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**ЛІЛІЯ ОВЧАРЕНКО, ОКСАНА ГУТИРЯК  
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# **BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN TESTS**

**Базова грамати́ка англійської мови  
у тестах**

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Навчальний посібник укладено відповідно до програми навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» для підготовки фахівців першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти всіх нефілологічних спеціальностей.

Навчальний посібник «**Базова граматика англійської мови у тестах**» містить набір граматичних вправ та тестів, укомплектованих згідно програми. Посібник допомагає більш глибоко вивчити граматику англійської мови та практично застосовувати набуті знання.

Посібник призначений для студентів неспеціальних факультетів, для учнів середніх шкіл з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови та тих, хто вивчає англійську мову самостійно.

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## INTRODUCTION

The proposed study guide is a collection of English language tests, exercises and texts for students' independent work and can be used as a means of monitoring the acquisition of grammatical structures, as well as for identifying and preventing the most common mistakes.

The test tasks and exercises are based on the syllabus for the initial stage of teaching English at non-linguistic faculties of universities and non-linguistic colleges.

The book is intended primarily for students who have significant gaps in their knowledge, which was taken into account when selecting the material and the level of its presentation.

This book is intended for students of all specialities and forms of study at non-linguistic faculties, so the aim was to avoid the use of terms and phrases typical of specialist literature.

The test tasks included in this collection include both traditional and computer-based forms of control and, if necessary, can be used not only as a means of self-control during students' independent work, but also in classroom lessons for ongoing monitoring of learning, systematisation and repetition of the grammar material covered.

The collection consists of grammar test tasks and tests. The grammar material in the collection is grouped into topics, the list of which is given below. Each topic is introduced by a grammar mini-glossary (at the end of the book there are links to more detailed grammar sources).

The organisation of the topics was not intended to reflect the order of presentation in a particular textbook, due to the variety of textbooks used in the learning process. When compiling the textbook, the author was guided by the traditional scheme of dividing topics by difficulty, which is used in many grammar reference books.

## Передмова

Пропонований навчальний посібник є збіркою тестових завдань, вправ та текстів з англійської мови для самостійної роботи студентів, і може бути використаний як засіб контролю засвоєння граматичних структур, а також для виявлення й попередження найтиповіших помилок.

Тестові завдання і вправи побудовано з урахуванням програми для початкового етапу навчання англійської мови на немовних факультетах університетів та немовних вузів. Посібник призначений, головним чином, для студентів, які мають значні прогалини в знаннях, що враховувалося при доборі матеріалу і рівня його подачі.

Цей посібник призначений для студентів усіх спеціальностей та форм навчання немовних факультетів, тому під час його укладання ставилася мета уникати застосування термінів і зворотів, характерних для спеціальної літератури.

Тестові завдання, що ввійшли до цієї збірки, передбачають як традиційні форми контролю, так і комп'ютерні, і за необхідності їх можна використовувати не тільки як засіб самоконтролю під час самостійної роботи студентів, а й на аудиторних заняттях для поточного контролю засвоєння, систематизації та повторення пройденого граматичного матеріалу.

Збірник складається з граматичних тестових завдань та тестів. Граматичний матеріал у збірнику згруповано за темами, перелік яких подано нижче. Кожну тему відкриває граматичний міні-довідник (наприкінці посібника є посилання на більш докладні джерела граматики).

Під час організації тем не ставилося за мету відобразити порядок подачі матеріалу в тому чи іншому підручнику, внаслідок розмаїття навчальних посібників, що використовуються в навчальному процесі. Під час комплектування посібника автор керувався традиційною схемою розподілу тем за складністю, прийнятою в багатьох граматичних довідниках.

### **Інструкція до виконання тестових завдань:**

1. За допомогою пропонованих тестових завдань та вправ, що входять до цього навчального посібника, можна перевірити рівень володіння граматичними структурами за певними темами.
2. Кожен пункт тесту має лише одну правильну відповідь.

### **Умовні позначення:**

V—основа дієслова;

V-s –форма дієслова у третій особі однини;

V-ed – Past Simple стандартних дієслів;

V2 – Past Simple нестандартних дієслів;

V3 – Participle II як стандартних, так і нестандартних дієслів;

V-ing – Participle I

## ARTICLES

Неозначений <i>a/ an</i>	Означений <i>the</i>
<b>a</b> (перед приголосною) a <u>b</u> anana	<b>the</b> (перед приголосною) the <u>b</u> anana
<b>an</b> ( перед голосною) an <u>a</u> pple	<b>the</b> (перед голосною) the <u>a</u> rticle

### Неозначений *a/ an*

#### Вживається:

- тільки з обчислюваними іменниками в однині, коли ми називаємо предмет, який у цій ситуації згадуємо вперше або коли хочемо віднести предмет до якогось класу предметів. У множині у цьому випадку – нульовий артикль

*I see a book. I see books* ( не столи, дерева чи будинки);

- зі словами **breakfast, dinner, lunch, supper**, якщо вони мають визначення:

*A good breakfast/lunch/dinner/supper.*

### Означений *the*

#### Вживається:

- з обчислюваними іменниками в од. і множ, коли предмет чи явище нам уже відомі:

*I see a pencil. The pencil is green.* (Книга, яку я бачу, зеленого цвета);

- з незлічуваними іменниками, коли їх значення конкретизовано:

*I did not quite like the music we listened to yesterday.*

*Bring the milk from the kitchen, please.*

- з назвами річок, морів океанів, гірських хребтів, груп островів, заток, пустель



: **the Thames, , the Black Sea, the Pacific Ocean, the Urals, etc.; the USA, the Netherlands, the Crimea.**

- **Mr.Black — the Blacks** (все члени сім'ї Блек);
- **in the morning/ evening, etc. in the country, to play the piano, etc.**
- з прикметниками у найвищому ступені;
- з порядковими числівниками: **the first, the second, etc.**

**Нульовий (відсутність артикля)**

### **Вживається:**

- з іменами людей, назвами вулиць, доріг, площ, парків, міст і країн, гіських вершин, залізничних станцій:

**Jim, Baker Street, Blackrock Road, Red Square, London, Russia, Everest, Victoria station;**

- з незліченими іменниками, якщо їх значення не конкретизовано:

*I like music. I like slow music; Do you want tea or coffee?*

- У словосполученнях:

**to play football, golf, soccer, darts, chess**

**to learn by heart; by chance;**

**at breakfast/ dinner/lunch;**

**to have (cook, make, prepare) breakfast/ dinner/lunch**

**at table**

**at school/at home/ at work**

Запам'ятайте такі конструкції:

**There is a...**

**Where is there...?**

***The (book) is on the (table).***

**Але: *The (book) is on a little (table)***

Якщо перед іменником стоїть питальний чи відносний займенник, артикль опускається

**What colour is your cat?**

**I want to know what\_ book you are reading.**

## **I. Choose the correct article *a, an*.**

1. Are you ... student? 2. Britain is ... island. 3. They are at... res-  
taurant. 4. He's ..... manager. 5. Here's ..... ticket for the play.  
6. He's ..... good worker. 7. It's not ..... easy language. 8.  
There's ...dog in the garden. 9. Give me ... apple, please. 10. There's  
...egg on the plate.

## **II. Insert articles *a, an, the* where necessary.**

1. Shevchenko is ...outstanding Ukrainian poet. 2. Can you play ...  
piano? 3. Will you play ... chess with me? 4. Thomas Green is ... last  
person I want to see. 5. My brother's favourite subject is ... History.  
6. He knows ... history of the French Revolution well. 7. Could you  
phone later, please? Jane's having ...shower. 8. The rent is 50 dollars  
...week. 9. What ... lovely song! 10. What's ... weather like today? –  
... weather is fine.

## **III. Insert articles where necessary.**

1. ... goes round ... sun. 2... sky is grey today. 3. We had ... English  
lesson yesterday. ...teacher asked me many questions. ... questions  
were difficult. 4. Where is your ...brother? – He is at ....home. 5. He  
has ...three children. 6. Is your father ... home?– No, he is at work.  
He works at ... big factory. 7. Where is ... cat? ... cat is on ... sofa. 8.  
Where are ... flowers? ... flowers are in ... beautiful vase. 9. There is  
... little brown coffee-table in our room in front of ... sofa. 10.  
...weather is fine today. Let's go and play in ... yard.

## **IV. Insert articles where necessary.**

1. What ...colour is your new ...hat? — It's... red. 2. Is there ... re-  
frigerator in your... kitchen? — It is in ... corner of ... kitchen.. 3.  
There are ...flowers in our ... living –room. 4. I have... tea in my  
...cup. 5. He has no... coffee in his ...cup. 6. What ... book did you  
take from ...library on ...Tuesday? 7. I am ... engineer. I work at ...  
office. I go to ... office in ... morning. 8. What ...bus do you take to

get to ... work? 9. Whose ... pen is this? 10. My friend's ... flat is very comfortable.

**V. Insert articles *a, an, the* where necessary**

1. There's... a doctor and ... nurse in ... village but ... doctor's getting rather old now. 2. I bought ... sandwich and ... piece of cake. ... sandwich was all right but ... cake was horrible. 3. ... woman and two men were here a few moments ago. I think ... woman wanted to see you. 4. They've got ... dog, ... cat, and ... rabbit but the children like ... best. 5. He sent me two letters and ... postcard while he was on holiday. ... postcard didn't say much but ... letters were very interesting. 6. You can have ... apple or ... orange. ... apples are nice and ... sweet. 7. There's ... theatre and two cinemas in our town but one of ... cinemas is closing down. 8. "There's ... man at ... door. He wants to see you". 9. We stayed in ... very nice hotel. ... room was comfortable and ... food was excellent. 10. Are you going to ... country on ... Saturday?

**VI. Insert article *the* where necessary.**

1. I went to ... France last year, but I haven't been to ... Sweden yet. 2. I live in ... Franko Street. 3. ... Thames flows through ... London. 4. ... United Kingdom includes ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland. 5. My train leaves from ... Waterloo Station at 7.10 p.m. 6. ... Queen Elizabeth II won't speak on TV tomorrow. 7. ... USA is ... fourth largest country in ... world. 8. ... Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of ... London. 9. ... Everest is the highest mountain in the world. 10. ... Dnipro flows into ... Black Sea.

**VII. Choose the correct variant.**

1. I don't eat ( meat / the meat). I'm a vegetarian. 2. I don't feel very well. Was (meat / the meat ) we ate yesterday fresh? 3. We all need (love / the love). 4. I love this restaurant. (Food /The food) here is very good. 5. Do you drink (milk / the milk)? 6. Where is (milk / the milk) we bought yesterday? 7. We swam in the sea near Odesa last month. (Water / The water) there is clear and blue. 8. What is more important, (love / the love) or (money / the money)? 9. I don't like

(cities / the cities). They're too noisy. 10. I don't need (friends/ the friends). I like to be alone.

### **VIII. Insert articles where necessary.**

1. I usually smoke ...cigarettes or ... pipe. My father smokes ...cigars.
2. Give me ... match, please.
3. There is ... sofa and ... armchairs in this room.
4. Andrew is ... economist. He is ... chief of ... large department of ...large organization.
5. ... sun is shining. Let's go into ... garden.
6. Which would you like: ... apple or ... orange?
7. Which would you like ...apples or... oranges?
8. It's a beautiful day. Let's have ..... lunch on the beach!
9. What is the biggest country in ... Asia?
10. Can you speak ...Turkish?

### **IX. Insert articles where necessary.**

Last week, John caught (1)..... to(2)...Paris in (3).....morning and arrived there at (4) ..... midday. He wanted to see (5) ..... Eiffel Tower. So he took (6) ..... bus. (7) ... bus was very slow and didn't get to (8) ... tower until three o'clock. At six o'clock, he had to catch (9) .....train back home. He looked at (10) .....map of (11) ..... district. He had to walk (12) .....long way from (13) .....bus stop to (14)..... tower. It was very late. So he took (15) .....taxi back to (16) ..... station. He never saw the Eiffel Tower.

### **x. Translate into English.**

1. Вона отримала листа від свого англійського друга.
2. Моя подруга Аліса працює в готелі в центрі міста.
3. Сміти придбали будинок. Дім справді прекрасний, а за домом – чудовий сад.
4. Чим він займається? – Він таксист.
5. Моя мама часто слухає радіо, а мій батько часто дивиться телевізор.
6. Зараз вже час лягати спати.
7. Мій брат дуже хворий. Зараз він у лікарні.
8. Він часто слухає музику, і він любить джаз більш за все.
9. Ми

проведемо ці вихідні за містом. 10. Манчестер – велике місто на півночі Англії.

## PREPOSITIONS

### Основні значення найбільш уживаних прийменників

<b>on</b>	<u>Місця (на поверхні)</u> <u>часу (дні)</u> <u>“по” (темі,</u> <u>проблемі)</u>	<b>On</b> the table, <b>on</b> the roof <b>On</b> Sunday, <b>on</b> the first of May Let’s speak <b>on</b> this problem
<b>in</b>	<u>Місця (в,</u> <u>всередині)</u> <u>Часу (місяць, рік)</u> <u>“через”</u> <u>“по” (предмету)</u>	<b>In</b> the house, <b>in</b> the box <b>In</b> spring, <b>in</b> 1995, <b>in</b> May In 5 days, in a week An exam in Math, a class in English
<b>at</b>	<u>Місця (біля,</u> <u>поруч)</u> <u>Місцезнаходження</u> <u>Часу</u> А також:	<b>At</b> the table, <b>at</b> the window <b>At</b> work, <b>at</b> home, <b>at</b> the lesson <b>At</b> 4 o’clock, <b>at</b> that time Look <b>at</b> that picture!
<b>to</b>	Напрямок: <u>кому</u> куди	<b>To</b> me, <b>to</b> her friend <b>To</b> Kyiv, <b>to</b> the theatre
<b>by</b>	<u>Місця (біля,</u> <u>поруч)</u> <u>Часу (до)</u> Відповідає українському орудному відмінку	<b>By</b> the table, <b>by</b> the fire <b>By</b> 2o’clock, <b>by</b> the evening  The book is written <b>by</b> Dickens
<b>with</b>	<u>“з” (кимось, чимось)</u> <u>Відповідає</u> українському орудному відмінку	<b>With</b> us, <b>with</b> milk We eat <b>with</b> a spoon We write <b>with</b> a pen
<b>for</b>	<u>Часу</u>	<b>For</b> a long time, <b>for</b> 2 days

	“для”, “протягом”	<b>For</b> you, <b>for</b> them
<b>about</b>	<u>“про”</u>	( <b>About</b> the weather, <b>about</b> you They were walking about the garden (the town))
<b>from</b>	“від”, “з”	<b>From</b> her, <b>from</b> London The shorts are made <b>from</b> jeans
<b>of</b>	Відповідає українському родовому відмінку	The hat <b>of</b> my sister A teacher <b>of</b> English
<b>within</b>	“в”, в рамках	You must do it <b>within</b> a week
<b>between</b>	“між”	<b>Between</b> two tables.
<b>among</b>	“серед”	<b>Among</b> the people, <b>among</b> us
<b>into</b>	“в”(всередині)	The children got <b>into</b> the car
<b>out of</b>	“з” (зовні)	The children got <b>out of</b> the car
<b>under</b>	“під”	<b>Under</b> the table

### I. Fill in the blanks with *to, at or from*

1. Mary waited ..... Simon's house. 2. Can you come .....our party? 3. We arrived ..... the station half an hour later. 4. I often return .....my old home town. 5. They were tired when they arrived so they caught a taxi ..... the airport ..... the hotel. 6. Kathy brought her daughter ..... work with her yesterday. 7. We landed ..... Athens airport at 5 o'clock in the morning. 8. "How did you get here?" "I caught the train and walked ..... the station. 9. I landed ..... Istanbul airport and caught the train .....Istanbul ..... Ankara. 10. He traveled all night ..... Paris and arrived ..... the office here in London at 6.30 in the morning.

