

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЧІРНІГІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням

Частина II

Методичні вказівки

**до практичних занять та самостійної роботи
для студентів галузі знань**

**0505 – «Машинобудування матеріалообробка»
напрямів підготовки**

6.050502 – «Інженерна механіка»

6.050503 – «Машинобудування»

6.050504 – «Зварювання»

6.070106 – «Автомобільний транспорт»

**6.051801 – «Деревооброблювальні технології»
денної форми навчання**

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English Grammar. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням. Частина II. Методичні вказівки до практичних занять та самостійної роботи для студентів галузі знань 0505 – «Машинобудування матеріалообробка» напрямів підготовки 6.050502 – «Інженерна механіка», 6.050503 – «Машинобудування», 6.050504 – «Зварювання», 6.070106 – «Автомобільний транспорт», 6.051801 – «Деревооброблювальні технології» денної форми навчання. – Чернігів: ЧНТУ, 2016. – 62с.

Укладач: Лепеха Олена Володимирівна, викладач кафедри іноземних мов професійного спрямування

Відповідальна за випуск: Литвин Світлана Володимирівна, завідувача кафедрою іноземних мов професійного спрямування, кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент

Рецензент: Литвин Світлана Володимирівна, кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, завідувача кафедрою іноземних мов професійного спрямування Чернігівського національного технологічного університету

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ВСТУП

Методичні вказівки EnglishGrammar. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням. Методичні вказівки до практичних занять та самостійної роботи з англійської мови для студентів I курсу напрямів підготовки 6.050502 – «Інженерна механіка», 6.050503 – «Машинобудування», 6.050504 – «Зварювання», 6.070106 – «Автомобільний транспорт», 6.051801 – «Деревооброблювальні технології», складені у відповідності до вимог Програми викладання англійської мови для професійного спілкування. Дані методичні рекомендації призначені для студентів, які на базі знань, отриманих в середній школі, продовжують вивчення англійської граматики.

Пропоновані методичні вказівки допоможуть студентам систематизувати, конкретизувати і поглибити набуті знання і вміння з англійської мови, а також долучитися до активної самостійної роботи.

Методичні вказівки включають 12 розділів. У кожному розділі є:

- стислий виклад основних граматичних відомостей;
- вправи, що пояснюють правила, і завдання, які дозволяють перевірити вивчений матеріал.

Грамматичні таблиці допоможуть студентам не тільки зрозуміти, але і самостійно сформулювати ряд правил англійської граматики. У межах кожного розділу вправи розташовані за рівнем складності, що дасть викладачеві можливість підбирати вправи, орієнтуючись на мовну підготовку студентів. Наприкінці кожного розділу подано тести для самоперевірки, які не тільки допоможуть студентам об'єктивно оцінити свої успіхи і виявити свої слабкі місця, але і визначити, до повторення яких тем варто повернутись.

Запропонований матеріал може використовуватися як додатковий для засвоєння граматичних явищ на практичних заняттях, а також для самостійної роботи студентів удома.

UNIT 13

INFINITIVE AND GERUND/ING-FORM

Інфінітив — це неособова форма дієслова, яка тільки називає дію і відповідає на запитання «що робити?», «що зробити?»: *to read, to dance*.

Герундій це неособова форма дієслова із закінченням *-ing*, що має властивості дієслова та іменника. Як і інфінітив, герундій називає дію. У реченні герундій виконує функції, властиві як дієслову, так і іменнику:

We like dancing. (Ми любимо танцювати. Або: Ми любимо танці.)
Smoking is dangerous for your health. (Паління шкідливе для вашого здоров'я.)

В українській мові немає форми, яка б відповідала герундію. Зверніть увагу на правила вживання інфінітива та герундія.

Інфінітив з часткою *to* (Full Infinitive) вживається у таких випадках.

- 1) Для вираження намірів: *He went **to meet** me.*
- 2) Після конструкцій *would like, would love, would prefer*: *I'd **like to buy** some ice cream.*
- 3) Після таких прикметників, як *glad, happy, angry, sorry, pleased* тощо: *I'm **glad to see** you.*
- 4) Після таких дієслів, як *advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, want* і т.д.: *We **decided to catch** a taxi.*
- 5) Після питальних слів, які виконують функцію сполучника {*who, how, what, where, which*): *We don't know **how to get** there.*
- 6) Зі словами *too, enough*: *He is old **enough to drive** a car.*

Інфінітив без частки *to* (Bare Infinitive) вживається у таких випадках.

- 1) Після модальних дієслів: *You **must help** your parents.*
 - 2) Після дієслів *make, let, see, hear, feel* + *object* (додаток): *He **let me take** his camera. Mother **made me clean** my room.*
- Після структур *had better/would rather*: *We'd **better watch** TV tonight.*

Герундій (Gerund/ing-form) вживається у таких випадках.

- 1) Як іменник-підмет: ***Walking** is a good exercise.*
- 2) Після дієслів *love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy* (для вираження уподобань взагалі): *She **hates being** late.*
- 3) Після дієслова *go*, якщо ми маємо на меті розповісти про фізичну діяльність: *He **went swimming** an hour ago.*
- 4) Після таких дієслів, як *start, begin, stop, finish, avoid, admit, appreciate, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, escape, excuse, forgive, imagine, involve, keep (= continue), mention, mind, miss, object to, practise, prevent, save, suggest, understand* і т.д.: *They **continued walking** in silence.*
- 5) Після таких виразів, як *I'm busy, it's no use, it's (not) worth, it's (no) good, what's the use of, can't help, can't stand, look forward*

to, in addition to, as well as і т.д.: **What's the use of buying a dishwasher?**

- 6) Після прийменників: *She left **without taking** her umbrella. They are interested **in taking** this test.*
- 7) Після дієслів *see, hear, listen, watch*, щоб повідомити про дію, яка ще не завершилась: *She **heard** somebody **speaking**.*

13.1 Circle the correct item.

1) Tom is skilled enough *to do* this job. 2) It started *to rain/raining* an hour ago. 3) Sue prefers *to have/having* lunch in a cafeteria. 4) I hope *to see* you tomorrow. 5) Mike suggested *to play / playing* bowling in a new club. 6) I don't know where *to go/going*. 7) *To sledge/Sledging* in winter is fun. 8) Sam spent hours *to look/looking* for these facts. 9) They offered *to continue/continuing* the experiment in a modern laboratory. 10) Witty succeeded in *to study/studying* Biology. 11) I would like *to talk/talking* to you. 12) My parents refused *to give/giving* me pocket money. 13) Little Johnny is complaining about *to have/having* a toothache. 14) Molly was happy *to see/seeing* her niece again. 15) Jane can't stand *to listen/listening* to loud music.

13.2 Write the words into the correct column.

Agree, would love, avoid, deny, can, promise, will, mind, offer, may, decide, prefer, like, hope, would prefer, manage, suggest, let, look forward to, can't help, practice, refuse, must, prevent, admit, it's worth, want, happy, forgive.

Followed by Full Infinitive	Followed by Gerund/ing- form	Followed by Bare Infinitive
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13.3 Match two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Reading detective stories | a) learn this poem by heart. |
| 2) The woman was watching children | b) to help you. |
| | c) is good for your health. |
| 3) You must | d) to understand it. |
| 4) I don't know how | e) is her favourite hobby. |
| 5) My brother is keen on | f) to see your friend at our party. |
| 6) Eating lots of fresh fruit | g) wash your hands before the meals. |
| 7) I don't know why Peter avoids | h) collecting car models. |
| 8) My teacher made me | i) playing in the sandpit. |
| 9) I'm sure she is clever enough | j) speaking to me. |
| 10) We'll be happy | |

13.4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1) My parents dislike ... (*to spend*) holidays without me. 2) The Thompsons go... (*to ski*) to the mountains every winter. 3) I think you'd better ... (*to phone*) him in the evening. 4) Helen refused ... (*to answer*) my question about her future plans. 5) We saw Greg ... (*to walk*) towards the bus stop. 6) Nick promised ... (*to return*) my MP3 player in a week. 7) Bob is too angry ... (*to listen*) to our explanation. 8) Sarah started ... (*to learn*) French when she was 7. 9) The doctor advised Kate ... (*to keep*) to a diet. 10) Don't bother me. I'm busy ... (*to write*) an essay about my winter holidays.

13.5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1) Alison wants ... (*to take*) her little sister with us. 2) Martin is looking forward to ... (*to meet*) his school friends. 3) Margaret couldn't help ... (*to feel*) that she had made a mistake. 4) You couldn't ... (*to swim*) a year ago. 5) It's no use ... (*to talk*) to Tony. He is too obstinate ... (*to change*) his mind. 6) How did they manage ... (*to book*) a room in this hotel? Any room in this hotel is worth ... (*to pay*) a lot of money. 7) I offered ... (*to help*) Ann with the washing-up. 8) My parents let me ... (*to use*) our cottage house for the party. 9) Do you mind ... (*to wait*) outside? 10) I know that your cousin is fond of ... (*to paint*). I hope ... (*to see*) her pictures at my gallery some day.

13.6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing ... (*to inquire*) about your advertisement in the May edition of «Around The World» magazine. I am interested in ... (*to visit*) Italy and would be grateful if you could ... (*to send*) me further details.

Your advertisement states that the price includes a return flight from Borispol Airport. Will the flight... (*to leave*) in the morning or in the evening? The advertisement also mentions that the price includes seven nights in a five-star accommodation. Will I ... (*to have*) my own room or will I have ... (*share*)? In addition, ... (*to regard*) the meals that the price includes, I'd like ... (*to know*) if all meals are included in the full cost or if the price only includes breakfast. Finally, could you ... (*to tell*) me whether the tour includes ... (*to visit*) Vatican and if there will be time to go ... (*to shop*).

I look forward to ... (*to hear*) from you. Thank you in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully,

Victor Bondarenko

13.7 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

Millions of people every year visit national parks. 1) ... a national park can 2)... a wonderful way of 3)... a day, but are these parks worthwhile or do they have too many drawbacks?

One major advantage of national parks is that they provide an opportunity for wild animals and other species to be protected and conserved. In addition, national parks make it possible for animals to have more space and freedom than they can 4) ... in zoos and allow children to see animals 5) ... freely instead of ... behind bars.

However, some people object to 7) ... animals in national parks. They believe that animals should 8) ... in their natural habitats and shouldn't be used as a form of entertainment for visitors to these parks.

All in all, it would 9) ... that national parks do some advantages, but there are also several drawbacks to 10) ... animals in them. Perhaps it is time we started 11)... to protect animals in their natural environments.

1) a) To visit;

b) Visit;

c) Visiting.

2) a) to be;

b) be;

c) being.

3) a) to spend;

b) spend;

c) spending.

4) a) to have;

b) have;

c) having.

5) a) to wander;

b) wander;

c) wandering.

6) a) to live;

b) live;

c) living.

7) a) to keep;

b) keep;

c) keeping.

8) a) to live;

b) live;

c) living.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| 9) a) to appear; | b) appear; | c) appearing. |
| 10) a) to keep; | b) keep; | c) keeping. |
| 11) a) worked; | b) work; | c) working. |

13.8 Complete the sentences writing true information about you.

1) In my free time I like 2) I hate 3) I'm good at 4) I don't mind 5) I want ... when I finish school. 6) My friend is interested in 7) I'm thinking of ... in my future.

Після дієслів *to begin, to start, to continue, to intend* можуть вживатись як інфінітив, так і герундій без різниці у значенні: *The child began laughing/to laugh.* У сполученні з деякими дієсловами вживання інфінітива чи герундія залежить від того, що саме ми хочемо висловити. Зверніть увагу на відмінності у значенні речень залежно від вживання в них інфінітива чи герундія.

