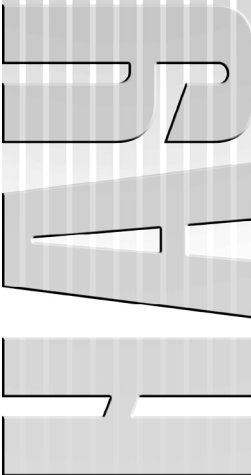




МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Національний авіаційний університет



АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

**Методична розробка
з граматики для слухачів
Інституту довузівської підготовки**



**VIVERE!
VINCERE!
CRE ARE!**

Київ 2016

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Розробка містить вправи з таких тем англійської граматики, як дієслово, пасивний стан дієслова, прислівник, займенник, прийменник.
Призначена для слухачів Інституту довузівської підготовки.

ЗАГАЛЬНІ МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

Дана методична розробка призначена для слухачів Інституту доузізвської підготовки Національного авіаційного університету і має на меті сприяти їхній підготовці до вступу на обрану спеціальність університету після закінчення ними середніх шкіл.

Розробка складається з п'яти розділів, кожен з яких містить вправи з відповідної теми граматики англійської мови, а саме: дієслово, пасивний стан, прислівник, займенник та прийменник.

Основним принципом, яким керувались укладачі при розробці вправ, була спроба усунути недоліки, які на їхню думку деякою мірою притаманні більшості існуючих збірників вправ з англійської граматики. Так, зокрема, в розділі, присвяченому пасивному стану, укладачі, намагаючись кількісно збалансувати вправи на перетворення речень з активного стану на пасивний і навпаки, на постановку запитань, на вибір правильної граматичної форми, на завершення речень і т. ін., все ж таки знайшли необхідним віддати деяку перевагу вправам на переклад з рідної мови на англійську, яких бракує в багатьох існуючих збірниках вправ. В розділі, присвяченому прислівнику, пропонуються, зокрема, вправи на вживання потрібних ступенів порівняння, на зіставлення прислівника й прикметника, на місце прислівника в реченні, на переклад речень та ін. Розділ "Pronoun" містить вправи на більшість займенників, які є в англійській мові. Це не лише особові та присвійні займенники, але також і питальні, вказівні, заперечні, зворотні, взаємні, неозначені і т. ін.

Розробка може стати у пригоді всім учням шкіл, ліцеїв та гімназій при підготовці до вступу до вищих навчальних закладів, а також усім тим, хто прагне поліпшити свої знання з граматики англійської мови

UNIT 1. THE VERB (ДІЄСЛОВО)

Present Simple and Present Continuous

Exercise 1. *Open the brackets using the suitable form of the Present Simple.*

- Michael:* Is Bob here?
Bob's sister: No, he isn't, but I (hope) he will come back soon.
- Mr. Smith:* You (want) to drink?
Mr. Brown: No, thank you I (not drink) wine in the morning.
- First Student:* Mrs. Hudson (teach) Mathematics?
Second Student: No, she (teach) English.
- Teacher:* How often you (play) basketball?
Students: We (play) basketball twice a week.
- Father:* I'm afraid it's rather difficult. You (think) you can do it by yourself?
Son: I certainly (hope) so.
- Richard:* Would you like to go to the beach?
Diana: No, I usually (not go) swimming to this beach.
- Peter:* You (think) Robert will change his mind?
Angela: No, he (say) he'll never accept your offer.
- Her teeth are in terrible condition. She (not brush) her teeth as often as she should.
- George:* Is Mary at home?
Mary's mother: No, she won't be back till September. She always spend) summer in the Crimea.
- John:* Nancy (sleep) in the afternoon?
Nancy's aunt: No, she usually (do) her homework right after lunch.

Exercise 2. *Complete the following sentences.*

- Jane always works too hard, but Robert...
- This shirt belongs to me, but these books ...
- My parents work at the factory and my sister...
- Richard doesn't speak English, but Irene ...
- I live in Kyiv and my niece ...
- Mr. Levi teaches Arabic and Miss Lena ...
- Gill and Roma play tennis very well, but we ...
- I don't think this is a good idea, but she ...

9. This house looks extremely old, while these houses ...
10. Ann loves pop-music and her cousins ...

Exercise 3. *Form questions and answers according to the model.*

Model – We play football twice a week. (You, once a week)
 Do you play football twice a week too?
 No, I don't. I play football once a week.

1. I go to the swimming pool every morning. (David, once a week)
2. We paint the house every year. (The Browns, very rarely)
3. They go to the cinema once a week. (You, once a month)
4. Mrs. Lena gives English lessons. (Mr. Lopez, Spanish lessons)
5. They spend most of their weekends in the country. (Mary, at the beach)
6. He usually stays at home in the evening. (You, go out)
7. I like rock music. (Your brother, classical music)
8. Mr. Richard likes French food. (Mr. Mario, Italian food)
9. I think it's a good idea. (You, a bad idea)
10. These children cry every night. (Your sister's baby, seldom)

Exercise 4. *Open the brackets using the suitable form of the Present Continuous.*

1. *Maggie*: Why is your house in such disorder?
Jim: We (move) to another town next week.
2. *Ben*: What is the time?
Richard: It's past midnight. It (get) late. Let's go home.
3. *Mary*: You (come) to the pool?
John: No, I (not go) this afternoon. It (get) cold.
4. *Father*: What Julia (do) now?
Mother: She (read) a novel.
5. *George*: Why you (leave)?
Diana: Sorry, I would like to stay, but I have to catch the 9 o'clock train.
6. *Teacher*: Listen to me! You (not pay) attention. What you (think) about?
7. *Father*: Where is Helen?
Mother: She (sit) all alone in her room. She probably (watch) TV.
8. *Father*: Why Jim (bend over)?

Mother: He (tie) his shoelaces right now.

9. *Steve:* Pamela (sleep) now?

Pamela's brother: No, she (read) a paper.

10. *Peter to Robert:* Look at Jim! He is in the clouds. He (not listen) to the teacher. He (dream) about the vacation.

Exercise 5. *Make up questions and answers according to the model.*

Model – The boys are playing basketball now. (The girls, tennis)

Axe the girls playing too?

No, they aren't. They are playing tennis now.

1. They are sleeping at this moment. (Mother, working)
2. He is reading the newspaper now. (Your parents, once a week)
3. He washes his ears every morning. (Your parents, once a week)
4. We trust him. (David, nobody)
5. They are listening to classical music. (You, rock music)
6. He works very hard. (They, hardly)
7. He reads English fluently. (You, with great difficulty)
8. Mr. Michael likes French food. (His children, chinese food)
9. Mary likes modern art (Her sister, classical art)
10. She fries fish every Friday. (You , cook meat)

Exercise 6. *Choose the best time expression from those in the brackets.*

1. They are sleeping (at the moment, in the morning).
2. She is counting her money (every day, right now).
3. He doesn't work (at night, tonight).
4. They are not feeling well (in the morning, at the moment)
5. He visits his aunt (twice a week, right now).
6. They play chess (quite often, now).
7. I'm listening to the radio (usually, at the morning).
8. I do my homework (right now, almost every day).
9. It's raining (at the moment, frequently).
10. They do not go to the swimming pool (right now, in winter).

Exercise 7. *Complete the following sentences using verbs in the Present Simple or Present Continuous.*

1. *Bill:* Is the girl reading now?

Andrew: No, she _____. She rarely _____ at night.

2. *Father*: Does Bill usually drink tea at breakfast?
Jim: No, he usually _____, but now he _____.
3. *Teacher*: Is this book yours?
Laura: No, _____. It _____.
4. *Teacher*: Are you listening to me?
Student: Sure, I (to listen) _____, but I (not to understand) _____.
5. *Tina*: Can you see Mary over there?
Steve: Yes, I _____. She _____.
6. *Ben*: What are Helen's plans?
John: Well, she usually _____ in the summer, but this year she _____.
7. *Mr. Richard*: Do you study French at school?
David: No, I —. I —.
8. *Father*: What are you doing?
James: I — and _____ Silvia _____.
9. *Julia*: Are you working at the moment?
Peter: No, _____, I _____.
10. *Father*: Where are you going tonight?
Robert and Jane: We _____. We _____ at home.

Exercise 8. *Open the brackets using the proper form of the Present Simple or Present Continuous.*

1. Susan has spent hours preparing dinner. Now she is worried because it (rain). She (hope) it will stop soon. The Browns (come) tonight and they may not come if the weather (not change).
2. *Diana to the boss*: I feel tired now. I think I (work) too hard. Everybody (say) I should take a vacation.
3. *David*: Where is Mary?
Mary's mother: She (have) lunch now. She usually (have) lunch at one o'clock and then (take) a short nap.
4. *Grandmother to Dan*: Why you (not wear) warm clothes? It (be) rather cold now. I (not want) you to catch a cold.
5. *Father*: Will David ever answer all the letters?
Mother: He (write) a letter right now. He (lie) very often. He (hate) answering letters, but he (love) receiving them.
6. *David*: Why you (look) at Jane in that way?
Nick: She (drink) wine now. She never (drink) except on holidays.
7. *Mother to Ben*: I wonder why you (not eat) anything right now. Perhaps you (not feel) well. You usually (eat) quite a lot.

8. *Nick*: Why David (not eat)?

Dan: He (be) on a diet. He (think) he (be) too fat. I (not think) he (have) to lose weight.

9. *Jane to Robert*: I (get) tired of all this noise. I (not understand) why the children (not go) to bed.

10. *Mr. Richard*: Will your parents be home tonight?

Ann: No, they (go) to the movie. They usually (prefer) to watch TV, but tonight they (go) to the cinema because TV technicians (be) on strike.

Exercise 9. *Change the following sentences using the words in brackets as in the model. Make all necessary changes.*

Model – I am reading an English novel now. (often)
I often read English novels.

1. The boys are playing football now. (twice a week)
2. We do not work on Saturdays, (never)
3. David often goes to pop concerts, (tonight)
4. Diana is writing poems at the moment, (often)
5. I do not drink wine except on holidays, (rarely)
6. Mary goes to the beach everyday, (right now)
7. I am planning to spend the weekend in Germany, (every day)
8. The boys are watching TV at the moment, (almost every evening)
9. She does not go to the opera very often, (rarely)
10. I am trying to help you. (want)

Past Simple and Past Continuous

Exercise 10. *Say it in the Past Simple.*

1. *Mr. Richard*: Where is Mr. Brown?

Mr. Brown's secretary: He (fly) to the States two weeks ago.

2. *Mr. Jenkins*: Why are you so tired?

Mr. Smith: I hardly (sleep) last night. The baby (cry) for hours.

3. *Tina*: Why is David crying?

Ben: He (break) a window yesterday and he has to pay for it.

4. *Ann*: Where you (buy) this cake?

Nick: I didn't. Mary (bake) this delicious cake on Friday.

5. *Father*: Isn't it time to feed the dog?

- Mother:* No, Tommy (feed) him two hours ago.
7. *Mr. Lewis:* You have bought a new house?
Mr. Smith: Yes, v/e (buy) one last year.
8. *Dan:* Why are you going to the town by bus?
Sam: I (miss) the 9 o'clock train this morning.
9. *Bob:* Why David is so proud?
Gill: He (win) the championship last week.
10. *Father:* Where are the boys?
Mother: They (leave) an hour ago.
11. *David:* *Is this a new picture?*
Bill: No, Elisa (paint) it long time ago.

Exercise 11. *Form questions and answers according to the model.*

Model – I saw a good film yesterday. (You, last week)
 Did you see this film yesterday too?
 No, I didn't. I saw a good film last week.

1. We did all the homework last night. (They, the day before yesterday)
2. The teacher read us a wonderful story last week. (Your mother, last night)
3. She flew to Europe last summer. (Her husband, two years ago)
4. Mary moved to France five years ago. (Her parents, last year)
5. David worked in Egypt last summer. (Bill, the USA)
6. Dan's father sold his house last month. (His brother, his car)
7. Mr. Smith won a lot of money in the lottery last week. (You, only a small sum)
8. Mrs. Richard fired the cleaner a few days ago. (Mr. Lewis, yesterday)
9. We refurnished the house last year. (You, three years ago)
10. Diana bought a new car a year ago. (Her brother, a second-hand car).

Exercise 12. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple or Past Continuous and complete the sentences.*

1. While I (do) the dishes, my sister...
2. While I (try) to find an umbrella, it suddenly...
3. The children already (sleep) when we...
4. I (be) so tired when I (get) home last night that I...
5. David (tell) me yesterday that his family...
6. When I (come) home, the telephone...

7. We (have) lunch when the telegram...
8. I (not see) him when he (come) in because I...
9. They (dance) while the others (eat) and...
10. I (watch) her while she...

Exercise 13. Use the proper form of the verb be (present or past).

1. *Richard:* I'll pick you up at nine.
Julia: No, I am not going to the party. I (be) too tired.
2. *Steven:* Why didn't you call me last night?
Michael: I (not be) at home. I went to the cinema.
3. *Father:* Where Bob (be)?
Mother: He (be) in bed. He has a slight temperature.
4. *Father:* Where the kids (be)?
Mother: They (be) in the kitchen when I came in.
5. *Mother to Susan:* I haven't seen Johnny. He (not be) at home.
Where can he (be)?

Exercise 14. Use the proper form of the verb do (Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous or Past Continuous).