### II. Fill in the blanks with *into, in or out of*

1. She's living ..... a flat on her own now. 2. Anne suddenly came ..... the room with a letter in her hand. 3. We usually meet ..... the local café. 4. We moved ..... our old flat because of the neighbours. 5. The plane took off and flew up ..... the clouds. 6. All my clothes fell ..... my suitcase when I picked it up. 7. They carried the new sofa ..... the flat. 8. At the end of the work-

ing day they all hurry ..... the office. 9. Can you leave your coats ..... the bedroom? 10. We can't park ..... the hotel car park.

### III. Fill in the blanks with *at, on or in*

1. They finish school ... 4 o'clock. 2. usually go swimming ... Tuesdays. 3. I got up ... 7 o'clock this morning. 4. Jim came round ... Saturday afternoon. 5. The children get too many presents ... Christmas. 6. We usually take our holiday ... September. 7. They don't go out very often ... the evenings. 8. She was born in Australia ... 1952. 9. I always go and see her ... her birthday. 10. She phoned up ... the beginning of the match on TV. 11. They usually come and stay with us ... the summer holidays. 12. We moved here ... 20<sup>th</sup> October.

### IV. Fill in the blanks with *at, , in, by or to*.

Last summer, (1) ... the end of July, I went (2)... Nottingham to visit a friend who was (3)... university there. I arrived (4) ... the afternoon and went (5)... bus to my friend's house, which is (6)... the suburbs of the town. My friend wasn't (7) ... home, so I waited until she got back (8) ... 5 o'clock. (9) ... the evening we went out to have a drink (10) ... the oldest pub (11) ... England, which was build (12) ... the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

### v. Choose the correct answer.

1. Where are the sandwiches? — They are (*under/on*) the plate. 2. Where is the orange juice? — It's (*above/in*) the bottle. 3. Where are the cakes? — They're (*next to/ in*) the apples. 4. Where are the crisps? — They (*in front of/ opposite*) the orange juice. 5. Where is the car? — It's (*near/ on*) the tree. 6. He lives (*in/at*) Tokyo. 7. There are a lot of clouds ( *in/on* ) the sky. 8. Kevin's (*in/at*) the dentist's. 9. I came (*by/ with*) bus, Uncle James came (*by/with*) car and Aunt Mary arrived (*by/ on*) taxi. 10. Jack always goes (*to /on*) work (*on/by*) foot.

**VI. Fill in the blanks with *at, in, on* or *from...to*.**

1. I work in a restaurant ..... the afternoon.
2. I study a.....night.
3. The train will arrive ..... 1.30.
4. The plane will arrive .....an hour.
5. I'm living in Berlin ..... the moment.
6. The restaurant is open ..... 3 o'clock ..... the afternoon ..... 11 o'clock ..... night.
7. I work ..... Monday ..... Friday. But I'm free .....the weekend.
8. I'm free ..... lunchtime. Shall we go and have a walk in the park?.
9. The hotel is open.....February ...October. It's closed .....the winter.
10. I've got an exam .....9 o'clock .....Monday morning.

**VII. Choose the correct answer.**

1. I live in France (*from /on*) October (*at / to*) March.
2. Please do it (*at / to*) once.
3. Her birthday is (*at /on*) Christmas Day.
4. They always go away (*at / in*) Easter.
5. He always leaves work (*from / at*) 4 o'clock (*in / on*) Friday.
6. I'll do it (*in / at*) a moment.
7. Do you want to go to the cinema (*at / on*) Saturday?
8. Shall we go (*at / in*) the afternoon or the evening?
9. I was on the beach (*to /from*) 9.00 in the morning (*to / in*) 5.00 in the evening.
10. I never go to work (*in / at*) the weekend.
11. I get up (*at/ in*) a quarter past seven.
12. They returned from the wood (*on/at*) sunset.
13. (*on/in*) the twenty-fifth of December we celebrate Christmas.
14. (*in/on*) Monday I usually have a lot of work to do.
15. One wheel (*of/by*) my car must be changed.

**VIII. Choose the correct variant (a) (b) (c) (d).**

1. Let's meet ... 6 o'clock.  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at                      d) for
2. My brother works ... school.  
a) to                      b) at                      c) in                      d) into
3. Go ... the room and make yourself comfortable.



- a) out of      b) into      c) from      d) in
4. I was looking ... the gloves everywhere but couldn't find them.  
a) out      b) at      c) for      d) after
5. You must put ... your coat, it's cold outside.  
a) out      b) at      c) on      d) of
6. What's wrong ..... Henry? He looks tired.  
a) about      b) with      c) of      d) in
7. He is proud ..... his son's achievements.  
a) at      b) on      c) of      d) about
8. There is a wonderful collection ..... Paintings in the Gallery.  
a) in      b) for      c) of      d) with
9. John is not interested ..... politics.  
a) about      b) in      c) for      d) over
10. The novel is written ..... a well-known English writer.  
a) with      b) of      c) by      d) this

**IX. Translate into English, using prepositions *at, on, in, to***

1. Минулого тижня ми ходили в Мистецький арсенал. 2. Влітку сонце встає рано вранці. 3. На Різдво банк – зачинений. 4. Наступного року ми поїдемо на Далекий Схід. 5. Наступного тижня я піду в театр. 6. Діккенс народився в 1812 році. 7. П'ятого червня ми поїдемо за місто. 8. Я зайнята в даний момент. Я зателефоную тобі за кілька хвилин. 9. Мій син любить прокидатися на сході сонця. 10. Він почав писати твір о сьомій годині і завершив лише опівночі.

## X. Translate into English.

1. Мій друг живе на півночі. 2. Я люблю читати в ліжку. 3. Ми провели нашу відпустку на півдні. 4. Мій день народження – п'ятого березня. 5. Ми не хотіли залишатися в місті в такий жаркий день і тому ми поїхали за місто. 6. Влітку мама не ходить на роботу, моя маленька сестричка не ходить в школу, і вони живуть за містом. 7. Я зазвичай лягаю спати о десятій годині, тому що мені потрібно рано прокидатися і йти на роботу. 8. У неділю я зазвичай прокидаюся о дев'ятій годині. Але минулої неділі я спала дуже довго і прокинулась тільки опівдні. 9. Він купив книгу англійських віршів і дав її своїй сестрі. 10. На Площі Ринок стоїть пам'ятник Івану Підкові. 11. Лондон – столиця Великобританії. 12. Дах будинку необхідно перефарбувати. 13. Тепер мені зрозуміло, що ти не хочеш мені відповідати. 14. Я відправив листа своїм батькам. 15. Він вручив їй великий букет квітів.

## SENTENCE STRUCTURE

**В англійській мові порядок слів у реченні фіксований:**

1	2	3	4
підмет	присудок	додаток	обставина
Jane	plays	the piano	very well

**Місце обставини часу у реченні.**

Такі обставини часу, як **every morning (day), on Sundays (Mondays)** etc., можуть бути на початку або наприкінці речення:

Обставини часу	підмет	присудок	додаток	Обставини часу
<i>Every morning</i>	I	have	breakfast	<i>every morning</i>

Обставини часу, виражені прислівниками **always, usually, sometimes, often** і т.д., вживаються після підмета.

підмет	обставини часу	присудок	інші члени речення
I My We	always husband often	get up takes me go	at 7 o'clock to my office to concerts

### Послідовність означень в реченні.

Означення, які належать до підмета чи додатку, вживаються перед ним в наступній послідовності:

- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| 1) кількість  | three   |
| 2) розмір     | big     |
| 3) колір      | white   |
| 4) походження | English |

Наприклад: Three big white English cats

### I. Choose the correct option:

- His dictionary Mike gives me.
  - Mike gives me his dictionary.
  - Me gives his dictionary Mike.
- I usually don't drink strong coffee.
  - I don't usually drink strong coffee
  - I don't drink strong coffee usually
- We go to the theatre very often.
  - We very often go to the theatre.
  - Very often we go to the theatre.
- They sat at a large wooden round table.

- b) They sat at a round large wooden table.
  - c) They sat at a large round wooden table
- 5.
- a) I yesterday saw the news on the television.
  - b) I saw on the television the news yesterday.
  - c) Yesterday I saw the news on television.
- 6.
- a) I very much liked the novel.
  - b) I liked very much the novel.
  - c) I liked the novel very much.
- 7.
- a) He came by taxi to the office yesterday.
  - b) He came to the office by taxi yesterday.
  - c) Yesterday he came by taxi to the office.
- 8.
- a) You'll arrive at the airport at 10 p.m.
  - b) You'll arrive at 10 p.m. at the airport.
  - c) At the airport you'll arrive at 10 p.m.
- 9.
- a) We always at home do exercises.
  - b) We always do exercises at home.
  - c) Always we do exercises at home.
- 10.
- a) My brother speaks French well.
  - b) My brother well speaks French.
  - c) Well speaks French my brother.

**II. Make a sentence with the words:**

- 1. plays / piano / she / the beautifully  
.....
- 2. small / she / a / French / brown / table / has  
.....
- 3. gave / me / he / beautiful / ring / a / gold  
.....
- 4. never / arrives he before at work / 10 o'clock  
.....
- 5. wore / a pair of / shoes / plastic / black / old / she

- .....
- 6. always / writes / neatly / she  
.....
- 7. owns / she / lovely / a / house / old  
.....
- 8. I / at 6 o'clock / every day / swimming / go  
.....
- 9. by taxi / to work / comes / usually / he  
.....
- 10. never / to the beach / in winter / go / we  
.....

**III. Make a sentence with the words:**

- 1. often / she / write to me / doesn't  
.....
- 2. play football on Saturday afternoons / brothers /my / always  
.....
- 3. usually / arrives late / the bus  
.....
- 4. go to bed before 11 / often / I  
.....
- 5. never /drinks coffee in the evening / she  
.....
- 6. it / rain in the summer / often / doesn't  
.....
- 7. read books slowly / I / always  
.....
- 8. usually / my father / goes to work by bus  
.....
- 9. always / go to the beach at the weekend / we  
.....
- 10. he / early / often / gets up  
.....

**IV. Make a sentence with the words:**

- 1. has / he / a / a birthday / party / year / once

- .....
2. a / train / to Tokyo / an / three times / there is / hour  
.....
3. watches / he / television / five hours / day / a  
.....
4. she / her brother / month / telephones / a / three or four times  
.....
5. they / twice / year / to Spain / a / go  
.....
6. We / four times / week / study / a / English  
.....
7. my uncle / 12 hours / day / a / works  
.....
8. a / we / fish / eat / once / week  
.....
9. television / that program / is / on / a / twice a day  
.....
10. once / his mother / a / phones / day / he  
.....

**V. Put the words in the correct order:**

1. My brother has a job got.
2. There are in this town many beautiful buildings.
3. Their mother history teaches at the college.
4. I always listen in the evenings to music.
5. She does every day her morning exercises.
6. She very well speaks French.
7. Him takes it two hours to do his homework.
8. At an hour the airplane flies 900 kilometers.

9. They go once a week to the theatre.
10. She two times a day phones her daughter.

## VI. Translate into English:

1. Ми ніколи не ходимо в гори.
2. Вона пише мені часто.
3. Завжди в неділю опівдні хлопчики грають у футбол.
4. Зазвичай автобус прибуває пізно.
5. Я часто лягаю спати раніше одинадцятої.
6. Вона ніколи не п'є каву вечорами.
7. Я завжди читаю книги повільно.
8. Восени часто йде дощ.
9. Мій батько їздить на роботу зазвичай автобусом.
10. Ми завжди у вихідні ходимо на пляж.

## THERE IS, THERE ARE

(Present Simple)

Однина	Множина
(+) There is... .	There are... .
(-)* There isn't... .	There aren't... .
	Are there... ?

\* У заперечних реченнях після звороту вживається:

a) **no** — перед іменником або перед прикметником + іменник і виключає вживання артикля: *There is **no** book on the table*

b) **not** — після дієслова, якщо перед іменником стоїть кількісний числівник або слова **much, many, few little**:

**There are not five pencils on the table.**

**There is not much milk in the cup**

Якщо в центрі уваги мовця перебуває обставина місця (де?) або присудок (є, існує, буває), то використовується конструкція **there is/there are**.

Переклад починаємо:

а) з кінця речення - з обставини місця;

б) зі слів - є, існує, буває

Наприклад:

There are many new districts in Kyiv.      В Києві багато нових районів.

There is a problem.      Існує проблема

**Увага!** Якщо в реченні є кілька підметів, присудок узгоджується з першим із них.

E.g. There is a razor and handkerchiefs I my suitcase. There are gloves and a scarf in it too.