Verb -f to-infinitive	Verb 4- ing-form
<p><i>Remember/forget + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «не забути»:</p> <p><i>I must remember to take my notes. It's very important. (Я маю не забути взяти записи.)</i></p>	<p><i>Remember/forget</i> 4- <i>ing-form</i> вживається, якщо ми висловлюємо спогади про минуле:</p> <p><i>I remember taking my son to the Zoo for the first time. (Я пам'ятаю (ніколи не забуду), як повів свого сина до зоопарку вперше.)</i></p>
<p><i>Regret + to-infinitive</i> вживається, якщо нам шкода про щось говорити (тобто ми маємо повідомити погані новини):</p> <p><i>I regret to tell you that you have a bad mark in History. (Мені шкода казати, що в тебе погана оцінка з історії.)</i></p>	<p><i>Regret</i> 4- <i>ing-form</i> вживається, якщо ми висловлюємо співчуття з приводу того, що трапилось у минулому:</p> <p><i>I regret telling you about my plans. Everything has changed by now. (Шкода, що я розповів про свої плани, тому що все змінилось.)</i></p>
<p><i>Stop + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «зупинитись, щоб зробити щось інше»:</p> <p><i>She stopped to pick up the coin she had dropped. (Вона зупинилась, щоб підібрати монету, яку впустила.)</i></p>	<p><i>Stop + ing-form</i> вживається у значенні «припинити щось робити»:</p> <p><i>She stopped reading aloud because her mother asked her to keep silent. (Вона припинила читати вголос, тому що п мама попросила її помовчати.)</i></p>
<p><i>Go on 4- to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «виконувати іншу, на-</p>	<p><i>Go on 4- ing-form</i> вживається у значенні «продовжувати щось робити»:</p>

ступну дію»: <i>He made himself a sandwich and went on to learn the rules.</i> (Він зробив собі бутерброд і потім пішов учити правила.)	<i>She asked her son a question, but he went on watching TV and didn't hear her.</i> (Вона запитала сина, але він продовжував дивитись телевізор і не чув її.)
Try + to-infinitive вживається у значенні «робити все можливе, намагатись»: I'm trying to find any mistakes in this work. (Я намагаюся знайти якісь помилки в цій роботі.)	Try + ing-form вживається у значенні «зробити щось (спробувати), що може допомогти вирішити проблему»: / tried opening the door, but it was locked from inside. (Я спробував відкрити двері, але вони були зачинені зсередини.)
Be sorry + to-infinitive вживається у значенні «шкода, на жаль»: I'm sorry to hear that you've failed the exam. (Мені шкода чути, що ти не склав іспит.)	Be sorry for + ing-form вживається у значенні «вибачте»: I'm sorry for being late. (Вибачте за моє запізнення.)
Mean + to-infinitive вживається у значенні «мати на увазі», висловлювати наміри: / think you meant to send our friends invitation cards. (Я гадаю, ти маєш на увазі відправити нашим друзям запрошення.)	Mean + -ing form вживається у значенні «це означає»: You have to feel in this form. It means writing your personal information. (Вам треба заповнити анкету. Це означає написати ваші особисті дані.)

13.9 Circle the correct meaning of the underlined words.

- 1) We regret to inform you that there are no tickets left for this train.
 - a) Sorry to tell such news.
 - b) Sorry that it happened in the past.
- 2) The children stopped writing and looked at the teacher.
 - a) Stopped so that they could do something.
 - b) Finished doing something.
- 3) I'll never forget driving the car without my instructor.
 - a) Not remember.
 - b) Memory of the past.
- 4) She is trying to send you an e-mail letter.
 - a) Is doing her best.
 - b) Is doing something which may solve the problem.
- 5) He didn't mean to hurt you.
 - a) Intention to do something.
 - b) Involve.
- 6) I must remember to take my camera.

- a) Not to forget.
 - b) Memory of the past.
- 7) She went on eating without saying a word.
- a) Did the next thing.
 - b) Continued doing the same thing.

13.10 Circle the correct item.

1) Den stopped *to buy/buying* a bottle of water as it was boiling hot. 2) The child stopped *to cry/crying* and looked at a toy with some sign of interest. 3) Unfortunately, I forgot *to take/taking* my umbrella with me. 4) I'll never forget *to visit/visiting* Asterix Park in France. 5) After finishing his computer courses Tim went on *to study/studying* economy. 6) Ella went on *to* without looking up at me. 7) I regret *to tell/telling* you that we don't have enough money to pay for the medicine. 8) I regret *to buy/buying* this hat. It looks a bit old-fashioned. 9) Jane means *to open/opening* her own designer house. 10) Julia's greatest wish is to get a ticket for their concert even if it means *to pay/ paying* a lot of money. 11) Try *to phone/phoning* Jack one more time. Perhaps he doesn't hear his mobile phone. 12) Peter tried *to start/starting* the engine, but it didn't work.

13.11 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Cindy tried ... (*to catch*) a taxi, but the road was deserted. 2) I'm afraid I forgot ... (*to switch*) off the light in the room. 3) Why don't you try ... (*to ex*)? It may help you to lose weight. 4) Jack regretted ... (*to stay*) in that hotel as it was too far from the centre of the city. 5) Pam stopped ... (*buy*) some magazines as she wanted to read something during her trip. 6) Mike can remember ... (*to you* about the changes in our timetable. He told you about it two days ago. 7) Can you stop ... (*to play*) music so loudly? I can't hear the news on TV. 8) Nigel made some notes and went on ... (*to read*) the report. 9) I m sorry for ... (*to be*) unfair to you and your friends. 10) Sarah will never forget... (*to fly*) over the Atlantic Ocean.

13.12 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Ann didn't know what ... (*to do*) at the weekend until her friend phoned her and suggested ... (*to go*) to the cinema to watch a new comedy. 2) Do you remember ... (*to try*) Japanese food for the first time? 3) Henry stopped ... (*skate*) after he had broken his leg. 4) Pamela isn't slim enough ... (*become*) a fashion model. She tries ... (*to keep*) to a diet, but it doesn't help. 5) Yesterday Mary was busy ... (*to clean*) her flat. After washing the windows she went on ... (*vacuum*) the carpets. 6) I'm so sorry for ... (*to miss*) that lecture. I'm sure it's

no use ... *(to ask)* if it was interesting. 7) Do you mind ... *(to have)* lunch with me? I hate ... *(to eat)* alone. 8) Is Richard good at... *(to speak)* in public? — Oh, yes! I heard him ... *(to make)* a speech last week. It was excellent! 9) Amanda prefers ... *spend)* her summer holidays at the seaside. She enjoys ... *(to swim)* and ... *(to sunbathe)*. 10) A little boy stopped ... *(to weep)* and said, «I'm so sorry! I didn't mean ... *(to break)* your window».

13.13 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Dear Nelly,

How are you? I'm writing ... *(to tell)* you the news. I'm busy ... *{to prepare)* for my final exams which are in a week. I feel so tired of ... *{to study)* that I decided ... *{to take)* a break and write you a letter. I can't help ... *{to think)* of the day when I'll leave school and become a student of the university! By the way, I want... *{to find)* a job for summer because I would like ... *{to get)* a driving license and you can't... *{to get)* one without... *{to attend)* driving courses. Our mother decided ... *{to redecorate)* the living room. She is busy ... *{to find)* wallpapers, new furniture and curtains of the right colour. Dad continues ... *{to work)* on his research project. Your friend Molly started her new job last Monday. ... *{to work)* as a travel agent suits her — she loves ... *{to communicate)* with people. She hopes ... *{to stay)* in this job for a couple of years and then she intends ... *{to start)* her own travel agency.

Oh, I almost forgot... *(to tell)* you that we are going to have a party to celebrate the end of my school life. I hope you will... *{to join)* us.

Write soon and tell all your news, won't you?

Best wishes,

Sheila

13.14 Find mistakes and correct them.

Tom ran all the way home without to stop. 2) The teacher made us rewriting our compositions. 3) Kate couldn't sleep and I suggested her to drink a cup of tea with honey. 4) I'm sorry for interrupting, but I'd like asking you a question. 5) Nick promised giving me that disc. 6) Mark stopped to eat junk food because it is unhealthy. 7) Henry tried winning the race. 8) The children couldn't help to speak about their journey. 9) This book is worth to read. 10) I'm glad knowing that you're fine.

13.15 Translate into English.

1) Він ненавидить учити вірші напам'ять. 2) Вона намагалася заспокоїти дитину, але дівчинка продовжувала плакати, не кажучи ні слова. 3) Боб зупинився, щоб подивитись на годинник.

4) Я дуже радий почути ваш голос і сподіваюся скоро з вами зустрітись. 5) Ми не знаємо, як вирішити цю проблему. 6) Лінда пропонує піти у кіно. Ви не проти приєднатись до нас? 7) Вони почули, як хтось стукав у двері. 8) Мені шкода, що я витратив усі гроші. Мені б хотілося купити цю футболку. 9) Я ніколи не забуду, як уперше катався на велосипеді. 10) Джулія припинила різати хліб і уважно подивилась на мене. Я не знав, що їй відповісти.

UNIT 14 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Умовні речення вживаються для вираження дій, які відбудуться чи відбулися б за певних умов. Умовні речення складаються з двох частин: головної (Main Clause) та підрядної (If-clause). Умовні речення нульового типу (Zero Conditionals) виражають реальні або вірогідні ситуації у теперішньому. У таких реченнях вживається теперішній неозначений час як у головній частині, так і в підрядній.

Main Clause	If-clause
Present Simple Tense	Present Simple Tense

Наприклад:

If the temperature falls below 0 °C, water turns into ice. I always take aspirin if I have a headache.

Умовні речення першого типу (First Conditionals) виражають реальні чи вірогідні ситуації у майбутньому. Граматичні часи в таких реченнях вживаються таким чином:

Main Clause	If-clause
Future Simple Tense Modal verb + bare infinitive	Present Simple tense

Наприклад:

He will paint the fence if you buy some paint.

She can give you the dictionary if she doesn't need it.

В умовних реченнях не обов'язково головна частина стоїть першою. Головна та підрядна частини можуть поєднуватись сполучниками *if* (якщо), *when* (коли), *till* (поки), *until* (поки не), *unless* (якщо не), *as soon as* (як тільки):

We will see him as soon as the bus arrives.

He won't phone us unless he finishes his work.

В умовних реченнях нульового типу *if* та *when* вживаються без різниці у значенні, але в умовних реченнях першого типу *if* вживається для вираження умови, а *when* — для вираження дій, які відбудуться у певний час. Порівняйте:

If/when I have a good mood, I always listen to music. (Якщо/коли у мене гарний настрій, я завжди слухаю музику.)

She will do shopping if she has time. (Вона піде за покупками за умови, що матиме час.)

She will do shopping when she has time. (Вона піде за покупками тоді, коли матиме час.)

14.1 Circle the correct item.

1) You *are/will be* healthy if you *go* in for sport. 2) As soon as Fred *finishes/will finish* doing his homework, we *go* to the cinema. 3) When I *grow/will grow* up, I *become/will become* a private detective. 4) If you *drink* so much coffee, you *don't/won't* sleep well at night. 5) If I *don't/won't* know a word, I always *consult/will consult* a dictionary. 6) Nick *leaves/will leave* me a note if he *doesn't/won't* see me. 7) When we *run/will run* out of food, we *go/will go* shopping. 8) Mike *has/will have* an accident if he *drives/will drive* so carelessly. 9) Until you *promise/will promise* to keep it in secret, I *don't/won't* tell you anything. 10) The doctor *doesn't/won't* prescribe any medicine until he *examines/will examine* the patient.

14.2 Match two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) If you don't understand this rule, | a) you shouldn't eat with dirty hands. |
| 2) What colour do you get | b) he'll be late for the meeting. |
| 3) She always goes to bed early | c) if you give me your phone number. |
| 4) If you don't want to have a stomachache, | d) if she is tired. |
| 5) People wear warm clothes | e) we'll go fishing. |
| 6) I'll phone you | f) I'll explain it to you. |
| 7) The baby can't fall asleep | g) if you have some free time tomorrow? |
| 8) If Nick misses this bus, | h) if you make such a noise. |
| 9) What will you do | i) when you mix red and yellow? |
| 10) If my father repairs the boat, | j) when the weather is cold. |

14.3 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Future Simple Tense.

1) We ... (*to order*) a pizza if Dolly ... (*to cook*) supper. 2) If you ... (*not to be*) careful, you ... (*yourself*). 3) When Tony ... (*to finish*) school, he ... (*to continue*) his study at the college. 4) If Mary ... (*to have*) a toothache, she should go to the dentist. 5) The snow ... (*to melt*) when the sun ... (*shine*). 6) If you ... (*not to pay*) the electricity bill, they ... (*to cut*) it off. 7) Sue ... (*not to go*) to the mountains until she ... (*to pass*) her exams. 8) We ... (*to have*) lunch when you ... (*to be*) hungry. 9) Polly ... (*to feel*) better if she ... (*to keep*) to a diet. 10) When Helen ... (*to have*) any problems, she always ... (*to ask*) her mother for help.

Якщо підрядне речення (If-clause) стоїть першим, воно відокремлюється комою:

She will finish the work soon if we help her.

If we help her, she will finish the work soon.

14.4 Rewrite the sentences as in the example.

Example: Granny prepares a cake. We have tea. (*if*) — If granny prepares a cake, we'll have tea.