1. *Ann:* What's wrong with you?
Robert: I (do) everything by myself. That is why I am so tired.
2. *Jack:* Why are the dishes so dirty?
Steven: I don't know. I (not do) the dishes last night. Sarah (do) them.
3. *Robert:* Why can't you talk to me?
Jane: I (do) my homework now. Don't disturb me.
4. *Maggie:* Can you repair this bag now?
Jim: I (not do) any work in the evenings. People must rest from time to time.
5. *Susan to Pamela:* I want to know everything about you. What you (do) for a living?
6. *Father:* What you (do) when Peter arrived?
Son: I (do) some work in the kitchen when he suddenly showed up.
7. *Sarah's mother:* Is Sarah a good student?
Teacher: Yes, she (do) well in her studies. She is both clever and hard working.
8. *Peter:* Why is Ann so happy?
Bill: She (do) well in last week's examination.

Exercise 15. Use the proper form of the verb have (Present Simple, Present Continuous).

1. *Bob:* Why aren't you doing anything?
Steve: I (have) a terrible headache. I can't work.
2. *Michael:* What were you doing at noon?
Paul: I (have) lunch with my brother when my sister came in.
3. *Teacher:* Do you have problems in Maths?
Student: I (not have) any difficulties in mathematics. My problem is physics.
4. *John:* Why don't you join us?
Samuel: I (have) a lot of work. I can't go out tonight.
5. *Mother:* Why doesn't Ann answer the phone?
Father: She (have) a bath now. She can't answer the phone.
6. *Bill:* Why didn't you see Robert?
Kevin: I didn't visit him because I (not have) time
7. *Bob:* What happened between you two?
David: We (have) a fine conversation when suddenly an argument started.
8. *Paula:* Why are you so pale?
Frank: I (have) some bad news. Our neighbour was involved in a serious accident.
9. *Peter:* Why is Ann at home?
Robert: She (not have) a job. She is very worried about it.
10. *Jane:* Does she really believe she will be a great actress?
Maggie: She (have) high expectations. She has always been very ambitious.

Exercise 16. Open the brackets using the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple and Past Continuous.

1. When I (get) home last night, my sister (do) her homework. When she (finish)..., she (go) to bed.
2. I (think) that my cousin (come) to visit us tonight. He (telephone) last night and (say) that he might drop in.
3. While the students (solve) the last problem in the test, the bell (ring) and they had to hand in their papers.
4. I (not know) where Mary (live) now. I (meet) her last week and she (promise) to call me but she (not do) it.
5. As I (walk) in the park I met a few friends. They (tell) me that they (go) on a picnic and (ask) me to join them.
6. While we (dance), Bill

(come) over and (say) that he (leave) because he (be) very tired. 7. I (not think) that your decision (be) the right one. I (think) you (be) too excited now. I am sure you will change your mind tomorrow. 8. He (love) classical music. He usually (spend) hours listening to his favorite composers. 9. I immediately (recognize) him when I (see) him last night. He (look) great. 10. I (see) her now. She (dance) with Bill. I (wonder) what they (talk) about. They used to be close friends, but that (be) a long time ago.

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

Exercise 17. *Open the brackets using the Present Perfect Tense.*

1. I (write) to him many times but he never replies. 2. I just (meet) Bill and I am very impressed. 3. I am not interested in that movie. I already (see) it. 4. Mr. Smith (be) at the seaside for a month already, so he has a good sun tan. 5. David already (do) his homework. When are you going to finish yours?

Exercise 18. *Open the brackets using the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.*

1. We (wait) for him since 5 o'clock. 2. She (live) in this country for twenty years. 3. I am very tired. I (work) all morning. 4. We (dance) for hours. It is time to go home. 5. She (sleep) since two o'clock. I think we should wake her up.

Exercise 19. *In the sentences below use the Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous.*

1. I (live) in this town for twenty years. When I (come) to this neighbourhood, few people (live) here. 2. I (wait) all week for news for my sister. She (leave) about two weeks ago and I (not hear) from her since. 3. While I (work) in the kitchen the telephone (ring). It (be) my sister. She said she (come) over to my place for a while. 4. I (not see) him for years. When he (go) to America he (be) just a boy. I (get) his letter about a week ago and I (not stop) thinking about him ever since. 5. Dan just (leave). He (get) a strange telephone call a few minutes ago and he (go) out immediately without a word. 6. It (be) many years since I last (see) him. He (work) in the France Embassy in the USA, when I (happen) to drop in to renew my passport about two years ago. I (not hear)

from him since then. 7. It (rain) heavily when David (call) me yesterday. "I (wait) for you all morning", he said. "Where you (be)?" I (decide) to put off our meeting. 8. Mary just (call). She said she (drop) me a letter. I am rather surprised. I (not see) her for a long time. 9. David (work) in this office for the past ten years. When he (join) the firm he (be) a young, inexperienced boy. He (start) as a simple clerk and he (reach) his present position about two years ago. 10. I never (be) to Japan. I almost (buy) tickets last year, but I (have to put off) the trip for financial reasons. I (dream) about a visit to the Far East ever since I (be) a child.

Exercise 20. *Open the brackets using the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.*

1. "Can I speak to George, please?" – "I (be) sorry. He (not be) at home, he just (leave)". 2. She (feel) sick. She (run) a high temperature for a couple of days. I (think) we should call a doctor. 3. I (think) very seriously about your suggestion. I (call) you yesterday but you (not be) at home. I (think) it (be) a great idea, but unfortunately it (not be) for me. 4. We (play) chess when Jane (arrive). I (ask) her to (join) us but she (refuse). 5. I never (see) such an interesting movie. When Bob (call) me yesterday, I (not want) to go, but he finally (convince) me and I (be) glad he (do). 6. I (read) this book a few times. The characters (seem) so real that it (be) always a pleasure to read this story again and again. It is probably the best book I ever (read). 7. Mr. Richard still (cook) in the kitchen when the guests (arrive). He immediately (turn) the oven off and (run) to the front door. 8. I (apply) for that job about two weeks ago, but I (not have) an answer yet. I (be) rather impatient and I really (hope) they will get in touch with me soon. 9. I already (see) that movie and I (have) no interest in seeing it again. Why we (not go) to the theatre instead? It (be) years, since we (see) a good play. 10. We (plan) to buy a new house for years. We almost (do) it" last year. But I (change) my mind at the very last moment. We still (look) for a suitable house. I (hope) we will find one soon.

Exercise 21. *Change the sentences according to the model.*

Model – He turned on the radio two hours ago. (listen to music, for)
He has been listening to music for two hours.

1. I moved to Kyiv five years ago (live, for).
2. I joined this firm when I was twenty years old (work, since).
3. The storm began two hours ago (rain, for).
4. David started medical school in 1980 (study, since)
5. The students began the exam when the bell rang (write, since).

Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous

Exercise 22. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple or Past Perfect.*

1. *John:* Did you ask Peter about Sarah?
James: He (tell) me yesterday that he never (meet) her.
2. *Mr. Smith:* Did you discuss the project with your nephew?
Mr. Lewis: No, I even (not see) him. When I (come) to his house he already (leave).
3. *Sam:* Why are you carrying an umbrella?
Mary: I (take) an umbrella because the radio (forecast) rain.
However, by the time I (leave) the house, the rain (stop)
4. *Michael:* What did Max say about the book?
Ann: He (like) my present. He (say) he never (read) such an interesting book.
5. *Bob:* Did you have an argument with your brother?
Ben: No, when I (come) home, all the lights (be) out because everybody (go) to bed.
6. *Catherine:* Why didn't Henry come to the party?
Diana: He (be) very tired because he (work) too hard.
7. *Bill:* Why is the refrigerator empty?
Linda: I (run) to the store to buy some groceries but by the time I (get) there it already (close).
8. *Alex:* John (call) an hour ago and (apologize) for the way he (talk) to me. He explained he (be) tired and nervous the day before. He said he was ashamed of the way he (behave).
9. When we (get) to the theatre the play already (begin). We (wait) until the first act (end) and then (take) our seats.
10. *Andrew:* Why didn't you eat at home?
Robert: You were late and the whole family (finish) dinner by the time we (arrive).

Exercise 23. *In the sentences below use the Past Simple, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.*

1. Although Tina (work) as a secretary for a few years before she (apply) for the new job, she (feel) very nervous on her first day at the office. After a few hours however she (realize) that there was nothing to worry about. She was fully qualified for the job.
2. I (sit) in the lobby for more than two hours when George finally (arrive). He (apologize), saying that the car (break) down on the way to the hotel and that (be) the reason for the delay.
3. I told him on the telephone that Steve already (leave). He (be) very angry because Steve (promise) to wait for him. Apparently, he (forget) about it.
4. By the time I (get.) to the party most of the guests already (leave). Maggie (tell) me that most of my friends (wait) for me for hours. Finally, thinking that I would not come, they (leave).
5. Mr. Jackson (wait) until everybody (finish) his dinner and then (start) his lecture on the energy crisis. Most of the guests (seem) utterly bored. The rest (be) only mildly interested. Somehow, they (not appear) to be as interested as they (be) during the meal.
6. As soon as I (knock) at the door, I (have) the feeling that I (make) a mistake. The man who (open) the door (seem) a complete stranger, very different from the old friend I (expect) to find at that address. It (turn) out that the man I was looking for (move) away years before without leaving any address.
7. When I (see) what my baby brother (do) I (be) really shocked. I (realize) that he (ruin) a month's work. All the matter on which I (work) for weeks was scattered all over the room and seemed unrecognizable.
8. He (apologize) for the way he (talk) to the teacher the day before. He said he (regret) everything he (say) and (promise) to be more respectful in the future.
9. I had been very worried about my maths test. Fortunately, when I (see) the mark that the teacher (give) me, I (realize) that my fears (be) unjustified.
10. She (look) healthy and full of energy. She (seem) very different from the pale thin girl I (meet) a few weeks before. She (explain) that she (spend) some time on the beach and that was apparently the only cure that she (need).

Exercise 24. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous.*

1. When I (come) to Mary's house, she (lie) in bed with a high temperature. She (say) she (catch) a terrible cold and (be) quite ill for a couple of days. When I (ask) her why she (not call) me, she (say) she (not want) to bother me.
2. I just (open) the door when the telephone (start) ringing .It was Gill. She (say) she (try) to reach me for hours. She (want) me to have dinner with her and her friends. I said I was sorry to disappoint her, but I already (promise) my brother to come for a visit.
3. As I (look) through the *Advertisements* in the newspaper, I suddenly (see) an interesting advertisement. I (telephone) immediately and was disappointed to find that somebody else already (get) the job.
4. I cannot understand what (happen) to Jane. I (wait) for a letter from her for weeks but I (not have) any new yet. I hope that the only reason why she (not write) so far is her laziness.
5. I cannot stand this noise any longer. The children (listen) to pop music for hours. I just (tell) them to turn the tape recorder off and I certainly hope they will do it.

Exercise 25. *Open the brackets using the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous.*

1. When I (arrive) at the dentist's, the receptionist (tell) me that he (go) out for lunch. I (decide) to wait. While I (sit) in the waiting room, one of my friends suddenly (arrive). It (turn) out that she also (have) a terrible toothache for a week.
2. As I (sit) at the hairdresser's, a girl whom I never (see) before (start) talking to me. She (tell) me about all the problems and illnesses she (have) over the years. As soon as the hairdresser (finish) cutting my hair, I left in a hurry. I (hope) I never (meet) that girl and have to hear those boring stories again
3. I (wonder) where Bob is. He (leave) two minutes ago without saying a word. Lately he (behave) quite strangely. I (have) no idea what is bothering him.
4. Mary still (work) in the office when I (leave) yesterday. I (telephone)

- her at night, but there (be) no reply. In the morning I (hurry) to the office to see what (happen) to her. She (explain) that she (go) to bed early and she (be) so tired that she (decide) not to answer the telephone.
5. Diana (play) tennis very well. She (take) private tennis lessons for a few months about three years ago and she (practise) a few times a week ever since. I (not like) to play with her because I never (win) Diana (try) for years to convince me to take lessons and practise seriously. I (think) she is right. Tennis (be) a wonderful sport. However, I (be) too lazy and (not have) enough self-discipline. I often (think) about taking it up, but I (not start) yet.
 6. Steve (come) home last night carrying a beautiful present for me. He (surprise) me because I completely (forget) about my birthday. He (say) he (go) from store to store for hours until he (find) a suitable gift.
 7. I (thank) my friends warmly for the farewell party they (organize) for me and (leave) in a hurry. I (not want) them to see that I (cry). I was happy to move to another town after I (plan) it for years, but I still (wonder) whether my decision (be) the right one.
 8. When I (tell) Dr. Smith on the telephone that I (have) terrible stomach pains he (suggest) that I should come over for a check-up. While he (examine) me, his face (turn) rather pale. When I (ask) him what (be) wrong, he suggested a few tests. A week later he (tell) me that there was nothing seriously wrong with me. Fortunately, his suspicions (prove) wrong.
 9. I would like to go abroad this summer. Last year I (buy) airplane tickets for Europe, but I (have to) cancel them because I (become) ill. I (plan) a trip abroad ever since. I even (dream) about it at night. I never (be) abroad and I hope nothing will go wrong this time.
 10. I (get) to the office late and (find) that everybody already (start) working. I was embarrassed when the boss (ask) me why I (no come) on time. "I (wake) up rather late", I said, "since I (not sleep) well lately. I (be) very sorry, but this is the first time I (be) ever late. I (promise) that this will not happen again".