● Запам'ятайте: There isn't *any* + незлічуваний іменник  
(food, work, sugar etc.)  
**There isn't any** food in the fridge! Let's go to a restaurant.  
There aren't *any* + злічуваний іменник  
(cars, books, bananas etc.)  
**There aren't any** cheap restaurants near here. .Let's eat at home

### I. Choose the correct form:

a) there is,      b) there are

1. ... three windows in our classroom
2. ... a book and a pen in the bag.
3. ... ten students in our group.
4. ... a shelf and two pictures on the wall.
5. ... pencils, books, notebooks and bags on the desk.
6. ... chalk on the blackboard.
7. ... a table and four chairs in my room.

### II. Choose the correct option:

a) there is      b) there are      c) have      d) has



1. У нього в групі багато друзів.
2. На столі лежать три англійські газети.
3. У моїй ручці мало чорнила.
4. У нашому місті мало заводів.
5. На тарілці лежить білий хліб.
6. У них багато книжок англійською мовою.
7. У мене немає ні брата, ні сестри.

### III. Choose the correct option:

a) there is    b) there are    c) is    d) are

1. ... a table and some chairs in this large room.
2. These children ... in the garden.
3. ... many new words in this text.
4. ...a lamp on the table.
5. White bread ... on the table.
6. This student ... in the room.
7. ... many pages in this old book.

### IV. Choose the correct form: *some, no, something, somebody, much, many, little, few*:

a) there is                      b) there are

1. ... few factories in our city.
2. ... many thick notebooks on the shelf.
3. ... little paper in the bag.
4. ... much chalk on the table.
5. ... somebody in this dark room.
6. ... no new works in this text.
7. ... something on that desk.
8. ... some chairs in this study.

### V. Choose the correct form:

a) there is    b) there are    c) there was    d) there were    e) there will be

1. ... a meeting at the Institute yesterday.
2. ... somebody in the laboratory.
3. ... much snow in the park last week.
4. ... a hockey match at the stadium next Sunday.
5. ... many people at the bus stop last morning.
6. ... a boy and the two girls in the room.
7. ... very many English books in our library.

## **VI. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Are there many unknown words in this text?
  - a) We have a lot of unknown words in this new text.
  - b) Oh no, there are few unknown words in this text.
  - c) No, there is not.
  
2. Is there anything interesting for me?
  - a) Yes, there are.
  - b) There are no books for you.
  - c) Yes, there is something interesting and pleasant for you.
  
3. Are there any new articles here?
  - a) There is one newspaper for you here.
  - b) Yes, there are some.
  - c) There is a newspaper with a new article there.
  
4. What is there in your bag?
  - a) He has some papers in his bag.
  - b) Yes, there is some.
  - c) There is a book, some paper and notebooks in my bag.

## **VII. Put the sentences in question form:**

1. There is some paper on the desk.
2. There are some files on the table.

3. There are a lot of engineers in our firm.
4. There is one economist in our firm.
5. There are many books in my bag.
6. There are many plants in Moscow.
7. There is a beautiful park near our university.

**VIII. Choose the correct answer:**

(a) there isn't any; (b) there aren't any

Sample:

- 1) ..... sugar in my tea!
- 2) ..... people in the street. It's very cold

Answer: 1)– (a); 2) – (b)

1. ....bread in the kitchen.
2. ....pens on the table.
3. ....water! I can't wash up!
4. ....trains to Tokyo today.
5. ....super markets in our town.
6. ....cheap restaurants near here.
7. .... big mountains in my country.
8. .... noise in the house. The children are at school!
9. .... letters for you today. Sorry!
10. ....more questions in this exercise.

**IX. Translate from English into Ukrainian:**

1. There are many beautiful buildings in Lviv.
2. There is nothing interesting in this article.
3. There is nobody in the street
4. There are very many different sorts of insects.
5. There are twelve months in a year.
6. As for this problem there are two different points of view.
7. Is there a train to Manchester?
8. There are a lot of tourists in our town.
9. Is there a good restaurant in this street?

10. How many pages are there in this book?

**X. Translate into English using the phrase *there+be*:**

1. У нашому інституті є велика читальна зала.
2. У цьому журналі кілька статей.
3. У цьому місті є великий завод.
4. В Карпатах багато красивих річок і озер.
5. Два дні тому тут відбувся футбольний матч.
6. Усюди лежить сніг.
7. Щодо цієї проблеми є багато інформації.
8. У цій річці мало води.
9. Учора в залі були збори.
10. Завтра тут буде іспит.

**PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE**

**V, V-s**

+	?	-
I – <b>write</b>	<b>Do I write?</b>	<b>I do not write.</b>
He/she/it – <b>writes</b>	<b>Does he/she/it write?</b>	<b>He/she/it does not write</b>
We/you/they – <b>write</b>	<b>Do we/you/they write?</b>	<b>We/you/they don't write</b>

У скороченій формі в (?) і (-) реченнях *not* зливається з допоміжним дієсловом: **don't, doesn't**

● Констатація факту; звичайні, регулярні, повторювані дії

**I write** (*every day, usually, often, on Mondays*)

Я пишу (щодня, зазвичай, часто, щопонеділка)

● Загально відомі факти

The sun **rises** in the east. Сонце сходить на сході.

● Послідовність подій, дій у теперішньому часі

(*first- спочатку, then- після, after that- потім та ін.* )

He **gets** up at 7 o'clock, **washes**, **dresses** and then he has his breakfast.

У 3-ій особі однини дієслово приймає закінчення **-s (-es)**:  
 look + s = **looks**; carry + s = **carries (i + es)**; go – **goes**; do – **does**;  
 watch + **es = watches** ( після **s, ch, sh, x, + es** )

***Відмінювання дієслова to be***

+	?	-
I – <b>am</b>	<u>Am</u> I ...?	I <u>am not</u>
He/ she/ it – <b>is</b>	<u>Is</u> he/ she/ it ...?	He/ she/ it <u>is not</u>
We/ you/ they – <b>are</b>	<u>Are</u> we / you/ they ...?	We/ you/ they <u>are not</u>
<p>Скорочена в (+) форма: I'm, you're, she's, he's, it's, we're, they're</p> <p>Скорочена в (-) форма: I'm not; you/we/they aren't; he/she/it isn't</p>		

***Відмінювання дієслова to have***

+	?	-
I / you/ we/ they – <b>have</b>	<u>Have</u> I /you/ we they ...?	I /you/ we/ they <u>have not</u>
He/ she/ it – <b>has</b>	<u>Has</u> he/ she/ it ...?	(haven't) He/ she/ it is <u>has not</u> (hasn't)

**I. Choose the correct form of the *to be* verb for this sentence:**

a) am    b) is    c) are

1. My brother ... a schoolboy.
2. He ... not a student.
3. I ... a student of the University.
4. We ... relatives.

5. Kate and Ann ... my sisters.
6. They ... students too.
7. Kate ... a chemist and Ann ... an economist.
8. I ... their brother.
9. Our native town ... Lviv.
10. New streets in Lviv ... wide.

**II. Choose the appropriate verb form for these sentences:**

a) am    b) is    c) are    d) have    e) has

1. This room ... very light and clean.
2. I like chess and I...a chess player.
3. They ... well-trained specialists.
4. The Pavlovs ... in the country now.
5. B. Paton ... a great Ukrainian scientist.
6. I ... at the library of our University.
7. My brother ... no lectures at all.
8. She ... a good engineer.
9. Our teacher ... a son and a daughter.
10. We ... three lectures every day.

**III. Choose an appropriate auxiliary verb:**

a) do    b) does

1. ... Vlad play for our team?
2. What ... they take part in?
3. When ... your competition take place?
4. Why ... you not like this kind of games?
5. Whom ... he invite to watch our game?
6. Where ... she train herself?
7. ... Ann know this sport-team well?
8. How ... you get to the stadium?
9. ... you write to your parent very often?
10. ... they work hard at the university?

**IV. Use don't or doesn't in the following in the following negative sentences:**

a) don't,    b) doesn't

1. My friends ... come to see me very often.
2. Their trainer ... take part in this competition, he is on leave.
3. They ... study biology as they are law students.
4. His father ... know his plans for summer.
5. Our friends ... go to the South? They usually rest in the country.
6. I ... use a dictionary when translating special texts.
7. She ... teach German as she is an English teacher.
8. We ... open the windows at night.
9. He ... swim every morning.
10. Our relatives ... visit us very often.

**V. Choose the correct verb form for each sentence:**

1. Vlad ... with his family in Kyiv.  
a) live, b) lives
2. We usually ... in the country with our parents.  
a) rest, b) rests
3. Their children ... English at school.  
a) study, b) studies
4. He ... foreign texts easily.  
a) translate, b) translates
5. Everybody knows that these students ... in the Far East every summer.  
a) work b) works
6. He doesn't ... early on Sundays.  
a) get up b) gets up
7. Our professor ... many foreign friends.  
a) have b) has
8. Oleh trains hard as he wants... a good sportsman.  
a) to be b) is
9. They move to a new flat which ... on the second floor.  
a) are b) is
10. ... she live with her parents?  
a) does b) do





– *Where does she work?*

1. His children live in the country. (Where?)
2. They study German. (What?)
3. Mr.Borys goes on business to London. (Where?)
4. These students get books on Mondays. (When?)
5. Vadim usually comes to us in the evening. (When?)
6. He always reads newspapers. (What?)
7. Her daughter goes to school. (Where?)
8. My aunt lives in a small flat near the market. (Where?)
9. The train leaves at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. (When?)
10. She often plays tennis and works in the garden. (What?)
11. It takes me an hour to get to the office. (How long?)
12. For breakfast she has a sandwich and a cup of tea. (What?)
13. My working day begins at seven o'clock . (When?)
14. We study hard to pass our exams well.(Why?)
15. Twice a week we go to see our grandmother. (How often?)

**IX. Translate into English using the verbs in Present Simple:**

1. Ми часто відвідуємо нашу бабусю.
2. Магазин відкривається о 9, а закривається о 6.
3. Він закінчує роботу близько п'ятої години.
4. Земля обертається навколо Сонця.
5. Він завжди спізнюється на заняття
6. Брауни (сім'я Браунів) зазвичай обідають о п'ятій годині.
7. Мій друг працює в Лондоні, він продає автомобілі.
8. Вона випиває три літри води на день!
9. Я ходжу в гори три або чотири рази на рік.
10. Коли вона робить помилку, вона посміхається.

**X. Translate into English the interrogative and negative sentences using verbs in Present Simple:**

1. Джейн вегетаріанка, вона не їсть м'ясо.
2. Вона не може зрозуміти фільм, вона не говорить французькою.
3. Він не може купити нові туфлі, у нього немає грошей.
4. Він не хоче слухати мене.
5. Де Джон? - Він у саду.
6. Ваша сім'я завжди залишає Дрогобич влітку?
7. Які журнали ти читаєш?
8. Ми не їздимо до Чорного моря, мій чоловік не любить спеку.
9. Коли ти зазвичай повертаєшся з роботи?
10. Моя сестра не вчиться в університеті, вона працює в банку.

## PAST SIMPLE TENSE

### V-ed

Для правильних дієслів

Неправильні дієслова див. у таблиці  
неправильних дієслів (2 колонка)

+	?	-
I You He <b>played</b> She <b>wrote</b> we they	I You <b>Did</b> He <b>play?</b> She <b>write?</b> we they	I You He <b>did not play</b> She <b>(didn't) write</b> we they

- Факти, окремі дії в минулому  
 I **worked** in a restaurant (*last year, many years ago, yesterday* etc.)  
 Я працював(ла) у ресторані ( минулого року, багато років тому, вчора)
- Послідовність подій у минулому (*first, then, after that* etc.)

First I **lived** in China, then I **lived** in France. After that I **moved** to England.

**Be –** was/were

+	?	-
I } He/she/it } was  We/you/they } were	Was { I { He/she/it  Were We/you/they	I was not (wasn't) He/she/it was not (wasn't)  We/you/they were not (weren't)

**Have-** had

+	?	-
I/he/she/it } We/you/they } had	Had { I/he/she/it/ { we/you/they	I/he/she/it } We/you/they } had not

**I. Choose the correct form of the verb to be for the following sentences:**

a) was      b) are      c) were

1. My friend ... very busy yesterday.
2. How many students ... present at the meeting last week?
3. ... you well?
4. There ... little light in the room last night.
5. There ... many books on the table yesterday.
6. Where ... you going when I met you last night?
7. He ... at the lecture the day before yesterday.
8. She ... at the conference last week.
9. I ... in England three months ago.
10. It ...not very hot in Spain last summer.

**II. Choose the correct form of the verb to have for the following sentences:**

a) have      b) had      c) has

1. ... you any business contacts with foreign partners last year?
2. My sister ... many foreign friends.
3. We usually ... breakfast in the morning.
4. The students of our group ... many classes yesterday.
5. They ... a meeting some days ago.
6. Ann ... no ink in her pen yesterday.
7. We ...three classes of English today.
8. My father ... got a car two weeks ago.

**III. Choose a linking verb or auxiliary verb for the following sentences:**

a) do,      b) does,      c) did,      d) is

1. ... you speak English at your English classes?
2. Where ... your son study last year?
3. My father ... old.
4. Ann ... not go in for sports last week.
5. I ... not pass my exams two days ago.
6. ... you go to work by car?

7. What ... he read last night?
8. ... it rain hard yesterday?
9. Where ... he work?
10. When ... write to your parents last time?

**IV. Choose the correct verb form for the following sentences.**

1. I ... at seven o'clock yesterday.  
a) get up      b) got up      c) am getting up
2. We ... to the cinema last week.  
a) go              b) was      c) went      d) come
3. Did he ... the week-end in the country?  
a) spends      b) spent      c) spend
4. He ... some books yesterday.  
a) buy      b) bought      c) has bought
5. Her sister ... me last night.  
a) meet      b) is meeting      c) met
6. Did you ... a dictation last week?  
a) written      b) write      c) wrote
7. Where did she ... you three days ago?  
a) seen      b) see              c) saw
8. I ... the University some years ago.  
a) enter      b) enters      c) entered
9. My father ... home at 3 o'clock yesterday.  
a) coming      b) come      c) came
10. We ... this problem last month.  
a) discusses      b) discuss      c) discussed

11. Many students ... lectures on art last year.  
a) attends    b) attended    c) attend
12. The professor ... a lot of experiments last night.  
a) make    b) makes    c) made
13. Why did he ... home so early last night?  
a) returning    b) returned    c) return
14. His brother ... a bus at 5 o'clock yesterday.  
a) takes    b) is taking    c) took
15. Did it ... yesterday?  
a) was raining    b) rains    c) rain

**V. Which auxiliary verb should be used to form the interrogative form of the following sentences:**

- a) do,                      b) did,                      c) does

1. It rained hard yesterday.
2. We speak English every day.
3. He wrote some exercises at home.
4. They went there yesterday.
5. Mary met her friend last week.
6. She comes home at 9 every day.
7. We sent telegrams two days ago.
8. These students combine work with studies.
9. My son watches too much television!
10. I miss the bus every day!