1) Sally is angry. We don't phone her. (*if*) 2) You feel better. You stop smoking, (*when*) 3) Father comes home. We have supper, (*as soon as*) 4) Brian doesn't buy the tickets. We don't go to the concert, (*if*) 5) I tell you all the news. You phone me tomorrow morning, (*if*) 6) We don't know the marks. The teacher checks our tests, (*until*) 7) I don't go to the seaside. Eddy agrees to go with me. (*unless*) 8) Gordon earns more money. He gets a promotion, (*when*) 9) Julia finishes reading a report. She has a break for lunch, (*as soon as*) 10) You don't set the alarm. You oversleep, (*if*)

В умовних реченнях першого типу в підрядній частині також можуть вживатись теперішній тривалий (The Present Continuous Tense), теперішній доконаний (The Present Perfect Tense) та теперішній доконано-тривалий (The Present Perfect Continuous Tense) часи, відповідно до їх правил вживання та якщо цього вимагає зміст речення:

If you are still doing your homework, we won't go to the cinema.

If you have done your homework, we'll go to the cinema.

If she has been cleaning the flat for two hours already, we should help her.

14.5 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) We'll miss the train if you ... (*not to pack*) the suitcase yet. 2) If Stuart... (*still to wait*) for me, I'll catch a taxi. 3) If Susan ... (*still to sleep*), I won't wake her. 4) If Tony ... (*to work*) on this project for a week now, we should help him. 5) We can have dinner if Cindy ... (*already to lay*) the table. 6) We should stop the boys if they ... (*still to fight*). 7) If the taxi ... (*not to arrive*) yet, I'll wait for it outdoors. 8) Jane should take a break if she ... (*to prepare*) for her exam for more than two hours now.

3) Unfortunately, we can't have a picnic if it ... (*still to rain*).
If they ... (*not to repair*) your car yet, I can give you a lift.

Unless часто вживається у реченнях замість *if not*. У цьому випадку заперечна частка *not* не потрібна. Але не можна вживати *unless* у питальних реченнях:

We won't have a break unless we finish (if we don't finish) our project.
What will she do if she doesn't get a diploma? NOT: unless she gets a diploma.

14.6 Complete the sentences with *if* or *unless*.

1) ... you promise to return home at eleven o'clock, I won't let you go to the party. 2) They will be able to launch the new medicine, ... they sign this contract. 3) Martin won't start his own business ... he gets a loan from the bank. 4) I won't talk to you again ... you tell me the truth. 5) What will you do ... Max doesn't meet you? 6) ... I tell you everything, you won't be surprised. 7) Sheila won't go to Rome ... she buys a plane ticket. 8) You will continue making mistakes ... you learn all the rules. 9) How will Jerry find information for his project ... the Internet doesn't work? 10) Where will Sam buy flowers ... all the shops are closed?

14.7 Rewrite the sentences as in the example.

Example: If you don't send a message, we'll worry about you.—

Unless you send a message, we'll worry about you.

Unless Dave finishes the picture, he won't exhibit it.—

If Dave doesn't finish the picture, he won't exhibit it.

1) I will feel bored if you don't come to my birthday party. 2) You won't know anything about the state of his health unless you speak to the doctor. 3) We won't plan our weekend if we don't watch the weather forecast. 4) Emma will be upset if she doesn't speak to you. 5) I won't spend the money unless I buy a new computer. 6) Unless the police catch the thief, we won't get our jewellery back. 7) We won't go on holiday if we can't take our dog with us. 8) Margaret won't start her

job if she doesn't find a babysitter. 9) I won't go shopping unless you give me money. 10) Andy won't leave the house if he doesn't find the key.

14.8 Use the sentences to make up a chain story as in the example.

a) Example : If Nick joins a tennis club, he will train a lot. If he trains a lot, he...

Nick will join a tennis club
He will train a lot
He will take part in the Wimbledon tournament
He will win a cup
He will become a famous sportsman
He will get a lot of money
He will start his own business
He will become rich
He will marry a beautiful and clever girl
He will buy a big house
He will have many children
He will be happy

b) Use the sentences of part A and write what happens if Nick doesn't join a tennis club.

c) Write your own chain stories, using the first sentences: If I enter university..., and If I don't enter university...

Умовні речення другого типу (Second Conditionals) вживаються, якщо дія неможлива чи нереальна у теперішньому чи майбутньому. Граматичні часи в таких реченнях вживаються таким чином:

Main Clause	If-clause
Would/could/might + bare infinitive	Past Simple

Наприклад:

*We would go to the skating rink if you could skate. (But you can't skate.) If he had free time, he would visit us. (But he doesn't have free time.) What will she do if she doesn't get a diploma? **NOT:** unless she gets a diploma.*

14.10 Circle the correct item.

1) If the weather *were/would be* fine, we *played/would play* a game of tennis in the court. 2) I *were/would be* very glad if Ted and Mary *visited/would visit* me today. 3) If Jim *bought/ would buy* the tickets, we *saw/would see* the football match at the stadium. 4) If my mother *were n't/wouldn't be* so busy, she *helped/would help* me with my essay. 5) I could read the letter if Annie *didn't/wouldn't* break my

glasses. 6) Helen *translated/ would translate* this article in time if she *had/would have* a good dictionary. 7) If Frank *didn't/wouldn't* get a bad mark, he might go for a walk with his friends. 8) Nigel *found/would find* information about endangered species if he *had/would have* the Internet. 9) We *arrived/would arrive* on time if we *weren't/ wouldn't be* delayed in a traffic jam. 10) Tina *didn't/wouldn't* miss the first lecture if she *didn't/wouldn't* oversleep.

14.11 Write down the sentences as in the example, using the rules of the second conditionals.

Example: Alex has my phone number. He phones me.—

If Alex had my phone number, he would phone me.

1) We don't have to go to school tomorrow. I play computer games all day. 2) John doesn't phone Carol every day. He doesn't like her. 3) I win the lottery. I travel around the world. 4) Paul has a camera. He lends it to us. 5) I visit the Eiffel Tower. I go to France. 6) Betty opens her own restaurant. She is a skilled cook. 7) Ben can drive. We go to the seaside by car. 8) I wake up half an hour earlier. I watch that TV programme. 9) Sheila has enough money. She buys that pretty dress. 10) I meet Brad Pitt. I ask for his autograph.

14.12 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. (Use the second conditional.)

1) If we ... (*not to sell*) our cottage house in the village, we ... (*to spend*) summer there. 2) Janet ... (*to learn*) how to type if she ... (*to have*) time. 3) If I... (*to need*) your help, I... (*to ask*) you for it. 4) If Angela ... (*to go*) to bed earlier, she ... (*not to look*) so tired. 5) They ... (*not to have*) difficulties getting to our place if it ... (*not to snow*). 6) If we ... (*to have*) enough petrol, the car ... (*not to stop*) in such a deserted place. 7) Colin ... (*to bring*) you a present if he ... (*to know*) about your birthday. 8) We ... (*not to order*) a pizza if Dolly ... (*not to burn*) the meat. 9) If Rosie ... (*to get*) a good mark, her parents ... (*to allow*) her to go to the disco. 10) If Sandra ... (*to know*) Italian, she ... (*can*) work as an interpreter.

14.13 Use your ideas to complete the sentences.

1) If I had an opportunity to travel, I... 2) If I were the Minister of Education, I... 3) If I woke up on a desert island I... 4) If I had my own car, I... 5) If I met an alien from another planet, I... 6) If I were older, I... 7) If I studied harder, I... 8) If I could travel in time...

Умовні речення другого типу вживаються для висловлювання порад:

If I were you, I would eat more fruit. (На вашому місці я би їв більше фруктів.)

Форма *were* вживається для всіх осіб в умовних реченнях.

14.14 Give your friends advice in the following situations. Start with the words «If I were you...».

1) My parents don't allow me to go to a disco because they think I'll come home too late. 2) My granny thinks my clothes look horrible. 3) I haven't enough time for studying and house chores. 4) My parents don't understand me. 5) My mother doesn't like my friends. 6) My parents don't give me money to buy the clothes that I like. 7) I'm always late for school. 8) My parents think I'm too young to ride a motorbike. 9) My parents think I should study medicine, and I want to become a journalist. 10) I don't have many friends.

14.15 Match the problems with the solutions and write the sentences to give advice as in the example.

Example: I'm afraid I will fail my exam.— If I were you, I would study harder.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) I'm afraid I will fail my exam. | a) Find a part-time job. |
| 2) My mother hasn't cooked anything for dinner. | b) Exercise more. |
| 3) My jeans are too small for me. | c) Take a taxi. |
| 4) I don't understand this rule. | d) Study harder. |
| 5) My parents don't give me enough pocket money. | e) Take an aspirin. |
| 6) My mobile phone is broken. | f) Order a pizza for dinner. |
| 7) I'm afraid I'll be late for the train. | g) Join computer courses. |
| 8) I've got a terrible headache. | h) Buy new jeans. |
| 9) I've put on weight. | i) Save money to buy a new mobile phone. |
| 10) I can't use the Internet. | j) Ask your friend to explain it. |

Умовні речення третього типу (Third Conditionals) вживаються, якщо дія була неможлива чи нереальна у минулому або для того, щоб висловити свій жаль або критику з приводу того, що сталося та змінити вже не можна. Граматичні часи в таких реченнях вживаються таким чином:

Main Clause	If-clause
<i>Would/could/might + + V₃ (Ved)</i>	Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous

Наприклад:

We would have done the work on time if he had agreed to help us. (But he

didn't agree to help us and we didn't do the work on time.)

If she had studied harder, she wouldn't have failed her exam.

(But she didn't study hard and failed her exam.)

14.16 Circle the correct item.

1) If you *had woken/would have woken* up forty minutes earlier, you *hadn't been/wouldn't have been* late for your work. 2) We *had bought/would have bought* new furniture if Henry *had earned/would have earned* more money. 3) If Mike *had remembered/would have remembered* about Helen's birthday a day earlier, he *had sent/would have sent* her a present. 4) Sue *hadn't forgotten/wouldn't have forgotten* her key if she *hadn't been/wouldn't have been* in a hurry. 5) We *hadn't waited/ wouldn't have waited* for so long if Steven *had called/would have called* the taxi beforehand. 6) If I *had known/would have known* about the time of your arrival, I *had met/would have met* you at the airport. 7) If little Denny *had behaved/would have behaved* well, his parents *hadn't punished/wouldn't have punished* him. 8) Nick *had been able/would have been able* to go on holiday if he *had saved/would have saved* some money. 9) Molly *hadn't got/wouldn't have got* wet if she *had taken/would have taken* her umbrella. 10) Greg *hadn't broken/wouldn't have broken* his arm if he *had been/would have been* more careful.

14.17 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. (Use the third conditional.)

1) We ... *(not to get)* lost in this city if we ... *(to buy)* a map. 2) I... *(to drink)* a cup of coffee in the morning if I ... *(to have)* time. 3) If you ... *(to take)* a pain killer, you ... *(to feel)* much better. 4) If Jack ... *(to drive)* carefully, he ... *(to avoid)* the accident. 5) Linda ... *(to win)* the competition if she ... *(to train)* more. 6) If I... *(to see)* that film, I ... *(to describe)* you my impressions of it. 7) Sally ... *(to join)* us in our trip to the mountains if her parents ... *(to allow)* her to go with us. 8) If you ... *(not to leave)* the meat on the table, the cat ... *(not to eat)* it. 9) If my friends ... *(to have)* any problems, I ... *(to help)* them. 10) If Diana ... *(to close)* the window, the parrot ... *(not to fly)* away.

14.18 Read the story and rewrite it as in the example, using the third conditional.

Dave went to bed very late yesterday. He didn't hear the alarm clock in the morning so he overslept. He didn't have time for breakfast, so he felt very hungry soon. He left his wallet at home and didn't have money to buy a hamburger. He felt sleepy and didn't work well. He made some mistakes in his calculations and his chief was very angry

with him. At the end of the working day Dave was exhausted and went straight home. His girlfriend was very disappointed because Dave didn't meet her after work and they didn't go to the cinema.

Example: If Dave hadn't gone to bed very late, he would have heard the alarm clock ...

14.19 Translate into English.

- 1) Якби ви вчасно викликали лікаря, ситуація не була б такою поганою.
- 2) Якби ти попросив мене раніше, я би вже купив квитки на літак.
- 3) Якби ти не залишив парасольку дома, ми б не намокли.
- 4) Якби Лінда купила ту сукню, вона б одягла її на вечірку.
- 5) Якби Бен дав мені свій номер телефону вчора, я б йому зателефонував.
- 6) Я би вас зустрів на вокзалі, якби моя машина не зламалась.
- 7) Том би не проспав, якби попросив батька розбудити його.
- 8) Я би пограв з вами в теніс учора, якби почувався краще.
- 9) Якби мама залишила мені гроші, я би купив хліб і молоко.
- 10) Якби ми помітили щось незвичайне, ми б розповіли вам.