Future Tenses, Temporal Clauses and Imperative

Exercise 26. *Complete the following sentences.*

1. I will remember that scene as long as
2. I will tell you what has happened the moment... .

3. I will start my homework as soon as I... .
4. I don't care how long it will take. I will wait for him till he
5. I cannot keep this secret any longer. I shall tell her everything the moment she
6. We must hurry up. They will not let us into the theatre after the play
7. Do not worry! I shall let you know as soon as
8. It is getting late. The weather does not look very promising either. I think we had better leave before
9. I must talk to Dan. I shall tell him as soon as
10. We are planning a surprise party for George

Exercise 27. *Use the Past Simple or Future in the Past.*

1. I (promise) I (finish) the work as soon as possible.
2. David said he (call) me as soon as he (get) home .
3. The guests said that they were tired and would like to leave as soon as taxi (arrive)
4. The children (promise) to stop talking as soon as the play (start). Unfortunately, they soon (forget) their promise.
5. I (tell) him that I (wait) until he (finish) dinner. However, I asked him to hurry up, otherwise we (arrive) at the cinema after the movie (start).
6. I (ask) my secretary not to quit her job. She (say) she (stay) as long as I (need) her.
7. I thought I (tell) him the truth as soon as I (meet) him again. However, I (lose) my courage when I (see) him.
8. I (hope) Mary (arrive) before we (start) the party. However, she didn't. She (be) late as usual.
9. My brother (say) that he (wake) me up as soon as Dan (telephone). However, he (fall) asleep too and now I have no idea whether anyone has called.
10. I thought I (start) correcting the papers right after I (come) home. However, there (be) so much work at home that I (leave) the exams for another time.

Exercise 28. *Use the Present Simple, Future Simple, Past Simple or Future in the Past.*

1. I (be) sorry, but I cannot lend you any money. I (be able) to give you some as soon as I (get) my salary.

2. Mary (call) yesterday to tell me that we (not meet) for a while since she was going abroad.
3. I (not sell) my property until I (get) a suitable price.
4. Mr. Sam called and said he (be) late for dinner.
5. Call me as soon as he (arrive). As far as anybody else is concerned, say that I (not be) at home.
6. I must finish cooking before my friends (arrive). I (promise) them yesterday to have dinner ready by eight o'clock.
7. The police (ask) me to be patient. They (say) that they (let) me know as soon as they (know) anything about my brother.
8. I wanted to move to a better neighbourhood. I (think) I (be) able to do it. However, as soon as I (start) comparing prices, I (see) that I could not afford it.
9. The plumber (say) that he (come) as soon as he (finish) his work. This (happen) four hours ago and I have not seen any sign of him yet.
10. I promise I (take) good care of the baby until you (come) home. You (have) nothing to worry about.

Exercise 29. *Open the brackets using the Present Simple, Future Simple, Past Simple or Future in the Past. Pay attention to the cases when you may or may not use the Future after "when".*

1. "When Bob (arrive)?" – "I (not know) but I (let) you know when he (get) home".
2. I (ask) him when he (finish) his homework, but he (not answer).
3. I wonder when Eliza (call). She (say) she (call) as soon as she (move) into her new house, but I have not heard from her since then.
4. I wish I knew when this play (start). We have already been waiting for hours.
5. I would like to know when they (sell) the house. Please inform me as soon as you (know) anything about it.
6. I do not know when they (start) selling tickets. Anyway, I promise I (be) there when they (open) the door.
7. I asked the teacher when she (return) our exams, but she (say) she (not know) when that (be).
8. When we (have) dinner? I'm starving.
9. I wonder when she (find) out the truth. I (be afraid) it (be) a great

shock to her.

10. I was not lying. I really (not know) when the operation (take) place.

Exercise 30. *Change the following sentences using the Present Continuous or Past Continuous.*

Model 1 – I will go out tonight. **Model 2** – He said he would leave.
I am going out tonight. He said he was leaving.

1. I will leave soon. 2. I will move to another town next week. 3. I thought she would go away. 4. He said he would go to the movies that night. 5. I will go to the theatre tonight.

Exercise 31. *In the sentences below use the "be about" form instead of the Future Simple and Future in the Past.*

Model 1 – I will leave soon. **Model 2** – She said that would go out.
I am about to leave. She said she was about to go out.

1. I will go away soon. 2. They will start the play tonight. 3. I thought they would leave. 4. I will tell you the truth. 5. I will start my military service soon.

Exercise 32. *In the sentences below use the "be going to" form instead of the Future Simple and Future in the Past.*

Model 1 – I will leave soon. **Model 2** – He said he would leave
I am going to leave soon.
soon He said he was going to leave soon.

1. I will quit my job as soon as I can. 2. They will repair the car soon. 3. He said he would do it. 4. She said she would buy herself some new clothes. 5. I will read this book over the weekend.

Exercise 33. *Use the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Simple and Future in the Past.*

1. – Good evening! How are you? When you (leave)?
– Next week, we suddenly (change) our plans. We (fly) to Spain because apparently it (freeze) in England. The travel agent (say) we (have) a great time in Spain.

2. While we (have) dinner, there (be) a knock at the door. When (open) it, I saw that a policeman (stand) there. He (say) that a dangerous criminal just (escape) from prison and some people (see) him in our neighbourhood. I (assure) him that I (not open) the door without finding out who (stand) outside. I also (say) I (let) him know about any new developments.
3. I cannot find the tickets. I (guess) I (leave) them in the office. When my girl (come), she (be) terribly angry. I (be) embarrassed because she (remind) me that this (not be) the first time such a thing (happen) to me. Two weeks ago I (lose) the tickets for an important basketball game that we (talk) about for months. I (promise) her that I (be) more careful in the future. Apparently, I (not change).
4. I hope we soon (find) a nice apartment, we (look) around for the past three months. It (be) a very tiresome experience. Last week almost (give) up. I (be) so tired after all the hours I (spend) walking from one estate agent to another, that I said I (call) the whole thing off. The following day, however, I (start) the search all over again.
5. Jane said she (call) me as soon as she (arrive) in Egypt. She (leave) ten hours ago, and I (not hear) from her since. I (sit) by the telephone for hours. I hope it (ring) soon.
6. Mary (leave) a few hours ago. She (say) she (be) right back. I (be) rather worried. I (hope) nothing (happen) to her.
7. When I (hear) on the radio that it probably (rain) that evening, I (decide) to put off the picnic. I (know) everybody (be) very disappointed, but I (have) no other choice.
8. I (not think) we (get) there on time. There is little chance of finding a taxi in this weather. I (go) back to the house to call the Crimea. They (have to go) to the party on their own. I (hope) they (not be) too angry.
9. As soon as I (get) my driving license, I (buy) a car. I (dream) about owning my own car ever since I (be) a little kid.
10. Mr. Christian said he (let) me know if there was any vacancy. He added that I (make) a very good impression on the boss and he (be) glad to hire me as soon as they (start) a new project requiring a bigger staff.

Exercise 34. *Open the brackets using the Future Perfect or Present Simple.*

1. We must hurry up. The play (start) by the time we (get) to the theatre.
2. I hope they (finish) painting the house by the time we (come) back from Europe.
3. By the end of this year we (learn) all the tenses.
4. I hope I (finish) cooking by the time the guests (arrive).
5. It is raining now. I hope it (stop) by the time we (go) out.

Exercise 35. *Use the Past Simple or Future Perfect in the Past.*

1. He said we (read) three plays by the end of the year if we (have) time but the strike ruined all his plans.
2. I hoped he (do) it by the time I (return) but I was deeply disappointed.
3. The students thought they (solve) all the exercises by the time the test (end), but they didn't.
4. I was afraid that the stores (close) by the time I (get) downtown, but some of them were still open.
5. I hoped the weather (improve) by the time we (start) the picnic, but it didn't unfortunately.

Exercise 36. *Use the Future Perfect or Future Perfect in the Past.*

1. I hope that by the time we arrive, the weather (change).
2. I thought that they (collect) the money by the end of the year, but they didn't.
3. He says that he (bake) all the cakes by the end of the week.
4. I hope he (pass) his driving test by the next week.
5. The police had hoped they (catch) the thief by the end of the week, but they didn't.

Exercise 37. *Use the Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Perfect or Future Perfect in the Past.*

1. By the time this course (end), I (learn) two foreign languages.
2. I (miss) the first act by the time I (get) to the theatre.
3. They said they (clean) the whole house if they had known she was coming. She should have called them.
4. I am afraid that all the guests (leave) by the time Mr. Smith (finish) his speech.
5. I hope you (not spend) all your money by the time you (get) to Egypt.

Exercise 38. *Use the Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Future Simple in the Past, Future Perfect or Future Perfect in the Past.*

1. Julia said that she (visit) me soon, but I do not think that she (do) it.
2. The teacher said that she (test) us on the tenses. I hope she (forget)

everything about it by the next week. 3. I hope I (read) this book by th next week. I (take) it from the library yesterday and I (have to return) it. 4. My mother said she (buy) me a few modern records for my birthday. certainly (hope) she (do) it. 5. Ann said that she (give) me back th money as soon as she (get) her salary. I (not trust) her. I (be) afraid sh (forget) all about.

Exercise 39. Use the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Pei feet, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Pei feet Continuous, Future Simple, Future in the Past, Futur Perfect or Future Perfect in the Past.

1. My brother thought that he (do) all his homework by the time (come) home. When I (get) home, I (see) that he (finish) only part of h work. 2. I thought I (grade) all the papers by five o'clock and then (have) time to get dressed for the party. However, at six o'clock I sti (work). 3. A burglar (break) into my house two months ago and (steal) some expensive works of art that I (collect) years before. The polic man, who (arrive) a few minutes after my hysterical call, (say) th hopefully I (get) my things back soon. However, they (not find) the thief as he (sell) all my precious possessions by then. 4. An important company (offer) me an interesting job. I (say) I (think) about it. I really cannot make up my mind. I am afraid that by the time I (reach) a decision, somebody else (take) the job. 5. I want to speak to the manager as soon as he (arrive). I (shop) in this supermarket for years and nothing like this ever (happen). I can still remember the excellent service here twenty years ago. I (not leave) until I (speak) to the manger himself. 6. I hope he (finish) packing by the time I (get) there. It (be) rather late and I am afraid he (miss) the train. 7. I (tell) her to hurry up. I was afraid that they (close) the doors by the time we (get) to the theatre and then we (have to wait) until the end of the first act. 8. I am sorry to disturb you, Mr. Richardson, but there (be) a man outside who (say) he (not leave) until he (speak) to you personally. I (try) to convince him to leave for the past ten minutes, but he (insist) on seeing you. 9. Dr. Lewis said he (try) to be at our place as soon as he (close) the clinic. David's temperature (be) rather high and I am very worried. I hope Dr. Lewis (not be) long. 10. Mr. Johnson (go) to retire at the age of sixty, but the boss (ask) him to go on working since he (consider) him indispensable. Mr. Johnson (agree) to stay at least until the boss (find) somebody to replace him.

Exercise 40. *Use the Imperative, the Present Simple or Future Simple.*

1. (Call) me as soon as he (come). 2. Please, (not do) this to me. 3. You (have to face) the facts sooner or later. 4. Please, (leave) me alone. I need some privacy. 5. (Let) me know when the letters (arrive). 6. (Not shout). I can hear you. 7. Please (close) the door. It (be) rather cold. 8. I (not want) to see him. (Tell) him I (not be) at home. 9. Please, (let) me help you. I really (want) to do it. 10. I (wake) you up as soon as he (get) here.

Review of Tenses

Exercise 41. *Use the right form of the verb in brackets. All active tenses can be used.*

1. As I (have) dinner in a restaurant, I suddenly (see) a man whose face (seem) familiar. I (not remember) where I (see) him, but I (be) sure I (meet) him somewhere before. Suddenly he (approach) my table and, after a few words of apology, he (say) that for twenty minutes he (try) to remember where he (meet) me. We both (burst) out laughing. After a short conversation he (get) up and (say) he (call) me soon. He added that he (hope) he (remember) where we first (meet) by the time he (see) me again.
2. (Not speak) in such a loud voice. I (have) a terrible headache. I (not feel) like this in the years. No, (not call) a doctor! By the time he (arrive), I (recover) anyway. It (be) a waste of money.
3. As soon as I (open) the door, I (feel) as if I (see) a ghost. She said that she just (hear) on TV that the airplane in which her brother (fly) to Paris (crash). I (try) to comfort her, but she (be) inconsolable. An hour later a travel agent (call) and said that the girl's brother (be) one of the few survivors. He (feel) fine and he soon (call) us himself.
4. Ann said that she (want) to continue her studies at the University in London. She (say) she (stay) there about two years and (come) back to France as soon as she (graduate). I am sorry that she (move) to London and I (not see) her as often as I used to, but I agree that she (do) the right thing.
5. (Not disturb) me while I (work)! I can't concentrate if you (open) the door of my room every five minutes. I (talk) to you as soon as (finish) this report. We (discuss) everything. I (say) often enough that I can't do ten things at the same time!

