to have entered, to be gone away)

It's too late now, but I will always regret ... John to do the work. (to ask / asking / ask / to be asked)

My friend Moira stopped ... whole milk because she is on a diet. (to buy / buying / buy / to be bought)

They were allowed... discussing the plans, so their partner introduced himself and went on to talk about the project. (to continue / continuing / continue / to be continued)

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. PUT ONE OF THE GIVEN VERB SIN THE CORRECT FORM – INFINITIVE OR GERUND

to see, to look, to explain, to go, to show, to play, to listen, to do, to write, to earn, to discuss, to drive, to look, to speak, to understand, to do, to stay, to work, to spend

I wish ... the manager.— It'snouse ... tohim.

Don'tforget ... thedoorbefore ... tobed.

Mymothertoldmenot ... toanyoneaboutit.

Hetried ... butshedidn'twant ...

Wouldyoumind ... mehowtheliftworks?

I'mbeginning ... whatyoumean.

Theboyslike ... tennisbutnot ... thisinbadweather.

Try ... thiscorrectly.

Helikes ... inhiscabinet.

I prefer ... mycarmyself.

I adviseyou ... atmyplaceand ... for a newflat.

Let's ... thistomorrow, I'mtirednow.

Mostpeopleprefer ... money. Somedon'twant ... them.

TASK 2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING EITHER THE INFINITIVE OR GERUND. INSERT PREPOSITIONS IF NECESSARY

He used ... (think) that life ended at 40, but now when he's 41, he knows it's not true.

... (make) such a terrible noise!

It's five in the morning. I'm not used ... (get) up this early,

It's impossible... (cut) with this knife. It's blunt.

My father enjoys ... (listen) to jazz music.

I'm sorry... (hear) that your mother isn't well.

Harry looked so funny that I couldn't help ... (laugh).

I couldn't help them ... (find) what they were looking for as I was in too much of a hurry.

I'd like... (cook) something special when guests come.

What do you feel like... (do) tonight?

My dad promised ... (buy) me a bike if I passed my exams well.

I hate... (wait) in queues. It really annoys me.

I looked forward ... (see) you again soon.

It's difficult ... (concentrate) when there's loud playing on the radio.

We stopped for a while ... (admire) the scenery.

Практичне заняття 5 THE PARTICIPLE

TASK 1. TRANSLATE THE TEXT

- 1) Walking in the forest, the children suddenly saw a wolf.
- 2) Living in the country, they enjoyed beautiful nature.
- 3) People stood on the bridge, watching the boat on the river.
- 4) The boy kept silence, thinking about the teacher's question.
- 5) Looking for his dog, Tom was running around the town.
- 6) Running in the yard, the girl flung her knee.
- 7) He stood watching people coming along the street.
- 8) Seeing clouds of smoke over the building, the girl cried, «Fire! Fire!»
- 9) Going home I kept thinking about my friend.
- 10) Waiting in the hall he thought over the problem.

TASK 2. REPLACE THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSES WITH PARTICIPLES AND TRANSLATE

1. While we were crossing the bridge, we saw Charles, who was talking with an old man. 2. As we were very tired, we refused to go for a walk. 3. As the boys had climbed the mountains the summer before, they understood the difficulties. 4. A large branch, which had been broken by the wind, lay across the road. 5. At a conference of the Academy of Sciences, which is now being held in St. Petersburg, a number of important scientific problems are being discussed. 6. When he crossed the bridge, he saw a small village, which was situated at the foot of a hill. 7. I'll show you the article which has been written by my father. 8. As he had been taught French by a good teacher, he knew the language well. 9. The moon was invisible as it was hidden by a cloud. 10. As they had been warned that the river was rising rapidly, they turned back.

TASK 3. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

1. Я хочу прочитати цю книгу, так як мій приятель, який читав її, каже, що вона цікава.
2. Я запитав у молодої людини, який читав газету, котра година.
3. Картина, яка висіла у вестибюлі, привернула мою увагу.
4. Картина, яка висіла тут в минулому році, зараз знаходиться в музеї.
5. Студенти, які перекладали цю статтю, кажуть, що вона дуже важка.
6. Студентам, котрі перекладали економічну статтю на іспиті, було дозволено користуватися словником.
7. Він не помітив листи, що лежали на столі.
8. Вчений, який написав цю статтю, зробить доповідь в нашому інституті.
9. Всі студенти, які отримали запрошення на цю лекцію, були присутні на ній.
10. Мені сказали, що жінка, що сиділа в коридорі, чекала директора.

TASK 4. TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES WITH THE VALID PARTICIPLE PERFECT PARTICIPLE I

Having gone there twice, I didn't want to go there again.
Having left the house, I suddenly remembered that I had left behind the umbrella.
Having shown us his new picture, he left.
He knew the city very well, having lived in Paris for a long time.
Having written the book, he could relax.
Having read the letter, he began to think about her.

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. TRANSLATE SENTENCES WITH PARTICIPLES. NAME THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT PARTICIPLE I, PERFECT PARTICIPLE I, PAST PARTICIPLE

The girl riding the horse is my sister.
She hurt herself (while) riding a bicycle.
Going to the club, I met some of my friends.
Leaving the house, I noticed someone in the garden.
Arriving at the station, we hurried to the information bureau.
The pictures exhibited there are very expensive.
Not knowing what to do, I turned to Jack for advice.
I often think of my friends living in Paris.
I went to bed, not being able to work.
The story written by him is rather thrilling.

TASK 2. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

1. Япоказавйомусписоккниг, прочитанихвцьомууроціслухачаминашоїгрупи.
2. Людина, яка написала цюстаттю, добре знаєжиттяспортсменів. 3. Втративши ключ, він не мігувійти в своюкімнату. 4. Повернувши наліво, ми побачиливеликуновубудівлю. 5. Він показав нам список товарів, щоекспортуютьсаяцієюфірмою. 6. Вивчившипитання детально, вінзмігвідповісти на всізапитання, поставленійому репортером. 7. Завтра ми будемовідчувати машину, сконструйовануПетровим. 8. Він тихо закривдвері, не бажаючибудитиїї. 9. Дізнавшись, щовін все ще в Санкт-Петербурзі, я подзвонивйому по телефону. 10. Студенти, якізакінчили переклад статті, можутьвийти з аудиторії. 11. Не отримавшивідньоговідповіді, вінвирішивнаписатиїомуще раз.12. Під час доповіді я помітив молодого чоловіка, щосидівв кутку залу і слухавдоповідача з великою увагою. 13. Будучи дужерозсіяним, вінзробивкількапомилоч, переписуючи текст. 14. «Я повинен йти», - сказав він, вставши зістільця. 15. Вчені, що брали участь в експедиції, булинагороджені урядом. 16. Не знаючи дороги на вокзал, я вирішивзвернутися до людини, що стояв на розі. 17. Вінпоїхав, не обговоривши цьогопитаннязі мною. 18. Знаючиогодуже добре, я мігрекомендуватиїого як дужехорошогопрацівника. 19. З'ясувавши, щонаступнийпоїздпідетільки о 11 годинівечора, я вирішивпоїхатиранковимпоїздом.

Практичне заняття 6 SIMPLE SENTENCE

TASK 1. PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

like / I / you →

French / I / speak →

hates / pigeons / he →

they / song / a / sing →

sell / flowers / we →

you / see / me / can →

buy / milk / he / wants to →

feed / you / my / cat / can →

sister / has / my / got / a dog →

must / the book / read / you →

TASK 2. PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

go / now / home / will / I →

give / the present / tomorrow / we / him / will →

her / met / last night / at / we / the station →

was / last week / he / in hospital →

in Greece / spend / I / will / next year / my holiday →

must / at five o'clock / leave / we / the house →

the library / take / I / the book / will / today / to →

my mum / breakfast / in the morning / made →

tonight / want / to the cinema / to go / we →

wrote / last week / they / at school / a test →

TASK 3. TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES INTO ENGLISH

1. Гітару ми купили вчора, а не сьогодні.

2. Вони хлопчика врятували і допомогли підвестися (stand up).

3. Вона дуже його кохає.

4. Довго не заходило сонце, вечір був спекотним і тихим.

5. Всі вже почали вечеряти, і тут раптом прийшли вони.

6. Ми їх не били.

7. Не хочу я туди йти.

8. Їй подобаються фіалки (violets).

TASK 4. TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES INTO ENGLISH

Їх цікавить історія.

Нас там не було.

Їй працювалося легко.

У них є квартира, машина і щаслива родина.

Нам захотілося морозива.

Їй холодно.

Дівчата люблять квіти.

Дівчата, яких я знаю, люблять квіти.

Гарні дівчата, яких я знаю, дуже люблять квіти.

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

Лікар дав дитині ліки.

Батько написав другу листа.

Викладач віддав контрольні студентам.

Я навчала дітей англійської мови.

Я задав тобі питання.

Вона віддала їй подарунок.

Ми запропонували дітям молоко.

Вона його віддала начальнику.

Вона їй це пообіцяла.

TASK 2. TRANSLATE THE SENTENCE IN TWO WAYS

Example: The doctor gave the medicine to the child. The doctor gave the child medicine.

1) Father has written a letter to his friend.

2) The teacher gave the papers to the students.

3) I've been teaching English to children.

4) I asked a question to you.

5) She gave her back the present.

6) We offered some milk to the children.

7) She gave it back to her boss.

8) She promised it to her.

Практичне заняття 7

THE SUBJECT

TASK 1. TRANSLATE, PAYING ATTENTION TO THE COMPLEX SUBJECT

1. He is said to know all about it.

2. He was said to have known the whole truth about it.

3. Yuri Gagarin is known to be the first man in the world to travel into space on the 12th of April, 1961.

4. He is supposed to be a very good film actor.

5. He is believed to be innocent of the crime.

6. Innocent people were announced to have been murdered by terrorists.

7. The terrorist was announced to have been killed by his own bomb.

8. The exhibition of 19th century French painting is expected to open by the end of next week.

9. Monet's painting is reported to be on exhibition until the end of the month.

10. The President of Russia was reported to speak to the nation on television tonight.

11. The American astronaut Neil Armstrong is known to be the first man to walk on the moon.

12. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists.
13. He is said to be a good translator.
14. Roberta was known to be an honest and hard-working girl.
15. Clyde was expected to arrive at the weekend.