UNIT 15 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES AFTER "I WISH"

Для висловлювання побажань використовується конструкція <i>I wish</i> з дієсловами у таких граматичних формах:		
	Граматичний час	Вживається
I wish (if only)	+ <i>Past Simple</i> : <i>I wish/if only I were with you.</i> (Я би хотів бути з вами. На жаль, я не з вами.) <i>I wish/if only I had some free time.</i> (Я би хотів мати трохи вільного часу. На жаль, я не маю вільного часу.)	Коли йдеться про бажання змінити теперішню ситуацію.
I wish (if only)	+ <i>subject + could + bare infinitive</i> : <i>I wish/if only she could take part in the conference.</i> (Я би хотів, щоб вона взяла участь у конференції. На жаль, вона не може взяти участь у конференції.)	Коли йдеться про бажання, які не можуть реалізуватись через певні теперішні обставини, висловлюється жаль з цього приводу
I wish (if only)	+ <i>subject + would -f bare infinitive</i> : <i>I wish/if only we would go on a holiday.</i> (Я би хотів, щоб ми поїхали у відпустку. На жаль, ми не поїдемо у відпустку.)	Коли висловлюється бажання щодо майбутнього.

I wish (if only)	+ <i>Past Perfect</i> : <i>i wish/if only 1 had bought that camera.</i> (На жаль, я не купив той фотоапарат.)	Коли йдеться про бажання, які неможливо було реалізувати у минулому, або висловлюється жаль щодо того, що сталося чи не сталося у минулому.
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У реченнях такого типу *were* вживається для всіх осіб.

15.1 Jane doesn't like her life. Write what she wishes.

Example: I wish my days weren't so busy.

My days are too busy. I don't want to get up so early. My mother makes me eat porridge for breakfast. I have too many lessons at school. My teachers give me too much homework. I have to prepare for my exams. I have no time to meet my friends. I want to have a new computer and the Internet.

15.2 Max wants to change his future life. Write about his wishes.

Example: I wish my parents would give me more pocket money.

I want my parents to give me more pocket money. I want my father to teach me to drive. I don't want my mother to make me tidy my room every week. I don't want to study Maths. I want to find a job for summer. I want to go to the seaside with my friends. I want my parents to buy me new jeans and a T-shirt. I want my parents to give me a puppy for my birthday.

15.3 Andrew regrets some things in his past life. Write about his wishes.

Example: I wish I had studied well at school.

I didn't study at school well. I failed my final exams. I didn't get a higher education. I found a poorly-paid job. I quarreled with my best friend. My boss didn't give me a promotion. My wife left me. I didn't spend much time with my son.

15.4 Match two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1) If we had a lot of money, | a) if he had known about our problems. |
| 2) I wish my parents | b) I would have told him about the meeting. |
| 3) You will catch a cold | c) we won't start the concert. |
| 4) If I were you, | d) as soon as she gets a message from her brother. |
| 5) If he had called earlier, | |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 6) Peter would have offered us his help | e) would send me to study abroad. |
| 7) Ann will tell us everything | f) hadn't spent so much money. |
| 8) If only I | g) we would buy a house in France. |
| 9) If the musicians haven't arrived yet, | h) when you heat it. |
| 10) Chocolate melts | i) if you don't put on your warm sweater and a hat. |
| | j) I would ask the boss for a day off. |

15.5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1) If Den manages to buy the tickets, we ... *go*) to the concert tonight. 2) You wouldn't have broken my cup if you ... (*to* more careful. 3) If I were you, I ... (*to* the dentist for an appointment. 4) If we lived near the sea, I ... *go*) swimming every day. 5) If only I... (*not to leave*) my driving license in the office yesterday. 6) If you were famous, people in the streets ... (*to recognize*) you. 7) I wish I ... *be*) at home now. 8) Your parents will be happy if you ... (*to get*) a scholarship. 9) Jack wishes he ... (*to find*) a better job in the near future. 10) Pamela ... (*to paint*) the shelf if you had bought paint for it.

15.6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 I am sorry that you do not read English novels; if you (*to read*) them, I (*to lend*) you some very interesting ones. 2. You say that you did not read yesterday's papers; if you (*to read*) them, you (*to see*) the announcement of Professor X s coming to our town. 3. He is not ill: if he (*to be*) ill, he (*not to play*) tennis so much. 4. He was not ill last week: if he (*to be*) ill, he (*not to take*) part in the football match. 5. How slippery it is! If it (*not to ram*), it (*not to be*) so slippery. 6. I am glad I was able to attend the lecture yesterday. You (*to be*) displeased if I (*not to come*)? 7. Let's take a taxi to the railway station: we have very much luggage. If we (*not to have*) a lot of luggage, we (*to walk*). 8. Stop working and let's go inside: it is too dark. If the evening (*not to be*) so dark, we (*to continue*) the work. 9. I don't believe you: you only say that you want to know languages. If you (*to be*) really interested in languages, you (*to study*) them.

15.7 Make up conditional sentences.

1. He is busy and does not come to see us. If ... 2. The girl did not study well last year and received bad marks. If ... 3. He broke his bicycle and so he did not go to the country. If ... 4. He speaks English badly: he has no practice. If ... 5. I had a bad headache yesterday, that's why I did not come to see you. If ... 6. The ship was sailing near the coast, that's why it struck a rock. If ... 7. He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting. If ... 8. The pavement

was so slippery that I fell and hurt my leg. If ... 9. The sea is rough, and we cannot sail to the island. If ... 10. They made a fire, and the frightened wolves ran away. If ... 11. It is late, and I have to go home. If ... 12. I was expecting my friend to come, that's why I could not go to the cinema with you. If ... 13. He always gets top marks in mathematics because it is his favourite subject and he works a lot at it. If ... 14. I did not translate the article yesterday because I had no dictionary. If ... 15. We lost our way because the night was pitch-dark. If ... 16. The box was so heavy that I could not carry it. That's why I took a taxi. If ...

15.8 Make up conditional sentences.

1. The travellers had no camera with them, so they could not take photos of the beautiful scenery. If ... 2. There was no sugar left, so we had to go to the shop late in the evening. If ... 3. This house is very nice and comfortable, but it is not very good for living because it is situated close to a chemical plant and the air around is very bad. If ... 4. He is an excellent specialist, but I cannot ask his advice because I am not acquainted with him. If ... 5. You cannot enjoy this merry evening party because you have a toothache. If ... 6. You know the material well enough, but you are very absent-minded, and that's why you always make many mistakes. If ... 7. You did not ring me up, so I did not know you were in trouble. If ... 8. You left the child alone in the room, so he hurt himself. If ... 9. They spent a year in the tropics, so they got very sun-tanned. If ... 10. It rained heavily, so we got drenched to the skin. If ... 11. Why didn't you watch the cat? It ate all the fish. If ... 12. A huge black cloud appeared from behind the forest, so we had to turn back and hurry home. If ... 13. We shall not go to see them because it is very late. If ... 14. Naturally she was angry, because you were in her way. If ...

15.9 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, using *I wish*.

1. I wish I (to have) a season ticket to the Philharmonic next winter. 2. I wish I (to consult) the teacher when I first felt that mathematics was too difficult for me. 3. I love sunny weather. I wish it (to be) warm and fine all the year round. 4. I wish I (not to lend) Nick my watch: he has broken it. 5. I wish you (to send) word as soon as you arrive. 6. I wish I (not to have) to do my homework every day. 7. I wish you (to go) skiing with me yesterday: I had such a good time! 8. I wish I (to know) Spanish. 9. I wish I (not to drink) so much coffee in the evening: I

could not sleep half the night. 10. I wish you (to read) more in future. 11. I wish I never (to suggest) this idea. 12. I wish I (to be) at yesterday's party: it must have been very merry. 13. I wish we (to meet) again next summer. 14. Don't you wish you (to see) that performance before? 15. They wished they (not to see) this horrible scene again. 16. The unfortunate pupil wished he (not to forget) to learn the rule.

15.10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, using *I wish*.

1. I wish I (can) give up smoking. 2. She wishes she (to see) him at yesterday's party. 3. I wish I (to pass) my driving test last Monday. 4. I wish I (not to forget) my friend's birthday yesterday. 5. The boy is sad. He wishes he (not to break) the window. 6. My aunt wishes she (to stay) at home last weekend. 7. He wishes he (to know) something about cars. 8. I wish it (to be) sunny. 9. I wish it (to be) sunny during our picnic last Saturday. 10. She wishes she (to live) in the Crimea. 11. My friend wishes he (not to do) that last night. 12. I wish I (to bring) my camera last summer. 13. I wish I (can) tell the future. 14. Do you wish you (to be) in the Guinness Book of Records? 15. Some people wish they (can) appear on a TV game show and become famous. 16. She often wishes things (to be) different.

15.11 Rewrite the sentences as in the example.

Example: It's a pity you are ill. - I wish you were not ill.

1. Unfortunately they won't return before Christmas. 2. The student was sorry he had not studied the material better and had shown such poor knowledge at the exam. 3. It's a pity that you did not send for us last night. 4. It's a pity you are not with us these days. 5. What a pity you don't know enough physics. 6. He was sorry not to have had enough time to finish his paper. 7. It's a pity we shan't be able to reach home before teatime. 8. I am sorry I made you upset by telling you this news. 9. My friend regrets not having gone to university. 10. My friend regrets not having entered the university.

15.12 Translate into English using *I wish*.

1. a) Шкода, що він такий легковажний.
б) Шкода, що він не досить серйозний.
2. a) Я тепер шкодую, що не послухав його поради.
б) Я тепер шкодую, що прислухався до його поради.
3. a) Шкода, що ви прийшли так пізно.
б) Шкода, що ви не прийшли раніше.
4. a) Шкода, що ми пішли до його приходу.
б) Шкода, що ми не дочекалися його приходу.

5. а) На жаль, вони ще нічого не знають.
б) На жаль, вони вже знають про це.

UNIT 16 REPORTED SPEECH

Непряма мова (Reported Speech) — це слова людини, передані іншою людиною. У реченнях з непрямою мовою лапки не вживаються, на відміну від речень із прямою мовою (Direct Speech). При трансформації речень з прямою мовою у речення з непрямою мовою особові та присвійні займенники змінюються відповідно до змісту:

He says, «I need a computer». — He says that he needs a computer.

She says, «This is my dictionary». — She says this is her dictionary.

У реченнях з непрямою мовою вживаються дієслова *say* та *tell*.

***Say* вживається, якщо ми вказуємо або не вказуємо людину, до якої звертаємось. *Tell* вживається тільки тоді, коли ми вказуємо людину, до якої звертаємось:**

She said to me, «I have no time». — She said that she had no time. She said to me/told me that she had no time.

У деяких випадках вживається тільки *say* або *tell*. Зверніть увагу на правила вживання дієслів *say* та *tell* з деякими словосполученнями.

Say вживається у таких словосполученнях: *say good morning/afternoon etc., say something, say one's prayers, say a few words, say so, etc.*

Tell вживається у таких словосполученнях: *tell the truth, tell a lie, tell somebody the time, tell somebody one's name, tell a story, tell a secret, tell somebody the way, tell one from another, etc.*

У реченнях з непрямою мовою часто вживається сполучник *that*, але його можна випустити:

He said, «I watch TV every evening». — He said that he watched TV every evening. He said he watched TV every evening.

16.1 Circle the correct item.

1) Diana *says/tells* that she has already washed the dishes. 2) Can you *say/tell* me what time the train departs? 3) The child came up to his mother and *said/told* something in a quiet voice. 4) He *said/told* «good night» and left the room. 5) Can you *say/tell* this girl from her sister? 6) Who *said/told* you I won a lottery? 7) I know Nick very well. He always *says/tells* the truth. 8) Sue *said/told* me about the meeting yesterday.

16.2 Complete the sentences with say or in the correct form.

1) Julia's children always ... «good morning» to the neighbours. 2) Everybody knows that it's very difficult to ... the twins one from another. 3) Little Sarah ... her prayers and went to bed. 4) What's wrong with Jim? He didn't ... a word yesterday. 5) I didn't understand what she ... to me. 6) Could you ... me the way to the hospital, please? 7) I promise I will never ... your secret to anybody. 8) Dave didn't hear what I... him. 9) «Wash these apples», the woman ... to her daughter. 10) I don't know that boy. Can you ... me his name?