6. When I (see) Mary, I (be) sure that she (be) ill. She (look) as if she (spend) weeks in bed. She explained that she (go) through a serious operation and slowly (recover). Her physician said she (be) ready to go back to work after a short time.
7. I hoped mother (finish) cooking by the time I (come) back home, wanted to go shopping with her. When I (open) the door of the kitchen however, I (see) that she (have to go) on working for a long time and I (understand) that I (have to give up) the idea of going shopping.
8. The sun (shine) when I left home, but by the time I (get) to the office it already (start) to rain. I (call) my brother and he (say) he (pick) me up on his way back from work.
9. I don't know when Mr. Richard (arrive), but as soon as he (do), I (tell) him that I (decide) to quit this job. I am not prepared to work under these conditions.
10. Dr. Lewis said he (call) us as soon as the operation (be) over. We (wait) for his call for the past five hours and we hardly (move) from this room. I hope he soon (let) us know how Mary (feel). I (be) really worried about her.

UNIT 2. THE PASSIVE VOICE (ПАССИВНЫЙ СТАН)

Exercise 42. *Divide the sentences into those in active and passive voice.*

1. When did Columbus discover America?
2. The shop will be closed at 8 o'clock.
3. My pencil has been broken.
4. The film is much spoken about.
5. The teacher is explaining the new rule.
6. The orchestra had been reorganized by that time.

Exercise 43. *Change the following into the Passive Voice.*

1. The porter takes the luggage to the train.
2. I finish my work at about five o'clock.
3. He tells us jokes.
4. He drives the car.
5. Susan washes the dishes.
6. My friend takes me to the cinema.
7. We open the boxes and take out the apples.
8. We use your books in our class.

Exercise 44. *Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets.*

1. All pupils ... text-books at school (are given, give).
2. I... the flowers every day (am watered, water).

3. This magazine ... in Kyiv (is published, publishes).
4. This film ... about everywhere (is spoken, speaks).
5. Furniture ... at this shop (is sold, sells).
6. America ... by Columbus (was discovered, discovered).
7. The floor ... last summer (was painted, painted).
8. The theatre ... 5 years ago (was built, built).
9. They ... dictations twice a month (were written, wrote).
10. Motor-cars ... at *this plant* (*were made, made*).26

Exercise 45. *Choose the best completion for the sentence (a, b).*

a) will be b) will have been

1. By the time you come the cake ... baked.
2. One of his books ... published at the end of the year.
3. Flowers ... watered by the time the mother comes home.
4. A new school ... built by the first of September.
5. The reading-hall ... aired by 4 o'clock.
6. The letter... posted hi the morning.

Exercise 46. *Change the following into the Passive Voice.*

1. We will invite him to the wedding.
2. The mother waters flowers every day.
3. He has broken my pencil.
4. I have lost my key.
5. He gave me a pen.
6. My sister teaches me French.
7. Every year we buil new roads in this region.
8. They connected the wires.
9. We will finish the report next week.
10. I had read the book before he came.

Exercise 47. *Translate into English.*

1. Театр розташований у центрі міста.
2. Ці стільці зроблені з дерева.
3. Міст був збудований в минулому році.
4. Ці будинки будуть спроектовані відомим архітектором.
5. Він був запрошений на весілля.
6. Цей музей відвідують щодня.
7. Текст буде перекладене українською мовою.
8. Її не бачили.
9. Мені подякували.

Exercise 48. *Choose the right form of verb from the brackets.*

1. This novel ... translated into Ukrainian 3 years ago (was, has been).
2. The key ... lost and Mary can't open the door (was, has been).
3. She ... given an English dictionary just now (was, has been).
4. The papers ... signed by all members of the commission yd (weren't, haven't been).

5. Two TV sets ... sold lately (were, have been).
6. The light... switched off and we can see nothing (was, has been).
7. This film was ... two days ago (shown, being shown).
8. He was ... to very attentively when I entered the hall (listened, being listened).
9. The factory was ... when he arrived in Kyiv (reconstructed, being reconstructed).
10. The children were ... last week (examined, being examined).

Exercise 49. *Put questions to the italicized words.*

1. *This event* is much spoken about.
2. The car was repaired *yesterday*.
3. We will be taught by *Mr. Brown* tomorrow.
4. *The letter* will be sent in two days.
5. The radio was *invented* by *Popov*.

Exercise 50. *Insert the required tense.*

1. We ... about your singing blues (to inform).
2. I... about my daughter's success in sport by everybody (to tell).
3. We ... white defensive towers, the blossom gardens, the largest and most powerful fortresses and three interior gates (to show).
4. The sick man... (to operate on).
5. The Richardses... (to look at).
6. The little boy... (to laugh at).
7. Pylyp Orlyk's chair... never... after his death (to sit in).
8. Bilhorod-Dnistrovsky ... by the Tartars in the 13th century (to capture).
9. Ukraine... by French Superstar Patricia Kaas last year (to visit).
10. Pylyp Orlyk... Hetman of Ukraine on April 5, 1710 (to elect).

Exercise 51. *Translate into English using the Passive Voice.*

1. Я впевнений, його слухатимуть з великим інтересом.
2. На нього можна покластися (to rely on).
3. Коли вони з'явилися у залі, на них дивилися з великим інтересом.
3. Про цю книгу багато говорять.
5. З них сміялись, коли він сказав це.
6. Вам не доведеться чекати.
- Документи будуть перевірені до того часу, як ви прийдете.
7. Будинок був відремонтований, огорожа пофарбована, багато фруктових дерев було посаджено в саду до того часу, як він повернувся.
8. Цей будинок вже було зведено, коли ми приїхали сюди.
9. Я поцікавився, який архітектор спроектував цю будівлю і коли вона була зведена.

Exercise 52. *Translate into Ukrainian.*

1. People have been educated about the health risk of smog. 2. Air conditioners were being used even, when the temperature was not hot. 4. In India, animal waste is being burnt. 3. Energy is being produced from many sources by people. 5. In 1963, major oil field was discovered off the coast of Alaska by oil companies. 6. By 1965, a consortium had been formed by several companies. 7. A new underground line is being constructed now. One of its stations is being built in our street. 8. The study was based on tests of water samples taken in 14 different cities.

Exercise 53. *Complete the following sentences choosing a verb from those in brackets. Use the verbs in the correct form. You are expected to use each verb once: **arrest, wake, knock, check, translate, find, drive, make, spend, hear, carry, postpone, hold.***

1. The music at the party was very loud and ... from far away. 2. That building is dangerous. It ought to ... down before it falls down. 3. A decision ... until the next meeting. 4. Her new book ... recently into a number of foreign languages. 5. The injured woman couldn't walk and she 6. The meeting because he fell ill yesterday. 7. I don't mind driving but I prefer to ... by other people. 8. I wanted to ... up at 6.30. 9. If you kick a policeman, you 10. The police are looking for the missing girl. She can't ... anywhere. 11. When you go through customs, your luggage 12. Do you think that less money ... on arms? 13. Next year's congress ... in Washington.

Exercise 54. *Insert the required tense.*

1. A great number of foreign books ... into Ukrainian and ... in our country every year (to translate, to publish).
2. This star ... very well only before the sunrise (to see).
3. We ... about the staff of the teams only the day before the competition (to inform).
4. Foreign students ... the classroom, laboratories and hostels of the National Aviation University (to show).
5. A sick man ... without his agreement (to operate on).
6. A lot of routes ..., but nobody thought about that one (to examine).
7. The project ... generally ... , but the separate deficiencies ... the engineer, which... easily... (to approve, to show, to correct).

8. I advise you to go to this concert, because your favourite play ... there (to perform).
9. Bus service ... by the government (to improve).
10. Gas ... at very low prices by oil companies (to sell).
11. Energy ... by people (to waste).
12. All over the world electricity ... by windmills (to generate).
13. In 1834 the Houses of Parliament, with the exception of Westminster Hall ... by fire. They ... by Sir Charles Barry (to destroy, to rebuild).
14. He ... by an uncle in San Francisco and was visiting his father and mother in Toronto (to bring up).

Exercise 55. *Translate into English.*

1. Вона знала, що сестра повернеться додому пізно. Її запросили в театр.
2. Чому цю роботу не надруковано?
3. Телеграму послали пізно увечері, тому її отримують лише вранці.
4. Цю книгу вже надруковано.
5. Додому вони прийшли дуже пізно, всі двері були вже зачинені.
6. Мені щойно запропонували цікаву роботу.
7. Хворому заборонили палити.
8. Мене попросили прийти через декілька днів.
9. Мені вчора сказали, що ви були хворі.
10. Нам вчора дали декілька журналів і газет.
11. Мені показали проект нового басейну.
12. Мене попросили допомогти вам.
13. Їй порадили займатися шейпінгом.
14. За машиною послали, як тільки речі були спаковані.
15. Взимку в цьому будинку ніколи не жили.
16. Його завжди дуже уважно слухають.

Exercise 56. *Change the sentences from active into passive.*

1. Doctors use this medicine widely.
2. This news surprised me.
3. The customer repeated his request several times.
4. The client explained his terms clearly.
5. The lawyer suggested a new strategy.
6. She pointed out the mistake to us.
7. They offered me the vacancy.
8. The boss has given us all the instructions.
9. Somebody told him the truth.
10. Jack offered the fellow a beer.
11. Grandmother gave me a wonderful cookery book.
12. They took these examples from literature.
13. Have you sent for the doctor yet?
14. Julia's boyfriend always waits for her after studies.
15. They spoke to me with great suspect.
16. The surgeon is operating on the boy now.

Exercise 57. *Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.*

1. These workers usually (to pay) monthly. 2. This city (bomb) heavily in the war. 3. The lost children just (find) in the park. 4. I (teach) to play the piano by the time I was four. 5. English (teach) here as a second language. 6. Children should (see) but not (hear). 7. Milk (sell) often in cartons. 8. In some countries women still (deny) the right to vote. 9. The votes (count) by midnight? 10. Taking photographs in the museum (forbid). П. If all the money in the world (collect) and (divide) equally among all the people living on the Earth, each of us (give) three million dollars.

Exercise 58. *Translate into English.*

1. Нам пояснили, як працює апарат. 2. Вся інформація буде записана для нас автовідповідачем. 3. Тобі коли-небудь пояснювали значення цих слів? 4. Вони сподівалися, що будуть запрошені на вечерю. 5. Двері твоєї машини вже тиждень поламані. 6. Мене повідомили про це лише вчора. 7. Всю важливу інформацію відправляють електронною поштою. 8. Шість місяців тому вони обвінчались в місцевій церкві. 9. Крем був добре збитий. 10. Про останній кінофестиваль багато говорять. 11. Цьому саду приділяють багате уваги. 12. Над його жартами завжди сміються. 13. Детективні романи продаються добре. 14. Кахель легко мисться. 15. Сухе листя добре горить. 16. Тісто добре сходить. 17. Золото легко плавиться.

Exercise 59. *Ask questions indicated in the brackets.*

1. Such equipment is sold in special shops (in what shops?).
2. These files must be returned in two hours (when?).
3. This picture gallery was destroyed by the fire (how?).
4. This work can be done in two days (in how many days?).
5. The money will be spent on medicine (on what?).
6. Such questions are often asked by children (by whom?).
7. The post will be delivered at 7 o'clock (when?).
8. New roses have been planted in her garden (what?).
9. Rice is grown in many countries (where?).
10. This report must be signed by Mr. Hardy (who?).

Exercise 60. *Translate into English using verbs in Present Simple Active or Present Simple Passive.*

1. Маленьких дітей всі люблять. 2. Я часто купую продукти в цьому супермаркеті. 3. Він завжди забуває речі вдома. 4. Іноді їх запрошують на концерт. 5. Йому дають морквяний сік кожен день. 6. Мене завжди хвалять за мою роботу.. 7. Вони повідомляють про свій приїзд. 9. Мій сусід завжди підвозить мене на роботу. 8. Студенту допомагають підготуватись до іспиту. 10. Він прибирає у своїй кімнаті двічі на тиждень.

Exercise 61. *Translate into Ukrainian.*

1. The best dress was chosen. 2. My bike was stolen last week. 3. The car is polished once every three months. 4. Many books were published last year. 5. Your pets are fed twice a day, aren't they? 6. The car is serviced at the garage down the road. 7. He was seen here yesterday. 8. The report was finished.

Exercise 62. *Open the brackets.*

1. This program (to broadcast) again tomorrow night. 2. The gates (to paint) again. 3. Kyiv (to found) in the fifth century. 4. The letter (to receive) tomorrow. 6. That bone (to give) to her dog today. 5. I (to introduce) to the director two days ago. 7. John (to ask) to bring his vocabulary to the lesson. 8. The gates (to close) very early, haven't they?

Exercise 63. *Translate into English using the Passive Voice.*

1. Де буде збудована нова лікарня? 2. Ця книга продається в багатьох магазинах. 3. Роботу буде закінчено вчасно. 4. Це оповідання вже обговорили на уроці. 5. В нашому районі будується нова школа. 6. Де ви були? Вас шукали. 7. Цей міст ще будується. 8. Медсестра сказала, що дитина буде оглянута лікарем сьогодні ввечері. 9. Суддя сказав, що засідання відбудеться наступного тижня. 10. Його бачили до того, як він прийшов сюди. 11. Коли я повернусь додому, всі мої речі будуть вже спаковані. 12. Цього листа написала моя сестра. 13. Статті з журналів перекладаються нами на кожному уроці. 14. Коли буде відправлена ця телеграма? 15. Вам принесуть цей журнал через дві години.

Exercise 64. *Change the following sentences into the Active Voice.*

1. The house had been broken into and jewelry had been stolen. 2. The plan hadn't been at all well thought out by the leader. 3. The car thief was arrested. 4. Don't let yourself be depressed by your failure. 5. A speech to the nation was to have been made by the Prime Minister.