**VI. Choose the infinitive form of the sense verb:**

to see, to buy, to stay, to leave, to go, to bring, to live,  
to close, to rain, to meet

1. He left home at 4 o'clock.
2. We went to the library last night.
3. She met me three days ago.

4. My brother bought some books yesterday.
5. They brought them to the library.
6. We saw a TV program last night.
7. She lived in India ten years ago.
8. The child stayed at home all weekend.
9. The shop closed at 5 o'clock.
10. It rained yesterday.

**VII. Use 'two days ago', 'yesterday' or 'last week' instead of 'every day' and make the necessary changes to the sentence:**

e.g:           – I get letters every day.  
                  – I **got** letters **two days ago**.

1. I go to bed early every day.
2. We take a bus every day.
3. Mr. Smith comes to his office at 8 every day.
4. The secretary sends telegrams every day.
5. Mr. Brown speaks English every day.
6. Ann leaves home at 7 every day.
7. They spend much time in the laboratory every day.

**VIII. Put the verb in the correct tense:**

1. Last Sunday we ...(lose) our house keys. Luckily our son is small, and he ...(climb) through a window.
2. I have a penfriend in America. I... (write) her yesterday.
3. I ... (make) some chocolate biscuits this morning.
4. Sally ... (play) tennis with Jenny yesterday. After the match, they ... (drink) some fruit juice at a café and ...(talk ) about their friends. Then Sally ... (go) home, ... (take) a shower, and ...(go) to bed.
5. I ... (buy) a new camera last month.
6. We ... (meet) Jonathan on holiday two years ago.
7. We ... (send) him a postcard from Cairo.

**IX. Translate into English:**

1. Ви вчили англійську в школі?
2. Містер Браун народився в 1980 році, а помер у 1741.
3. Ми були в театрі вчора.
4. Що Ви їли на сніданок?
5. Як ви провели минулу неділю?
6. Джек зателефонував учора, а оскільки мене не було вдома, він залишив записку.
7. Я увімкнув телевізор і почав дивитися новий фільм.
8. Я добре знав вашого батька.
9. Ви їздили за кордон того літа?
10. Що Ви робили в Лондоні минулої осені?

**X. Open the brackets by using the verbs in the correct tense:**

**A FRIGHTFUL NIGHT**

One dark night a young man (go) \_\_\_1\_\_\_ home from the railway station. It (be) \_\_\_2\_\_\_ very late and there (be) \_\_\_3\_\_\_ very few people in the streets.

The young man (be) \_\_\_4\_\_\_ very nervous because he (return, never) \_\_\_5\_\_\_ home so late. Suddenly he (feel) \_\_\_6\_\_\_ that somebody (follow) \_\_\_7\_\_\_ him. The young man (think) \_\_\_8\_\_\_ that it (be) \_\_\_9\_\_\_ a robber and (decide) \_\_\_10\_\_\_ to walk as quickly as he (can) \_\_\_11\_\_\_.

When he (look) \_\_\_12\_\_\_ back he (see) \_\_\_13\_\_\_ that the man (follow, still) \_\_\_14\_\_\_ him. The young man (turn) \_\_\_15\_\_\_ into another street. The man \_\_\_16\_\_\_ into another street too. Now the young man (be) \_\_\_17\_\_\_ quite sure that the man (be) \_\_\_18\_\_\_ a robber.

The young man (turn) \_\_\_19\_\_\_ round and (ask) \_\_\_20\_\_\_: "What (want, you) \_\_\_21\_\_\_? Why (follow, you) \_\_\_22\_\_\_ me?" I (go) \_\_\_23\_\_\_ to see Mr. Brown," (say) \_\_\_24\_\_\_ the man, "and the porter at the station (tell) \_\_\_25\_\_\_ me: "If you (follow) \_\_\_26\_\_\_ this young man, you (find) \_\_\_27\_\_\_ his house easily, he (live) \_\_\_28\_\_\_ next door to Mr. Brown."



## FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

will/shall V

+	?	–
<p>I, we shall ('ll) write. (will)</p> <p>You will ('ll) write. He She it they</p>	<p>Shall/will I, we write?</p> <p>You He She it they</p> <p>Will ?</p>	<p>I, we shall/ will not (won't/shan't) write</p> <p>You He will not write. She (won't/shan't) it they</p>

Допоміжне дієслово **will** вживається з усіма особами, **shall** - із займенниками I та we. Коли ми запитуємо поради або пропонуємо щось, то в питальних реченнях із займенниками I і we вживається дієслово **shall**, а не **will**

I **will/shall** go to the club. **Shall** I read this book? What **shall** we do?  
**Shall** I help you?

● Дія, що відноситься до майбутнього

I **shall/will** write you (*tomorrow, in a week, next month etc* ).

Я **напишу** тобі (завтра, через тиждень, наступного місяця).

Майбутній час також може бути виражений за допомогою **be going to** (збиратися), коли йдеться про плани або наміри

I **am going to** go to the museum on Sunday.

She **is going to** play the piano this evening.

**Are you going to** visit your friends tomorrow?

! Вживайте теперішній час замість майбутнього в підрядних реченнях часу та умови після сполучників *if, when, as soon as, before, after, till (until)*

If I *feel* better, I'll **go** to the concert with you tonight.

## **I. Choose the correct form of the auxiliary verb:**

a) shall    b) will    c) are    d) am

1. We ... make experiments next week.
2. The students of our University ... study many subjects next year.
3. They ... going to get to the hotel by taxi.
4. I ... not be able to take all the necessary books in time.
5. My friend ... try to solve this problem.
6. What film ... you going to see tomorrow?
7. Who ... go to the library? My friend ....
8. I ... going to stay at home and watch TV.
9. The holiday ... start on 1<sup>st</sup> June.

## **II. Modify the sentences using Future Simple .**

e.g:    - I work every day. Tom ... next week.  
          - Tom will work every day next week.

1. We live in Shevchenko Street. Ann ... in a year.
2. Some of the students get scholarships each term. Many students ... next term.
3. Our foreign guest tells us about English traditions at the lessons. Mrs. Blake... next Friday.
4. Carol always phones me. I think she ... later.
5. We often discuss the price problems with the British businessmen. We ...tomorrow.
6. Our friends always go to the country for the weekend. They ... the day after tomorrow.
7. I live in San Francisco. My sister...in two years.
8. My brother always goes to the exhibition on Sunday. I ...next Sunday.
9. She usually helps her mother in the kitchen. Ann ... tomorrow.
10. He goes to the theatre every week. You ... soon.

## **III. Complete the sentences using *be going to* to express the future tense**

e.g.

My parents *are going to bring* their tent with them. (bring)

1. He ..... for a new job soon. ( look)
2. My friends .....round the world. (travel)
3. .... the dinner tonight? (you/make)
4. My brother ..... in the States next year.(live)
5. They ..... a new swimming pool in the centre of the town. (build)
6. I ..... my parents today. (meet)
7. We ..... in the sea every day (swim)
8. I .....in bed all day. (stay)
9. They.....English in summer school.(teach)
10. ....that film on television tonight? (you/watch)

#### **IV. Choose the correct form of the verb:**

1. After you finish reading this book I ... it from you.  
a) take b) takes c) will take d) shall take
2. When Mr.Smith ... to the office I'll ring you up.  
a) will come b) shall come c) come d) comes
3. If you ... to work in our laboratory you will be interested in this problem yourself.  
a) begin b) shall begin c) will begin d) begins
4. When my parents come to see me next time I ... them about it.  
a) tells b) shall tell c) will tell d) tell
5. If I ... free in the evening I'll ring you up.  
a) be b) shall be c) am d) will be
6. After the students ... their examinations they will have holidays.  
a) take b) takes c) shall take d) will take
7. If she ... in Kyiv now, she will meet you at the railway station.

a) be    b) shall be    c) is    d) will be

8. Don't forget to pay for your dinner before you ... the canteen.

a) left    b) shall leave    c) leave    d) will leave

9. When my friend ... to Lviv we shall go to a museum.

a) came    b) shall come    c) will come    d) comes

10. I shan't have dinner before mother ... home.

a) comes    b) shall come    c) come    d) will come

**V. Use the verb given in brackets in *Present Simple* or *Future Simple*. (All sentences refer to the future):**

1. When he ( to return) to Drohobych, he ( to call) on us.

2. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) them about their letter.

3. Tomorrow my sister (to go) to the concert, if she (to be) healthy.

4. When my friend (to come) back from America, we (to gather) at our place.

5. Your children (to be) at home, when you (to come) back.

6. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words.

7. What you (to do) when you (to come) home?

8. As soon as I (to return) from the Institute, I (to ring) you up.

9. I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country house the next time.

10. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, we (to meet) with you.

## **VI. Instead of dots, put *shall* or *will***

1. ... you have a cup of tea or a cup of coffee?
2. I am very glad that summer ... come soon.
3. Hurry up! You ... miss your train.
4. It is cold here, ... I close the window?
5. Where ... we wait for you?
6. I ... have no English lesson tomorrow.
7. I promise you that you... get the book on Saturday.
8. ... I help you or ... you do it alone?
9. He ... feel better tomorrow, I am sure.
10. They ... go by bus to the station.

## **VII. Translate from Ukrainian into English:**

1. Він дасть відповідь завтра.
2. Я повернуся до Києва через кілька днів.
- 3 Вони братимуть уроки англійської двічі на тиждень.
4. Коли ти будеш тут знову?
5. Я побачу тебе пізніше.
6. Ми відвідаємо тебе цими вихідними.
7. Куди ти підеш після занять?
8. Скільки часу твої друзі пробудуть тут?
9. Він не закінчить цю роботу наступного тижня.
10. Я впевнений, що він складе іспит.
11. Носильник принесе багаж у вашу кімнату.
12. Зі станції вони поїдуть прямо в готель.
13. Завтра він поведе своїх гостей відразу в готель.
14. На станції я зустріну містера Вілсона і ми поїдемо одразу в наш офіс.
15. Лікар прийде через п'ятнадцять хвилин.

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

<b>am</b> <b>is V ing</b> <b>are</b>
--

+	?	-
I am ('m) painting.  He } She } is ('s) paint- ing. } It  We } You } are ('re)painting. They	Am I painting ?  Is { he } { she } paint- ing? It  Are { we } { you } paint- ing? they	I am ('m) not painting.  He } She } is not (isn't/ 's not). } It  We } You } are not painting. They (aren't/ 're)

- Тривалі дії (процеси), що відбуваються в даний момент/в даний період часу.  
 She **is typing** a letter (now, at present, at the present moment).  
 Вона друкує лист на машинці (зараз, на теперішній час, у цей момент).
- Намір вчинити дію або впевненість у її вчиненні. У цьому випадку обставина часу вказує на майбутній час.  
 They **are going** to the theatre tonight.  
 Вони йдуть сьогодні ввечері в театр.
- Майбутня тривала дія (замість Future Continuous) у підрядних реченнях часу та умови після сполучників if, when, while  
 If I **am sleeping** when he comes, when he comes, wake me up, please.  
 Якщо я спатиму, коли він прийде, розбудіть мене, будь ласка

Дієслова, що виражають почуття, сприйняття та розумові стани, не вживаються в <b>Present Continuous</b> . Замість цього дієслівного
---

часу вживається **Present Simple**. До таких дієслів належать: **to love** любити, **to forget** забувати, **to hear** чути, **to know** знати, **to like** подобатися, **to remember** пам'ятати, **to see** бачити, **to understand** розуміти, **to want** хотіти, **to believe** вірити, **to notice** помічати, **to hate** ненавидіти

Do you like London? I understand what you want to say. I hear you well.

### **I. I. Choose the correct form of the auxiliary verb:**

a) am,    b) is,    c) are

1. Jack ... watching an interesting TV program.
2. The sun ... shining brightly in the sky.
3. She ... having dinner in the canteen now.
4. They ... holding a meeting in the big hall.
5. It ... snowing hard in the street.
6. We ... translating an interesting text.
7. These senior students ... carrying on scientific experiments.
8. The teacher ... explaining new rules to the students.
9. I ... repeating the new words of the text.
10. They ... going sightseeing.

### **II. When translating which sentences into English would you use:**

a) Present Simple Tense,    b) Present Continuous Tense

1. (Тихо!) Тут іде іспит.
2. Тут у жовтні часто йде сніг.
3. Студенти слухають текст нового уроку.
4. На вулиці йде сильний дощ.
5. Студенти часто працюють у комп'ютерному класі.
6. Що Ви робите вечорами?
7. У цей момент усі вболівальники дивляться хокейний матч.
8. Я рідко дивлюся телевізор.

9. Анна обідає зараз. ( Передзвоніть їй).

10. Не галасуйте, дитина спить.

**III. Choose the correct auxiliary verb for the following sentence:**

a) is    b) are    c) do    d) does

1. Where ... you going?
2. Who reads English books in your family? – I ... .
3. What ... he writing? – He ... writing a letter to his parents.
4. ... your brother study at the University?
5. Who ... playing the piano? – My friend ... .
6. ... it snow in winter here?
7. ... it raining now? – Oh no, the weather is fine.
8. Who likes swimming in the see? – Everybody ....
9. Where ... the post office?
10. When... he going to Hong Kong?