16.7 Report the statements.

1) Tony said, «Don't switch the light off, John». 2) Suzie said to Linda, «Show me the photos, please». 3) Mother said to Cathy, «Wash the dishes and sweep the floor». 4) Pam said to her husband, «Don't be late for supper». 5) The teacher said to us, «Keep silent, please». 6) The doctor said to Alan, «Open your mouth and show me your tongue». 7) The customs officer said to Dave, «Give me your passport, please». 8) The farmer said to us, «Don't be afraid of the dog». 9) A woman said to her daughter, «Don't drink cold lemonade». 10) Isabel said to Jerry, «Help me with my suitcase, please».

16.8 Report the statements, using the verbs from the box.

to refuse	to ask	to beg	to advise
to invite	to deny (2)	to agree	to forbid

to promise (2)	to remind (2)	to suggest (2)
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1) Wendy said to her brother, «Don't forget to meet Aunt Polly!» 2) A little boy said to his father, «I really won't tell lies any more!» 3) Ben said to his friends, «Let's go to the cinema». 4) Linda said to Roger, «You shouldn't be so rude to your younger brother». 5) Father said to Peter, «No, I won't lend you my car». 6) Sam said to Jane, «Help me with my project, please». 7) A little girl said, «Please, please, Mummy, buy me that doll!» 8) Lucy said, «No, I didn't take your camera, Nick». 9) Vicky said, «Will you come to my birthday party, Mark?» 10) Betty said, «OK, I'll do the shopping, Mum». 11) Granny said to her little granddaughter, «No, Ann, you mustn't eat sweets before dinner!» 12) Janet said, «Let's have a cup of coffee, Tina». 13) Nick said to Cindy, «Of course, I'll phone you». 14) The teacher said to the pupils, «Don't forget to bring your essays!» 15) A man said to the policeman, «No, I didn't see people in black masks».

16.9 Report what Mrs. Lane told her daughter to do. Use appropriate introductory verbs.

Example: Mrs. Lane told her daughter to make the beds.

- Make the beds.
- Wash the dishes.
- Walk the dog.
- Don't forget to buy bread and sausages.
- Send this letter, please.
- Remember to buy fresh newspapers.
- Don't watch TV all day.
- Dust the furniture.
- Don't forget to vacuum the carpet in the living room.
- Don't open the door to anyone.

Для того щоб передати непрямою мовою запитання, використовуються слова *ask, wonder, want to know*. У питальних реченнях із непрямою мовою (загальних запитаннях) підрядна та головна частини поєднуються за допомогою слів *if* чи *whether* і граматичні часи змінюються відповідно до правил. У підрядних реченнях такого типу порядок слів прямий (як у розповідному реченні). Знак питання в кінці речень з непрямою мовою не ставиться. Наприклад:

Bob said, «Do you have lunch at school, Mike?» — Bob asked if/ whether Mike had lunch at school.

Kate said, «Did you finish your report, Jane?» — Kate wondered if/ whether Jane had finished her report.

16.10 Report the questions.

- 1) Julia said, «Do you know that boy, Nelly?»
- 2) Colin said to Eddy, «Will you go on the excursion?»
- 3) The doctor said to Molly, «Have you taken the temperature?»
- 4) The teacher said to Peter, «Did you translate the text?»
- 5) The shop assistant said to us, «Can I help you?»
- 6) The child said to his mother, «May I watch the cartoons?»
- 7) Martin said, «Does your father work in the bank, Bill?»
- 8) Carol said, «Is Ann taking a shower, Mummy?»
- 9) The manager said, «Have you typed the text of that document, Linda?»
- 10) Sheila said, «Have you been waiting for a long time, Den?»
- 11) Tim said, «Were you surfing the Net all day, Henry?»
- 12) Victor said to me, «Did you answer all the questions?»
- 13) Alice said, «Will you help me to move the sofa, Jack?»
- 14) Richard said, «Can you play basketball, Ted?»
- 15) The teacher said, «Are you disappointed with the results of your test, Bill?»
- 16) The policeman said to the driver, «Were you speeding?»
- 17) Isabel said to her husband, «Have you booked a room in the hotel?»
- 18) Gordon said to his sister, «Did you mend my jeans?»
- 19) Jessica said, «Are the girls

still playing in the park?» 20) The boss said to the secretary, «Have you read my note?»

16.11 Report the joke.

Last week at a dinner party the hostess asked Mr. Baker to sit next to Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Jones was busy eating. Mr. Baker tried to make a conversation.

- A nice day, isn't it? — he said.
- No, I don't think so,— the woman answered.
- A new play is coming to «The Globe» soon. Are you going to see it?
— Mr. Baker said.
- No,— the woman answered.
- Will you spend your holidays abroad? — Mr. Baker asked.
- No,— the woman answered.
- Do you like travelling? — Mr. Baker asked again.
- No,— the woman answered.
- Are you enjoying your dinner? — asked Mr. Baker in despair. ~
Young man,— said the woman,— if you eat more and talk less, we'll both enjoy our dinner.

16.12 Students of Professor Higgins were going to have their first English exam and they asked the Professor a lot of questions about it. Write the exact words of the students.

Brian asked the Professor what time the exam would start. Alice wanted to know how many questions every exam card included. Nick asked if the students could use dictionaries during the exam. Sally wondered what rules they should revise before the exam. Mark wanted to know how much time the students would have to get ready with the answers. Diana asked if they would know their marks at once. Nigel wondered who would assist the Professor. Sam wanted to know what would happen if somebody didn't pass the exam.

Обставини місця та часу у реченнях з непрямою мовою змінюються таким чином:

here — there;

this — that;

these — those;

now — then, at that time;

today — that day;

tonight — that night;

yesterday — the day before, the previous day;

tomorrow — the next day, the following day;

last week/month, etc.— the week/month before, the previous week/month;

next week/month, etc.— the next week/month, the following week/ month; an hour ago — an hour before/earlier.

Наприклад:

*Ben said, «I'll phone you **tomorrow**».— Ben said that he would phone **me the following day/the next day.***

16.13 Report the sentences.

1) George said to his business partner, «I'll go to the bank tomorrow». 2) Patrick said to Molly, «We may visit aunt Mary tonight». 3) Sam said to Peter, «I didn't see Ella at the university yesterday». 4) Gordon said to Tim, «I've been very busy these days». 5) The secretary said, «A bank manager sent us a letter this morning». 6) Nelly said, «Where did you spend last weekend, Jane?» 7) Alex said to us, «We won't go out this evening». 8) Laura said to her sister, «I'll get my diploma next week ». 9) Monica said to her husband, « Denny is playing football with his friends now». 10) Jean said to me, «The performance began half an hour ago».

16.14 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Nick said he is going to the station. 2) Jill asked if had Mark sent a letter to his uncle. 3) The secretary asked if I could say my name. 4) Pam said that she had got a parcel this morning. 5) Jane wondered where Henry would go tomorrow. 6) Den asked where was my friend from. 7) Mary said that she has already fed the cat. 8) The doctor said I can go out. 9) Sam wanted to know where Nick is going. 10) Dolly asked who Monica had met yesterday.

TEST 1

1 Write the following verbs in the third person singular.

Wash, listen, carry, do, say, finish, explain, remind, drive, teach, pay, think, give, mix, worry, fall, shake, sit, lay, catch, contain, pass, argue, punish, study, believe.

2 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) Robert prefers to travel by car. 2) Milk contains vitamins. 3) Her relatives often send her presents for her birthday. 4) His best friend runs a small café. 5) Pamela and her cousin study biology. 6) Little children enjoy watching cartoons. 7) This baby always sleeps quietly at night. 8) Hedgehogs sleep during the winter. 9) Eddie often uses the Internet in the office. 10) Her grandparents breed rabbits.

3 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) Sally often organizes fancy-dress parties for her friends. 2) They usually follow the instructions of their boss. 3) Her grandmother often invites us to spend weekends in her cottage house. 4) We grow some rare

flowers in our garden 5) Nick prepares the equipment for the experiments two times a week.

4 Make up the sentences using the Present Simple Tense.

1) I/not to understand/the meaning of this word. 2) What hotel/you/to prefer/to stay at? 3) My cousin/to want/to study Medicine/at university. 4) What time/the plane/to leave? 5) Alice/sometimes/to watch/this TV show/in the evening'. 6) You/to realize/the importance of this work? 7) Where/your secretary/usually/to keep/the mail? 8) A waiter/not to cook/ food. 9) What/your friend/to prefer/for dessert? 10) Daniel/ often/to interview/well-known politicians.

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) What time ... your uncle ... (*to finish*) his work? — I... (*not to know*) exactly, but he often ... (*to stay*) in the office up to late in the evening. 2)... Brian and Henry ... (*study*) economy? - No, they Brian ... (*to study*) computer programming and Henry ... (*to attend*) courses of bank marketing. 3) How much ... this T-shirt... (*to cost*)? - It... (*to cost*) £5. ... you ... (*to think*) it ... (*to be*) a high price for this T-shirt? — No, I ... (*to think*) this price is reasonable. 4) Who ... (*usually to help*) your granny with the house chores? — My sister She always ... (*to do*) the shopping and ... (*to wash*) the dishes after meals. 5) What kind of dictionary ... Helen ... (*to need*)? - Well, it... (*to seem*) to me she ... (*to need*) a dictionary of phrasal verbs. 6) How long ... it... (*to take*) you to get to the supermarket? — As I...(*to live*) not far from the supermarket, it usually ... (*to take*) me ten minutes. 7) Who ... the Newtons ... (*to invite*) to the New Year party? - They usually ... (*invite*) some of their relatives, but they never ... (*invite*) their neighbours. 8) How often ... Sally ... (*to spend*) her weekends in the cottage house? — She ... (*to go*) there every Saturday in summer and in autumn. Her aunt ... (*to grow*) a lot of fruit and Sally ... (*to help*) her in the garden.

6 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) My brother like going fishing in summer. 2) Does Jessica speaks Spanish? 3) Do you know where Den live? 4) What time does the lessons start? 5) Sam don't wear shorts. 6) Who does the children go skating with? 7) The Clarks usually spends their holidays abroad. 8) Who teach you to drive? 9) Where your sister buys such fashionable clothes? 10) Diana don t drinks coffee without sugar.

7 Translate into English.

1) Ти снідаєш уранці? — Ні, зазвичай я не маю часу на сніданок. 2) Чому ти завжди купуєш цей журнал? Тобі він подобається? — Я купую

цей журнал для мами, вона любить читати його. 3) Ваші друзі займаються спортом? — Так, усі вони відвідують різні спортивні клуби. А яким видом спорту займаєтесь ви? — Я член шкільної футбольної команди. 4) Де працює Коля? — Він юрист і працює у банку. 5) Як часто ви поливаєте квіти? — Я поливаю їх тричі на тиждень. 6) Хто допомагає вашому братові вибирати одяг? — Зазвичай він купує одяг сам, іноді просить моєї поради. 7) Де її батьки відпочивають улітку? — Вони завжди проводять відпустку з друзями у горах. 8) Яку музику слухає Діана? — Іноді вона слухає класичну музику, але їй більше подобається дивитися музичні передачі по телевізору. 9) На кого він чекає на зупинці кожного вечора? — Він чекає на свою доньку. Вона завжди пізно повертається з басейну. 10) Що ви знаєте про цього письменника? — На жаль, я знаю небагато. Він пише науково-фантастичні оповідання, а мені більше подобаються детективи.

TEST 2

1 Add *-ing* to the following verbs.

Tell, leave, begin, fry, lie, choose, rob, say, travel, mop arrive, cycle, dive, sip, arrange, die, study, stop, knock, wav< flee, copy, put, fall, ski, cause, destroy.

2 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) She is washing vegetables in the kitchen. 2) We are driving towards the village now. 3) Children are flying a kite on the playground. 4) Ron is training in the gym at the moment. 5) You are going to buy this house. 6) The train is arriving. 7) I are waiting for a taxi. 8) Emily is ironing her dress now.

3 Write questions to the underlined words.

1. My parents are staying at a small hotel for their holidays.
2. My brother is playing tennis with his friend in the backyard.
3. The students are listening to the lecture in the lecture hall.
4. Julia is shopping for clothes with her cousin now. 5) You are reading the notes very carefully.

4 Make up the sentences using the Present Continuous Tense.

1) It/to rain/outdoors/now? 2) What/he/to plan/to do/after the lessons? 3) You friends/not to plant/the trees/in the park. 4) The manager/to give/instructions/to the staff. 5) Why/the baby/to cry? 6) Who/you/to wait for? 7) We/not to listen/to the news, now. 8) What/those students/to discuss? 9) The waiter/to serve, clients/at the moment. 10) Who/to swim/towards our boat?