Exercise 65. *Open the brackets using verbs in the Passive Voice.*

1. Does (anyone) clean all the rooms regularly? 2. (Everyone) knows this fact very well. 3. Did (they) say anything interesting? 4. (You) must write the answers in ink. 5. Fortunately, (no one) had said anything about it. 6. (They) opened the theatre only last month.

Exercise 66. *Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice.*

1. Does his neighbor feed Tom's pets every day? 2. The factory workers will appreciate improved conditions of work. 3. Did Ann's mother make these cakes? 4. People elected him President. 5. They don't close the library at eight o'clock every night. 6. They weren't painting this fence at three o'clock. 7. Nobody asked John to sing. 8. Most people didn't understand his lecture. 9. The teacher made Bill captain of the team. 10. An architect didn't design this house. 11. They won't finish the new road this week.

Exercise 67. *Open the brackets.*

1. When he wanted to wear his suit, it (to dry-clean). 2. While they (to photograph), the camera broke down. 3. The fence (not to paint) at ten o'clock yesterday. 4. When I arrived home last night, the dinner (not to cook). 5. Jane (to introduce) to Mr. Priestley when you saw her. 6. My aunt's pets (to feed) when I arrived at his house. 7. This magazine (not to print) twenty-five years ago. 8. Why the dinner (not to prepare) when you arrived home? 9. The meanings of all new words should (to look up) in the dictionary. 10. The agreement was to (to draw up) in the presence of two witnesses.

Exercise 68. *Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice.*

1. Someone showed the child how to use the telephone. 2. They gave him artificial respiration. 3. Someone should tell him never to do that again. 4. They asked you to meet me here at eleven o'clock. 5. Why

didn't they offer him the job? 6. Someone must teach that boy a lesson.

Exercise 69. *Change the following using the construction "it + the verb in the Passive Voice.*

1. We agreed that we should take no action till Wednesday. 2. The newspapers generally expect that prices will fall in the autumn. 3. One hopes that the harvest this year will be better than last. 4. Scientists have proved that smoking has some relation to lung cancer. 5. Experts think that the world population has increased by 1,000 million since 1900. 6. You will all understand that no one can leave the building till the police have finished their enquiries. 7. Science has shown that we can overcome this disease. 8. The authorities have found it necessary to close all the schools.

UNIT 3. ADVERBS (ПРИСЛІВНИКИ)

Exercise 70. *Define the part of speech of the words in bold type.*

1. We haven't had **much** snow in the evening. 2. He spoke **loudly**. 3. He has very **little** knowledge of this subject. 4. This topic was so **easy** that everybody could retell it. 5. He answered all the questions **easily**. 6. We heard a **loud** noise outdoors. 7. We went **straight** to London without stopping anywhere. 8. I should say that that answer was quite **straight**. 9. You would write **better** if you had a **better** pen 10. When I first arrived in Paris, I **little** thought that I would stay there so **long**. 11. We stayed there a **long** time. 12. He works **more** and **harder** than he used to. 13. I have **more** knowledge than you. 14. I am an **early** bird. I go to bed **early** and get up **early** too. 15. We talked very **much** that evening. 16. He was playing **worse** than usual. 17. The weather is **worse** this morning. 18. That evening he was very **sad**. 19. **Sadly** his collection was sold out throughout the world. 20. He is a **regular** visitor. 21. He visits this theatre **regularly**.

Exercise 71. *Choose the correct word from those in the brackets.*

1. He (correct, correctly) defined the terms. The answer sounded (correctly, correct).
2. She (quickly, quick) adjusted the fees. She adapted (quick, quickly) to any situation.

3. He measured the floor (exact, exactly). They proved to be (perfectly, perfect) (exact, exactly) measurements.
4. The stillness of the tomb was (awfully, awful). The tomb was (awfully, awful) still.
5. It was a (dangerously, dangerous) lake to swim in. The man was (dangerous, dangerously) angry. The gas smelled (dangerously, dangerous).
6. She performed (magnificent, magnificently). It was a (magnificent, magnificently) beautiful performance.
7. Her voice sounds (beautifully, beautiful). She sang the song (exact, exactly) as it was written. We heard it (perfectly, perfect).
8. He was a very (sensibly, sensible) person. He acted very (sensible, sensibly).
9. Mike wrote too (slow, slowly) on the exam. He always 'writes (slow, slowly).
10. Talk (softly, soft) or don't talk at all. The music played (softly, soft).
11. Andrea knows the material very (good, well). She always treats us (good, well).
12. You must send payments (regular, regularly). We deal on a (strictly, strict) cash basis.
13. The mechanic's tools were (well, good). The foreman said that his work was (good, well) done.
14. She worked (careful, carefully) with the sick child. She was a very (careful, carefully) worker.
15. He did not pass the course as (easy, easily) as he thought he would.
16. I find this novel very (interesting, interestingly). It was (interesting, interestingly) written.

Exercise 72. *In each of the following sentences, find the wrong word and use the correct one instead.*

1. Terrence plays quarterback as well as Brian.
2. The game hadn't hardly begun before it started to rain.
3. This was sure a mild winter.
4. Jane behaves more pleasant than Joan.
5. When you are a parent, you will think different about children.
6. I felt badly about not having done good on my final exams.
7. Whether you win is not near as important as how you play.
8. Asian music often sounds oddly to Western listeners.

9. Does your car run well enough to enter the race?
10. I felt safely enough to go out at night on my own.
11. You can see the distant mountains clear with these binoculars.
12. Our team was real sharp last Saturday afternoon during the game.

Exercise 73. *Fill in the blanks with a proper form of an adverb or with an adjective.*

1. These children are ____ at English, (good/well)
2. Your brother ____ works at all. (hard/hardly)
3. Ann ____ had an accident last Sunday, (near/nearly)
4. Have you been to the cinema ____ . (late/lately)
5. Mary always dresses _____. (beautiful/beautifully)
6. Yes, it was raining _____ for two hours, (heavy/heavily)
7. He has painted it ____ . (nice/nicely)
8. What a ____ worker he is! (quick/quickly)
9. He is always very _____. (polite/politely)
10. He is often _____. (nervous/nervously)
11. Arthur ____ rode back to the inn. (quick/quickly)
12. They saw a _____ butterfly on a rose, (beautiful/beautifully)
13. _____ When the teacher heard about the missing book, he said _____: "You should be more careful." (angry/angrily)
14. When he told him the truth, he was _____. (quiet/quietly)
15. "This wound looks _____", the doctor said, (bad/badly)

Exercise 74. *Give the degrees of comparison of the following adverbs and adjectives:*

mild, strong, high, low, cold, warm, frosty, sunny, large great, bad, brilliant, good, little, long, short, much, many, badly, well, exciting, thick, thin, hot, cool, continental, temperate, difficult, rarely, easy, easily.

Exercise 75. *Use adverbs in the brackets in the necessary degree of comparison.*

1. Marty Porter, a night school student and the mother of three children under the age of ten, had decided (reluctantly, superlative) to give up her full-time job.
2. She found herself performing these three demanding roles (efficiently, comparative) than her own high standards required.

3. The inability to organize her activities was not the problem; she planned each day (systematically, comparative) than the last.
4. The company she worked for, however, (definitely, superlative) did not want to lose a valuable employee like Mrs. Porter.
5. Her supervisor arranged a flexible schedule that allowed her to fulfill (easily, comparative) her obligations at home, at school, and at work.

Exercise 76. *Translate into English.*

1. Вона читає більше ніж ти.
2. Мій приятель говорить англійською краще за мене.
3. Він бігав швидше від усіх.
4. Я прийшов додому пізніше ніж вони.
5. Він встає раніше ніж я.
6. Він ходить швидше ніж я.
7. Він слухав викладача уважніше від усіх.
8. Ви написали тест краще від усіх.
9. Він відповідав на запитання краще від усіх.
10. Я приходжу до інституту раніше від усіх.

Exercise 77. *Complete the second sentence as in the models.*

Model 1 – She is a very quick typist. She types very quickly.

Model 2 – He looked at me suspiciously. He gave me a suspicious look.

1. You are a very slower eater. You eat _____.
2. He is a rather reckless driver. He drives rather _____.
3. She is a very hard worker. She works _____.
4. Harrison Ford is a good actor. He acts very _____.
5. She stared at me angrily. She gave me _____.

Exercise 78. *Put the words in the most usual order (Adverbposition).*

Example – The car slowly out of the garage I drove.

(I drove the car slowly out of the garage.)

1. My parents will be next week on holiday.
2. Confidently into the exam room I walked.
3. We saw on Saturday morning them in town.
4. Last week worked hard all the students.
5. The English like very much tea.
6. Last week my grandmother into hospital went.
7. My brother helps never with the housework.
8. We start always school at 9.00.

9. My teacher never is late for class.
10. Robert plays no longer football.
11. I'll forget never the first time we met.
12. I every night sleep always 8 hours.
13. Carla hasn't finished probably yet working.
14. We for an hour already have been waiting and the bus hasn't still come.

Exercise 79. *Choose the correct answer. (Sometimes two answers are possible).*

1. They started building the road two years ago and they haven't finished it.
a) still b) yet c) already
2. You don't need to vacuum the carpet. I've done it.
a) still b) yet c) already
3. I sent the letter two weeks ago and they haven't received it .
a) still b) yet c) already
4. Many rivers are safe to swim in nowadays.
a) anymore b) any longer c) no longer
5. I used to smoke, but I don't .
a) any more b) any longer c) no longer
6. It was really a boring journey.
a) quite b) fairly c) rather
7. We liked the hotel we stayed at.
a) quite b) fairly c) rather
8. This summer is hotter than last summer.
a) rather b) quite c) fairly
9. I can't lift this box. It's .
a) too much heavy b) much too heavy c) heavy enough
10. We can't all fit into my car. It isn't .
a) too much big b) enough big c) big enough
11. is supposed to be bad for you.
a) too much salt b) too many salt c) enough salt

12. Annie feels ill. She's eaten _____.
 a) too much chocolates b) too many chocolate c) too many chocolates
13. Mike is a wonderful dancer. He dances _____.
 a) too well b) very well c) well enough
14. Everyone likes Tina. She's _____.
 a) such a nice b) so nice woman c) so nice
15. It was ____ that we had breakfast outside in the garden.
 a) such a warm morning b) such a warm c) so warm

Exercise 80. *Change the sentences according to the model (Degrees of comparison of adverbs).*

Model – Peter is a better cook than Sally is.
 Peter cooks better than Sally does.

1. I'm not as good at tennis as you are.
 I don't play tennis _____.
2. Your writing is clearer than mine is.
 You write _____.
3. My brother is a more careless driver than I am.
 My brother drives _____.
4. Annie is the best swimmer of all the students in her school.
 Annie swims (the) _____.

Exercise 81. *Translate into English.*

1. Куди ви поїдете влітку? – Нікуди.
2. Вони живуть далеко від центру.
3. Вони повернуться дуже пізно, тому не чекайте на них.
4. Він ще не повернувся зі школи.
5. Він отримав ще два листа від свого брата.
6. Я хочу поговорити з ним ще один раз.
7. Про що ви з ним так довго розмовляли?
8. Він запропонував мені піти у театр ще вранці.
9. Він ще не спить.
10. Вчора вони прийшли до батьків уранці.
11. Його кімната ще більша за мою.
12. Вони дуже довго розмовляли з консультантами.
13. Останнім часом я небагато грав у теніс.
14. Вона дуже мало читає.
15. Він зовсім старий.

UNIT 4. PRONOUNS (ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)

Personal Pronouns (Особові займенники)

I, you, he she it, we, they вживаємо тільки як підмет перед дієсловом.

Me, you, him, her, it, us, them вживаємо як додаток, а також після прийменників і дієслова **to be**.

Subject: I like Peter.

Object: Tom likes **her**.

After a preposition: Look at **her**. Everybody except me was late.

After be: "Who is that?" "It's **me**."

Також вживаємо **me, him, etc** у коротких відповідях і після **as, than** у неформальних ситуаціях, а у формальних – **I, he, etc**.

Informal

"I'm thirsty." "**Me** too."

"Who is paying?" "**Him**."

"I've got the same number as **him**"

"She gets paid less than **me**."

Formal

"I'm thirsty. "I am too.'VSo am I."

"Who is paying?" "He is."

"I've got the same number as he has."

"She gets paid less than I do."

Exercise 82. *Put an appropriate pronoun in each blank (the sentences are informal).*

1. Nobody except ___ knows where the key is kept, and ___ am not telling you.
2. 'Who bought these flowers?' - 'It was . I thought you would like them.'
3. 'I haven't met Mark yet. Is he here?' – 'That is ___ over there.'
4. 'I haven't had enough of that party.' – ' ___ too.'
5. He is faster than _____, but I'm stronger than _____.
6. Natasha is two years younger than Alice, but ___ is nearly as tall as ___.
7. 'Who said that?' 'It was _____ – the boys in shorts.'
8. Alex has got fair hair. You've got almost the same color hair as _____.
9. You may be older than _____, but I don't have to do what you say.

10. 'Which is Ann's husband?' – 'That must be ___ just getting out of the car.'