**IV. Choose the correct form of the verb:**

1. George ... ten cigarettes a day.  
a) smoke    b) smokes    c) is smoking
2. Come in, I ... a cup of tea.  
a) have    b) are having    c) am having
3. The telephone ... . Answer the call, please.  
a)ring    b) rings    c) is ringing
4. The postman ... twice a day.  
a) come    b) comes    c) is coming
5. We ... warm coats today, because it is cold.  
a) wear    b) wears    c) are wearing
6. I usually ... light dress in summer.  
a) wear    b) wears    c) am wearing



7. At the moment I... a fairy tale to my son.  
a) reading    b) read    c) am reading.
8. She ...football.  
a) likes    b) like    c) is liking
9. I ... in a hotel this week.  
a) stay    b) 'm staying    c) am stay
10. Take an umbrella. It ... .  
a) rain    b) 's raining    c) is rain

**V. Write sentences using *Present Continuous***

1. Mrs. Johnson/ sit in her garden  
.....
2. Mr Johnson / play the piano  
.....
3. The sun / shine  
.....
4. Three dogs / swim in the river  
.....
5. Some men / talk near the post office  
.....
6. A policeman / walk down the street  
.....
7. Jane and Peter / drink coffee in the bar  
.....
8. My daughter / take a photograph of her brother  
.....
9. Our mother / shop for our dinner  
.....
10. My son / talk to his friend on the phone

**VI. Put sentences in question form and give answers to them; use *Present Continuous***

e.g:                      What / you / do  
                              *What are you doing?*  
                              I / clean / my shoes  
                                  *I am cleaning my shoes*

1. What / you / eat  
   I / eat / a sandwich
2. What / she / watch  
   She / watch / a film
3. What / you / write  
   I / write / a letter to my cousin
4. What / you / drink  
   I / drink / some lemonade
5. What / they / read  
   They / read / a novel
6. What / she / do  
   She / make / bread / in the kitchen
7. What / you / look for  
   I / look for / my yellow dress
8. Why / you / laugh  
   The dog / eat / your dinner
9. Where / he / go  
   He / go / to the library
10. What / they / listen to  
    They / listen to / the radio

**VII. Translate from Ukrainian into English:**

1. Подивися! Йде дощ. Візьми парасольку.
2. Будь ласка, не галасуйте. Катя грає на піаніно.
3. Послухайте! Хтось стукає у двері.
4. Ти розумієш, про що він говорить?

5. Де Джон? - Він працює зараз у саду.
6. Про що ти думаєш? Ти не чуєш, що говорить учитель
7. Ви що-небудь чуєте? -Я слухаю уважно, але не чую нічого, він горить тихим голосом.
8. Чому дитина плаче? - Я думаю, вона голодна.
9. Дівчина, яка грає в теніс із хлопцем, - моя однокласниця.
10. Що Ви робите сьогодні ввечері?

## PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

<p style="text-align: center;">was V ing were</p>
---

+	?	-
I He was painting. She  We You were painting. thy	I Was he painting? she  we Were you painting? they	I He was not painting. She  We You were not painting. thy

- Тривала дія, що відбувалася в певний момент у минулому  
 It **was raining** at five o'clock ( *at that moment yesterday, when he came, from 5 till 6 o'clock yesterday, the whole evening*)  
 О п'ятій годині йшов дощ (у той момент учора, коли він прийшов, з 5 до 6 учора, весь вечір тощо).
- Тривала дія, що відбувалася в певному відрізку часу, але не відбувалася безперервно  
 He **was writing** a play during the summer.  
 Він писав п'єсу влітку.

**Past Continuous** завжди перекладається українською мовою дієсловом недоконаного виду:

Він читав газету, коли я увійшов. He **was reading** the newspaper when I came in.

Зверніть увагу на наступні приклади:

When mother **came** home, I **was reading**.

**came** – одноразова дія ( *прийшла*) *Past Simple*

**was reading** -дія в процесі (*читала*) *Past Continuous*

When mother **was reading**, I **came** home.

**was reading** - дія в процесі (*читала*) *Past Continuous*

**came** – одноразова дія ( *прийшла*) *Past Simple*

### I. Choose an auxiliary verb for the following sentences:

a) was                      b) were

1. My brother ... writing a letter at 6 o'clock yesterday.
2. It ... raining when we returned home.
3. Ann ... waiting for Nick when we saw her.
4. The boys ... playing football from 2 till 4 o'clock.
5. The wind ... blowing from the west the whole night.
6. I ... vacuuming the bedroom when the alarm rang.
7. The friends ... walking over the bridge when they met Fred.
8. You ... painting a picture, when I first met.

### II. Choose the correct verb form for the given sentences:

1. I ... to Mr.Crown when you came in.  
a) spoke      b) speak      c) was speaking
2. He ... the window as it was very cold.  
a) closes      b) was closing      c) closed

3. My friend ... supper himself last week as his mother was ill.  
a) was making    b) made    c) is making
4. They ... to the station when I met them.  
a) were going    b) went    c) go
5. Nick ... the article for the whole day.  
a) were translating    b) was translating    c) translated
6. My son ... computer games from 5 till 6 yesterday.  
a) playing    b) was playing    c) played

**III. Choose the English equivalent for the words in brackets:**

1. Yesterday at this time I (йшов) to the library.  
a) was going    b) was gone    c) went
2. It (йшов дощ) the whole morning.  
a) was raining    b) rained    c) were raining
3. He (подзвонив по телефону) while I was looking for the book.  
a) rang up    b) was ringing up    c) rings up
4. My mother (слухала) to the news over the radio when I came in.  
a) was listening    b) listened    c) have listened
5. I saw Sally yesterday. She ... for a bus.  
a) is waiting    b) was waiting    c) waited
6. I (визирнув) out of the window. It was snowing.  
a) was looking    b) has looked    c) looked

**IV. Choose Ukrainian equivalents for the following English sentences:**

1. He was buying a newspaper when I saw him.

- a) Він завжди купував газети, коли я дивився на нього.
  - b) Він купував газету, коли я побачив його.
  - c) Він купує багато газет, як я бачу його.
2. Yesterday it was raining hard when I left home.
- a) Учора йшов дощ і я залишився вдома.
  - b) Учора весь день ішов дощ.
  - c) Учора, коли я вийшов із дому, йшов сильний дощ.
3. They were talking the whole lesson.
- a) Вони розмовляли на уроці.
  - b) Вони розмовляли весь урок.
  - c) Вони говорили про це весь урок.
4. We were just talking about him when he suddenly came in
- a) Ми якраз говорили про нього, коли він раптово увійшов.
  - b) Ми вже розповіли про нього, коли він раптово увійшов.
  - c) Ми розмовляли, коли він увійшов.

**V. Choose the English equivalent for the following Ukrainian sentences:**

1. Коли ми прийшли на стадіон, ці дві команди грали у футбол.
- a) We come to the stadium to see the match between these two teams.
  - b) When we came to the stadium these teams were playing football.
  - c) When these teams began playing football we come to the stadium.
2. Я чекала Марію цілу годину.
- a) I have been waiting for Mary for an hour already.
  - b) I always wait for Mary for some time.
  - c) I was waiting for Mary for the whole hour.
3. Нік чистив свої туфлі протягом півгодини.
- a) Nick was cleaning his shoes for half an hour.
  - b) Nick cleaned his shoes for half an hour.
  - c) Nick was to clean his shoes for half an hour.

**VI. Open the brackets, using the verb in *Past Simple* or *Past Continuous*.**

1. I ( to go) to the cinema yesterday.
2. I (to go ) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday.
3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me.
4. I (to translate) the text the whole evening yesterday.
5. I (to translate) the text when mother came home.
6. I ( to translate) the text yesterday.
7. I (to translate) the text from five till six o'clock yesterday.
8. I (to translate) the text at seven o'clock yesterday.
9. I ( not to play) the piano at five o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book.
10. My son (not to sleep) when I came home. He (to watch TV).

**VII. Use the verb in the correct tense:**

1. I looked out the window. It ..... (rain).
2. I saw Mark this afternoon. He ..... (go) to the post office.
3. I met Mary at the station. She ..... (wait) for the train to Geneva.
4. I saw a cat in a tree. It ..... (watch) a bird.
5. Tom was here. He ..... (look) for you.
6. I didn't answer the phone, I.....(watch) a film on TV.
7. I met Alison at the supermarket. She ..... (buy) some fruit.
8. They closed the airport today. It ..... (snow).
9. I saw Richard this afternoon. He ..... (drive) a new car.
10. Tina was at the party. She ..... (wear) a nice dress.

**VIII. Open the brackets by putting the verb in *Past Simple* or *Past Continuous*.**

1. Jerry and Tim ..... (run) for the train when Jerry .....(fall)
2. I ..... (swim) in the river when I .....(see) a beautiful yellow fish.
3. We ..... (play) golf when it ..... (start) to rain.

4. We ..... (drive) to Amsterdam when I.....(ask) Jane to marry me.
5. He ..... (make) lunch when we .....(ring).
6. It ..... (snow) when the plane ..... (arrive).
7. I ..... (lived) in Kyiv when I ..... (see) that film.
8. We ..... (walk) to the shops when we ..... (meet) Harry.
9. He ..... (listen) to the radio when his friend ... .. (come) in.
10. It ..... (rain) when I ..... (go) to bed.

**IX. Open the brackets by putting the verb in *Past Simple* or *Past Continuous*.**

1. They *were waiting* for me when I *arrived* at the station. (was/arrive).
2. She ..... in the sea when I ..... her. (swim/see).
3. They .....tennis when it ..... raining? (play/start).
4. She .....when she .....the news. (cry/ hear).
5. We ..... home from the theatre when the police ..... us. (drive/stop).
6. Everyone.....quiet when the concert ..... (go/begin).
7. When she .....him, he .....quite ill. (leave/become).
8. You ..... in a restaurant when I first .....you. (work/meet).
9. I ..... very angry when I ..... the letter. (feel/read).
10. It ..... when I ..... (rain/get up)

**X. Translate from Ukrainian into English:**

1. Я читав книжку, коли він увійшов.
2. Що Ви робили вчора після обіду?
3. Я раптом заснув, коли дивився телевізор.
4. Учора весь день ішов сніг.
5. Коли я прокинувся рано вранці, на вулиці йшов сильний сніг.
6. Коли я прийшов провідати його, він перекладає статтю з англійської мови на українську.
7. Про що я говорив?
8. Я читав газету, коли хтось подзвонив у двері.
9. Коли я виглянув у вікно, діти грали у футбол.



10. Учора я спав увесь вечір.
11. Коли ти подзвонив мені вчора, я грав на піаніно.
12. Коли ми вечеряли, згасло світло.
13. Поки ми ловили рибу, хтось підійшов до нашого будинку і залишив цю записку.
14. Коли я вперше зустрів її, вона працювала в ресторані.
15. Одного вечора, коли він сидів біля каміна, кутив свою люльку і читав газету, хтось постукав у вікно.

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

<b>have/has V<sub>3</sub></b>
-------------------------------

+	?	-
I You <b>have</b> We <b>paint-</b> <b>ed</b> They <b>writ-</b> <b>ten</b> He She <b>has</b>	I You He <b>painted</b> She <b>had</b> <b>written</b> We they	I <b>shall</b> We You <b>have</b> <b>painted</b> He <b>will have writ-</b> <b>ten</b> She they

● Дія, що відбулася до теперішнього часу, результат якої наявний у теперішньому часі

**I have broken my pencil.** Я зламав свій олівець.

● Present Perfect часто вживається з прислівниками невизначеного часу **ever** - коли-небудь, **never** - ніколи, **often** - часто, **already** - уже, **yet** - ще, уже, **just** - тільки що, **lately** тощо.

**I have never read that book.** Я ніколи не читав цієї книги.

**He hasn't finished his work yet.** Він ще не закінчив своєї роботи.

**I. Choose the correct form of the auxiliary verb.**

1. I ... seen Dick today.  
a) haven't b) hadn't c) didn't
2. She ... just come from school.  
a) have b) has c) had
3. They ... never been to England.  
a) has b) have c) had
4. We ... done our homework yet.  
a) aren't b) haven't c) didn't
5. You ... been ill since last month.  
a) had b) were c) have
6. My friends ... seen our new flat yet.  
a) didn't b) were not c) haven't

**II. Choose the adverb correctly:**

1. I haven't finished my exams ... .  
a) yet b) just c) already
2. I have ... been to London.  
a) never b) since c) before
3. We have ... written the letter.  
a) before b) just c) since
4. She has ... painted the picture.  
a) yet b) already c) an hour ago
5. I have ... returned from Kyiv.  
a) ago b) before c) recently

**III. Put the adverbs in the appropriate place in the sentence:**

1. He's been to London. (never)
2. Have you bought this book? (yet)
3. They've gone for a walk. (just)
4. She has done well. (lately)
5. Have you swum in the sea? (ever)
6. The children have not got up. (yet)
7. Has it got light? (yet)
8. Who's telephoned you. (just)

9. I have seen this performance. (already)
10. I have not finished my translation.(yet)

**IV. State what the verb 'to have' is in the following sentences:**

a) semantic b) modal c) auxiliary

1. We have a good library at our University.
2. They have to do a lot of work t the laboratory.
3. You have passed your exams successfully, haven't you?
4. Have they read anything by Dickens?
5. He has just come from abroad.
6. He has a large family.
7. We have to leave home early in the morning.
8. We shall have plenty of fruit in the autumn.
9. He will have read the story by ten o'clock.
10. They had to complete their work on Monday.

**V. Choose the correct form of the semantic verb.**

1. She has not ... this work yet.  
a) do b) done c) did
2. We have ... home very late today.  
a) came b) coming c) come
3. The students ... this text last week.  
a) write b) wrote c) written
4. He has ... a report at the conference this week.  
a) makes b) making c) made
5. Does the professor ... a lot of experiments?  
a) make b) made c) makes
6. I didn't ... to the University yesterday.  
a) gone b) went c) go

**VI. Choose the Ukrainian variant that most closely matches the English sentence:**

1. Have you seen any good new films lately?

- a) Ти пізно подивився цей новий фільм?
  - b) Ти подивився якийсь хороший фільм за останній час?
  - c) Ти бачив цей новий фільм?
2. He has to stay at home because it is raining.
- a) Він залишився вдома, бо йде дощ.
  - b) Він змушений залишитися вдома, тому що йде дощ.
  - c) Він не вийде з дому, тому що йде дощ.
3. Many changes have taken place since last year.
- a) Багато що змінилося з минулого року.
  - b) Багато що змінилося за минулий рік.
  - c) Багато що зміниться за минулий рік.
4. The conditions of work have greatly improved.
- a) Умови роботи значно покращаться.
  - b) Умови роботи значно покращилися.
  - c) Умови роботи були значно поліпшені.
5. Do you have to go home now?
- a) Вам треба зараз іти додому?
  - b) Ви вже пішли додому?
  - c) У Вас є куди зараз піти?
6. We've been in the new office since January.
- a) Ми були в новому офісі в січні.
  - b) До січня ми були вже в новому офісі.
  - c) Ми в новому офісі з січня.