5 Put the verbs with *be going to* into the correct form.

- 1) What... you ... **(to do)** tomorrow morning? Let's go boating to the river.
— Sorry, I can't. I... **(to help)** my father to repair the bike.
- 2) — ... your friend ... **(to sell)** his camera?
No, he He ... **(to give)** it to his younger brother.
- 3) Where ... Lora ... **(to celebrate)** her birthday?
She says she ... **(to celebrate)** it in her country house. She ... **(to invite)** all her classmates there.
- 4) — Where ... the Bryans ... **(to spend)** Christmas? — I've heard they ... **(to visit)** their relatives in Ireland.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1) Where ... **(to be)** Margaret? — She ... **speaks** on the phone in her room.— Who ... she ... **(to speak)** to? I think she ...**(to speak)** to her mother. 2) Who ... **decorates** the assembly ball? — Tony and Sue. They ... **(to hang)** posters right now. 3)... you ... **(to read)** this magazine? — No, I... I... **(to watch)** the children in the sandpit. Look! They ... **(to build)** a huge sandcastle! 4) What ... you ... (to talk) about? — I ... **(to try)** to explain the main principle of the work of this gadget to you. 6) ... Nick and David ... **(to discuss)** their project? — No, they .. . Nick ... **(to surf)** the Internet and David ... **chooses** photos for the school newspaper. 6) Why ... Julia ... **(to make)** so many sandwiches? — Because she ... **(to wait)** for guests. 7) What ... you ... **(to look)** for? — I ... **(to look)** for my sunglasses. 8) ... it ... **(still to rain)**? — Yes, and it... **(to get)** colder.

7 Find mistakes and correct them.

- 1) Frank is go to translate this article tonight. 2) The guests is still dancing in the hall. 3) Are you dust the furniture? 4) Who is the workers arguing with? 5) What she is laughing at? 6) Who is sing in the next room? 7) Why is your teacher look at me so attentively? 8) Jane is moping the floor in the kitchen now.

8 Translate into English.

- 1) Твоя сестра ще працює в саду? — Ні, вона мие фрукти на кухні. 2) Де діти? — Вони зараз грають у волейбол на майданчику. 3) Що ти готуєш на вечерю? — Я запікаю м'ясо з овочами. 4) Для кого ви обираєте подарунок? — Я обираю подарунок для мого найкращого друга. 5) Як вона збирається провести вихідні? — Вона збирається відвідати племінник і а. (і) Хто чекає на тебе? — Мій двоюрідний брат. Ми зараз ідемо на ковзанку. 7) Кому ви збираєтесь телефонувати? — Я збираюсь телефонувати Ганні. Вона зараз чекає на мій дзвінок. 8) Про що цей чоловік розповідає? — Він розповідає про переваги нового проекту.

TEST 3

1 Match the sentences to the explanations of the usage of the Present Simple or the Present Continuous Tense.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Look! They are flying a kite! | a) Вираження повторюваної дії. |
| 2) The TV show finishes at 6.45. | b) Йдеться про події, заплановані на найближче майбутнє і які обов'язково відбудуться. |
| 3) Jennet works as an economist. | c) Йдеться про тимчасову ситуацію. |
| 4) They are leaving for New York next Tuesday. | d) Йдеться про загальновідомі факти чи закони природи. |
| 5) Frank Reeds acts badly in this film. | e) Коментарі вистав, спортивних подій тощо. |
| 6) She is always making stupid mistakes! | f) Вираження дій, що відбуваються під час мовлення. |
| 7) We usually have a short break in the afternoon. | g) Вираження постійних дій чи станів. |
| 8) The weather is getting worse. | h) Вираження роздратування чи критики. |
| 9) The sun sets in the west. | i) Йдеться про розклад. |
| 10) The Mills are looking for a nurse for their grandfather. | j) Йдеться про ситуацію, що змінюється. |

2 Circle the correct item.

- 1) The secretary usually **comes/is coming** to the office at 9 a.m. 2) Dave **works/is working** for an advertising company. 3) Jim and Nelly **fly/are flying** to Prague in two days. 4) Roger **always leaves fis always leaving** dirty plates on the table! 5) The seminar **starts/is starting** at ten o'clock. 6) The number of taxes **increases/is increasing** nowadays. 7) The article **contains/ is containing** a lot of useful information. 8) Isabel **works/is working** at a department store at present. 9) Trees **produce/are producing** oxygen. 10) Stuart **seems/is seeming** to be a reliable person. 11) This café **belongs/is belonging** to Tina's parents. 12) She **knows/is knowing** where the children are. 13) Mr. Boyle **takes part/is taking part** at the congress these days. 14) Sarah **has/is having** an interview right now. 15) I **think/am thinking** this is a perfect job for you. 16) Miss Lane **has/is having** a small flat in the suburbs. 17) You **look/are looking** very pale. 18) Gordon **thinks/is thinking** of spending a week in Thailand. 19) Our chief **is/is being** very annoyed today. 20) These flowers **smell/are smelling** sweet.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous Tense.

1) Where ... you ... (*to drive*) now? — I ... (*to drive*) to Donetsk. My friend ... (*to live*) there. He ... (*to get*) married tomorrow and I ... (*to want*) to congratulate him and his bride. 2) ... you ... (*to know*) that man over there? — ... he (*to be*) the man who ... (*to talk*) to a group of people? — Yes. He ... (*to be*) a famous director and he ... (*to make*) a new film in our town these days. By the way, he ... (*to look*) for people to act in this film. He mostly ... (*to need*) young people.— As for me, I... (*to prefer*) to watch films in the cinema. It ... (*to seem*) to me acting in a film ... (*not to be*) much fun, but hard work. 3) What ... Simon ... (*to do*) for a living? — He ... (*to run*) an advertising agency. He ... (*to enjoy*) his work and the agency ... (*to bring*) him a lot of money. By the way, his agency ... (*to expand*) rapidly and Simon ... (*to think*) of engaging new employees. 4) Why ... you ... (*to weigh*) yourself? — I ... (*to want*) to know how much I ... (*to weigh*). You ... (*to see*), I ... (*to eat*) too little these days.— No wonder you ... (*to eat*) so little these days. It ... (*to be*) too hot and nobody ... (*to want*) to eat in such weather.

4 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) This professor gives a lecture tomorrow. 2) What time is the bus arriving in Manchester? 3) This salad is tasting delicious. 4) His cousin is having a cottage in the mountains. 5) Linda thinks of going to Germany to study. 6) This idea is sounding good. 7) Why do you smell the sausages? 8) Alice is being a very shy girl. 9) Their route is depending on the weather. 10) Ann has a dinner with her business partner tonight. 11) I'm feeling relaxed and full of energy after the weekend. 12) Why do you feel your pockets? 13) The apple trees are blooming in spring. 14) She is always spend too much money! 15) The Moors visit us tonight.

5 Translate into English.

1) Кому ви робите каву? — Я роблю каву собі. Я люблю пити каву вранці. 2) Він зараз приймає душ? Так, він завжди приймає душ після роботи. 3) Що зараз робить ваша сестра? Вона пакує валізу. Завтра вранці вона їде до Лондона. 4) Кому належить ця машина? — Вона належить моему сусідові. Він завжди залишає її біля нашого офісу. 5) Вона виглядає дуже схвильованою. — Так, вона чекає на дзвінок від свого лікаря. 6) Ти завжди перебиваєш мене! 7) Мені здається, що наш бізнес покращується. 8) Чому ти пробуєш соус? Він погано смакує? — Ні, він смакує добре. 9) я бачу, що ти кудись поспішаєш. — Так, у мене

урок Водіння за п'ятнадцять хвилин. 10) Скільки важить ця коробка? — Я не знаю. Я саме зважую її. 11) Він дуже багато Працює цими днями. — Я так не думаю. Він завжди знаходить час для відпочинку. 12) Чому Боб не п'є сік? — Він ненавидить томатний сік. 13) Ви хочете мені щось сказати? — Так, імені дуже подобається ця вечірка. 14) Що ти маєш на увазі? Я не розумію тебе. 15) Ганна щось дуже неуважна цими днями.

TEST 4

1 Make up the sentences using the Future Simple Tense.

1) She/tell/about/her/trip/tomorrow. 2) Daniel/not/go/cycling/with/us/next/Sunday. 3) We/have/a/break/after/this/ discussion? 4) Our/agent/inform/you/about/the/changes/in/ the/schedule. 5) Where/the/exhibition/take /place? 6) What/ music/they/play/at/the/disco? 7) I/give/you/a/pen/to/write/with? 8) Who/Sam/have/dinner/with/tomorrow? 9) You/lend/me/your/car/for/tomorrow? 10) When/the/Clarks/move/into/ a/new/flat?

2 Match the sentences to the explanations of the usage of means of expressing future actions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. It's too hot in here. | a) Повідомлення про факт |
| 2. I'll open the window. | b) у майбутньому, на здійснення якого ми не впливаємо. |
| 3. Eddy is coming from Tokyo next Wednesday. | c) Подія у майбутньому, пов'язана з розкладом. |
| 4. We are going to stay at a five-star hotel in Milan. | d) Висловлювання сподівань, побоювань, страхів тощо. |
| 5. The bus arrives at the route terminal at 4.45 p.m. tomorrow. | e) Запланована подія, що обов'язково відбудеться у найближчому майбутньому. |
| 6. There are dark clouds in the sky. It's going to rain. | f) Повідомлення про плани та наміри. |
| 7. We hope you'll enjoy the performance. | g) Рішення, прийняте в момент мовлення. |
| 8. She is going to study economy. She has already enrolled in the courses. | h) Прогнози на майбутнє. |
| 9. Tomorrow will be the last day of August. | i) Повідомлення про подію, що, як ми тільки-но зрозуміли, зараз трапиться. |
| 10. Perhaps we'll know the truth some day. | j) Повідомлення про події у найближчому майбутньому, щодо здійснення яких уже прийнято рішення. |

3 Circle the correct item.

1) Bob *will fix/is going to fix* the antenna in a day. He has already prepared all the necessary tools for it. 2) Pm afraid we *won't/aren't going to* translate this article without your help. 3) Don't forget! The car racing *is starting/starts* at 10 p.m. next Friday. 4) Angela *will/is going to* prepare a vegetable salad. She has already bought all the vegetables for it. 5) Look at the girl! She *will/is going to* cry! 6) *Will you/are you going to* help me with the washing-up, please? 7) I hope your next visit *won't/isn't going to* be so short. 8) Don't be late! We *will have/ are having* supper with the Robsons tonight. 9) The academic year *will finish/is going to finish* on the 31st of May. 10) *Shall we play/are we playing* a game of chess in the evening?

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, the Future Simple or the Present Continuous Tense or *be going to*.

1) This dress fits me perfectly. I think I ... (*to buy*) it. 2) It ... (*to be*) April in a week. 3) What time ... the ferry ... (*to depart*) tomorrow? — It... (*to depart*) at 11.30 a.m. 4) Sheila can't attend the lecture tomorrow. She ... (*to visit*) her dentist. 5) Henry has sent an e-mail letter to you.— It isn't urgent. I ... (*to read*) it a bit later. 6) The wind is getting stronger. It... (*to be*) a stormy night. 7)... I... (*to show*) you our town? — Oh, yes! I'm sure we ... (*to enjoy*) your excursion. 8) Look at that boy! He ... (*to break*) a window. 9) I promise I... (*to send*) you the photos from Spain. 10) Be careful! You... (*to get*) sunburned. 11) What... your sister ... (*to plan*) to do after the exams? — She ... (*to spend*) a week in the village and then she ... (*probably to look*) for a part-time job. 12) Take your umbrella or you ... (*to get*) wet! 13) The train ... (*to leave*) the station at eleven o'clock next Monday. Don't be late!

5 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) I hope the weather is going to change soon. 2) Shall Jane leave you a message? 3) Mark has graduated from university. He is working as a computer programmer in our firm from next Monday. 4) Watch out! The dog will attack you! 5) We will have a party tomorrow. We have already prepared everything for it. 6) Put on your warm sweater or you're going to catch a cold. 7) Will we take the children to the circus tomorrow? 8) Robots are going to do all the house chores in 50 years. 9) He shall probably come home earlier tonight. 10) The conference is starting at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

6 Translate into English.

1) Куди ви збираєтесь улітку? — Спочатку ми їдемо до Мадрида, потім, можливо, проведемо два тижні на морі. 2) Я вважаю, вона не отримає

цю роботу. 3) Ми влаштуємо вечірку наступної суботи. Ви приєднаєтесь до нас? 4) Подивись на того хлопця! Він зараз упаде з дерева. 5) О котрій розпочинаються лекції наступного тижня? — Вони розпочинаються о дев'ятій ранку. 6) Я не збираюся витратити всі гроші на одяг. 7) Нам прийти раніше завтра? — Ні, я думаю, ми почнемо працювати як завжди. 8) У мене немає часу приготувати вечерю! — Не хвилюйся, я замовлю піцу. 9) Що ти збираєшся робити на вихідні? — Моя подруга приїжджає відвідати мене. Ми збираємось погуляти містом. 10) Виклич таксі, бо спізнився на літак.