11. The situation is just terrible. ___ can't go on like this any more. Tell ___ what to do.

Exercise 83. *Change these sentences to make them more formal or less formal.*

Example: I live in the same house as him. – *I live in the same house as he does.*

1. Judy's got the same car as me. 2. They've been to Poland longer than us. 3. I'm much smarter than him. 4. 'She's going to Austria.' – 'Me too.' 5. 'Who did that?' – 'Him.' 6. We are not as rich as they are. 7. He had a bigger meal than I did. 8. I am not as quick as she is. 9. We are from Montreal.' – 'So am I' 10. 'Who wants an ice-cream?' – 'I do.'

Exercise 84. *Translate from Ukrainian into English.*

1. Мені подобається слухати Мадонну. Я не розумію, чому більше нікому, крім мене, вона не подобається. 2. Їй дуже потрібна ця книжка. Вона не може без неї підготувати доповідь. 3. Я не знаю як пройти до найкращого універмагу міста. Ви можете розказати мені як пройти до нього? 4. Зачекай на нас у Каріні вдома. 5. Вона так само приємна, як і її мати.

! Займенник **it** може вживатися з назвами країн, замість **nothing, everything, something, anything**, а також у виразі **It's**, коли ми хочемо вказати на якусь особу:

Nothing is ever the way you expect **it** to be.

'Who is the woman in red?' '**It's** Chris Lewis.'

Britain imports more than **it** exports.

Займенники **he, she/him, her** вживають, зазвичай, з назвами свійських тварин, а іноді навіть з назвами технічних приладів, якщо хочемо показати, що вони нам дуже подобаються:

Eric is a good horse, but don't ride **him** on the main road – **he** is a bit nervous.

'How is the car?' '**She** is running beautifully.'

Exercise 85. *Insert a suitable pronoun.*

1. It's my cat Annie. ___ understands everything we say.

2. Thailand is quite unusual: ___ has never been ruled by another country.
3. 'Do you know who the managing director is?' '___ Rose Berchuk.'
4. My motorbike's been given trouble, so I'm taking ___ to a service.
5. Nothing happened while I was away, did ___?
6. 'Who is that on the phone?' '___'s my father.'
7. Australia doesn't accept as many immigrants as ___ used to.
8. Everything always happens when you don't want _ to.
9. 'Who is the girl your mother is teaching French?' – '___ Jennifer. She lives next door to us'.
10. 'Your pet dog is so nice.' 'Yes, I do love _____. ___ is like a child for me.'

Possessive Pronouns (Присвійні займенники)

! Залежна форма (conjoint): **my – мій (моя, мес, мої), his – його, her – її, its – його, її (для неживих істот), our – наш (наша, наше, наші), your – твій (твоя, твоє), ваш (ваша, ваше, ваші), their – їхній (їхня, їхні)** вживається перед іменниками в ролі означення: **my name, his watch, our street.**

! Незалежна форма (absolute) **mine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs**

Присвійні займенники в незалежній формі, як правило, не вживаються з іменниками, а замінюють їх і виконують функції підмета, іменної частини присудка і додатка:

Where are your children? **Mine** are at school. (Де твої діти? **Мої** (діти) в школі.)

! Присвійний займенник може стояти після іменника, який він позначає. Тоді він вживається в незалежній формі і перед ним ставиться прийменник **of**, а перед іменником – інший позначальник (артикль, займенник):

She is a friend **of hers**.

I am sick of those jokes **of yours**.

Exercise 86. *Complete the sentences.*

This belongs to me. This is my dress. This is mine.

This belongs to you. This is ___ flat. This is ___ .

This belongs to ___. This is his bicycle. This is _ .

This belongs to her. This is ___ toy. This is ___ .

This belongs to ___. This is your dog. This is ___ .

This belongs to them. This is _ garden. This is ____ .
Who does this belong to? ____ bike is this? ____ is this bike?

Exercise 87. *Use the right possessive pronouns.*

1. 'Is this Alice's camera or (your/yours)?' – 'It's (hers/her).
2. '(Who/whose) cat is that on the tree?' – 'I don't know, it isn't (my/mine).
3. Take (your/yours) feet off the table. (It/Its) legs aren't very strong.
4. Mary is playing (her/hers) guitar and Catherine is playing (her/hers) drums.
5. Chris and Part never pick up fruit in (their/ theirs) garden.
6. The Browns are spending July in (our/ours) flat and we are borrowing (their/theirs).
7. That is (my/mine) overcoat, and the scarf is (my/mine) too.

Exercise 88. *Join up the ideas to make expressions.*

Model – your smelling dog (that) – that smelling dog of yours

- 1) her unemployed husband (that)
- 2) his good friend (another)
- 3) their brilliant idea (a)
- 4) my stupid plans (these)
- 5) your old magazines (those)
- 6) their distant relations (some)
- 7) her best-loved grandmother (a)
- 8) your bad news (this)
- 9) their naughty children (those)
- 10) our silly cats (these)

Exercise 89. *Write new sentences using the structure "a friend of mine".
See the model.*

Model – I am writing to *one of my friends*. – I am writing to
a friend of mine.

1. We met *one of our neighbours*. – We met
2. Henry borrowed *one of my manuals*. – Henry borrowed
3. Mary invited *some of her relatives* to her new flat. – Mary invited ...
to her new flat.

4. We are having dinner with *one of our partners*. – We are having dinner with
5. I went on holiday to Spain with *three of my group-mates*. – I went on holiday to Spain with
6. Is that man one of your teacher's? – Is that man
7. I've met *one of Mark's friends* at the party. – I've met... .

Reflexive Pronouns (Зворотні займенники)

Singular forms: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself.

Plural forms: ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Exercise 90. *Put in the right reflexive pronouns and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

Model – History always repeats *itself*.

The lights switch *themselves* on.

1. No one was going to help them, so they had to do it ____.
2. Mike cut ____ while he was shaving this morning.
3. Monika always makes her hair do ____, and it always looks great.
4. Jennifer fell down some steps but fortunately she didn't hurt ____ badly.
5. It isn't her fault. She really cannot blame ____.
6. Robert ____ is quite friendly, but the rest of his family is very cold.
7. Please try to understand how he feels. Put ____ in his position.
8. Did you know that the Morrises had built their house ____?
9. We had a great time. We really enjoyed ____.
10. I don't trust anyone else to do my accounts, I always do them ____.
11. Be careful. Your tea is very hot. Don't burn ____.
12. Sometimes I can't say exactly what I mean. I wish I could express ____ better.

Exercise 91. *Complete the answers using reflexive pronouns.*

Model – Who repaired the bicycle for you?

– Nobody, I repaired it *myself*

1. Who redecorated your flat for you? Nobody, I
2. Did Julia have her hair cut by a hairdresser? No, she cut... .
3. Do you want me to go shopping for you? No, I'll... .

4. Who told you that Mary and Robert were getting married? Mary... .
5. Can you wash up for me? Why can't you

Exercise 92. *Complete the sentences using the words in brackets with the appropriate reflexive pronouns avoiding the latter where possible.*

(concentrate, defend, dry, feel, meet, relax, shave, wash)

1. Martin decided to grow a beard because he was fed up with ____.
2. I wasn't very well lately but I ____ much better now.
3. If somebody attacks you, you need to be able to ____.
4. I tried to understand that new grammar material but I just could not ____.
5. I'm going out with James this evening. We are ____ at the restaurant at 8.30.
6. He climbed out of the swimming pool and ____ with a towel.
7. You are always rushing around. Why don't you sit down and ____?
8. There was no water, so we couldn't ____.

Exercise 93. *Complete the following sentences inserting personal pronouns in the object case or corresponding reflexive pronouns.*

1. Mary had a great time. She enjoyed ____.
2. Julia bought a book and taught ____ to play the piano.
3. It's not your fault. You shouldn't blame ____.
4. We've got a problem. I hope you can help ____.
5. The computer will turn ____ off if you don't use it.
6. 'Can I take another biscuit?' – "Of course. Help ____."
7. Don't pay any attention to ____ – she always complains.
8. When they come to visit us they always bring their dog with ____.
9. I gave ____ keys to my garage so that he could take my car in.
10. Veronica can't afford to buy a new house, so her dad's going to buy one for ____.
11. Who gave ____ this lovely bouquet of flowers?

Reciprocal Pronouns (Взаємні займенники)

Exercise 94. *Complete the sentences using reciprocal or reflexive pronouns.*

1. How long have you and Bill know ____.
2. Agnes and Pat write to ____ every month.
3. Hilary and Peter bought ____ a flat in Rome.
4. I love you and you love me. We love ____.
5. Some people are very selfish, they only think of ____.
6. Do you and your best friend tell ____ everything?
7. They've had an argument. They're not speaking to ____ at the moment.
8. We'd never met before, so we introduced ____ to ____.
9. We've promised ____ to telephone if one of us is going to be late home.
10. They consider ____ friends and always help ____.

Exercise 95. *Put in myself, etc, each other or me, you, etc.*

1. He needs you and you need him. You need ____.
2. They decided to keep most of the vegetables for ____.
3. All over the world friends often give ____ presents at Christmas.
4. Christian and I always take ____ to lunch on our birthdays.
5. Mum, please don't help me – I'd rather do it ____.
6. Don't just stand here shouting at ____ – do something.
7. I've just got up. Can I call you back when I make ____ a cup of tea?
8. I've never met Sarah, but we've been writing to ____ for over 2 years now.
9. The ring ____ wouldn't normally be valuable, but it belonged to Queen Elizabeth I, so it will certainly bring a very high price.
10. When babies first start to feed ____, they usually make a big mess.
11. Your teenage children want to be independent_ but they expect ____ to be ready to help ____ whenever they ask you to.

Demonstrative Pronouns (Вказівні займенники)

Exercise 96. *Study the examples and think about the difference between this/these, that/those.*

Come and look at this picture.	What is that on the roof?
This isn't a very good concert.	He is busy that is why he is away.
Do you like this movie?	Stop that noise!
I, isten – this will make you laugh.	Thanks that was a great dinner,
(on the phone) This is Helen.	(on the phone) Who's that ?
This is my friend Nick.	I don't like those stories he told.

These shoes are hurting my feet. Do you remember **those** people we met in Prague?
These plums are really sweet.

Exercise 97. *Put in this/that/these/those.*

1. Why am I living in ___ city? 2. Ugh - ___ french-fried potatoes taste burnt. 3. Get me _____ from the table. 4. What was ___ noise? 5. Who are _____ boys over there? 6. Come _____ way, please. 7. Isn't ___ weather great? 8. Did you hear ___ rain at night? 9. _____ was a nice meal thanks. 10. Who said _____? 11. Do it _____ way, not like

! Займенники **that/those** можуть замінювати собою іменник, який вже згадувався раніше для того, щоб уникнути його повторення.

This car is much cheaper than **that** bought last year (than the car bought).

Цей автомобіль значно дешевший ніж **той**, що куплений минулого року.

These jeans are better than **those** bought before.

Ці джинси кращі ніж **ті**, що я купила раніше.

Exercise 98. *Use that/those to avoid the repetition of the preceding noun.*

Model – This stadium is better than the stadium we've got in our town. – This stadium is better than that we've got in our town.

1. Our car is more expensive than the car our neighbours have. 2. The quality of Ukrainian vegetables is better than the quality of imported vegetables. 3. These flowers she has grown are more beautiful than the flowers I've grown. 4. Though he is young his hair is like the hair of an old man. 5. The sum of 6 and 8 is equal to the sum of 9 and 5.

Exercise 99. *Translate into English.*

1. Він ходив до тієї самої школи, що і я. 2. Твій джемпер такого самого кольору, що й мій. 3. Він був такою людиною, яка подобалась усім. 4. Я й не знала, що у тебе такі чудові друзі. 5. Ці дві фотокартки однакові. 6. Ми слухаємо одну і ту саму радіостанцію. 7. Цей фільм такий чудовий, що я ходила дивитись його тричі. 8. Нам слід прийти в один і той самий час. 9. Зарплатня

Ані така сама, як і моя. 10. Та машина була така швидка, що поліція не могла її наздогнати. 11. У них такий чудовий будинок, що я завжди люблю в ньому зупинятись. 12. Микола і Сергій – однолітки. 13. В їдальні готували таку несмачну їжу, що її ніхто не міг їсти. 14. Я не знаю чому вона говорить так голосно.

Interrogative Pronouns (Питальні займенники)

Exercise 100. *Make up questions with who? or what?*

Model – Somebody phoned me. – **Who** phoned you?
I hit somebody. – **Who (Whom)** did you hit?
She knows something. – **What** does she know?

1. Somebody gave her a flower. – Who...?
2. Something has happened there. – What...?
3. Dan told me something.
4. This car belongs to somebody.
5. Somebody lives in that house.
6. This sentence means something.
7. I'm worried about something.

! **which?** (який, котрий) вживається, коли йдеться про вибір з обмеженої кількості варіантів, а **what?** (який?), коли йдеться про необмежений вибір:

Which size do you want small, medium or large?

What is your shoe size?

Іноді вживаємо як **which?**, так і **what?**:

Which/ What day next month can you come and see us?

Перед **of** і **one** вживаємо лише **which**:

Which of **the cities you have visited do you like most of all?**

Look at those stars. **Which one** is the brightest?

Якщо в самому реченні немає підмета, але йдеться про людину, то вживаємо **who?**;

Which skier won? **Who** won?