**VII. Determine which sentences should be translated into English using *Present Perfect***

1.

- a) Я зараз збираю нові факти для доповіді на конференції.
- b) Я вже зібрав усі необхідні факти для доповіді на конференції.
- c) Працюючи над доповіддю, він довго збирав необхідні факти.

2.

- a) Що зараз робить ваш брат?
- b) Коли вийшла з друку ця книга?
- c) Що Ви записали з цього питання?

3.
  - a) Скільки людей закінчили Ваш факультет цього року?
  - b) Скільки людей щороку закінчують Ваш факультет?
  - c) Скільки людей закінчили Ваш факультет минулого року?
4.
  - a) Цей учений у нашій лабораторії не працював.
  - b) Минулого року він ще не був студентом.
  - c) Коли я прийшла працювати в університет, цей професор уже там не викладав.
5.
  - a) Коли ви приїхали в наше місто?
  - b) Де ви живете?
  - c) Чому ви досі не побували в нас у гостях?

**VIII. Open the brackets by using the verb in *Present Perfect* або *Past Simple*.**

1. I already ( finish) my work. Now I can go to the theatre with you.
2. He just (come) home.
3. He (come) home five minutes ago.
4. I never (be) to Washington.
5. The child ( not yet eat) today.
6. The rain (stop) but a cold wind is still blowing
7. You (see) Mary today?
8. He (not yet come) back.
9. Last night I (feel) tired and (go) to bed very early.
10. You ever (spend) your holidays in Spain?

**IX. Write negative sentences using the shortened form of the verb *to have***

1. She / not answer / my letter.....
2. They / not read / all of the book.....
3. He / not send / me the money.....
4. We / not understand / this very well.....

5. It / not rain / for a long time.....
6. I / not see/ you for ages.....
7. They / not plan / their holiday.....
8. She / not read / the newspaper.....
9. I / not be / to China.....
10. The dog /not eat / its food.....

**X. Translate from English into Ukrainian:**

1. He has lived in Italy for ten years and now he teaches Italian.
2. They have just seen the accident in the street.
3. Has the train already left the station? No? it hasn't, it is still at the platform.
4. He has already seen the film you are telling about.
5. He has known me since my childhood.
6. Have you ever driven a car?
7. I haven't heard about him since he left Kyiv.
8. He left Lviv in 1995, and I haven't seen him since.
9. I'll give you the book after I have read it.
10. We shall start at five o'clock if it has stopped raining by that time.

**XI. Translate from Ukrainian into English:**

1. Ти коли-небудь водив машину? - Ніколи.
2. Ви коли-небудь були в Канаді? - Так, я там був кілька разів.
3. Ви бачили який-небудь новий фільм цього тижня?
4. У вас були канікули цього року?
5. Я не голодний, я щойно пообідав.
6. Ви коли-небудь їли авокадо?
7. Він щойно телефонував мені. Він почувається нормально.
8. Вона ще не читала цієї книги, дай їй її.
9. Ми щойно розмовляли про це.
10. Катя зробила домашню роботу і може піти погуляти.
11. Ти помила тарілки? - Так.
12. Хтось узяв мій велосипед.
13. Він щойно вийшов.
14. Я часто його бачу, але я ніколи з ним не розмовляв.

15. Джек щасливий, він щойно склав останній іспит.

## ASKING *Wh* –QUESTIONS

### Порядок слів в спеціальних питаннях (*wh*-questions)

Спеціальне запитання - запитання, що стосується якогось члена речення. Таке запитання починається з питального слова (*who, what, when, where, тощо*) і вимагає повної відповіді

a)

Питальне слово	Основне дієслово або дієслово-зв'язка	Підмет	Іменна частина складного присудка	Решта членів речення
Where	are	your parents?	your father?	
What	is			

(!) У реченнях з **be** та **have** допоміжне дієслово не потрібне

b)

Питальне слово	Допоміжне дієслово	Підмет	Смислове дієслово	Решта членів речення
Where	do	you	live	in summer?

c)

Питальне слово на місці підмета	присудок	Решта членів речення
Who	will make	a report ?
Whose father	works	as a doctor

(!) Запитання до підмета або його визначення вимагає прямого порядку слів

Запам'ятайте питальні слова (**wh**-слова):

**Who** - хто

**Who(m)** - кого, кому, ким

**What** - що, який

**What book** - яка книга

**Which** - який, котрий

**Where** - де

**When** - коли

**How** - як

**How long** - як довго

**How often** - як часто

**How many/much** - скільки

**In what case** - у якому випадку

**On what condition** - за якої умови

**Under what circumstances** - за яких обставин

**I. Choose an appropriate question word: *What, When* or *Where***

1. .... does your aunt live?  
– In a small flat near the market
2. .... are you doing tomorrow?  
– I'm playing basketball.
3. .... is the capital of Australia?  
– Canberra, I think.
4. .... is your bicycle?  
– I left it in the street
5. .... does the train leave?  
– At 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
6. .... did you meet Jenny?  
– In 1997.
7. .... is your favourite colour.  
– Blue.

**II. Complete the sentences using: *How much* або *How many***

1. .... students know this secret?  
– Just two. You and me.
2. .... petrol do we need?



- 3. .... cups do we need?
  - Not much, two or three litres.
  - One for you, one for me!
- 4. ....water shall we add?
  - Just a little.
- 5. .... snow fell yesterday?
  - About 10 centimetres.
- 6. .... lessons do we have today?
  - Just one.
- 7. .... cups of coffee did he drink?
  - Twelve! He was thirsty.

**III. Create interrogative sentences with the interrogative word *which* by putting the underlined words in the correct order**

**e.g.**

soft drink/ you/ prefer / do, Pepsi or Coca Cola?  
*Which soft drink do you prefer, Pepsi or Cola?*

1. dress/ do / you / prefer the yellow one or the blue one?

.....

2. apple/ you /do / want, the big one or the small one?

.....

3. do / drink / you / prefer, tea or coffee?

.....

4. bus / you/ take / do / to work, the number 24 or the number 27?

.....

5. city / do / you / prefer, London or Paris?

.....

6. car / you / buy /did, the white or the brown?

.....

7. café /we / go to / shall /, The Night or The Day?

.....

8. pencil / can / use / I , this one or that one?

.....

9. we / road / take /shall , the left or the right ?

.....

10. room / paint / they / did, the bedroom or the kitchen?

.....

**IV. Create interrogative sentences:**

1. who / talking to / are you?

.....

2. who / going to the cinema with / are you?

.....

3. telephoned / who / Fred ?

.....

4. did / who / Fred telephone ?

.....

5. who / David / wrote to ?

.....

6. who / David / write to /did ?

.....

7. played / tennis / who ?

.....

8. who / play tennis with / you /did ?

.....

9. did / to the party / invite / who /you ?

.....

10. who / to the party / invited you ?

.....

**V. Write a question starting with the question word in brackets:**

1. They went to the theatre yesterday (*where*).

.....

2. We begin our lessons at 9 (*when*).

.....

3. These foreign students understand Ukrainian well (*how*).

.....

4. His mother teaches French at school (*who*).

.....

5. She makes mistakes in grammar because she knows it badly (*why*).

.....

6. My brother graduated from the Institute 2 years ago (*when*).

.....

7. Jonathan failed his law exams, because he was not ready for it (*why*).

.....

8. My friend will help me with the laboratory work (*who*).

.....

9. Our foreign guests are going to stay here for two weeks (*how long*) ?

.....

10. I bought a new English-German dictionary (*what book*).

.....

**MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS**

значення	Present	Past	Future
<b>Повинність</b>	<b>I must</b> meet him	—	—
	<b>I have to</b> meet him	<b>I had to</b> meet him	<b>I shall have to</b> meet him
	<b>I am to</b> meet him (запланована дія)	<b>I was to</b> meet him	—
	<b>I should</b> meet him (варто)	—	—
Здатність або можливість здійснення дії (можу, вмію)	He <b>can</b> help you	He <b>could</b> help you	—
	He <b>is able to</b> help you	He <b>was able to</b> help you	He <b>will be able to</b> help you
Допустимість вчинення дії (можу, дозвіл)	<b>I may</b> use this dictionary	<b>I might</b> use this dictionary	—
	<b>I am allowed to</b> use this dictionary	<b>I was allowed to</b> use this dictionary	<b>I shall be allowed to</b> use this dictionary

### Особливості модальних дієслів

1. Дієслово в невизначеній формі, що слідує за модальними дієсловами (*must, can, may, should*) вживається без частки to.

I **must** write a letter.

They **can** swim well.

They **should** be there at 3.

You **may** come in.

2. Модальні дієслова утворюють заперечну та питальну форму без допоміжних дієслів

**Must** I go there?

**May** I come at 12?

You **mustn't** go there.

No, you **may not**.

<b>Should</b> I bring the dictionary?	No, you <b>shouldn't</b> .
<b>Can</b> you play volleyball?	No, I can't.
Could you open the window?	No, I <b>couldn't</b> .

(!) Короткі негативні відповіді з модальними дієсловами використовуються рідко, тому що вони можуть звучати грубо.

–*Can I speak to Mrs. Atkins, please?*  
 –*I'm afraid she's not in at the moment*

(!) Оскільки заперечна форма дієслова **must** вживається тільки для вираження заборони, для того, щоб передати значення відсутності необхідності (не треба, не треба, не треба), вживається модальне дієслово **need** у заперечній формі – **needn't**

3. В 3-ій особі однини до модальних дієслів закінчення -s не додається.

He reads	He can read	He may take this
She plays	She must go	You should cross the road at the crossing

### I. Fill in the blanks with modal verbs:

1. Susan is ill. She ... stay in bed.
2. Betty asked: "... I open the window?"
3. Drivers ... stop when they see the red light.
4. Mary is a good student. She ... speak English well.
5. There is no ink in my pen. ... I write with a pencil?
6. You ... do what the doctor says.
7. You ... not smoke in the dining –room.
8. Little children... not go to bed so late!
9. If you are ill, you ... consult a doctor.
10. —...I speak to Miss Atkins, please?

### II. Write sentences in the past and future tenses:

1. We can help you.

.....

2. I can do this work myself.  
.....
3. She can translate the article into Ukrainian.  
.....
4. He can go to the library with you.  
.....
5. They can read English books.  
.....
6. I must do my exercises.  
.....
7. He must be at the Institute at nine o'clock.  
.....
8. You must learn the story by heart.  
.....
9. We must walk fast to get to the station in time.  
.....
10. She must do it at once.  
.....

**III. Insert the appropriate equivalents of the verb *must*:**

a) is to   b) will have to   c) have to   d) had to   e) am to   f) shall have to

1. I ... get up early as I live far from the University.
2. We ... stay at home yesterday because it rained.
3. The lesson ...begin at 9 .
4. I ... make a report at our conference.
5. The main road was blocked and we ... turn into a by-street.
6. I ... post his letter tomorrow.
7. They ... return on Monday.
8. You ... do it as soon as possible.

**IV. Replace the modal verbs with their equivalents:**

a) have to   b) were allowed to   c) was able to   d) is able to  
e) are allowed to   f) is to

1. We must do this work today.
2. Children may watch TV till 11 o'clock.
3. They might take this book.

4. He can drive a car.
5. The train must arrive early in the morning.
6. He could read and write when he was 6 years old.
7. He can help you tomorrow.

**V. Choose the Ukrainian version that correctly conveys the meaning of the English sentence.**

1. He may have translated the article.
  - a) Можливо, стаття перекладена ним.
  - b) Він, можливо, переклав статтю.
  - c) Він, імовірно, перекладає статтю.
2. He might have been looking through the newspaper since very morning.
  - a) Можливо, він переглядав газету вранці.
  - b) Йому слід було б переглянути газету вранці.
  - c) Він, імовірно, переглядає газету з самого ранку.
3. You needn't have done this work.
  - a) Вам не потрібно робити цю роботу.
  - b) Вам не потрібно було робити цю роботу.
  - c) Вам не слід робити цю роботу.

**VI. Which of the following sentences expresses:**

- a) advice   b) permission   c) possibility   d) necessity  
e) a planned action:

1. I have to go now, otherwise I'll miss the train.
2. The baby will be able to walk in a few weeks.
3. You should visit your old parents.
4. You may come later.
5. The expedition is to start in a week.

**VII. Match the English sentences with the Ukrainian ones:**

1. She may come.
2. She couldn't come.
3. She must come.
4. She had to come.
5. She shouldn't come.

6. She'll be able to come.
7. She needn't come.
8. She isn't allowed to come.
  - a) Їй можна не приходити.
  - b) Їй можна прийти.
  - c) Їй не слід приходити.
  - d) Вона повинна прийти.
  - e) Вона не могла прийти.
  - f) Вона зможе прийти.
  - g) Їй не дозволяють прийти.
  - h) Їй довелося прийти.

### **VIII. Translate into English using *must***

1. Я маю піти туди негайно.
2. Дітям не можна брати сірники.
3. Ми повинні будемо поїхати туди завтра.
4. Мені треба йти туди зараз же? - Так, треба. - Ні, не треба.
5. Їй, мабуть, близько п'ятдесяти років.
6. Він, мабуть, зараз удома.
7. Він, мабуть, (імовірно) знає її адресу.
8. Вона, мабуть, загубила вашу адресу.
9. Ви, мабуть, залишили книгу в інституті.
10. Ви маєте це зробити.

### **IX. Translate into Ukrainian:**

1. Who can translate this sentence?
2. Could you speak English a year ago?
3. I think they will be able to reach the village before it is dark.
4. You may go away now, I'll finish the work myself.
5. Every engineer must know at least one foreign language.
6. Your son must stay in bed because he is still ill.
7. He was not allowed to enter the concert hall after the third bell.
8. He was to stay at the office until the report was ready.
9. It is not allowed to smoke in the classrooms.
10. Do you know the student who is to make a report ?



## **X. Translate into English:**

1. Коробка важка. Хлопчик не може її підняти.
2. Чи повинні ми відвідувати всі лекції?
3. Кімната темна. Ми не можемо в ній працювати.
4. Ми не повинні спізнюватися на заняття
5. Яблука зелені. Ми не можемо їх їсти.
6. Можна мені спробувати прочитати цей текст ще раз?
7. Я маю рано вставати в будні дні.
8. Можна мені взяти на хвилинку ваш олівець?
9. Ми мали зустрітися на станції о 6-й годині.
10. Тобі слід узяти таксі, якщо ти не хочеш спізнюватися.