TEST 5

1 Write the past form of the verbs into correct column.

To have, to persuade, to live, to eat, to try, to stop, to lose, to leave, to sleep, to talk, to agree, to express, to hear, to fall, to carry, to tell, to fly, to cry, to slip, to win, to hide, to prefer, to equip, to keep, to run, to reply, to forget, to remember, to travel, to blow, to dig, to include, to deny, to think, to drive, to overcome, to remain, to own, to know, to taste, to mean, to put, to stay, to break, to catch.

Regular Verbs	Irregular Verbs

2 Make up the sentences using the Past Simple Tense.

1) Last month/the archaeologists/to find out/the remains/ of an ancient settlement/not far from our town. 2) Ann/not to accept/the offer/of her boss. 3) The room/to be/small/but tidy. 4) His/previous/work/to be/well paid? 5) The manager/ to get/in touch/with our partners/yesterday? 6) How/they/to manage/to rescue/the child/from the burning house? 7) Who/ to be/responsible/for the safety/of the passengers? 8) When/ the training/to finish? 9) Who/you/to leave/a message/for/ yesterday? 10)'What/to be/the purpose/of their last trip?

3 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) Rescue workers found three survivors in the ruins two days ago. 2) The children were in the Zoo with their Biology teacher yesterday. 3) David missed an important meeting yesterday. 4) Linda told us about the party some days ago. 5) She was upset because of the quarrel.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs in brackets or the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or the Present Simple Tense.

- Who ... this young man (*to be*) in the photo, Sheila?
- Oh, it ... (*to be*) my cousin Simon.
- But your cousin ... (*to have*) got short hair and he always ... (*to wear*) smart suits.
- Well, he ... (*to have*) long hair and he ... (*to wear*) ripped jeans and T-shirts when he ... (*to be*) a student.
- Your cousin ... (*to have*) got a motorbike in the photo. ... he ... (*to ride*) a motorbike?
- Yes, he But he ... (*not to have*) it any more. Simon ... (*to sell*) his motorbike some years ago and ... (*to buy*) a car.
- To my mind, he ... (*to Look*) more attractive now.
- I ... (*to agree*) with you. Now Simon ... (*to work*) for a big corporation and he ... (*to be*) a very respectable person.
- Yeah, life often ... (*to change*) people.

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Margaret ... (*to be*) angry with Jim because he ... (*to break*) her cup yesterday. 2) The fire ... (*to destroy*) half of the forest in our region last month. 3) A year ago Tom ... (*not to be*) old enough to get a driving license. 4) The secretary ... (*to cancel*) the meeting yesterday because the chief engineer ... (*not to return*) from his business trip. 5) When ... the accident ... (*to happen*)? — It ... (*to happen*) just half an hour ago. But it ... (*not to be*) the driver's fault. A dog ... (*to run*) out onto the road and the driver ... (*to do*) his best to avoid hitting the dog. 6) ... you ... (*to go*) for a picnic last Sunday, Mike? — Yes, we ..., but we ... (*not to enjoy*) it. The weather ... (*to spoil*) suddenly and it ... (*to start*) raining, so we ... (*to return*) home. 7) Why ... you ... (*to ring*) me up yesterday evening, Nick? — I ... (*to want*) to tell you about the changes in our timetable for the next week. 8) Who ... (*to invite*) you to the concert, Helen? — Phil. He ... (*to manage*) to buy two tickets yesterday and ... (*to suggest*) my going with him. 9) Who ... Julia ... (*to prepare*) the documents for yesterday? — She ... (*to prepare*) the documents for the lawyer and ... (*to leave*) them on her desk. 10) What souvenirs ... Bill... (*to bring*) from his last trip to India? — Well, he ... (*to buy*) a nice scarf for his sister and some beautiful plates for his friends. He also ... (*to bring*) a box of wonderful Indian tea.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Past Simple Tense.

1) Peter always ... **(to drive)** to the office but I... **(not to see)** his car at the parking yesterday.— Something ... **(to be)** wrong with his car yesterday and Peter ... **(to get)** to the office by metro. 2) ... you always ... **(to have)** lunch so late? — No, we usually ... **(to have)** lunch at one o'clock, but I... **(to be)** very busy yesterday and ... **(to have)** lunch only at three o'clock. 3) Why ... Frank ... **(not to phone)** me yesterday? — Well, he ... **(to go)** to the village to visit his grandparents and ... **(to leave)** his mobile phone at home. He sometimes ... **(to forget)** to take his mobile phone and I can't get in touch with him. 4) Who usually ... **(to help)** your mother with the house chores? — Well, we all ... **(to help)** her. My sister usually ... **(to do)** the washing-up and ... **(to go)** shopping and I ... **(to tidy)** my room. Last week our parents ... **(to go)** on a tour and we ... **(to do)** all the house chores ourselves. 5) ... you ... **(to listen)** to news an hour ago, Tony? — No, I Why? — Some men ... **(to rob)** a bank in the morning and ... **(to kill)** a security guard. 6) What magazine ... Pam ... **(to buy)** yesterday? — She ... **(to buy)** «Fashion». She always ... **(to buy)** it to keep up with the latest fashionable trends. 7) Who ... you ... **(to bring)** this funny clown for from your last trip? — Oh, I... **(to bring)** it for my niece. She ... **(to collect)** dolls and I always... **(to bring)** her some dolls from different countries. 8) How many mistakes ... Jessica ... **(to make)** in her last test? — Two or three. She usually ... **(to write)** tests well, but last time she ... **(to be)** a bit absent-minded. 9) ... Roger ... **(to book)** a hotel for us yesterday? — No, he He ... **(to ask)** me to book rooms but I ... **(to forget)** about it. 10) ... you ... **(to find)** your pass to the swimming pool last Friday? — Yes, I It... **(to be)** in the drawer of my desk under the papers.

7 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Yesterday Nick fell from the ladder and breaks his leg. 2) We didn't saw Monica yesterday morning. 3) Sally weren't with us at that time. 4) When Henry sent you this message? 5) Alex used to cut the grass in the garden two days ago. 6) Who did pay this bill? 7) Vicky used to worked as a cleaner at the local hospital. 8) Where was your classmates when you came to school yesterday? 9) Who she met at the airport last Wednesday? 10) Did Jerry went to bed late yesterday?

8 Translate into English.

1) Ми вирішили приготувати піцу на вечерю і попросили Марка купити трохи сиру та помідорів. 2) Ви вчора зустрічали Ганну в університеті? — Ні, я не був в університеті вчора. Я погано почувався і залишився дома. 3) Твій учитель був задоволений результатами тесту? — Так, ми всі отримали добрі оцінки. 4) Коли ти отримав листа від Ольги? — Два дні тому. Минулого тижня вона повернулась з Австралії і хотіла зустрітися з нами та розповісти про свою подорож. 5) Раніше жінки носили довгі сукні, а зараз вони носять короткі спідниці та джинси. 6) Хто розповів тобі ці новини вчора? — Лінда. Вона завжди все про всіх знає. 7) Скільки коштувала ця картина п'ять років тому? — Вона коштувала кілька тисяч доларів, але зараз вона набагато дорожча. 8) Ти помітив щось незвичайне під час останньої зустрічі з Майком? — Ні. Він був у доброму гуморі і розповідав мені про свої плани. 9) Де ти купив такий чудовий фотоапарат? — Я отримав його від моєї тітки на день народження минулого року. Вона привезла його з Японії. 10) Як Тому вдалося знайти цю інформацію? — Я не знаю. Він не захотів розповісти мені про це.

TEST 6

1 Choose the irregular verbs and write their Past Participle.

To begin, to look, to realize, to choose, to dig, to stare, to cost, to find, to walk, to describe, to fly, to understand, to see, to run, to provide, to pay, to sell, to wear, to skate, to sew, to spend, to meet, to return, to keep, to leave, to bathe, to feed, to ride, to blow, to commit.

2 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) Rick has travelled by plane before. 2) We have been to this theme park. 3) Fred has taken your dictionary. 4) Sarah has failed her final exams. 5) They have fallen asleep. 6) Little Ben has collected some shells on the beach. 7) The children have fed the dog. 8) You have torn his letter. 9) It has stopped snowing. 10) Angela has completed her education.

3 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) Alex has sent you five messages since yesterday. 2) We have agreed about the time of the meeting. 3) They have decided to celebrate the end of school. 4) Samantha has recognized the man in the photo. 5) You have put the packet of rice on the shelf.

4 Make up the sentences using the Present Perfect Tense.

1) Lucy/to lose/her/purse/just. 2) The maid/not to clean/our room/for two days. 3) Jill/to finish/her lunch/yet? 4) You/to see/any films/lately? 5) Who/to take/my calculator? 6) Where/ Tony/to park/his car? 7) How many tests/the teacher/to check up/since/morning? 8) Who/Angela/to send/this parcel/for? 9) We/to watch/this performance/already. 10) Why/Henry/ not to pay/the electricity bill?

TEST 7

1 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) They have been building the house for three years now. 2) He has been looking for a job for four months. 3) You have been studying this report for an hour. 4) Susan has been learning to drive since last month. 5) We have been shopping since early morning. 6) Mike has been cycling for three hours. 7) You have been sunbathing since 8 o'clock. 8) The baby has been sleeping for three hours. 9) Nick has been waiting for you since 5 o'clock. 10) They have been writing a test for two hours.

2 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) She has been choosing a present for Molly for two hours. 2) They have been planning their trip to Spain for a week. 3) You have been reading this magazine since 6 o'clock. 4) Jack has been skiing in the mountains since morning. 5) We have been cleaning the flat for four hours.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) It... (**to snow**) for three days now. 2) We ... (**row**) towards the island for two hours. 3) ... Paula ... (**to watch**) the DVD since 4 o'clock? — No, she ... (**to watch**) it for an hour now. 4) The children ... (**to prepare**) for the New Year party since the beginning of December. 5) What... you ... (**to discuss**) with Mark since 3 o'clock? — We ... (**to discuss**) the list of guests for our wedding party. 6) Why do you look so tired? — I ... (**clean**) the swimming pool since 9 o'clock in the morning. 7) Who ... (**to cry**) since 6 o'clock in the morning? — I think it's Fiona's baby. 8) How long ... Brian ... (**to study**) management? — He ... (**to study**) it for four years now. 9) ... Sue ... (**to sleep**) long? — No, she She ... (**to sleep**) just for two hours. 10) How long ... your brother ... (**to wear**) glasses? — He — (**wear**) glasses since he was 5 years old.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) ... you ... (*already to read*) the letter from Aunt Emily? — Yes, I She ... (*to want*) to visit us. She ... (*to come*) next Wednesday. 2) Why ... you ... (*to look*) at that woman so attentively? ... you ... (*to know*) her? — It ... (*to seem*) to me I ... (*already to meet*) her somewhere. 3) ... Jane (*to be*) in the office? — Yes, she ... (*to type*) some documents since 9 o'clock. 4) The police inspector ... (*to investigate*) this robbery for a week now. He ... (*to talk*) to all the witnesses already but he ... (*not to find*) the robbers yet. 5) I ... (*not to know*) how long Henry ... (*to work*) on that project, but he ... (*not to finish*) it yet. 6) The secretary usually ... (*to come*) to the office at 9 o'clock, but it ... (*to be*) half past nine now and she ... (*not to arrive*) yet. 7) ... Den (*to be*) in his room now? What ... he ... (*to do*) there since morning? — He ... (*to prepare*) for the research expedition. He ... (*to book*) a plane ticket already and now he ... (*to pack*) his things. 8) ... you (*to be*) OK, Nigel? You ... (*to look*) very pale.— I... (*to be*) just tired. I... (*to work*) on my report all night. 9) Who ... (*to train*) in the gym for half a day now? — Ben and Alex. They ... (*to prepare*) for an international championship for eight months now. They ... (*to train*) every day. 10) How long ... Nelly ... (*to paint*) this picture? — She ... (*to paint*) it for a month now. She ... (*to want*) to exhibit it in our gallery next month.

5 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Elephants aren't eating meet. 2) It has been raining since hours. 3) My uncle have been a manager of this firm for seven years. 4) Have been you waiting for a long time? 5) I have been knowing Mary since 2002. 6) The ferry is arriving at 7 o'clock in the morning. 7) They leave for Egypt next Friday. 8) How long has Nick driven? 9) Sally has been not reading since 2 o'clock. 10) Who have told you about it?