TASK 2. WRITE SUBJECT QUESTIONS FOR THE SENTENCES BELOW

1. Tanya speaks Spanish. - Who
2. Sveta is playing the guitar. - Who
3. Anton is from Russia. - Where
4. Our office is on the third floor. - Where
5. We will meet you next week. - When
6. My car is red. - What
7. The meeting started late. - When
8. The Internet connection doesn't work. - What
9. My brother went to Ukraine last year. - Where
10. Their friends don't like pasta. - What

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. REPHRASE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A COMPLEX SUBJECT

1. People consider the climate there to be very healthy.
2. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week.
3. It is expected that the performance will be a success.
4. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young.
5. It is believed that the poem was written by an unknown soldier.
6. It is supposed that the playwright is working at a new comedy.
7. It is reported that the flood has caused much damage to the crops.
8. It was supposed that the crops would be rich that year.
9. It has been found that this mineral water is very good for the liver.
10. Scientists consider that electricity exists throughout space.
11. It is said that the weather in Europe was exceedingly hot last summer.
12. It was reported that five ships were missing after the battle.

TASK 2. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH USING THE COMPLEX SUBJECT CONSTRUCT

- 1) Кажуть, що ця будівля була побудована в 15 столітті.
- 2) Припускають, що збори закінчаться о 10 годині.
- 3) Ніяк не очікували, що холодна погода настане так рано.
- 4) З трьох сестер Бронте Шарлотта вважається найбільш талановитою.
- 6) Як відомо, англійська письменниця Войнич жила протягом декількох років в Петербурзі і вивчала російську літературу.
- 7) Вважають, що російська література вплинула на її творчість.
- 8) Відомо, що римляни побудували на Британських островах хороші дороги.

- 9)Вважають, що поема «Беовульф» була написана в 15 столітті.
- 10)Вальтер Скотт вважається творцем історичного роману.
- 11)Повідомляють, що експедиція досягла місця призначення.
- 12)Вважають, що вони знають про це більше, ніж хочуть показати.
- 13)Кажуть, що він працює над своїм винаходом вже кілька років.
- 14)Кажуть, що ця стаття перекладена на сім мов світу.
- 15)Очікують, що вони виграють цей матч.

Практичне заняття 8 THE PREDICATE

TASK 1. READ AND TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES. STATE THE TYPES OF PREDICATES IN THEM

1.It takes a long time to learn a language. 2. My niece has been taking music lessons for a year already. 3. The storm started all of a sudden. 4. They started to work enthusiastically. 5. They stopped talking when the teacher entered the classroom. 6. He can't stop loving her. 7. Every year he met with his classmates. They would sit to table, have a special supper and remember the good old times. 8. When I was a schoolgirl, my mother used to give me a lift to the school. 9. Sue, dear, this young man must have been waiting for you outside for two hours already. 10. Bob looks like a punk. 11. This novel was a bestseller last year. 12. Jessica looks elegant in the new suit. 13. She turned pale, the news was too bitter. 14. The strawberries look beautiful and taste delicious. I adore them. 15. Nora gave me an odd look. 16. Now we are having a very lazy time. 17. If I make a mistake, correct me. 18. He gave Henry a hearty wink and strode off.

TASK 2. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING LINK-VERBS

was going, became, grew, fell, went, stayed, felt, go, rang, sounded, seems, drives, run, stood, dropped, stay, went, remained, appears, rang

1. In the middle of the talk the line dead.
2. She counted to one hundred to cool.
3. The detective motionless behind the door.
4. Carl Ray's mouth sort of open.
5. That dog me crazy.
6. It reasonable to me.
7. The music too loud.
8. His words true.
9. The words, unfortunately, unspoken.
10. She icy cold.
11. I think your memory deeply buried, repressed.
12. It a capital idea.
13. They impatient.
14. To everybody's surprise, she a feminist.
15. The book open at the end.

16. The sounds sharp and clear in the quiet of the evening.
17. Dad frantic.
18. The North Sea oil revenues dry.
19. But today, nothing was going to wrong.
20. His face from red to green like a set of traffic lights.

TASK 3. CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD

The child feels and behaves (bad, badly) 2. The girl spoke Hey, that's really (cool, coolly) 3. It's money, you can lose it (easy, easily) 4. Marion had any money left. She works at keeping herself fit. He is 401 The Simple Sentence a nut to crack. (hard, hardly) 5. All people are the same. What is your aim in life? (basic, basically) 6. It's a truth. It was true. (universal, universally) 7. They were kissing She burst out into sobbing. (passionate, passionately) 8. I feel in such cases. They stared at the wounded man. (helpless, helplessly) 9. The kids looked after a month in the country. We enjoyed the squeezed orange juice. (fresh, freshly) 10. For the next few days the weather remained We could hear the voices quite (clear, clearly) 11. His words had an effect. I have to call my lawyer (immediate, immediately) 12. He was a sick person. This doctor treats patients. I must make a note not to forget to book tickets. (mental, mentally)

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. CORRECT THE SENTENCES

Nobody knows where is he. 2. This diagram shows us how is it done. 3. I am not sure when is he coming. 4. Mel isn't certain why has he done it. 5. We can't understand what is he saying. 6. I haven't the slightest idea what is his job. 7. They don't know what is the reason. 8. Can anyone tell me where does he live? 9. I wonder what does she do for a living. 10. Nobody knows what is the date. 11. I can't understand what is the matter. 12. Does anyone know what is his address? 13. I'm sorry, but I still don't know who are you.

TASK 2. READ AND TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES. COMMENT ON THE PREDICATES IN THEM

1. Take it easy! 2. In the morning we discovered that the river had frozen solid during the night. 3. It serves him right. 4. They painted the door green. 5. Mrs. Weasley seemed to go on crying for so long that she had shouted herself hoarse. 6. If you enter deep into my world, you'll sink low. 7. I thought I was going to faint dead away right there. 8. He was frozen 399 The Simple Sentence stiff and he was hungry. 9. The girl slapped her book shut and rose. 10. She climbed out of the tub and towed herself dry. 11. He was buried alive. 12. The police caught the robbers red-handed. 13. Now, don't get me wrong. 14. The pizza was served hot. 15. Love me tender, love me sweet! 16. I like my coffee white. 17. Why does he write so good? 18. Dig deep into the heart of English. 19. He drank the bottle dry. 20. You'll have to judge it cold. 21. He kept it fresh

in everyone's mind by constantly talking about it. 22. Caught by surprise, the boy fell hard on the concrete floor. 23. Dudley had laughed himself silly at Harry. 24. He woke early the next morning, but for some time kept his eyes shut tight. 25. The bank promises to keep my money safe.

Практичне заняття 9 SECONDARY PARTS OF SPEECH

TASK 1. DECIDE WHICH PARTS OF SPEECH ARE THE UNDER LINED WORDS

You have to believe in yourself if you ever expect to be successful at something.

We left for the mountain just before six in the morning.

We first went to the store to buy a few things.

We had a breakfast at a café near the rail station.

My friend wasn't strong enough to lift his heavy rucksack.

I helped him carry it.

The weather was very cold.

My friend said, "Oh! What a cold weather!"

We didn't spend the night there.

We got back home late at night but we didn't go to sleep immediately. We were very hungry.

TASK 2. WHAT PART OF SPEECH IS THE GIVEN WORD?

1. This wood will make a good hiding place. Here hiding is a/an

.....

verb

adverb

adjective

2. She was made to repeat the whole story. Here story is a/an

verb

pronoun

noun

3. They lived many miles from the town. Which of the following is the preposition?

they

many

from

4. The government seems to change its mind a great deal. Here seems is a/an

.....

verb

adverb

noun

conjunction

5. In the two weeks in the job he made himself thoroughly disliked. Here thoroughly is a/an

adjective

adverb

verb

6. Can you make me a birthday cake by Monday? Here me is a/an

.....

noun

pronoun

preposition

7. Alice and James got married last week. Here last week is a/an

.....

adjective

adverb

preposition

8. After three very unhappy years, they divorced. Here after is a/an

.....

Conjunction

Preposition

Verb

9. I have been married to you for twenty years and I still don't understand you. Here twenty is a/an

adjective

verb

noun

10. I couldn't think clearly, and I felt hot. Here felt is a/an

noun

verb

adverb

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. WHAT PART OF SPEECH IS THE GIVEN WORD? GIVE GRAMMAR EXPLANATION TO EVERY WORD

1. Unfortunately, they haven't been paying on time - recently -.

noun

pronoun

adjective

verb

2. I'd like to thank you all - for - attending today's meeting.

noun

pronoun

adjective

verb

3. Art lovers can visit the - Metropolitan Museum of Art - on the Upper Eastside next to Central Park.

noun

pronoun

adjective

verb
adverb

Практичне заняття 10 THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER

TASK 1. FIND THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIERS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, DEFINE THEIR TYPES AND SAY WHAT THEY ARE EXPRESSED BY

1. Don't go out alone in the middle of the night. 2. Our teacher speaks English perfectly. 3. My relatives live in the country all the year round. 4. I like your new shoes very much. 5. He was very much surprised at hearing it. 6. I've missed you a lot! Where have you been all this time? 7. They went there with a heavy heart. 8. The stranger spoke in an easy friendly manner. 9. She is pretty as a calendar picture. 10. - Did you come to work by car this morning? – No, on foot. I took my car to the service-station a week ago. 11. He works at the laboratory hard from morning till night. 12. After waiting for a few moments impatiently, he left angrily. 13. What a shame we have our birthday once a year! 14. They stood side by side looking tenderly at the playing children. 15. Though he was tired he started working at once.