## PASSIVE VOICE

	<u>підмет</u>	<u>присудок</u>	<u>додаток</u>
<b>Active voice</b>	Lucy	<b>cooked</b>	lunch
<b>Passive voice</b>	Lunch	<b>was cooked</b>	by Lucy

Якщо підмет позначає особу або предмет, що піддається дії з боку іншої особи або предмета, то дієслово-присудок вживається у формі пасивного стану.

● Якщо в реченні вказується **ким** або **чим** відбувається дія, то вживаються прийменники **by, with**

**to be + V3**  
змінна частина незмінна  
частина

Час присудка в пасивному стані визначається формою, у якому стоїть допоміжне дієслово **to be**

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
Present	am are V3 is	am are being-V3 is	has been — V3
Past	was were V3	was being-V3 were	had been — V3
Future	shall be V3 will be		shall have been-V3 will

### Варіанти українського перекладу

● за допомогою дієслова «бути» + коротка форма дієприкметника

The letter **was written** in English. — Лист був написаний

англійською.

● дієсловами, що закінчуються на – **ся**

Business letters **are usually written** — Ділові листи зазвичай  
by engineers **пишуться**

інженерами

● - невизначено-особистим зворотом (коли в англійському реченні не

згадується особа, яка вчиняє дію)

We **were taught** French — Нас **вчили** французькій

мові.

## I. Identify the sentences that should be translated in Passive Voice.

1.

- a) У нашому місті будуються нові театри.
- b) Я допоміг своєму одногрупнику.
- c) Мій брат не вступив цього року до інституту.

2.

- a) Новий фільм демонструється в усіх кінотеатрах.
- b) Ми часто працювали в лабораторіях.
- c) Ви давно переїхали в цей район?

3.

- a) Мені подобається моя робота.
- b) Його скоро відправлять у відрядження.
- c) Студенти з великою увагою прослухали виступи своїх друзів.

4.

- a) Він щодня розповідає нам що-небудь цікаве.
- b) Йому щодня розповідають що-небудь цікаве.
- c) Розкажи нам що-небудь цікаве.

5.

- a) Ми часто згадуємо вас.
- b) Ви часто згадуєте
- c) Нас часто згадують у селі.

## II. Translate the subject and predicate into Ukrainian, choosing the correct option:

1. I was told about the results of the experiment.
  - a) я розказав
  - b) мені розказали
2. He will be sent to this conference.
  - a) він пошле
  - b) його пошлють
3. She often gives me English books.
  - a) вона дає
  - b) їй дають
4. I was brought this magazine.
  - a) я приніс
  - b) мені принесли
5. He was listened to with great attention.
  - a) він слухав
  - b) його слухали
6. The document was sent for.
  - a) документ надіслали
  - b) за документом послали

### **III. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:**

1. He is often sent on business abroad.
2. The child will be taken to his parents.
3. Professor Brown is usually asked a lot of questions after his lectures.
4. What questions are discussed during business talks?
5. The mail is usually brought in the morning to our office.
6. Our equipment is exported to different countries.
7. Knives are generally made of steel.

### **IV. Give the numbers of the sentences in which the Passive Voice is used.**

1. He is studying English.
2. German is studied at our University.
3. The experiment is being made in that lab.

4. The professor is delivering a lecture.
5. This report will be made at the conference.
6. The report has been listened to with great interest.
7. This film was much spoken about.
8. Nobody lived in that house.
9. Peter is taking his exam in English.
10. I am often given English books to read.
11. The report will have been done by the end of the month.
12. I saw how this motor has been tested.
13. The students are listening to their dean.
14. This theatre will be built next year.
15. The students have listened to this report with great attention.

**V. In the following sentences, insert the predicate verb by choosing the appropriate verb form.**

1. I ... this book by my friend.
  - a) gave
  - b) was given
2. My friend ... me this story.
  - a) told
  - b) was told
3. The letter... next week.
  - a) will send
  - b) will be sent
4. A lecture on physics ... now.
  - a) is being read
  - b) is reading
5. This building ... by our students.
  - a) has constructed
  - b) has been constructed
6. Look! The bridge...
  - a) is being repaired
  - b) is been repaired
7. This book ... by the end of September.
  - b) would be published
  - c) will have been republished

**VI. Translate the verb-noun in the following sentences by choosing the appropriate English version:**

*was constructed, will be constructed, constructed, had been constructed, will have been constructed, are constructed, is being constructed, has been constructed, was being constructed, construct*

1. A new hostel (буде побудований) next year.
2. A large house (був побудований) in our street last year.
3. The builders (побудували) this house very quickly.
4. Many new houses (будуються) in our town every year.
5. A new building (будується) in Shevchenko street now.
6. The theatre (вже побудований), let's go there.
7. The theatre (був побудований) before I came to my native town
8. The theatre (будували) when I came to my native town.
9. The school (буде побудована) by September.
10. They (будують) many houses every year.

**VII. In the following sentences, insert the predicate verbs by choosing the appropriate verb forms:**

*was seen, was founded, was told, are built, will be taken, will be finished, told, will be shown, booked, are sold*

1. The books by this writer ... everywhere..
2. He ... at the station yesterday.
3. I ... my friend about this lecture.
4. I ... to do this work at once.
5. The film ... to our group in a week.
6. The experiment ... next week.
7. The children ... to the cinema on Sunday.
8. The secretary ... the tickets.
9. Many houses ... in our town every year.
10. Drohobych ... in 1238.

**Порівняйте:** We often speak about her. Ми часто про неї говоримо.

She is much spoken **about**. Про неї часто говорять.

### **VIII. Translate into Ukrainian:**

1. He is always listened to with great attention.
2. My watch is fast, it cannot be relied upon.
3. Why was he laughed at?
4. Yesterday I saw the film which is so much spoken about.
5. The house wasn't lived in.

### **IX. Translate into Ukrainian:**

1. He was shown the way to the station.
2. Don't enter the room! A student is being examined there.
3. My watch is made of steel.
4. She was told the news when she returned home.
5. These books are sold everywhere.
6. As my watch was broken, I had to buy a new one.
7. The roof of my house is painted green.
8. The letter has just been typed.
9. The new film is being demonstrated in all the big cinemas of Kyiv.
10. The contract will be signed by 5 o'clock.

### **X. Translate into English:**

1. These documents were brought in the morning.
2. I am often sent on business trips to Germany.
3. A new film will be brought tomorrow.
4. We were asked a lot of questions at the conference.
5. The flowers were watered in the morning.
6. The contract will be signed next week.
7. We receive letters from foreign firms every day.
8. The roof will be painted brown.

9. The children of Sparta were given a military education.
10. Students are usually examined in this room.



## SEQUENCE OF TENSES, REPORTED SPEECH

### Узгодження часів, непряма мова

**(!) Якщо дієслово в головному реченні стоїть в одному з минулих часів, то й дієслово в підрядному реченні має стояти в одному з минулих часів**

У разі перетворення прямої мови на непряму в підрядному реченні час змінюється відповідно до цієї схеми:

<b>Present Simple— Past Simple</b> <b>Present Continuous— Past Continuous</b>	Дія підрядного речення відбувається одночасно з дією головного
<b>Present Simple Past Simple</b> <b>Past Perfect</b>	Дія підрядного речення передуює дії головного
<b>Future — Past</b> <b>Future-in —the</b>	Дія підрядного речення відбувається пізніше за дію головного.

Вживаючи прості речення в ролі підрядних додаткових при головному реченні в минулому часі, змінюйте часи таким чином:

<b>Sequence of Tenses</b>	
He <b>lives</b> in New York. I thought that he <b>lived</b> in New York.	Одночасна дія
Mother <b>is sleeping</b> . I knew that mother <b>was sleeping</b> .	Одночасна дія
He <b>has returned</b> from London.	Попередня дія

I knew that he <b>had returned</b> from London	
He <b>bought</b> a new car. I heard that <b>he had</b> bought a new car.	Попередня дія
He <b>will send</b> us a letter. I supposed that he <b>would send</b> us a letter.	Попередня дія

**I. I. Choose the grammatical form you would use in translating the additional adjectival sentences:**

1. Джейн сказала, що живе в Бостоні.  
a) lived            b) lives)        c) has been living
2. Сестра написала мені, що вона закінчила школу.  
a) has left        b) had left        c) left
3. Питання полягає в тому, чи приїде вона в Київ.  
a) will come      b) would come    c) comes
4. Він сказав, що повернеться сюди завтра.  
a) comes            b) will be back    c) would be back
5. Він каже, що піде на прогулянку скоро.  
a) would go        b) goes            c) will go
6. Мій дядько каже, що він щойно повернувся з Італії.  
a) had come        b) has come        c) came
7. Він сказав, що прийде на станцію проводити мене.  
a) comes            b) will come        c) would come

**II. Виберіть англійські еквіваленти для слів, що стоять у дужках.**

1. She says that lectures on art (відвідуються) by many students.  
a) were attended  
b) are attended  
c) are attending
2. He said that he (навчається) at the University.  
a) is studying  
b) studies

- c) studied
3. He said that he (буде слухати) to the tape
- a) will listen
  - b) would listen
  - c) will be listened
4. You asked what Mike (збирався зробити) before six.
- a) was going to do
  - b) had been going to do
  - c) is going to do
5. Ann asked if I (написала) a letter to my parents.
- a) was writing
  - b) am writing
  - c) had written
6. I thought it ( на вулиці тепліше ) warmer outside.
- a) is
  - b) was being
  - c) was
7. I know you (вивчав) French at school.
- a) learns
  - b) learnt
  - c) was learning.

**III. Insert the appropriate form of the verb:**

1. Mike hoped that Jack .... him with his car.
- a) would help
  - b) will help
  - c) helped
2. We didn't know the score, but we were sure their team ... the game.
- a) has lost
  - b) had lost
  - c) lost
3. Yesterday Tom heard that his friend ... for five days.
- a) was ill
  - b) has been ill
  - c) had been ill
4. He gave all his money to me because he ... me.

- a) would trust
  - b) trusted
  - c) had trusted
5. We were told that Andrew... to enter that University.
- a) is going
  - b) went
  - c) was going
6. The student wasn't able to do the translation because he ... some special terms.
- a) hadn't known
  - b) didn't know
  - c) doesn't know
7. Ann said her friend ... English fluently.
- a) speaks
  - b) spoke
  - c) is speaking
8. We thought you ... it.
- a) know
  - b) knew
  - c) knows
9. I looked out and saw that it ....
- a) is raining
  - b) was raining
  - c) will be raining
10. The telegram said the foreign guests ... on Monday.
- a) will come
  - b) would come
  - c) come

#### **IV. Put the correct form of the verb:**

1. Mike said that he always (watch TV) in the evening.
2. Ann said that she often (forget) something at home.
3. She remembered that they (leave) for Lviv.

4. We knew that their child (be interested) in history.
5. Mike said that he (collect) insects.
6. Mary said that she (receive) a letter from England the day before.
7. The man told us that he (be) to Scotland.
8. The people told me that the train (arrive) ten minutes ago.
9. I said that I (be busy) in two days.
10. The doctor said that he (come) earlier next time.

Під час переведення прямої мови в непряму одночасно з часовим зсувом змінюються обставини часу	
Direct speech	Indirect speech
<b>day</b> <b>today</b> <b>yesterday</b> <b>the day before yester-</b> <b>day</b>  <b>tomorrow</b> <b>the day after tomorrow</b> <b>ago</b> <b>last month</b> <b>next</b> <b>this, these</b> <b>here</b>	<b>that day</b> <b>the day before</b> <b>two days before</b> <b>the next day</b> <b>two days later, in two days</b> <b>before</b> <b>the month before</b> <b>the following</b> <b>that, those</b> <b>there</b>

**V. Complete the sentences by selecting the correct option:**

1. She said she was writing a letter ...
  - a) at that time
  - b) by that time
2. He said he was busy ...
  - a) now
  - b) at the moment

3. He said he would return the book ...
  - a) tomorrow
  - b) the next day
4. She told me she had seen me at the theatre ...
  - a) yesterday
  - b) the day before
5. She was sure she would become a student ...
  - a) next year the following year
  - b) the following year

<b>► Indirect commands</b>	
<b>Keep quiet! Don't make noise!</b>	
He told me	<b>to keep quiet and</b>
He asked me	<b>not to make noise</b>

#### **VI. Give the following imperative sentences in indirect speech:**

1. Father said to his son: "Pass me the sugar, please".
2. I said to Mike: " Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive"
3. "Don't be late for dinner," said mother to us.
4. Jane said to us: "Please tell me all you know about it".
5. She said to Nick: "Please don't say anything about it to your sister."
6. "Please help me with this work, Henry", said Robert.
7. Mother said to her son: "Don't forget to buy a bottle of milk".
8. "Promise to come and see me", said Jane to Alice.
9. " Don't eat too much ice-cream", said Nick's mother to him.
10. "Don't be afraid of my dog", said the man to Kate.

- |  |
|--|
| <p>► Загальні запитання в непрямій мові вводяться за допомогою сполучників <b>if</b> або <b>whether</b>, що відповідають в українській</p> |
|--|

МОВІ ЧАСТЦІ **ЧИ**.

Mary asked me: "Will you be here tomorrow?"

Mary asked me *if (whether)* I **would be there the next day**.

## **VII. Convey the following general questions in indirect speech:**

1. I said to the man: "Are you living in a hotel?"
2. Jack said to his friend: "Did you send her a telegram yesterday?"
3. He said to me: "Will you see your friends before you leave Lviv?"
4. She said to me: "Are you listening to me?"
5. I said to her: "Can you give me their address?"
6. I said to my mother: "Did anybody come to see me?"
7. Mary said to Peter: "Will you show your photo to Ben?"

► Порядок слів у непрямому запитанні такий самий, як у розповідному реченні, тобто присудок ставиться після підмета.

Порівняйте: He said to me: "What **are** you **doing**?"

He asked me what I **was doing**.

## **VIII. Convey the following general questions in indirect speech:**

1. I said to him: "How long are you going to stay there?"
2. I said to him: "How long will it take you to get there?"
3. They said to him: "What time does the train start?"
4. Ann said to Mike: "When did you leave London?"
5. She asked Sally: "What will you do after dinner?"
6. Adam said to me: "Where did you see such trees?"
7. Mother said to me: "Who has brought this parcel?"
8. Peter said to his friends: "When are you leaving Milan?"
9. I asked him: "When did you come home yesterday?"
10. Mary asked Tom: "What time will you come here tomorrow?"