Exercise 101. *Use which or what?*

1. We've got orange juice and grape juice: ____ will you have?

2. ____ books did you read last year?
3. ____ of the books on the list have you already read?
4. ____ French queen said, "Let them eat cake."
5. ____ 's your name?
6. ____ hand do you write with?
7. ____ kind of car do you want to get?
8. ____ party do you think will win the elections?
9. ____ subject do you prefer, mathematics or chemistry?
10. ____ was your favorite subject at primary school?

Exercise 102. *Put the words in the correct order to make questions.*

1. Who/to eat/something /wants?
2. What/to you/ happened/ last/night?
3. Which/the/goes/to/ bus/centre/city?
4. What/weather/was /yesterday/the/like?
5. Which/has/applied/for/Jane/job?
6. Who/to/you/do/to/want/speak?
7. What/whose/is/the name/ car/you borrowed/of the man?

Indefinite Pronouns (Неозначені займенники)

До неозначених займенників належать **some, any, one**, а також похідні від них **somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything, somewhere, anywhere, somehow, anyhow**.

Some і його похідні вживаються, здебільшого, в стверджувальних реченнях, а також в питаннях-пропозиціях і питаннях-проханнях.

He's got **some** interesting ideas.
 Could I have **some** biscuits?
 Would you like **some** tea?
 There is **somebody** knocking.
 Would you like **something** to eat?

Any вживається в більшості питальних і заперечних речень, а також в стверджувальних з **if, never, hardly, without, refuse, doubt** (падають реченню негативного відтінку, або відтінку сумніву).

Do you have **any** interesting ideas?
 If you find **any** article we need, please tell me.

I suppose to find this article without **any** difficulty.

We haven't got **any** money.

She didn't say **anything**.

Does **anybody** understand this?

I refuse to give him **any** help.

Exercise 103. *Chose the right word.*

1. I can't find (some/any) sunflower oil, but we've got (some/any) olive oil.
2. Emma has got (some/any) old coins to show us.
3. I haven't got (something/anything) to wear to the party.
4. There isn't (some/any) paper on the table.
5. He didn't bring me (some/any) flowers.
6. There is (somebody/anybody) waiting for you at the front door.
7. Has Jack (some/any) sisters or brothers do you know?
8. I doubt if there is (somebody/anybody) who can help us. *l)* I've got (some any) nice jewelry last weekend. 10. Nobody can find out (something/anything) about when the presentation will be.

Exercise 104. *Fill in the blanks choosing some/any, somebody/anybody, something/anything.*

1. Did you meet ___ interesting at the party?
2. Can I offer you ___ coffee?
3. Have you got ___ close friends?
4. Shall we watch ___ on TV?
5. Is there _____ I can do?
6. Would you like ___ to help you?
7. Do you know _____ in English?
8. Does _____ mind if I open the window?
9. You must be hungry. Would you like _____ to eat?
10. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost _____?

Exercise 105. *Translate into English.*

1. Ти матимеш завтра трохи вільного часу?
2. В поведінці Дженіфер сьогодні є щось дивне.
3. Деякі твої друзі також були на вчорашній вечірці.
4. В мене було три зв'язки ключів від будинку, а зараз я не можу знайти жодної.
5. Ти не знаєш, чи прийде хтось із

Морисів до нас у неділю? 6. Я повторювала (to make revision) матеріал перед екзаменом. Я впевнена, що отримаю гарну оцінку. 7. Якщо в нас залишилось трохи супу, постав його в холодильник. 8. Я сумніваюсь у тому, що ми ще можемо щось зробити в цій ситуації. 9. Зараз Олена може водити машину без будь-якої допомоги. 10. Я була надто вражена, щоб сказати що-небудь. 11. Біля дверей хтось є. 12. Ти можеш сідати на будь-який автобус. Всі вони йдуть до центру. 13. Ти можеш присісти де тобі більше подобається. 14. Можна мені цукру? 15. Кожен, хто хоче складати іспит завтра, повинен сказати мені своє ім'я сьогодні. 16. Приходьте до нас в будь-який час. 17. Хтось забув парасольку. 18. Пішли десь прогуляємось. 19. Тобі потрібна допомога? 20. Марія чомусь засмутилась і не хотіла ні з ким говорити. 21. «Куди б нам поїхати у відпустку?» – «Давай поїдемо кудись, де тепло і сонячно. 22. «Ти живеш десь недалеко від Адрія?» – «Ні, він живе в іншому районі міста.» 23. Я не була тоді голодною, отже нічого не їла. 24. С'юзан дуже замкнена людина. Вона ніколи нікому нічого не розповідає. 25. Навряд чи хтось успішно склав той іспит.

Negative Pronouns (Заперечні займенники)

Nobody was there.	Там нікого не було.
They know nothing .	Вони нічого не знають.
She has no questions.	В неї немає питань.
No one helped her.	Ніхто їй не допоміг.
Nothing could be done in that situation.	В тій ситуації нічого не можна було зробити.
None of the tourists visited that place.	Жодного туриста там не було.
Neither of us was going to move to another place.	Жоден з нас не збирався переїжджати.
I want none of your money.	Мені не треба ніяких ваших грошей.

Exercise 106. *Put in no/none/nobody.*

- "Why can't I have a glass of milk for breakfast?" – "Because there is milk left".
- "My students expect me to know everything." – "____ knows every-

thing".

3. ____ news-service tells the whole truth.
4. "What were your photos like?" – "I'm afraid, ____ of them came out".
5. "Do you think he's honest?" – " ____ politician is completely honest".
6. ____ of the people there remembered seeing anything unusual.
7. I've got ____ patience with people like her.
8. There is ____ I can talk to here.
9. ____ of you care what is happening now.
10. ____ He had money, ____ job and ____ place to live.

Exercise 107. Give answers using **no/none/nothing/nobody**.

Model – What did you do? – **Nothing**.

Why can't you take me to school in the car today? –
Because I have **no** time.

1. Who were you quarreling with? –
2. Can you ask someone in your family to help you with your English?
3. Mike says his father speaks seventy-six languages. –
4. Where are you going? –
5. Do we have to go out tonight? Can't we eat at home? –
6. Do you think I could ask you for a cup of coffee? –
7. Why don't you phone home to find out whether your parents have already arrived? –
8. How much luggage have you got? –
9. How many children have you got? –
10. Who did you meet there? –
11. If you are bored, why don't you go to the cinema? –
12. Why didn't you buy any flowers? –
13. What did you buy? –
14. Why didn't you join in the conversation last night? –
15. How many of your sisters are married? –

Exercise 108. Translate into English using **no/none/nothing/nobody**.

1. Зараз державне свято, тому не працює жоден магазин.
2. Я не могла приготувати омлет, тому, що в домі не було жодного яйця.
3. Автобус був порожній: в ньому нікого не було.
4. Ми ходили до магазину, але нічого не купили.
5. Ми зробили багато фотографій, але жодної гарної якості.
6. Коли я повернулася сюди 10 років

тому, то зрозуміла, що нічого в місті не змінилось. 7. Ти таку дурницю скоїла! Жодна інтелігентна людина такого б не зробила. 8. Я не буду відповідати на жодне з твоїх запитань. 9. Ми відмінили вечірку, бо жоден із запрошених не зміг прийти. 10. В кімнаті була повна тиша: ніхто нічого не говорив.

Defining Pronouns (Означальні займенники)

All – всі, весь, вся, все **Everything** – все
Each, every, everybody, everyone – кожний
Another, other – інший **Either** – кожний
Both – обидва

! **All**, як правило, вживається з іменником або займенником. Якщо в реченні немає іменника/займенника, в цьому ж значенні вживається **everybody/everything**.

All the people were busy. **Everybody** was busy.

All без іменника/займенника може вживатися в підрядних реченнях в значенні "**все**".

He gave me **all/everything** he had.

All (that) I want is a place of my own.

Exercise 109. *Put in **all** if possible; if not, put in **everything**.*

1. ___ I need to make a comedy is a park, a policeman and a pretty girl. (*Ch. Chaplin*).
2. I hurry to laugh at ___, for fear of having to cry. (*Beaumarchais*).
3. You can only have power over people so long as you don't take ___ away from them. (*Solzhenitsyn*).
4. They say ___ in the world is good for something.
5. A cynic knows the price of ___ and the value of nothing.

Exercise 110. *Put in **all** **everybody** or **everything**.*

1. ___ human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. 2. ___ I've eaten today is a sandwich. 3. I'm free of ___ prejudices, I hate ___ equally. 4. He who praises ___ praises nobody. 5. Nothing has changed. ___ is the same as it was. 6. Mary told me ___ about her job. It sounds quite interesting. 7. I didn't have much money with me. ___ I had was 10 dollars. 8. When the fire alarm rang, ___ left the building imme-

diately. 9. We have completely different opinions. I disagree with ____.
10. We all did well in the test. ____ in our class passed it. 11. We all did well in the test. ____ of us passed.

! **All**, як правило, вживається з незлічуваними іменниками і іменниками у множині, а з іменниками, які можна порахувати у однині частіше вживається прикметник **whole**:

a **whole** plate – **all** the food

a **whole** concert – **all** the music

the **whole** orchestra – **all** the musicians

Exercise 111. *Write expressions with **whole** or **all** for each item.*

Model – a basketball team – a **whole basketball team**;
vegetables – **all** the vegetables.

A music band, the islands, the traffic, the children, the city, a group, the flowers, the meal, a class, a month, the luggage, the road system, the Indents, a month.

Exercise 112. *Translate into English using **all** or **whole**.*

1. Я витратила всі гроші, які ти мені дав. 2. Сью працює кожного дня крім неділі. 3. Я втомилася. Я працювала цілий день. 4. То бума жахлива пожежа: згорів весь будинок. 5. Коли я була у відпустці, у мене вкрали весь багаж. 6. Ти прочитав всю книгу? 7. Джек був такий голодний, що з'їв цілий пакет печива. 8. Все своє життя вона прожила у Шотландії. 9. Поліцейські обшукали весь будинок.

! Займенник **both** відіграє роль займенника-означення і може вживатися з іменником як з артиклем, так і без нього:

Both (the) parents live in Kyiv.

Якщо в реченні є присвійні або вказівні займенники, то вони також вживаються після **both**:

Both these women are married.

Both часто вживається після займенників в об'єктному відмінку:

He invited **us both**.

В заперечних реченнях **both** не вживається. Замість нього вживається **neither of them/neither of us**;

Neither of them came to the meeting in time.

Exercise 113. *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Я побачу обох своїх братів сьогодні увечері. 2. Обидві мої подруги живуть у Донецьку. 3. Минулого місяця він дав мені дві книжки, я прочитала обидві. 4. Вони обидва закінчили школу минулого року. 5. Жоден з них не брав участі в цій роботі. 6. Ми обидва праві. 7. Вони обидва пішли у відпустку. 8. Жоден з них не прийде сьогодні увечері. 9. Ви обидва були там. 10. Жоден з нас не повинен туди ходити. 11. Вони обидва працюють з ранку. 12. Він привітав на обох. 13. Вони обидва знають про це. 14. Нам обом слід піти туди. 15. Мої батьки обоє працюють тут.

У поєднанні зі сполучником **and** слово **both** утворює парний сполучник **both ...and - як ... так і (і ... і)**, який має підсилююче значення:

She plays **both** tennis **and** basketball.

Вона грає як у теніс, **так і** в баскетбол.

She **both** sings **and** dances.

Вона **і** співає **і** танцює.

Exercise 114. *Translate into English.*

1. Він ремонтує і машини і мотоцикли. 2. Пол, як і Саллі зараз на канікулах. 3. П'єса була як смішною, так і шокуючою. 4. Він збирає як коштовності, так і картини.

! every – кожний (всі разом)

Each actor has a different method of learning his lines

each – кожний (кожен зокрема)

Every actor must learn his words by heart

Exercise 115. *Put in each and every.*

1. The Olympic games are held ___ four years. 2. ___ parent worries about his/her children. 3. In a game of tennis there are two or four players. ___ player has a racket. 4. I go jogging ___ morning. 5. I understood most of what he said but not ___ word. 6. I get paid ___ four weeks. 7. I had a great weekend. I enjoyed ___ minute of it. 8. I tried to phone her two or three times, but ___ time there was no reply.

Exercise 116. *Translate into English.*

1. Кожен з гравців має в руках по три карти. 2. Керол прочитала кожну книжку з її бібліотеки. 3. Кожна сторона квадрата має

однакову довжину. 4. Всі місця в театрі були зайняті. 5. Поїзд до Москви відправляється кожні дві години. 6. Вона носила чотири обручки - по одній на кожному пальці. 7. Готель був досить дорогий. Кожен з нас заплатив по 40 долларів.

Quantitative Pronouns (Кількісні займенники)

Countable
(злічувані)

many
few
a few

багато
мало
декілька,
трохи

Uncountable
(незлічувані)

much
little
a little

Exercise 117. *Insert **much, many, few, little, a few, a little, a lot of***

1. He is very popular. He has ___ friends. 2. Arm is very busy these days. She has ___ free time. 3. We must be quick. We have no time. 4. Listen to me carefully. I'm going to give you ___ advice. 5. Did you take ___ photographs when you were on holiday? 6. Do you mind if I ask you ___ questions? 7. I'm not very busy today. I haven't got ___ to do. 8. This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so ___ tourists come here. 9. I don't think Stephanie would be a good doctor. She's got ___ patience. 10. The museum was very crowded. There were too ___ people. 11. Would you like sugar in your tee? – Yes, please, put me ___. 12. Most of the town is modern. There are ___ old buildings. 13. This is a very interesting place to live. There is ___ to do. 14. Have you ever been to Chernihiv? – Yes, I've been there ___ times. 15. The weather has been very wet recently. We've had ___ rain.