TASK 2. POINT OUT ADVERBIAL MODIFIERS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. STATE THEIR TYPES. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN

1. A secretary came running with a frightened expression. 2. Mary descended the slope very easily. 3. The people in the bus remained silent till the end of the ride. 4. In spite of their lively talk each of them had something in reserve. 5. Alfred returned presently with quite a creditable assortment of tools. 6. They were just passing in through a side door. 7. The lady lived in a large gloomy house in one of London's higher class squares. 8. The fire that was merrily burning in the grate attracted the newcomers as a magnet. 9. Bill was much too exhausted from his night vigil to be of any further help. 10. The room was empty save for a small boy playing with his toys in a corner. 11. But for sheer coincidence, you would hardly be likely to run across him in this busy place. 12. Caroline, not knowing what to say, looked questioningly at her companion. 13. The village is large enough to organize a drama society for the young folk. 14. Despite his easy smile, the man was woefully difficult to deal with. 15. The woman cried out in spite of herself. 16. Whatever the circumstances, you must be confident of your just cause, my friends. 17. The motorcycle rushed past like a lightning leaving a cloud of smoke and a few stunned passers-by behind. 18. In case of any emergency, press the knob on your right.

TASK 3. PUT THE FREQUENCY ADVERBS IN THEIR RIGHT PLACES IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS

1. You can get your car serviced here. (always) 2. He would have been able to do it. (never) 3. I have been told what to do. (rarely) 4. The old woman goes out on her own. (hardly ever) 5. You will not see men queuing up. (often) 6. I do not give interviews to

the press. (normally) 7. People have wondered what he does. (often) 8. We liked to meet for a chat. (sometimes) 9. They have done ice-skating before. (never). 10. I am too busy to go out in the evenings. (usually) 11. Denny would lend money to strangers. (often) 12. You must answer me back. (never) 13. She comes to see us. (seldom) 14. Do you go through the park? (often) 15. You are late. (always) 16. I can understand you. (never) 17. The book has been translated. (already) 18. She has a few mistakes in her composition (always). 19. I can agree to that (never). 20. We have six lessons a day (visually). 21. Old Mrs. Pratt is ill (often). 22. You are kind to me (always). 23. I met him there (seldom). 24. We are very busy (generally). 25. They will believe it, I'm sure (never). 26. My friend stays long with us (seldom). 27. We are going for a walk (just). 28. Where do you spend the summer (usually)? 29. Do you pre-prepare your lessons in the afternoon (always)? 30. Did he come so late (often)? 31. Are you in time (always)? 32. When do they start working (usually)? 33. Have you seen him (ever)? 34. Are you go-ing for a walk (just)? 35. Do the children quarrel with each other (often)? 36. Has your uncle mentioned this fact (ever)? 37. Must you get up so early (always)?

TASK 4. POINT OUT ADVERBIAL MODIFIERS OF TIME, PLACE AND MANNER AND SAY WHAT THEY ARE EXPRESSED BY

1. Ann can speak English well. 2. Father comes home at four o'clock. 3. You mustn't stay there late. 4. She looked at me with a smile. 5. John said it in a low voice. 6. Take these things up-stairs. 7. She came into the room from the kitchen. 8. I will do it for you with pleasure. 9. Don't allow the children to play in the street. 10. We started early in the morning. 11. That day I was busy and didn't go out. 12. We stayed there for an hour. 13. Come to see me tomorrow. 14. We live in Washington. 15. Don't speak so loudly. 16. Jim spoke in a whisper.

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. PUT THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIERS IN THEIR PROPER PLACES

1. He went (at seven o'clock, by taxi, to the theatre). 2. She stood (looking at the road, on the porch). 3. Felix lived (for a long time, in France). 4. We went (after dinner, to the village shop). 5. They left (in a hurry, at about 12 o'clock, for London). 6. We started (after dinner, there, immediately). 7. Don't forget that you must come (every morning, regularly, here). 8. I will meet you (tomorrow, at three o'clock, at the college gates). 9. Did you come (on your bicycle, to work, this morning)? 10. I went (by air, last month, to St. Petersburg). 11. Bill ran (home, an hour ago, quickly). 12. They stayed (quietly, there, all day). 13. They discussed the matter (hotly, till midnight, at the club). 14. The audience applauded the singer (at the concert, for nearly fifteen minutes, the other night). 15. Come to see me, please (at ten o'clock, here, tomorrow morning). 16. They gathered the students together (quickly, in the hall). 17. They came (from the dance, home, in the morning, at five o'clock). 18. He talked about his experiences (the other evening, inter-estingly). 19. He came to see us (on free days, occasionally, at the hostel). 20. We went rowing (on fine summer days, on the lake, sometimes).

TASK 2. CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD

1. Tom shuffled ... off into the kitchen. I feel ... in such circumstances. (miserable, miserably) 2. Who on earth wants to talk to you this ... ? What a ... habit it is! (bad, badly) 3. They kept looking at each other It gets ... early in winter. (dark, darkly) 4. We paid ... for that error. My native town is very ... to me. (dear, dearly) 5. He eyed them ... as he passed. She looks ... today. What's the reason? (angry, angrily) 6. Ben tried to act... . They are perfectly ... people. (normal, normally) 7. The man cleared his throat... . What a ... woman she is! (nervous, nervously) 8. "I've got the key," said Linda Today we are meeting very ... people. (important, importantly) 9. He trains ... to become a bodyguard. Before moving to Paris, Monica went on an ... course to improve her French. (intensive, intensively) 10. She could hear ... footsteps approaching. Tim's heart was beating ... as he stood up to make his first public speech. (heavy, heavily)

Практичне заняття 11 THE INDEPENDENT ELEMENTS OF SENTENCES

TASK 1. FOR EACH ITEM BELOW, WRITE INDEPENDENT IF THE GROUP OF WORDS IS AN INDEPENDENT CLAUSE OR DEPENDENT IF THE GROUP OF WORDS IS A DEPENDENT CLAUSE

1. _____ I went to the beach last Saturday
2. _____ I borrowed an old bathing suit from a friend
3. _____ because I had forgotten to bring my own bathing suit
4. _____ while the waist on my borrowed suit would have been tight on a doll
5. _____ my friends were waiting for me to join them
6. _____ when suddenly they stopped talking and looked away
7. _____ after some rude boys came up and began to make insulting remarks
8. _____ I abandoned my friends and ran into the water
9. _____ my friends invited me to play in the sand with them
10. _____ although I knew that I had to come out of the water eventually
11. _____ a large dog chased me down the beach
12. _____ as soon as I got out of the water

TASK 2. DETERMINE WHETHER THE UNDERLINED WORD GROUPS ARE DEPENDENT CLAUSES, INDEPENDENT CLAUSES, OR NOT A CLAUSE

1. Although it was raining, Maria went for a jog at Civitan Park.
2. Brianna eats chocolate whenever she gets a poor grade in math.
3. After the flood, the family moved into a temporary shelter.
4. While walking at the park, John saw a raccoon eating potato chips.
5. Students enrolled in bachelor's and associate's degree programs must pass the Regents' Test as a graduation requirement.

6. Students who fail to show up for the Regents' test must enroll in the Regents' remediation courses.
7. When you finish your homework, please take the dog for a walk.
8. After Juan completed the assignment, he swam laps at the gym.
9. Christa left home at 4:00 a.m. since she had to drive to Atlanta for a meeting.
10. Before completing the assignment, Evan decided to eat a quick lunch.

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. DETERMINE WHETHER THE UNDERLINED WORD GROUPS ARE DEPENDENT CLAUSES, INDEPENDENT CLAUSES, OR NOT A CLAUSE

1. Juan continued playing although he injured his knee.
2. I thought that the offer was too good to be true.
3. While I was scrubbing the floors, Juliet was watching television.
4. Although tired and grumpy, Laura agreed to babysit for her sister-in-law.
5. Inspired and energized, Sean solved the case of the missing energy drink.
6. While driving home from spring break, Maria saw a tornado touch down.
7. People who drink and drive should be arrested.
8. Ever since my daughter purchased a ferret, I have noticed that authors describe their badguys as ferret-like.
9. Such descriptions are not fair to ferrets.
10. Since I could not go to the Pancake Breakfast, I gave away my tickets.