## **IX. Translate into Ukrainian, paying attention to the use of tenses in Ukrainian and English.**

1. He knew that you were ill.
2. He knew that you had been ill.

3. We found that she always left home at eight o'clock every morning.
4. We found that she had always left home at eight o'clock that morning.
5. We did not know where our neighbours went every evening.
6. We did not know where our neighbours had gone.
7. She said that her best friend was a doctor.
8. She said that her best friend had been a doctor.
9. I didn't know that you worked at the museum.
10. I didn't know that you had worked at the museum.

### **X. Translate into English, observing the rule of agreement of tenses.**

1. Наша бабуся сказала, що хоче приїхати до нас сама.
2. Ми знали, що вона дуже зайнята.
- 3 Ніхто не знав, що ви чекаєте тут. Ходімо в будинок.
4. вона була впевнена, що мама дасть їй пораду.
5. Секретар не помітив, що директор із кимось розмовляє.
6. Він сказав мені вчора, що його батько бізнесмен і живе в Києві.
7. Минулого тижня ми вирішили, що наступного літа поїдемо до Іспанії.
8. Вона сказала, що вона багато подорожує.
9. Вона сказала, що вона буде багато подорожувати.
10. Вона сказала, що вона багато подорожувала.

### **CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**

Запам'ятайте три типи умовних речень	
<b>I. If I see him I shall tell him about the meeting</b>	Якщо я побачу його, я скажу йому про збори. (реальна умова)
<b>II. If I saw him (today, tomorrow), I should tell him about the meeting.</b>	Якби я побачила його (сьогодні, завтра), я б сказала йому про збори.



	<i>(малоймовірна, але здійсненна умова)</i>
<b>III. If I had seen him, I should have told him about the meeting.</b>	Якби я побачила його (вчора), я б сказала йому про збори. <i>( нереальне, нездійсненна умова)</i>

### I. Choose the correct option:

1. If I knew English well, I... take this job.
  - a) shall
  - b) will
  - c) would
2. If he were not busy now he ...come.
  - a) shall
  - b) will
  - c) would
3. If she asked me I ... help her
  - a) shall
  - b) could
  - c) will
4. If the weather ... fine we shall go to the country.
  - a) is
  - b) will be
  - c) were
5. If she ... him she would be happy.
  - a) marries
  - b) married
  - c) will marry
6. Plants die if you ... them
  - a) won't water
  - b) don't water
  - c) wouldn't water
7. You look tired . If I were you, I ... a holiday.
  - a) will take

- b) would take
- c) take

## **II. Indicate the correct translation option:**

1. If I meet her I shall give her your book
  - a) Якщо я зустріну її, то віддам їй твою книгу.
  - b) Якби я зустріла її, я б віддала їй твою книгу.
2. If she had money she would go abroad.
  - a) Якби в неї були гроші, вона б поїхала за кордон.
  - b) Якщо в неї є гроші, вона поїде за кордон
3. If he hadn't been so busy he would have shown us places of interest yesterday.
  - a) Якщо він не такий зайнятий, він покаже нам визначні пам'ятки завтра.
  - b) Якби він не був так зайнятий, він би показав нам визначні пам'ятки вчора.

## **III. Connect the appendage sentences to the main sentences by selecting the correct answer choice:**

1. If the weather is fine...
2. If the weather was fine...
3. If the weather had been fine...
  - a) ... they spent the day outside.
  - b) ... we would go to the country.
  - c) ... we wouldn't have stayed at home.
4. If you write a letter...
5. If you wrote a letter today...
6. If you had written the letter...
  - d) ... they would have received it by now
  - e) ... they would receive it next week.
  - f) ... tell them the news

## **IV. Open the brackets, using the verbs in the required form:**

1. If it (to rain), we shall have to stay at home.

2. If it is not too cold, the children (to play) outside.
3. If she (to ask) me yesterday, I should certainly have told her all about it.
4. If my mother ( to be) at home, she will tell us what to do.
5. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter.
6. If you (to do) your morning exercises every day, your health would be much better.
7. If they (to know) it before, they would have taken measures.
8. If he (to be) at the Institute now, he would help us to translate the article.
9. If it (to snow), the children will play snowballs.
10. If I (not to know) English, I should not be able to enjoy Byron's poetry.

**V. Form conditional sentences of type II by making the necessary changes. Translate the sentences.**

1. If you take this medicine it will do you good.  
.....
2. If she takes bus 15 she will get there in a quarter of an hour.  
.....
3. If you get to know them well you will like them.  
.....
4. If he goes out without his coat on he will catch cold.  
.....
5. If you get down to business at once you will finish the job today.  
.....
6. If he finishes his work he will go to the concert.  
.....
7. If the weather keeps fine we shall stay in the country for a week.  
.....

**VI. Form a Type II conditional sentence as in the sample:**

**e.g:** The book is not interesting. I shall not read it.  
*If the book were interesting I should read it.*

1. It's awfully hot. We shan't go swimming.  
.....

2. It's a nasty day. They won't go to gather mushrooms.

.....

3. I have a bad headache. I shall not do the translation tonight.

.....

4. It's cold. They won't go for a walk.

.....

5. You do not work systematically. You won't pass your examination.

.....

6. I can't get a ticket. I shall not go to the cinema.

.....

7. My friend is too busy. He won't go to the concert.

.....

**VII. Change Type II conditional sentences to Type III conditional sentences, translate the sentences:**

1. The theatre would be packed if the audience liked the performance.

.....

2. He would get to the museum quicker if he went there by taxi.

.....

3. If you arrived a few minutes earlier you would meet him.

.....

4. If it stopped raining we could go out.

.....

5. I should go down to the country if the weather were fine.

.....

6. If she read a lot she would make good progress in her studies.

.....

7. If you read his last book it would impress you greatly.

.....

### **VIII. Change the sentences as shown in the sample. Translate the sentences.**

e.g.:

He didn't like the play that's why he didn't go to the theatre.  
*If he had liked the play he would have gone to the theatre.*

1. The leading actress made a great impression on the audience that's why everybody applauded.
2. He didn't have anything to declare that's why he didn't have to pay customs duties.
3. He did not book room in advance that's why it was difficult to get room in the hotel.
4. I had not enough information that's why I could not finish the article.
5. He was so tired on Sunday that's why he didn't join us.
6. It was cold that's why our children didn't play outside.
7. You didn't ask him that's why he didn't help you.

### **IX. Translate from English into Ukrainian:**

1. If you had taken the medicine yesterday, the temperature would have gone down.
2. He would do the job if he had time.
3. They would not miss the train if they started for the station right away.
4. If you ring me up, I shall tell you something.
5. If he had not helped us yesterday, the project would not have been completed.
6. If it doesn't rain, we will work in the garden.
7. If we had time, we could go sightseeing tomorrow morning.

### **X. Translate into English:**

1. Якщо я прийду додому рано, я зможу написати доповідь сьогодні.
2. Якби ти прийшов учора на конференцію, ти б

зустрівся з відомим англійським письменником.

3. Якби він узяв таксі, він би прийшов вчасно.

4. Якби в мене був номер його телефону, я б легко владнав це питання з ним.

5. Якщо я дізнаюся час його прибуття, я зустріну його на вокзалі.

6. Якби в мене був хороший словник, я б переклав цей текст.

7. Якщо ти вивчиш правила, ти успішно напишеш тест.

8. Якби ти мені подзвонив учора, я б тобі дещо розповів

9. Якщо ти мені зателефонуєш, я тобі дещо розповім.

10. Якби я жив у Києві, я б відвідував галерею щороку.

## REVISION TESTS

**In Tests I-V, select the correct answer :**

**I.**

1. I have... Irish penfriend.

- a) a                      b) an                      c) nice

2. Madrid is ... European city.

- a) a                      b) an                      c) in

3. We played tennis for ... hour and a half

- a) a                      b) an                      c) —

4. She's ....

- a) a teacher      b) an teacher      c) teacher

5. I work for eight hours ... day

- a) the                      b) an                      c) a

6. Would you like to go to ... Lviv?

- a) the                      b) —                      c) a

7. Don't look at .... sun. It's bad for your eyes.

- a) a                      b) —                      c) the

8. Do you ...?

- a) piano play    b) the piano play    c) play the piano

## II.

1. I'll see you ... Thursday.

- a) in                      b) at                      c) on

2. Those birds fly north ... the winter.

- a) in                      b) at                      c) on

3. I'm free ... lunchtime. Shall we have a walk in the park?

- a) in                      b) at                      c) on

4. The hotel is open ... February to September.

- a) from                      b) of                      c) at

5. We normally go to Scotland ... Christmas.

- a) at                      b) in                      c) on

6. The orange juice is ... the bottle.

- a) in                      b) of                      c) at

7. Mary's making lunch. She's ...the kitchen.

- a) at                      b) with                      c) in

8. Tokyo is ... Japan.

- a) at                      b) on                      c) in

9. What time does your plane arrive? I'll meet you ... the airport

- a) at                      b) on                      c) to

10. We stayed ... last night.

- a) in home    b) at home    c) home

### III.

1. She ... a dentist.  
a) am    b) is    c) are
2. ...these shoes expensive?  
a) am            b) is            c) are
3. ... you have a headache?  
a) does            b) do            c) is
4. Where .....?  
a) going you    b) are you going    c) do you going
5. We ..... to the party. We're very tired.  
a) not going    b) isn't going    c) aren't going
6. I ... her in 1997.  
a) have met    b) was met    c) met
7. When ... in Berlin?  
a) were they    b) was they    c) they were
8. They ...the house in 1985.  
a) not buy    b) not bought    c) didn't buy
9. Jane ... in the bath when the telephone rang.  
a) sitting    b) was sitting    c) is sitting
10. He ... his hair. It's still wet.  
a) has wash    b) washing    c) has washed
11. I have ... the newspaper.  
a) buyed    b) buying    c) bought
12. Have you spoken to Harry? – No, I ...  
a) haven't    b) have    c) hasn't
13. I've ... Chinese food.



- a) never ate                      b) eaten never                      c) never eaten

#### IV.

1. “What colour...” “It’s red”
  - a) your car is?
  - b) is your car?
  - c) are your car
  
2. I ... to work by car but sometimes I walk.
  - a) go usually
  - b) ’m usually going
  - c) usually go
  
3. Why are you under the table? What...?
  - a) do you do
  - b) you are doing
  - c) are you doing
  
4. I usually get up early but this morning I ... at 9.30.
  - a) getted up
  - b) got up
  - c) have got up
  
5. What ... when I phoned you?
  - a) did you do
  - b) did you
  - c) were you doing
  
6. My grandmother ... by air.
  - a) never has traveled
  - b) has never traveled
  - c) is never traveled
  
7. “Do you know Mr. Smith?” “Yes ... a long time.”
  - a) I’m knowing her for
  - b) I know her since

- c) I've known her for
8. I don't like hot weather but Sue ....
- a) does
  - b) doesn't like
  - c) doesn't
9. Have the children ... their homework?
- a) done
  - b) making
  - c) do
10. John has been in the hospital ... three days.
- a) since
  - b) for
  - c) during

**V.**

1. I... see her this afternoon, but I'm not sure.
- a) may
  - b) must
  - c) will
  - d) have to
2. Billy's stereo system ... fantastic!
- a) sounds like
  - b) sounds
  - c) is sounding
  - d) sound like
3. Mr.Roberts ...be in his office, or in a meeting. I'm not sure.
- a) couldn't
  - b) could
  - c) won't
  - d) is
4. If you don't go too fast you ... have an accident.
- a) won't
  - b) can
  - c) must
  - d) will
5. What ... if I am late for the meeting?

- a) will happen
  - b) was happening
  - c) is happening
  - d) has happend
6. Most video cameras ... in Japan
- a) make
  - b) made
  - c) is made
  - d) are made
7. ... not allowed to walk on the grass.
- a) You
  - b) You're
  - c) You must
  - d) It can
8. "What ...in your spare time?" – "I often go to the cinema"
- a) do you do
  - b) are you doing
  - c) have you done
  - d) are you do
9. I haven't visited John ... last year.
- a) since
  - b) by
  - c) until
  - d) for
10. "Have you ever been to Germany?" - ...
- a) No, I haven't
  - b) No, I did.
  - c) No, I hate
  - d) No, I don't

**VI. Put the verb in the correct tense form:**

1. We ..... a good time last weekend (have)
2. I..... that film three times but I'd like to see it again. (see)
3. She ..... to Mary when I saw her in town. (talk)
4. Where ..... for your holidays next year? (you/go)
5. Be careful with this glass instrument, ... it. ( not/drop)

6. I usually ..... with Joanna on Saturday nights but she is away this week. ( go out)
7. Kevin ... anything since he got up this morning. ( not/eat)
8. 'Where's Ann?' 'She ..... shopping at the moment'(do)
9. It was a beautiful morning. The sun ..... and the birds ..... (shine),(sing)
10. If you ..... harder, you'll fail the exam. (not/study)

**VII. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the correct tense:**

**A LETTER FROM ENGLAND**

Dear Nicole,

Thank you for your letter. Has it really been two months since I (write) 1? I am sorry, but I (be) 2 very busy lately.

I (get ready) 3 for my exams now. Every day I (work) 4 hard until midnight. I (just finish) 5 making a report and (write) 6 a letter to you.

I (study, not, only) 7. I (go) 8 to the cinema and (see) 9 a very interesting film yesterday. It ( call) 10 "Flying High". ( You, see) 11 it?

I (hope) 12 to visit France again next year. I (have) 13 a wonderful time there last year. It would be great to see you again. I (try) 14 hard to save money.

How are you? I hope your parents (be) 15 all right. Please (write) 16 to me soon.

Love,  
Mary.

**VIII. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Health and happiness are more important than money.
2. I don't like tea with sugar.
3. I have just read a very interesting book. I can give it to you if you like.
4. Is he going to take the exam? He doesn't even open the student.
5. When I got home, my parents were already asleep.

6. Are you hungry? Yes, I haven't had lunch yet.
7. I've never been to a big city.
8. What are you going to do tonight? - I haven't decided yet.
9. Do you have relatives in Poltava? - Yes, my cousin lives there.
10. What language does she speak? I don't understand anything.

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