Exercise 118. *Translate into English, using **many, much, few, little, a few, a little, a lot of***

1. Дуже вам дякую за допомогу. 2. Кактуси потребують дуже мало води. 3. Раніше в селах мало підлітків уміли читати. 4. Надія випила трохи кави. 5. Підливавай розам трохи води кожного дня. 6. Його ідеї досить складно зрозуміти, тому їх підтримує дуже мало людей. 7. Його ідеї досить складно зрозуміти, але декілька людей їх все-таки підтримує. 8. Не багато людей розуміють його дивні ідеї. 9. На жаль, у нього було мало друзів. 10. Ніколи раніше в нас не було так мало часу для того, щоб зробити так багато. (*Франклін Рузвельт*). 11. В Лондоні багато оперних театрів? 12. Боб сьогодні почувається

набагато краще. 13. У неї так багато родичів! 14. Ми витратили мало грошей, але купили багато корисних речей. 15. Щоб відремонтувати машину потрібно так багато грошей!

UNIT 5. PREPOSITIONS (ПРИЙМЕННИКИ)

Exercise 119. *Verb + preposition. Arrange the following verbs into groups according to the preposition following the verb. Several variants are sometimes possible:*

I

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|----------|
| a) at | b) on | c) to | d) into | e) about |
| 1) to depend | | | 2) to look | |
| 3) to divide | | | 4) to rely | |
| 5) to talk | | | 5) to insist | |
| 6) to apologize | | | 7) to laugh | |
| 8) to happen | | | 9) to call | |
| 10) to translate | | | 11) to prefer | |
| 12) to stare | | | 13) to aim | |
| 14) to smile | | | 15) to relate | |
| 16) to care | | | 17) to spend | |
| 19) to resolve | | | 20) to listen | |
| 21) to hint | | | 22) to put | |
| 23) to work | | | 24) to congratulate | |
| 25) to speak | | | 26) to shout | |
| 27) to object | | | 28) to wonder | |

II

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|----------------|-------|
| a) with | b) for | c) of | d) from | e) in |
| 1) to agree | | | 2) to consist | |
| 3) to remind | | | 4) to suffer | |
| 5) to wait | | | 6) to deal | |
| 7) to approve | | | 8) to believe | |
| 9) to dream | | | 10) to get rid | |
| 11) apologize | | | 12) to ask | |
| 13) to borrow | | | 14) to forgive | |

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 15) to prevent | 16) to protect |
| 17) to suspect | 18) to supply |
| 19) to thank | 20) to be angry |

III

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| a) up | b) over | c) off | d) by |
| 1) to judge | 2) to put | | |
| 3) to think | 4) to fill | | |
| 5) to see | 6) to take | | |
| 7) to pick | 8) to wake | | |
| 9) to run | 10) to ring | | |

Exercise 120. *Adjective + preposition. Arrange the following adjectives into groups according to the preposition following the adjective. Several variants are sometimes possible:*

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------|--------|
| a) at | b) to | c) with | d) for |
| 1) surprised | 2) angry | | |
| 3) shocked | 4) accustomed | | |
| 5) amazed | 6) astonished | | |
| 7) cruel | 8) bored | | |
| 9) generous | 10) bad | | |
| 11) delighted | 12) disappointed | | |
| 13) due | 14) excellent | | |
| 15) hopeless | 16) married | | |
| 17) new | 18) pleased | | |
| 19) polite | 20) satisfied | | |
| 21) similar | 22) popular | | |
| 23) devoted | 24) superior | | |
| 25) familiar | 26) known | | |

Exercise 121. *Insert the correct prepositions:*

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| a) at | b) by | c) for | d) in | e) on | f) from |
| 1) ___ demand | 2) ___ morning till night | | | | |
| 3) ___ heart | 4) ___ the end | | | | |
| 5) ___ time to time | 6) to go ___ a walk | | | | |
| 7) ___ example | 8) ___ chance | | | | |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 9) the age of | 10) foot |
| 11) ___ last | 12) ___ conclusion |
| 13) ___ day to day | 14) ___ the whole |
| 15) ___ years | 16) ___ general |
| 17) purpose | 18) first sight |
| 19) ___ mistake | 20) ___ night |
| 21) ___ the contrary | 22) ___ return |
| 23) step step | 24) advance |
| 25) ___ land (sea, air) | 26) ___ vain |
| 27) ___ sale | 28) ___ full |
| 29) ___ all costs | 30) ___ ever |
| 31) ___ behalf of | 32) ___ a loss |
| 33) ___ the way | 34) ___ the top of one's voice |
| 35) ___ train (tram, bus, ship) | |

Exercise 122. *Find out which of the following prepositions are used incorrectly and substitute the correct ones for them:*

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1) tired from | 2) typical to |
| 3) afraid for | 4) ashamed of |
| 5) suspicious to | 6) terrified o |
| 7) capable on f | 8) certain about |
| 9) similar with | 10) short of |
| 11) crowded with | 12) generous of |
| 13) scared for | 14) silly of |
| 15) proud to | 16) responsible for |
| 17) kind of | 18) jealous of |
| 19) interested in | 20) keen in |
| 21) good to | 22) different of |

Exercise 123. *Choose the correct preposition of place for the following sentences:*

- a) at b) in c) on
- There are two nice pictures ___ the wall.
 - She never keeps her money ___ her pocket.
 - Don't sit ___ the table.
 - I think his flat is ___ the second floor of that building.
 - Who is the girl ___ that photo?

6. The car stopped _____ the corner of the street.
7. The boys are playing _____ the garden.
8. My friend spent his vacation _____ a small village _____ the mountains.
9. The night is not very dark. There are some stars _____ the sky.
10. I like swimming _____ the river.
11. Kyiv is _____ the Dnieper river.
12. He waited for his friend _____ the bus stop _____ the end of the street.
13. I think I left my bag _____ the classroom.
14. Do you know when he arrived _____ the party?
15. She didn't want to go anywhere, she decided to stay _____ home.
16. We landed _____ a small airport.
17. I have to be _____ the station in time.
18. Jane is studying literature _____ university.
19. Please fill in the blanks _____ pencil.
20. I didn't see you _____ the party on Sunday.
21. When did they arrive _____ Britain?
22. He'll be _____ work till 8.0 p.m.
23. Are you going to pay by cheque or _____ cash?
24. I'll see you _____ Fred's house.
25. Did you hear the news _____ the radio?
26. The rooms _____ Ted's house are very small.
27. Where were you last night? – _____ the cinema.
30. Do you know _____ what temperature water boils?
31. There are lots of people _____ the bank today.
32. He is away. He's gone to Germany _____ business.
33. Do you really think you'll be better if you go _____ diet?

Exercise 124. *Use the correct preposition of time:*

a) at b) in c) on

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) _____ Monday | 2) _____ the evening |
| 3) _____ November | 4) _____ half past five |
| 5) _____ winter | 6) _____ lunch |
| 7) _____ the weekend | 8) _____ the end of march |
| 9) _____ the past | 10) _____ his birthday |
| H) _____ midnight | 12) _____ the 4 of November |
| 13) _____ night | 14) _____ the moment |
| 15) _____ 5 o'clock | 16) _____ Sunday mornings |

- 17) ____ noon 18) ____ Christmas
 19) ____ times 20) ____ 1980
 21) ____ her age 22) ____ the morning
 23) ____ Veteran's Day 24) jus't ____ time

Exercise 125. *Choose the correct prepositions for the following sentences connected with transport:*

a) by b) on c) in d) out of e) off

1. How did you get to London? – ____ plane.
2. We can't get any more people ____, you'll have to wait for the next bus.
3. It's quicker to go ____ foot than to go ____ car there.
4. Excuse me, I have to get ____ at the next station.
5. Since I broke my leg I have to travel ____ bus because I can't get ____ the car.
6. When your bus arrives you get ____ it. If you want to leave it, you get ____ it.
7. I usually go back home ____ bus. It's much cheaper then going taxi.
8. Two men with guns got ____ the car and went into the shop.
9. When the train arrives you'll get ____ it. At Bristol you'll get ____ .
10. Don't wait outside. When a taxi stops for you I'll tell you and you'll get ____ it.
11. I decided not to go ____ car. I went ____ my bike instead.
12. It takes about half an hour to get home ____ my bike and about twenty minutes ____ the bus.

Exercise 126. *Choose the correct preposition.*

1. Nancy is good ____ Math but she is bad ____ languages.
 a) in b) at c) of
2. Harry isn't interested ____ sports.
 a) in b) at c) of
3. Are you afraid ____ spiders?
 a) on b) with c) of
4. Kate is different ____ her sister.
 a) with b) from c) of
5. It is very nice ____ you to help us. Thank you very much.

- a) with b) about c) of
6. It was very kind ___ Ira to lend me some money.
a) with b) about c) of
7. I'm sorry ___ not listening to you.
a) on b) at c) for
8. I write letters ___ nobody.
a) for b) to c) with
9. We waited ___ him till night but he didn't come.
a) — b) for c) to
10. Why are you looking ___ me?
a) at b) — c) to
11. Everybody should take care ___ nature.
a) at b) of c) about
12. I won't go there. Everybody will laugh ___ me.
a) at b) with c) about
13. I don't have enough money to pay ___ the meal.
a) — b) to c) for
14. Hello, can I speak ___ Jane, please?
a) — b) to c) orr
15. He got angry and shouted ___ me.
a) at b) with c) on
16. The children stopped talking when the teacher entered ___ room.
a) at b) — c) to
17. Did they invite you ___ the party?
a) at b) — c) to
18. Cut the meat ___ small pieces before frying it.
a) at b) into c) for
19. You cannot start a car ___ kicking it.
a) by b) with c) —
20. They are leaving ___ London.
a) at b) in c) for
21. Have you ever been ___ Kyiv?
a) at b) in c) to
22. Why don't you do something instead ___ just talking?
a) — b) of c) to
23. This soup tastes ___ soap.
a) of b) as c) —
24. I am ___ freedom of speech.

- a) to b) for c) in
25. I don't believe _____ a word she says.
a) — b) to c) in
26. Robert is married _____ my sister Julia.
a) to b) with c) by
27. What was the reason _____ his disgrace?
a) to b) of c) by
28. Do you all agree _____ what I suggest?
a) to b) on c) with
29. They will probably arrive _____ the weekend.
a) in b) at c) on
30. Would you like some soft drink _____ the meal?
a) to b) for c) with
31. I must clean _____ the room.
a) up b) in c) about
32. You should be careful _____ your health.
a) on b) for c) about
33. In his childhood he was keen _____ reading.
a) about b) for c) on
34. We spent the afternoon listening _____ records
a) on b) to c) for
35. If you supply the food, I'll pay _____ the drinks.
a) off b) up c) for
36. The postman normally comes _____ lunchtime.
a) in b) at c) on
37. He's disgusted _____ himself for failing the exam.
a) out b) about c) with
38. My report is _____ your disposal
a) at b) in c) on
39. Try _____ this dress. It is very pretty.
a) up b) on c) in
40. I want you to call _____ me tonight.
a) on b) for c) up
41. Get _____ of here. I'm sick and tired of you
a) from b) to c) out

Exercise 127. *Choose the correct preposition (at, in, to, into, from, out of, by, with, for, on, of).*

1. ... the 1st... September he arrived ... Kyiv and was met ... the station ... his wife and his daughters. 2. The garden is surrounded ... a high wall. 3. Our train stopped ... five minutes ... a small station. 4. The magazine was illustrated ... very good pictures. 5. I don't like to wash my face ... soap. 6. My brother lives ... the fourth floor ... a big house ... the centre ... the town. 7. I use this textbook myself; so I can only give it... you ... a short time. 8. This plant is equipped ... machinery made ... the Ukrainian plants. 9. I have received a letter ... my friend. He writes that he will soon return ... the south. 10. He took his handkerchief... his pocket. 11. Italy has to import coal and oil ... other countries. 12. He threw the letter ... the fire. 13. I have to return this book ... the library tomorrow. 14. As the window was open, he could look ... the room. 15.... six o'clock the taxi stopped ... the door we got... it and went... the station. 16. He opened the door and went out... the street. 17. I looked ... the window and saw a little boy running along the street. He stopped ... the door ... my house and then ran ... the house. 18. He has just returned ... his flight... the north. 19. I was awakened ... a loud noise in the street and looking ... the window I saw a man beating a dog ... a stick. 20. The house stood ... the lake. 21. Yesterday I took several books ... history ... our library. 22. They work ... Room 33. ... the third floor. 23. Do you go ... the Institute ... Thursdays? 24. Yesterday he went... the Crimea ... a month. 25. My brother felt so bad that I sent... a doctor. 26. He was born ... 1930, I think ... May 3. 27. He jumped ... the river and swam about. 28. The door ... the school opened and many children ran ... the house. 29. The ship is now five miles ... Odessa. 30. This door leads ... the corridor. 31. I hope he will come back... Lviv ... five days. 32. He opened the drawer ... his writing table and took several books ... it. 33. I'll be back ... a few minutes. 34. I think I'll have finished my work ... next Friday. 35. If you imagine that I can do it... an hour, you are mistaken. 36. He killed the rat... a stick.

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Інституту довузівської підготовки

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