TASK 2. EACH SENTENCE CONTAINS A CLAUSE IN CAPITAL LETTERS. DECIDE WHETHER THIS CLAUSE IS DEPENDENT OR INDEPENDENT BY CLICKING ON THE RED BUTTON NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE. THIS WILL TURN THE BUTTON YELLOW

1. If you don't fix the car, **IT WILL CONTINUE TO LEAK OIL.**
 a.) dependent clause b.) independent clause
2. **WHILE THE CAR IS BEING FIXED,** we will need to take the bus.
 a.) dependent clause
 b.) independent clause
3. It isn't necessary to cram all night **IF YOU HAVE STUDIED A LITTLE EACH DAY.**
 a.) dependent clause
 b.) independent clause
4. Before you begin studying for the exam, **YOU WILL PROBABLY WANT TO REST.**
 a.) dependent clause
 b.) independent clause
5. I can't go to the movies **SINCE I DON'T HAVE ANY MONEY.**
 a.) dependent clause
 b.) independent clause
6. **WHETHER HE ATTENDS THE PARTY OR NOT,** I have decided to go.
 a.) dependent clause
 b.) independent clause

7. I WILL STOP PLAYING THE DRUMS when you go to sleep.

- a.) dependent clause
- b.) independent clause

8. SINCE YOU'VE TAKEN YOUR EXAM IN BIOLOGY, you probably don't feel like studying for tomorrow's exam in math.

- a.) dependent clause
- b.) independent clause

Практичне заняття 12

COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

TASK 1. SELECT ONE CORRECT ANSWER (A,B ,C OR D)

1. Eric ran home the rest of the way because he knew he was in trouble.

- a) a simple sentence
- b) a compound sentence
- c) a complex sentence

2. A subject and a verb that cannot stand alone is called a _____.

- a) simple sentence
- b) independent clause
- c) dependent clause
- d) complex sentence

3. Dr. Matthews did what could be done, but it simply was not enough to save his life.

- a) a simple sentence
- b) a compound sentence
- c) a complex sentence

4. I know you don't like him, but that doesn't matter.

- a) a simple sentence
- b) a compound sentence
- c) a complex sentence

5. Elijah remained at home because he had a sore throat.

- a) a simple sentence
- b) a compound sentence
- c) a complex sentence

6. Since we had only gone a mile from camp, we could turn back before dark.

- a) a simple sentence
- b) a compound sentence
- c) a complex sentence

7. Dad went hunting, but Mama decided to stay home.

- a) a simple sentence
- b) a compound sentence
- c) a complex sentence

8. Mara and Kelly had planned to return to Canada.

- a) a simple sentence
- b) a compound sentence

c) a complex sentence

9. Although he searched everywhere, Mr. Brooks could not find the keys to the computer lab.

a) a simple sentence

b) a compound sentence

c) a complex sentence

10. Sarah and Ashley giggled and whispered all night.

a) a simple sentence

b) a compound sentence

c) a complex sentence

11. Mrs. Carrero said that will be enough, and everyone agreed.

a) a simple sentence

b) a compound sentence

c) a complex sentence

12. A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause is called _____.

a) a simple sentence

b) a compound sentence

c) a complex sentence

13. My classmates were wearing heavy clothes in the winter months.

a) a simple sentence

b) a compound sentence

c) a complex sentence

14. A simple sentence that stands alone is called _____.

a) a dependent clause

b) an independent clause

c) a phrase

15. What type of sentence has two independent clauses and is joined by a FANBOYS (conjunction) or a semicolon?

a) a simple sentence

b) a compound sentence

c) a complex sentence

16. Her left arm was badly broken at the wrist during the car accident.

a) a simple sentence

b) a compound sentence

c) a complex sentence

17. In which of the following sentence types are FANBOYS or semicolons (;) used to join clauses?

a) simple sentences

b) compound sentences

c) complex sentences

18. The vacation to Myrtle Beach should be extremely restful.

a) a simple sentence

b) a compound sentence

c) a complex sentence

19. While the music played, Rachel sneaked in through the side door.

a) a simple sentence

b) a compound sentence

c) a complex sentence

20. Those clouds promise snow; we might get another snow day off from school.

a) a simple sentence

b) a compound sentence

c) a complex sentence

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. CORRECT THE SENTENCES

Nobody knows where he is. 2. This diagram shows us how it is done. 3. I am not sure when he is coming. 4. Mel isn't certain why he has done it. 5. We can't understand what he is saying. 6. I haven't the slightest idea what his job is. 7. They don't know what the reason is. 8. Can anyone tell me where he lives? 9. I wonder what she does for a living. 10. Nobody knows what the date is. 11. I can't understand what the matter is. 12. Does anyone know what his address is? 13. I'm sorry, but I still don't know who you are.

TASK 2. READ AND TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES. COMMENT ON THE PREDICATES IN THEM

1. Take it easy! 2. In the morning we discovered that the river had frozen solid during the night. 3. It serves him right. 4. They painted the door green. 5. Mrs. Weasley seemed to go on crying for so long that she had shouted herself hoarse. 6. If you enter deep into my world, you'll sink low. 7. I thought I was going to faint dead away right there. 8. He was frozen stiff and he was hungry. 9. The girl slapped her book shut and rose. 10. She climbed out of the tub and towed herself dry. 11. He was buried alive. 12. The police caught the robbers red-handed. 13. Now, don't get me wrong. 14. The pizza was served hot. 15. Love me tender, love me sweet! 16. I like my coffee white. 17. Why does he write so good? 18. Dig deep into the heart of English. 19. He drank the bottle dry. 20. You'll have to judge it cold. 21. He kept it fresh in everyone's mind by constantly talking about it. 22. Caught by surprise, the boy fell hard on the concrete floor. 23. Dudley had laughed himself silly at Harry. 24. He woke early the next morning, but for some time kept his eyes shut tight. 25. The bank promises to keep my money safe.

Практичне заняття 13
COMPLEX SENTENCES

TASK 1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1 Although we know the benefits of exercise, most of us don't know that a brisk after-dinner stroll can help with digestion.

- A) Although we know the benefits of exercise
- B) most of us don't know that a brisk after-dinner stroll can help with digestion

2 People need to be able to share their fears, frustrations, and joys, so it's important for us to develop a network of people we can share our feelings with.

- A) People need to be able to share their fears, frustrations, and joys
- B) so it's important for us to develop a network of people we can share our feelings with

3 Whereas learning about nutrition is not difficult, having the discipline to make wise food choices is often a problem.

- A) Whereas learning about nutrition is not difficult
- B) having the discipline to make wise food choices is often a problem

4 Even though you can't always control your time, it will help you to set priorities and make a daily To Do list.

- A) Even though you can't always control your time
- B) it will help you to set priorities and make a daily To Do list

5 Unless you are willing to let others control your time, you must learn to politely say no to other people's requests.

- A) Unless you are willing to let others control your time
- B) you must learn to politely say no to other people's requests

6 Change your negative inner dialogue whenever you realize you are being too hard on yourself.

- A) Change your negative inner dialogue
- B) whenever you realize you are being too hard on yourself

7 So that you feel less stress and enjoy life more, develop your sense of humor.

- A) So that you feel less stress and enjoy life more
- B) develop your sense of humor

8 Sit down with a piece of paper and create a plan for solving the problem when you find yourself worrying over one.

- A) Sit down with a piece of paper and create a plan for solving the problem
- B) when you find yourself worrying over one

9 While there are many relaxation techniques, sitting quietly with your eyes closed and taking a few deep breaths will quickly calm you.

- A) While there are many relaxation techniques
- B) sitting quietly with your eyes closed and taking a few deep breaths will quickly calm you

10 Cultivate a positive attitude, because it enables you to enjoy life more.

- A) Cultivate a positive attitude
- B) because it enables you to enjoy life more

TASK 2. STATE WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES ARE COMPOUND AND WHICH ARE COMPLEX?

1. The house was destroyed in the fire, but the whole family was saved.
2. Walking through the wood, he saw a fox that was following him.
3. If I do not get this job, I will start a business.
4. He said that he was so disappointed that he would not try again.
5. The men who rule the world with their pens are mightier than those who rule the world with their swords.
6. The evil that men do lives after them.
7. All that glitters is not gold.
8. Neither the color nor the design of this cloth appeals to me.

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. COMBINE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SETS OF SIMPLE SENTENCES INTO ONE COMPLEX SENTENCE

1. The strike was going to be called off. The leader told me that.
2. We can succeed only by combined effort. It goes without saying.
3. He may become a member. I don't know.
4. He is not educated. He is well experienced.
5. I sank into the water. I felt great confusion of thought. I cannot describe it.
6. I went there. I found the door locked.
7. There is heavy rainfall here. Grapes will not grow in such places.
8. It may rain. Then the match will be cancelled.
9. You finish dressing. I will wait here.

**Практичне заняття 14
ZERO CONDITIONAL/FIRST CONDITIONAL**

TASK 1. USE CORRECT CONDITIONAL SENTENSE

If you _____ (to drive) along the river bank it _____ (to be) twenty miles out of your way.

If you _____ (to take) your mobile phone into class, it _____ (must) be turned off.

We _____ (not use) calculators when we _____ (write) tests.

If you _____ (to push) this button, the volume _____ (to increase).

If you _____ (to close) the door, it _____ (to lock) автоматично.

I _____ (to wear) my old boots when I _____ (to work).

When I _____ (to cook) salads, I _____ (to use) only olive oil.

When I _____ (to concentrate), please _____ (not to make) so much noise.

Unless prices _____ (to rise), it _____ (not to be) a good investment.

Unless someone _____ (to ask) you politely, _____ (to refuse) to do anything.

TASK 2. TRANSLATE ZERO CONDITIONALS INTO YOUR LANGUAGE

Якщо веселі вірші, то я читаю їх дітям.

Якщо у мене є час, я дивлюся романтичні фільми.

Якщо йде дощ, земля стає мокрою.

Якщо помаранчевий апельсин, значить він стиглий.

Якщо загубився – спитай дорогу.

Якщо я наїмся на ніч, я погано сплю.

Якщо старанно працювати – можна багато чого досягти.

Якщо він їсть багато солодкого, у нього з'являється алергічний висип.

Я ходжу на роботу, навіть якщо хворію.

Якщо Моллі не спить вночі, вранці вона почуває себе розбитою.

Якщо порушувати правила, можна отримати штраф

TASK 3. COMPLETE THE 0 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES WITH THE VERB IN BRACKETS

1. If they __ (not / eat) well, they __ (not / be) healthy.1
2. If __ (I / go) on a ferry, I always feel sick.
3. I __ (feel) very good the following day if I __ (have) enough sleep.
4. If __ (I / not / know) a word, I __ (look) it up in my pocket dictionary.
5. They play video-games if __ (they / not / have) any homework.
6. If you bring the temperature down, this water __ (turn) into ice.
7. She __ (like) to visit the museums if she __ (be) in a new country.
8. Vasya always __ (buy) expensive clothes if he __ (go) shopping.
9. Tamara, our maths teacher, gets angry if __ (we / not / work) hard enough.
10. If you __ (press) this button here, the light __ (go) on.

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. PUT THE VERBS IN THE BRACKETS INTO THE PRESENT INDEFINITE OR THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

If Peter _____ (come) to my place we _____ (go) to play in the yard.

If Peter _____ (not come) to my place, I _____ (watch) TV.

If Frank's parents _____ (have) their holidays in summer, they _____ (go) to the seaside.

If they _____ (have) their holidays in winter, they _____ (stay) at home.

If the fog _____ (thicken), Harold _____ (put up) the tent for the night.

When I _____ (finish) my work, I _____ (go) to the cinema.

We _____ (buy) this book as soon as our mother _____ (give) us some money.

When we _____ (come) to your place you _____ (show) us your present.

I _____ (return) you your ring when you _____ (ask) me.

I _____ (wait) for my friend until he _____ (come) from the shop.

My father _____ (start) writing before the sun _____ (rise).
As soon as you _____ (finish) your study I _____ (present) you with a new flat.

TASK 2. PUT THE VERB IN THE BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT TENSE TO FORM THE FIRST CONDITIONAL

Maria is a girl from your country. She is studying English and she 'd like to visit an English-speaking country. If Maria (go) abroad, she (go) to England or America. She (visit) London if she (go) to England. If she (stay) in London, she (spend) much money. She (not be able) to stay for long if she (spend) all her money. If her holiday (be) very short, she (not practice) her English. It (be) a pity if she (not try) to speak English.

TASK 3. COMPLETE THE 1 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES WITH THE VERB IN BRACKETS

1. Valya ___ (not / get) the position if she ___ (not / pass) that exam.
2. I ___ (buy) a new laptop if I ___ (have) enough money.
3. I ___ (come) tonight, if you ___ (want) me to.
4. I ___ (not / go) if you ___ (not / be) there with me.
5. If Sasha ___ (come) , I ___ (be) very surprised.
6. Even if I ___ (go) to bed late, I ___ (wake) up tomorrow early anyway.
7. If we ___ (go) on holiday this summer, we ___ (go) to Bulgaria. Again.
8. If they ___ (wait) more, we ___ (be) late.
9. If you ___ (send) the letter late again this time, I ___ (be) very angry.
10. If she ___ (not / want) to go out today, I ___ (cook) her favourit soup Udon myself.
11. I ___ (cook) the dinner if you ___ (agree) to go shopping.
12. She ___ (stay) in Zhmerinka if she ___ (not / get) a job in Kyiv.
13. They ___ (not / go) on holiday even if they ___ (have) time and money.
14. We ___ (go) to the party if we ___ (be) invited.
15. You ___ (be) late if you ___ (not / hurry)

TASK 4. PUT THE VERB INTO THE CORRECT FIRST CONDITIONAL FORM

1. If I (go) out tonight, I (go) to the cinema. 2. If you (get) back late, I (be) angry. 3. If we (not / see) each other tomorrow, we (see) each other next week. 4. If he (come), I (be) surprised. 5. If we (wait) here, we (be) late. 6. If we (go) on holiday this summer, we (go) to Spain. 7. If the weather (not / improve), we (not / have) a picnic. 8. If (not / go) to bed early, I (be) tired tomorrow. 9. If we (eat) all this cake, we (feel) sick. 10. If you (not / want) to go out, I (cook) dinner at home. May be freely copied for personal or classroom use. 11. I (come) early if you (want). 12. They (go) to the party if they (be) invited. 13. She (stay) in London if she (get) a job. 14. He (not / get) a better job if he (not / pass) that exam. 15. I (buy) a new dress if I (have) enough money. 16. She (cook) dinner if you (go) to the supermarket. 17. They (go) on holiday if they (have) time. 18. We (be) late if we (not / hurry). 19. She (take) a taxi if it (rain). 20. I (not / go) if you (not / come) with me.

Практичне заняття 15
SECOND CONDITIONAL

TASK 1. PUT THE VERB INTO THE CORRECT FIRST CONDITIONAL FORM

1. It's Monday today, but if it _____ (be) Saturday, I _____ (go) to the beach. 2. I don't have any money now, but if I _____ (have) some, I _____ (lend) it to you. 3. I have to work tomorrow, but if I _____ (be) free, I _____ (go) shopping with you. 4. Amy can only speak one language, but if she _____ (can) speak two languages, she _____ (apply) for a job at the Multicultural Center. 5. Sue doesn't know how to knit. If she _____ (know) how to knit, she _____ (make) a sweater for you for your birthday. 6. I don't own a pair of skis. If I _____ (have) skis, I _____ (go) skiing with you tomorrow. 7. I can't understand what he's saying. If he _____ (speak) more clearly, I _____ (understand) more. 8. We are not going to buy that house, but if it _____ (be) a little cheaper, we _____ (buy) it. 9. He is not going to pass his exam. If he _____ (study) harder, he _____ (pass). 10. John has a lot of car accidents. If he _____ (drive) more carefully, he _____ (have) fewer accidents. 11. Beth eats a lot of junk food. If she _____ (eat) healthier food, she _____ (lose) weight. 12. Robert smokes a lot. If he _____ (quit) smoking, his cough _____ (get) better. 13. Frank is always tired. If he _____ (go) to bed earlier every night, he _____ (feel) much better.

TASK 2. MAKE THE SECOND CONDITIONAL

1. If I __ (be) you, I __ (get) a new profession.
2. If Katya __ (not / be) always so late, she __ (be) promoted to the senior position.
3. If I __ (speak) perfect English, I __ (have) a better paid job.
4. If Roma __ (pass) the exam, he __ (be) able to enter our college.
5. Sveta __ (be) happier if she __ (have) better friends.
6. We __ (buy) a house if we __ (decide) to live here for good.
7. We __ (come) to the party if we __ (have) time.
8. Tanya __ (call) him if she __ (have) his mobile phone number.
9. Kirill __ (pass) the exam if he __ (study) harder.
10. We __ never __ (be) late again if we __ (buy) this new car. I promise

TASK 3. WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS

- 1) What would you wish if you ...three wishes?
have / had
- 2) Tim ... if he asked for a pay-rise.
wouldn't be fired / wasn't fired
- 3) Suppose you had to marry Rachel, what ... first?

would you do / you would do

4) I wouldn't accept the job on condition that I... very early.

had to get up / would have to get up

5) If we ... a TV set, we could watch the Olympic games.

buy / bought

6) He'd go with us in case we ... help.

needed / would need

7) If the flowers were dry, ... them?

will you water / would you water

8) We would deliver the parcel today on condition that you ... extra charge.

paid / payed

9) We would support your project provided that you ... it till the end of this year.

finished / finish

10) If you gave me your address, I ... send someone to have a look at it.

will be able / could

TASK 4. INSERT THE VERBS IN THE APPROPRIATE FORM TO FORM SECOND CONDITIONALS

Binnerts _____ (may) look for some sources on Dracula, if there _____ (be) any.

If the police _____ (turn) the robber out he _____ (do) it again.

Molly's face says 'I _____ (love) if you _____ I but I can't...'

These legends _____ (draw) them on, if they only _____ (have) no time to think realistic.

If the King _____ (employ) an agent it (certainly be) you.

If Greg _____ (not have) money enough to move to another town, we _____ (give) it to him.

If Mollenhauer and Butler and _____ (can) get together, it _____ (be) a very different matter.

If it _____ (be) up to me, I _____ (have) my helicopter airborne.

' _____ (not can) you know more, if you _____ (think) proper?'

You _____ (can) write every month if you _____ (like).

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. FIND AND CORRECT MISTAKES IN THE SECOND CONDITION SENTENCES. SOME SENTENCES ARE CORRECT

1) How could mother go on living with him if it were like this!

2) I would be grateful if Jack will distribute this text.

3) I should be grateful if this text would have been circulated as a document.

4) Even if I remember them, whom they could interest?

5) If Mike were to challenge you to a duel, what should you do?

6) But if wind energy can be more efficiently stored, wind power could compete with other types of electricity generation.

- 7) if Katerina did really come first to Tatyana's lodgings, Marya could have detain her.
- 8) If six of us had to die on the way, what was to keep me from crying?
- 9) I should have as a ship loafer if ever I shipped at all.
- 10) Montezuma would be very angered, if I were sacrificed in such a far-off town.

TASK 2. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS IN BRACKETS

1. What would you do if you suddenly (win) half a million pounds?
2. If he (get up) up earlier, he'd get to work on time.
3. If we (have) more time, I could tell you more about it.
4. If you (sell) more products, you'd earn more money.
5. I could help you if you (trust) me more.
6. His car would be a lot safer if he (buy) some new tires.
7. The children could be better swimmers if the (go) swimming more frequently.
8. I wouldn't mind having children if we (live) in the country.
9. If I (be) you, I wouldn't worry about going to university.
10. If I (have) any money, I'd give you some.
11. Your parents (be) a lot happier if you phoned them more often.

Практичне заняття 16 THIRD CONDITIONAL

TASK 1. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT FORM

1. If the government _____ (give) more money to the factory it _____ (not close).
2. If the government _____ (build) flood barriers, we _____ (not have) the floods last year.
3. If Dan _____ (know) how to swim, he _____ (not drown).
4. If Molly _____ (listen) to the weather- forecast, she _____ (know) it was going to rain.
5. If Greg _____ (tell) me he was ill, I _____ (be) more sympathetic. .
6. If she _____ (prepare) for the exam, she _____ (pass) it.
7. If Bill _____ (see) the house, he _____ (not buy) it.
8. These words _____ (roughly express) Bob's feelings, if he _____ (be) capable of reasoning.
9. But what _____ (you do), if you _____ (see) what I saw
10. It _____ (be) all done though, if Jill _____ (help) at the right time.

TASK 2. CORRECT THE THIRD CONDITIONAL SENTENCES IF YOU SEE ANY MISTAKES. SOME OF THE SENTENCES ARE CORRECT

1. Molly might have thought that Paul was enjoying the weather, if there had been any to enjoy.

2. If Krassotkin had known what an effect his words might have on the child, nothing would have had induced him to play this trick on him.
3. Even if Jack had died, he wouldn't just the same has escaped from his horrible position.
4. It can all have gone off more harmoniously if Peter had taken the trouble to embellish his story.
5. I wonder what might have happened if a Gatling had been used.
6. But if Molly had stayed in her home, she wouldn't have any home left to stay in.
7. Bill dreamed of it at the age when everyone would laugh to his face if they could have guessed what was in his head.
8. If the robber had been someone like Molly Smith, she'd simply have put the chain straight in her pocket and get away as fast as she could.
9. If Greg could move, Greg would have leapt upon me.
10. If Sally had been with us, the sense of complicity would be cloying.

TASK 3. PUT IN THE CORRECT THIRD CONDITIONAL VERB FORM

If you (not / be) late, we (not / miss) the bus. 2. If she (study), she (pass) the exam. 3. If we (arrive) earlier, we (see) John. 4. If they (go) to bed early, they (not / wake) up late. 5. If he (become) a musician, he (record) a CD. 6. If she (go) to art school, she (become) a painter. 7. If I (be) born in a different country, I (learn) to speak a different language. 8. If she (go) to university, she (study) French. 9. If we (not / go) to the party, we (not / meet) them. 10. If he (take) the job, he (not / go) travelling. May be freely copied for personal or classroom use. 11. He (be) happier if he (stay) at home. 12. She (pass) the exam if she (study) harder. 13. We (not / get) married if we (not / go) to the same university. 14. They (be) late if they (not / take) a taxi. 15. She (not / meet) him if she (not / come) to London. 16. He (take) a taxi if he (have) enough money. 17. I (call) you if I (not / forget) my phone. 18. We (come) if we (be) invited. 19. She (not / do) it if she (know) you were ill. 20. He (be) on time if he (leave) earlier.

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT TENSE TO MAKE CORRECT TYPE

1. If you (not/be) in a hurry, you (not/forget) your keys.
2. If he (remember) earlier, he (send) her a birthday card.
3. If you (not/be) ill ,you (go) to the party.
4. Jason (not/break) his arm if he (be) more careful.
5. Helen (get) wet if she (not /take) her umbrella.
6. If I (do) my homework, my teacher (not/shout) at me.
7. You (pass) the test if you (study) more.
8. If she (close) the gate, the rabbit (not/run away)
9. She (lose) her keys if I (not/pick) them up.
10. If he (save) some money, he (be able) to go on holiday.

TASK 2. MAKE THE THIRD CONDITIONAL

1. If she __ (study) for the test better, she __ (pass) it.+
2. If he __ (ask) me, I __ (help) him.
3. If I __ (be) born in a different country, I __ (used) another language.
4. Trust me, if you __ (speak) English, she __ (understand) you.
5. If they __ (listen) to my advice, they __ (save) a lot more money.
6. I __ (write) you a letter if I __ (have) your address.
7. I think, if he __ (not / break) his leg, he __ (take part) in that competition.
8. If it __ (not/ start) to snow, we __ (walk) to the supermarket.
9. We __ (swim) in the swimming pool if there __ (not / be) so many sharks there.
10. If you __ (not / be) late for 10 minutes, we __ (not / miss) the bus.

TASK 3. COMPLETE THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (TYPE III) BY PUTTING THE VERBS INTO THE CORRECT FORM. USE CONDITIONAL II WITH WOULD IN THE MAIN CLAUSE

1. If you (study) for the test, you (pass) it.
2. If you (ask) me, I (help) you.
3. If we (go) to the cinema, we (see) my friend Jacob.
4. If you (speak) English, she (understand) .
5. If they (listen) to me, we (be) home earlier.
6. I (write) you a postcard if I (have) your address.
7. If I (not / break) my leg, I (take part) in the contest.
8. If it (not/ start) to rain, we (walk) to the museum.
9. We (swim) in the sea if there (not / be) so many sharks there.
10. If she (take) the bus, she (not / arrive) on time.

Практичне заняття 17 WISH : PRESENT AND PAST

TASK 1. CHANGE THE SENTENCES TO USE WISH. CHECK YOUR ANSWER BY CLICKING ON THE ARROWS

Mary wants to be a movie star.

Mary wishes she were a movie star.

1. Joseph wants to see his friend.
2. Eric and Steven want to have a new car.
3. Frank wants to be a pilot.
4. Sharon wants to be married.
5. You want to be able* to play the piano.
6. Stephanie wants to be young.
7. Mike wants to speak Spanish.
8. Carrie wants to have more time.

TASK 2. LOOK AT EACH SITUATION AND DECIDE IF IT DESCRIBES A PAST OR A PRESENT SITUATION. THEN WRITE A SENTENCE USING "WISH"

1. I am not very tall.
taller.
2. I didn't learn English when I was younger.
when I was younger.
3. I can't speak perfect English.
perfect English.
4. My hair isn't blonde.
hair.
5. My tennis serve is useless.
6. I didn't sleep very well last night.
well last night.
7. I got really badly sunburnt on the beach yesterday because I forgot my sun-cream.
my sun-cream yesterday.
8. My nose is too big.
9. I'm not the best student in the class.
student in my class.
10. I didn't go out with my friends to the disco-bar last night.
with my friends to the disco-bar last night.
11. My neighborhood is terribly noisy at night.
at night.
12. I have to get up early every day.

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. USING *I WISH* BOTH FOR THE PRESENT/FUTURE AND THE PAST

Put the appropriate verb form

- 1 I wish I _____ drunk and kissed Samantha. (get NEGATIVE)
- 2 I wish it _____ so much. The garden's turned to mud. (rain NEGATIVE)
- 3 If only I _____ there, I wouldn't have got a fine. (park NEGATIVE)
- 4 If only I _____ more time for my hobbies. (have)
- 5 I wish it _____ more often in Valencia. (rain)
- 6 I wish I _____ to go to your nephew's wedding. (have NEGATIVE)
- 7 I wish you _____ so much. You're a complete idiot when you're drunk. (drink)
- 8 If only it _____ . The garden's as dry as a bone. (rain)
- 9 I wish Samantha _____ her hair more often. It looks so greasy all the time. (wash)

- 10 I wish you _____ so horrible to your brother. He's a really nice bloke. (be NEGATIVE)
- 11 I wish the council _____ that beautiful old house. It was part of the town's heritage. (demolish NEGATIVE)
- 12 If only I _____ the money to go to Jon's wedding in The States. (have)
- 13 I wish I _____ her she'd put on weight. She hates me now. (tell NEGATIVE)
- 14 I wish you _____ to your mother like that. (speak NEGATIVE)
- 15 If only we _____ a Hewlett Packard printer. The cartridges are so expensive. (buy NEGATIVE)
- 16 I wish Jorge _____ so fast. It's only a matter of time before he kills someone. (drive NEGATIVE)

TASK 2. CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER

- He likes to swim. He wishes he _____ near the sea.
lives lived had lived would live
- It's cold today. I wish it _____ warmer.
is has been were had been
- I wish I _____ the answer, but I don't.
know knew had known would know
- She wishes she _____ blue eyes.
has had had had would have
- She wishes she _____ a movie star.
is were will be would be
- I have to work on Sunday. I wish I _____ have to work on Sunday.
don't didn't won't wouldn't
- I wish you _____ borrow my things without permission.
don't won't shouldn't wouldn't
- He wishes he _____ buy a new car.
could might should would
- She misses him. She wishes he _____ her a letter.
has sent will send would send would have sent

Практичне заняття 18 SUBJECT RELATIVE PRONOUN

TASK 1. CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING RELATIVE PRONOUNS WHO, WHICH OR WHOSE FROM THE DROP DOWN MENU

- I talked to the girl _____ car had broken down in front of the shop.
- Mr Richards, _____ is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
- I live in a house in Norwich _____ is in East Anglia.
- This is the girl _____ comes from Spain.
- That's Peter, the boy _____ has just arrived at the airport.

6. Thank you very much for your e-mail was very interesting.
7. The man, father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
8. The children shouted in the street are not from our school.
9. The car, driver is a young man, is from Ireland.
10. What did you do with the money your mother lent you?

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH AN APPROPRIATE RELATIVE PRONOUN

1. This is the town I spent my childhood.
 - a) where
 - b) that
 - c) which
2. This is the town in I spent my childhood.
 - a) where
 - b) which
 - c) that
3. This is the house I was born in.
 - a) where
 - b) which
 - c) Either could be used here
4. Here is an article might interest you.
 - a) it
 - b) which
 - c) which it
5. I gave her a bag she put in her bag at once.
 - a) which
 - b) which it
 - c) it
6. This is Alice you met last year.
 - a) whom
 - b) that
 - c) Either could be used here
7. I was impressed by the way she did it.
 - a) which
 - b) in which
 - c) how
8. They got divorced a few months later surprised nobody.
 - a) that
 - b) what
 - c) which

9. The people live next door are not very friendly.
 a) who
 b) that
 c) Either could be used here
10. The only thing matters is to find our way home.
 a) which
 b) that
 c) Either could be used here
11. The woman I marry should have good sense of humor.
 a) who
 b) whom
 c) Either could be used here
12. She was loved by the people with she worked.
 a) who
 b) that
 c) whom

TASK 2. DECIDE WHETHER WHAT OR WHICH IS CORRECT?

1. colour is your pencil case?
2. picture did Henry paint, the left one or the right one?
3. language does Mr Miller teach, French or Italian?
4. hobbies does your friend have?
5. subject do you like better, Art or Music?
6. car is faster, the red one or the blue one?
7. time do you usually get up on Sundays?
8. juice do you prefer, orange juice or apple juice?
9. page are we on?
10. subject do you not like?

Практичне заняття 19 OBJECT RELATIVE PRONOUN

TASK 1. USE PRONOUNS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

her him it me them us you

1) Do you like James?

Yes, I like .

2) Do you like your neighbors?

Yes, I like .

3) Do you like me?

Yes, I like .

4) Do you like Juana?

Yes, I like .

5) Do you like English?

Yes, I like .

6) Do you like movies?

Yes, I like .

7) Do your friends like you?

Yes, they like .

8) Do you like your new car?

Yes, I like .

9) Does Anna like you and me?

Yes, she likes .

10) Does your dog like you?

Yes, he likes .

TASK 2. TYPE THE CORRECT WORD IN THE BOXES BELOW

1. I see (they, them) every day .
2. He sits near (I, me) in class.
3. She goes with (we, us) to the movies a lot.
4. I like (she, her) very much.
5. I know (he, him) and his brother.
6. I often go with (they, them) to the city.
7. He often helps (I, me) with my lessons.
8. She writes many letters to (he, him).
9. Mr Adams teaches (we, us) English.
10. He gives many presents to (she, her).

TASK 3. REPLACE EACH SUBJECT PRONOUN (IN PARENTHESES) WITH ITS CORRESPONDING OBJECT PRONOUN

EX: I love her. (she)

1. He is speaking to . (I)
2. We are playing with . (they)
3. I don't understand . (he)
4. They don't know . (we)
5. He didn't tell . (I)
6. They are very proud of . (she)
7. I recognize . (it)

8. His parents love . (he)
9. Have you seen ? (they)
10. They called . (we)

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. WHICH OBJECT FORM OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN CAN SUBSTITUTE THE UNDERLINED PHRASE IN THE SENTENCE?

1. The teacher always gives the students homework.

- me
- them
- you

2. I am reading the book to my little sister.

- her
- us
- him

3. The boys are riding their bikes.

- it
- them
- her

4. My father is writing a letter to John.

- me
- her
- him

5. I don't know the answer.

- she
- her
- it

6. Sally is going to see Anne.

- her
- him
- me

7. Open the window, please.

- it
- them
- us

Практичне заняття 20

RELATIVE PRONOUNS DEFINITE AND NON-DEFINITE

TASK 1. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH A SUITABLE RELATIVE PRONOUN OR ADVERB

1. That is the manhelped me when I fell down in the street.

2. Is that your car? No, mine is the oneis parked just opposite the bank.
3. That is the womancomplained about the room service.
4. This is the park we first met. Do you remember?
5. So, James is the man son came on the school trip with us? I don't know.
6. If you have any question, ask the girlis standing at the desk. She'll help you.
7. They had to put away the dog bit the boy. It was too dangerous.
8. I'm looking for a personsurname begins with a "k".
9. Do you still go to that pub we used to go as students?
10. The heating is not working. Do you know anyonecan fix it?

TASK 2. JOIN THESE SENTENCES USING RELATIVE PRONOUNS BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS GIVEN. OMIT THE PRONOUN IF POSSIBLE

1. The girl is my sister. I'm talking to the girl. The girl is my sister.
2. This is the chair. The carpenter repaired it last week. This is the chair
3. She is married to a man. He is richer than her. She is married to a man
4. She is the friend. She helped me with my homework. She is the friend
5. That is the swimming-pool. I used to go swimming there. That is the swimming-pool
6. That is the man. His wife is a famous actress. This is the man
7. A doctor examined me last Friday. He was really kind. The doctor was really kind.
8. The woman called the police. Her car had been stolen. The woman called the police.
9. I went to a restaurant last week. It was very expensive. The restaurant..... was very expensive.
10. I saw a film last night. It was very interesting. The film was very interesting.

TASK 3. ARE THESE RELATIVE CLAUSES DEFINING OR NON-DEFINING?

1. London, which is the capital of England, is one of the largest cities in the world.
2. This is the dress my mother has made for me.
3. Queen Elizabeth II, who is 83, has been the queen of England for 57 years now.
4. That's the dog that bit me.
5. Tom Cruise, who has starred a lot of films, is a famous American actor.
6. The village where I grew up is very small.

7. Greg, whose job involves travelling a lot, has been in nearly all the countries in the world.
8. The office I have just rented is near my home.
9. This is the officer that arrested the burglar.
10. Lady Gaga, who is a well-known pop star, is only 24.

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. JOIN THESE SENTENCES USING RELATIVE PRONOUNS BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS GIVEN. OMIT THE PRONOUN IF POSSIBLE. ADD COMMAS IF NECESSARY

1. My school is very big. It is in Madrid. My school is very big.
2. Robert Pattinson is an actor. He plays Edward Cullen in the Twilight saga. Robert Pattinson is
3. Robert Pattinson is a British actor. He plays Edward Cullen in the Twilight saga. Robert Pattinson is a British actor.
4. I bought this cake yesterday. It tastes delicious. The cake tastes delicious.
5. Michael is a policeman. His father is a judge. Michael is a policeman.
6. I bought a computer last month. It doesn't work properly. The computer doesn't work properly.
7. Prince Charles will be the king of England one day. His mother is Queen Elizabeth. Prince Charles will be the king of England one day.
8. I was given a dog. It is very friendly. The dog is very friendly.
9. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was written by Mark Twain. I enjoyed it a lot. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was written by Mark Twain.
10. Mrs Kelly is the woman. She took me to hospital when I fainted at school. Mrs Kelly is the woman

TASK 2. REPLACE 'THAT' WITH 'WHO' OR 'WHICH' IN THE DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. A soldier is someone that works in the army. – A soldier is someone works in the army.
2. A student is a person that goes to school. – A student is a person goes to school.
3. An ostrich is a bird that cannot fly. – An ostrich is a bird Cannot fly.
4. A cook is someone that makes meals at a restaurant. – A cook is someone Makes meals at a restaurant.
5. A tire is a thing that you can find on a wheel. – A tire is a thing You can find on a wheel.

6. A stick is a piece of wood that is long and thin. – A stick is a piece of wood is long and thin.

7. Doctors are people that treat patients. – Doctors are people treat patients.

8. All the words that exist in a language are called vocabulary. – All the words Exist in a language are called vocabulary.

9. Our solar system is the collection of eight planets and their moons that orbit the Sun. – Our solar system is the collection of eight planets and their moons Orbit the Sun.

10. A sister-in-law is a woman that marries your brother or is your husband's sister. – A sister-in-law is a woman Marries your brother or is your husband's sister.

TASK 3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH 'THAT'. IF THE OMISSION OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUN IS POSSIBLE, PUT 'THAT' IN BRACKETS

1. I've borrowed the book you recommended.
2. The man you see in the street is my new neighbour.
3. Would you recognize the person stopped you?
4. I've brought something would interest you.
5. We saw someone looks like you.
6. The picture she has just finished is unique.
7. The man appeared at the doorway was called Jason Pollock.
8. The woman Jill showed you in the theatre comes from Poland.
9. We want to book the hotel we saw in the advert the other day.
10. Never buy any meat smells.
11. An eco-friendly car is a vehicle causes less air pollution.
12. The tree I planted when Joseph was born is dead.

Практичне заняття 21 THE SEQUENCES OF TENSES

TASK 1. OPEN THE BRACKETS PAYING ATTENTION TO THE SEQUENCES OF TENSES

1. They promised that they (bring) us all the necessary books.
2. He did it better than I (expect) he would.
3. He said he (can) not do it without my help.
4. We asked the delegates whether they ever (see) such a manifestation.
5. It was decided that we (start) our work at 4 o'clock.
6. I told you that I (leave) town on the following day.
7. I didn't know that you already (receive) the letter.
8. She didn't know that water (freeze) at 32° Fahrenheit.
9. I was told that the secretary just (go out) and (come back) in half an hour.
10. When I called at his house, they told me that he (leave) an hour before.

11. He was not happy about our choice and asked who (interview) the applicants for the new position.
12. Several years later I (be glad) that I (kept) that journal.
13. I knew that she (be unhappy) about the situation, but I also (realize) that if she (meet) Keith face to face her attitude (change).
14. He asked me where the price tag (be).
15. The manager asked how many people (apply) for the job.

TASK 2. OPEN THE BRACKETS PAYING ATTENTIONS TO THE TENSES

1. Reports are coming in that a train (crash) near Birmingham. According to eyewitnesses, it (hit) a concrete block which somebody (put) on the line.
2. Halfway to the office Paul (turn) round and (go) back home, because he (forget) to turn the gas off.
3. I (do) housework all day today. I (clean) every room in the house.
4. I (lie) in bed thinking about getting up when the doorbell (ring).
5. It wasn't surprising that she (start) getting toothache. She (not go) to the dentist for two years.
6. I (play) a lot of bridge recently.
7. When I (get) home everybody (watch) TV.
8. We (not see) your mother for ages.
9. How long you (learn) English?
10. London (change) a lot since we first (come) to live here.
11. 'How many times you (see) this film?' 'This is the first time I (see) it.'
12. 'Who's that?' 'I (never see) him before in my life.'
13. I hear Joe (get) married last summer.
14. I often (wonder) where she (get) her money.

TASK 3. OPEN THE BRACKETS PAYING ATTENTIONS TO THE TENSES

1. You (read) Pam Marshall's latest book?
2. They just (discover) a new fuel - it's half the price of petrol, and much cleaner.
3. You (hear) the storm last night?
4. My sister (be) married three times.
5. While she (talk) on the phone the children (start) fighting and (break) a window.
6. He used to talk to us for hours about all the interesting things he (do) in his life.
7. You know, she (stand) looking at that picture for the last twenty minutes.
8. The old cross (stand) on top of the hill as long as anybody can remember.
9. I (spend) a lot of time traveling since I (get) this new job.
10. When I (be) at school we all (study) Latin.
11. After he (finish) breakfast he (sit) down to write some letters.
12. When I (meet) him he (work) as a waiter for a year or so.
13. I never (learn) to ski.
14. You (finish) with the bathroom yet?
15. We (live) in Scotland until I (be) eighteen.
16. She (have) a hard life, but she's always smiling.

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING APPROPRIATE VERB FORMS. OBSERVE THE RULE OF THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

1. I found that my son awake.
2. The pickpocket confessed that he (pick) my pocket.
3. He was so tired that he scarcely stand.
4. He said that I a lazy good-for-nothing boy.
5. No one could explain how the prisoner(escape) from the prison.
6. Euclid proved that the three angles of a triangle equal to two right angles.
7. Italy went to war that she (extend) her empire.
8. The passage is so difficult that I not comprehend it.
9. The boy was so indolent that he not pass.
10. In my perplexity I requested my guide to tell me what I to do.

TASK 2. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE VERB FORMS

1. The teacher asked the boys if they _____ the sums.
 - a) Solved
 - b) Had solved
 - c) Solve
 - d) Have solved
2. Although they _____, they did not lose heart.
 - a) Defeated
 - b) Were defeated
 - c) Had defeated
 - d) Have defeated
3. Our teacher taught us that virtue _____ its own reward.
 - a) Is
 - b) Was
 - c) Were
 - d) Has
4. Our holy books tell us that man _____ mortal.
 - a) Is
 - b) Was
 - c) Were
 - d) Has
5. He spoke so fast that I _____ understand anything.
 - a) Could

- b) Could not
- c) Cannot
- d) Had not

6. This is the house where John _____

- a) Lives
- b) Living
- c) Is lived
- d) Would lived

7. He kept quiet that he _____ please me.

- a) May
- b) Might
- c) Will
- d) Can

8. Just as I _____ the room, the bell rang.

- a) Entered
- b) Enter
- c) Will enter
- d) Would enter

9. Who told you that cows _____ on grass?

- a) Feed
- b) Was feeding
- c) Feeds
- d) Has fed

10. His health has improved since he _____ from the hills.

- a) Return
- b) Returned
- c) Would return
- d) Returning

11. He declared that he _____ it even if he saw it with his own eyes.

- a) Would not believe
- b) Believe
- c) Did not believe
- d) Had not believed

Практичне заняття 22
INDIRECT SPEECH. INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

TASK 1. RENDER THE SENTENCES IN THE INDIRECT SPEECH

1. My friend lives in Moscow (Alec).
2. You have not done your work well (The teacher).
3. My horse is wild (The poor man).
4. This man's horse has killed mine (The rich man).
5. This man spoke to me on the road (The woman).
6. I cannot explain this word to you (The boy).
7. We will discuss this subject tomorrow (The teacher).
8. I am glad I am here (The woman).
9. We have bought these books today (Mike).
10. Now I can read your translation (She).
11. Thackeray's novels are very interesting (Our teacher).
12. You will read this book in the 9-th form (She).
13. They lived a happy life. (We)
14. She never drinks milk. (Mother)
15. She will come to stay with us. (My aunt)

TASK 2. RENDER THE SENTENCES IN THE INDIRECT SPEECH

1. The children are playing in the yard. (She thought)
2. Her friend will come to see her. (She hoped)
3. Father has repaired his bicycle. (He thought)
4. She knows English very well. (I supposed)
5. Our sportsmen will win the game. (We were sure)
6. She made no mistakes in her dictation. (She was glad)
7. He works at his English hard. (I knew)
8. She dances better than anybody else. (I was told)
9. My cousin has received a very interesting offer from his firm. (I learnt)
10. He is painting a new picture. (We heard)
11. His new picture will be a masterpiece. (We were sure)
12. You will fall and break your leg. (I was afraid)
13. My friend has never been to Washington. (I knew)
14. He is a very talented singer. (We were told)
15. He doesn't know German at all. (I found out)

Завдання самостійної роботи студентів

TASK 1. RENDER THE SENTENCES IN THE INDIRECT SPEECH

1. "Go home," said the teacher to us.
2. "Buy some meat in the shop," said my mother to me.
3. "Sit down at the table and do your homework," said my mother to me.
4. "Don't forget to clean your teeth," said granny to Helen.

5. "Don't sit up late," said the doctor to Mary.
6. The doctor said to Peter: "Don't go for a walk today."
7. "Don't eat too much ice-cream," said Nick's mother to him.
8. "Explain to me how to solve this problem," said my friend to me.
9. The doctor said to Nick: "Open your mouth and show me your tongue."
10. "Don't be afraid of my dog," said the man to Kate.
11. "Take this book and read it," said the librarian to the boy.
12. Ann said to Lena: "Look at new jeans."
13. "Please, don't take the books from my table," said Lena. "I have specially prepared them for working at my report."

TASK 2. RENDER THE SENTENCES IN THE INDIRECT SPEECH:

1. The teacher: "Does your father work at a factory?"
2. Mother: "What are you doing here?"
3. Father: "Have you done your homework?"
4. Tom: "Ann, where are your friends?"
5. Kate: "Mike, do you like my puppy?"
6. Grandfather: "What mark did you get at school, Mary?"
7. My sister: "Will you take me to the theater with you tomorrow?"
8. Mother: "Did you play with your friends yesterday?"
9. Mother: "Why don't you play with your friends, Kate?"
10. My little sister: "Do you like chocolates?"
11. Mike: "Did you see your granny yesterday, Lena?"
12. The doctor: "Nick, did you wash your face and hands every morning?"
13. "Who has read 'Ivanhoe'?" asked the teacher. "Whom was it written by?"
14. "Do you often meet my sister at the library?" he asked me.
15. "Why are you shouting, man?" said Prince John to Locksley. "What is your name?"

TASK 3. RENDER THE SENTENCES IN THE INDIRECT SPEECH

1. "I am very sorry, Kate," said Mike, "I have forgotten to bring your dictionary."
2. "When does your mother go shopping?" asked the neighbour.
3. "Do you know where the Browns live?" we asked a passer-by.
4. "There are a lot of trains to my station on Sunday," said Andrew to us. "You will have no problems getting to my country place."
5. "Why did our team lose the game?" said Vera. "It has always been very strong."
6. "Where have you put my book, Mary?" said Tom. "I cannot find it."
7. "I am very happy," said Fred. "I have bought a very good bicycle."
8. "Whom are you waiting for, boys?" asked the man.
9. "I shall not go to the party tomorrow because I don't feel well," said Mary.
10. "We saw a lot of places of interest when we were traveling around Europe last summer," said Walter.
11. "I suppose we will go to the theatre tomorrow," said Jane.
12. "Don't be afraid, Nick," said his grandfather. "This dog is very clever and it won't do you any harm."

13. "I will gladly go to the cinema with you because I haven't seen this film and I want to see it very much," said my aunt.
14. "Which of you can answer my question?" the teacher asked the pupils.
15. "Do you think that simple food is better for children than rich food?" she asked the doctor.
16. "Why do you help him?" said Alec to us. "He is lazy. He can do everything himself."
17. "I don't want to go to the Zoo. I was there last week with my cousin and saw all the animals," said Lena.
18. "Look at my stamps, Father," said Nick. "When will you buy some new ones for me?"
19. "I cannot do this exercise. It is too difficult," said Tanya. - "Why didn't you ask your teacher to explain it?" said her brother.
20. "Can you see the lights over there in the distance?" asked the lighthouse keeper. - "Yes, I can," said his assistant. "A ship is giving signals."

TASK 4. RENDER THE SENTENCES IN THE INDIRECT SPEECH

1. "Does Misha like Shakespeare?" asked Nellie. "Will he go to the theatre with us?"
2. "Are you playing volleyball, girls?" asked Ann. "I didn't know that you liked it."
3. "Don't touch these photographs," said Peter, "They are still wet, and you may spoil them."
4. "Does your friend often come here, boys?" said Fred. "I want to speak to him."
5. "How did you manage to solve this difficult problem in such a short time? Said my friend to me.
6. The teacher said to us: "You will write a test-paper tomorrow."
7. "I saw a new film yesterday," said Kate to Nick. "Did you like it?"
8. One of the pupils asked the teacher of literature: "What novels shall we read next year?"
9. "Is the river Volga in Russia?" asked the Frenchman.
10. "Will the teacher return our notebooks today?" asked Nick.

ОРИЄНТОВНИЙ ПЕРЕЛІК ПИТАНЬ ЕКЗАМЕНУ

1. Noun.
2. General notion.
3. Countable and uncountable nouns.
4. Plural form.
5. Possessive case.
6. Nouns modifier.
7. Pronoun.
8. Types of pronouns
9. Personal pronouns,
10. Numerals.
11. Cardinal and ordinal numerals.
12. Usage of the numerals. The dates, telephone numbers, the time.
13. Adverb.
14. Adverb formation and degrees of comparison.
15. Adjective.
16. The order of adjective.
17. Article.
18. General notion.
19. Indefinite article.
20. Usage with countable and uncountable nouns.
21. Definite article.
22. Zero article.
23. Structural verbs to have and to be.
24. Present Simple tenses.
25. Past Simple tense
26. Future Simple tense
27. The constructed sentences.
28. The verb to do.
29. Present Continuous Tenses.
30. Past Continuous Tense.
31. Future Continuous Tense.
32. Future in the past.
33. Perfect tenses.
34. Past Perfect Tense.
35. Future Perfect Tense.
36. Passive voice.
37. Modal verbs.
38. If sentences.
39. Prepositions.
40. Infinitive.
41. Syntactic function of the Infinitive.
42. Infinitive with to.
43. Bare infinitive.
44. Participle.
45. Syntactic function of the Participle.
46. Participle I.
47. Participle II.
48. Participle complexes.
49. Gerund.
50. Gerund forms.
51. Syntactic function of gerund.
52. Gerundial complexes.
53. Gerund and Infinitive.
54. Gerund and Participle.
55. Common Participles used as Adjectives.
56. Verbal noun. Meaning and function in the sentence.
57. The meaning of the ending –ing in English Language.
58. The ending –ing in Continuous Tense.
59. The ending –ing in Adjectives.
60. The ending –ing in gerund and participle.

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