6 Translate into English.

1) Ми з братом граємо в шахи вже півтори години. 2) Ми не дивимось телевизор уже два дні. 3) Де хлопці? Я не бачив їх з ранку. — Вони рибалять на озері з ранку. Вони ходять рибалити щосуботи. 4) Ваша сестра навчається в університеті? — Так. Вона вже три роки вивчає економіку. 5) Як давно Джулія працює стоматологом? — Вона працює

стоматологом уже десять років. Але в нашій лікарні вона працює лише чотири роки. 6) Том фарбує вікна в нашому офісі з ранку. Він уже пофарбував шість вікон. Зараз він фарбує вікна на другому поверсі. 7) Що Лінда робить на кухні? — Вона готує молочний коктейль. Ти любиш молочний коктейль? — Так. — Але ви ще не пробували коктейль, який готує Лінда. Вона готує найсмачніший у світі коктейль. 8) Навіщо ти розповів Тому про наш подарунок? — Я нічого не сказав йому. — Справді? Чому він весь ранок розпитує мене? — Я не знаю. 9) Чому Бен сміється? — Він дивиться нову комедію по телевізору. Він дивиться її вже годину. 10) Скільки іспитів ви вже склали на цьому тижні? — Ми склали два іспити. — Який іспит ваші друзі складають зараз? — Вони складають іспит з історії.

5 Circle the correct item.

- 1) Where is Wendy? — She ... to the swimming pool,
a) went; b) has been; c) has gone.
- 2) Alex has studied in our school ... six years already,
a) for; b) since; c) last.
- 3) Have you written the report...?
a) yesterday; b) just; c) yet.
- 4) I don't know about this town. I have ... been there,
a) ever; b) never; c) yet.
- 5) You can put this shirt on. Mother has ... ironed it.
a) just; b) recently; c) before.
- 6) We haven't received any messages from Mike ... last month.
a) for; b) since; c) from.
- 7) My brother ... to Thailand twice already,
a) was; b) has gone; c) has been.
- 8) Have you ... played cricket?
a) ever; b) never; c) today.
- 9) Who ... you this disc?
a) have given; b) has given; c) is given.
- 10) Jack has never ridden a horse
a) just; b) already; c) before.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Tense.

- 1) It's very cold here. ... you ... **(to turn on)** the heater? — Yes, I I ... **(to turn)** it on ten minutes ago. 2) Is your boss in the office? — No, he ... **(to go)** to Berlin on business.— When ... he ... **(to leave)**? — He ... **(to leave)** two days ago. 3) ... Frank ... **(yet to hook)** the tour to Europe? —

Yes, he He ... **(to phone)** me from the travel agency half an hour ago. 4) How long ... you ... **(to know)** Emma? — We ... **(to be)** friends since we ... **(to be)** seven years old. 5) Who ... you ... **(to get)** a letter from? — It isn't a letter, it's an invitation to a wedding party. I ... **(to get)** it from Molly and Den an hour ago. 6) Tina looks great! ... she ... **(to lose)** weight? — Yes, she She ... **(to be)** on a diet for a month already. She ... **(not to look)** so attractive a month ago. 7) Why ... Nora ... **(to run)** out of the room? ... you ... **(to tell)** her anything offensive, Edwin? — No, I Somebody ... **(to phone)** her a minute ago and perhaps ... **(to tell)** some bad news. A worried expression ... **(to cross)** her face and she ... **(to run)** away without a word. 8) Who ... **(to design)** this dress? You look terrific in it, Pam! — Well, I ... **(to buy)** it in a famous designer fashion house a week ago. 9) ... Jack ever ... **(to ask)** you about your parents? — Yes, he He knows that my parents ... **(to die)** in a car accident when I ... **(to be)** four years old. 10) ... you ... **(to recognize)** Martin yesterday? — No, I He ... **(to change)** a lot since we ... **(to leave)** school. He ... **(to put)** on weight and ... **(to grow)** a beard.

7 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) The taxi has arrived just. 2) Have Nick passed his exams yet? 3) Sandra has ever been to the mountains in winter. 4) We haven't left the hotel room for yesterday morning. 5) Who has Mary and Sue met in the park? 6) When has Nigel sold his motorbike? 7) I haven't seen Bob since he has moved to another country. 8) They have gone in Paris for five days now. 9) Who have translated this expression? 10) Have you prepared dinner just?

8 Translate into English.

1) Я не катався на ковзанах з тих пір, як у дитинстві зламав ногу. 2) Ви вже переїхали до нової квартири? — Ні. Минулого тижня ми пофарбували двері та поставили нові вікна. Але ми ще не вибрали меблі. 3) Учора ми ходили до нового кінотеатру. — Вам сподобалось? — Так. А ви вже були там? — Так, ми були там минулої п'ятниці. 4) Куди Діана поклала мої диски? Ти не бачив їх, Майк? — Діана вчора взяла їх додому. Вона обіцяла повернути їх тобі сьогодні. — Але вона ще не прийшла. 5) Як давно ви вже одружені? — Лише чотири місяці. Ми одружились у квітні. 6) Том удома? — Ні, він щойно пішов до спортзали. Він ще не тренувався цього тижня. 7) Скільки книг ти взяв у бібліотеці? — Три. — А скільки ти вже прочитав? — Лише одну. Я закінчив її читати дві години тому. 8) Ти чула новини, Олено? — Які новини? — Боб виграв у лотерею п'ять тисяч доларів. — Коли він

виграв? — Три дні тому. 9) Нарешті ви приїхали! — Так, ми не були у вас 3 минулого Різдва .— Так, МИ тоді чудово провели час. 10) Ви коли-небудь грали у гольф? — Ніколи. А ви? — Я пробував грати минулого літа, але у мене погано виходило.

TEST 8

1 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) Helen was watching the news on TV at 8 o'clock yesterday. 2) We were writing a test from 9 o'clock till 11 o'clock yesterday morning. 3) The boys were fishing in the river last Saturday. 4) Robert was downloading music all the evening yesterday. 5) A woman was sitting on the bench under the tree. 6) Jessica was visiting her hairdresser at 4 o'clock yesterday. 7) A maid was cleaning the room at that time. 8) You were having an appointment at 2 o'clock last Monday. 9) Kate was jogging in the park for an hour yesterday morning. 10) The tourists were listening to the guide very attentively.

2 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) Two women were talking to a shop assistant in the toy department. 2) A gardener was cutting the grass on the lawn. 3) We were preparing for the exhibition for two weeks. 4) Sharon was distributing the leaflets to the passers by. 5) Ted was repairing the lock of the front door at 3 o'clock yesterday.

3 Complete the sentences with *when* or *while*.

1) We were walking in the park ... it started to rain. 2) Liz was frying eggs ... Fred was taking a shower after his morning run. 3) ... Bob entered the office, his chief was giving some instructions to the staff. 4) They were trying to unlock the door of the house ... their neighbour was phoning the locksmith. 5) Carol was reading the menu ... the waiter came up to the table. 6) ... you were looking for the key from the room we were speaking to the receptionist. 7) Robert was driving to work ... he remembered about the appointment with his lawyer. 8) ... the baby was sleeping, the woman was doing some ironing. 9) ... Nigel came into the living room, Brian and Monica were sitting in front of the fireplace and laughing. 10) I was typing some letters ... you were having lunch.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous Tense.

1) The workers ... *(to unload)* the equipment from 4 till 7 o'clock yesterday. 2) While Alex ... *(to paint)* the floor in the bedroom, Amanda ... *(to wash)* the window in the living room. 3) We ... *(to drive)* towards Manchester when it ... *(to start)* snowing. 4) Margaret... *(not to hear)* the doorbell because she ... *(to dry)* her hair with the hairdryer at that time. 5) Victor ... *open)* the fridge, ... *(to take)* a bottle and ... *(to pour)* some milk into the glass. 6) What... you ... *(to discuss)* when we ... *(to come)* in? — Den ... *(to talk)* about his trip to the village. 7) Whose car... you ... *(to repair)* all the day yesterday? — It ... *be)* my cousin's car. He ... *(to have)* an accident three days ago and ... *(to ask)* me to help him. 8) Who ... Colin ... *(to look)* for in the cinema hall yesterday? — He ... *(to look)* for his girlfriend. 9) Where ... Eddy ... *(to walk)* when he ... *(to see)* the accident? — He ... *(to hurry)* to the metro. 10) What exactly ... *(to happen)* when the police ... *(to arrive)* yesterday? — Some men ... *(to break)* into the jewellery shop. They ... *(just to try)* to escape when the police ... *(to arrive)*.

5 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Sam drank a cup of coffee when his little son ran into the kitchen. 2) Pam was choosing a handbag while her friend Vicky tried on a dress in the fitting room. 3) Betty skated when she slipped and fell down. 4) Bill phoned me yesterday because he was wanting to ask me some questions. 5) Where were Melanie sitting when you entered the room? 6) Were you sleeping at 10 o'clock yesterday? — No, I was. 7) Charlie stopped a taxi, got into the car and was telling the driver his address. 8) Alan worked on his project from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. yesterday. 9) Who was your friends arguing with after the lessons yesterday ? 10) Mr. Smith was watching the news on TV while his wife returned from the beauty saloon.

6 Translate into English.

1) Учора з другої до п'ятої ми готували проект до презентації. 2) Вона відпочивала у своїй кімнаті, коли хтось постукав у двері. 3) Поки Джулія поливала квіти у дворі перед будинком, Роджер мив свій мотоцикл. 4) Маргарет почистила зуби, розчесала волосся і пішла на кухню готувати сніданок для дітей. 5) Яку передачу ви дивились, поки я приймав душ? Ми дивились комедійне шоу. Але воно завершилося

десять хвилин тому. 6) Ви чекали на мій дзвінок учора? Так. Чому ви не подзвонили? — Вибачте, але у мене не було жодних новин. 7) Ти щось шукав, коли ми прийшли? Що ти шукав? Я шукав свої ключі від вхідних дверей. — Я вчора поклав твої ключі у шухляду твого письмового стола. 8) Коли я зустрів Теда, він кудись їхав на велосипеді. Я помітив, що він дуже поспішав. 9) Чому Лінда не працювала в лабораторії вчора вранці? — Учора вранці вона відвідувала стоматолога. 10) У цей час ми збирали яблука в саду і не чули, коли дзвонив телефон.

TEST 9

1 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) We had agreed about our trip before your departure. 2) Emma had completed the survey by 4 o'clock yesterday. 3) You had informed us about the seminar before last Tuesday. 4) Gordon had downloaded those photos by 8 o'clock yesterday. 5) Meteorologists had predicted the approximate date of the earthquake long before. 6) We had witnessed the car accident before the police arrived. 7) She had spoken to the doctor before our meeting. 8) The eruption of the volcano had stopped by the end of last week. 9) Our bus had reached Birmingham by 9 o'clock yesterday evening. 10) They had finished the building of their cottage house by the end of last month.

2 Make up the sentences using the Past Perfect Tense.

1) Alex/to arrange/all his affairs/by Easter holidays. 2) We/ never/to try/a real Italian pizza/before. 3) You/not to send/ the copy of the treaty/to our partners/by 6 o'clock yesterday. 4) The scientists/not to finish/the experiment/by the end of last month. 5) Nora/to get/our message/by the beginning/ of the seminar/yesterday? 6) Your husband/to consult/the lawyer/before that bargain/last Thursday? 7) What places/ you/to visit/by the end of your last journey? 8) By what time/ the journalists/to arrive/at the press conference/yesterday? 9) Who/Max/to show/his pictures to/before the exhibition? 10) How many new words/the pupils/to learn/by the end of last month?

3 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) Monica had designed the costumes for our performance by last Wednesday. 2) John had checked all the information about that project by 7 o'clock yesterday. 3) The journalist had prepared a list of questions

before our interview. 4) You had bought that picture before our last visit. 5) We had planned our journey to Africa long before.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Tense.

1) We ... (*already to pack*) our suitcases when the receptionist ... (*to inform*) us about the delay of our bus. 2) In the evening Jane ... (*to remember*) that she ... (*not to send*) a message to the accountant of their firm. 3) Before the boys ... (*to leave*) the house, Nick ... (*to feed*) the dog. 4) Brian ... (*to meet*) me after he ... (*to return*) from his business trip. 5) Mr. Samuel ... (*to agree*) to help us after we ... (*to explain*) everything to him.

7) Julia ... (*not to know*) that Henry ... (*already to find*) a new job in a big corporation. 7) Where ... Mark ... (*to go*) after he ... (*to leave*) the bank? 8) Who ... Clara ... (*to talk*) it over with before she ... (*to decide*) to sell her flat? 9) After the patient ... (*to come*) to, the doctor ... (*to allow*) his relatives to visit him. 10) When Sandra ... (*to see*) Mr. Thompson, she ... (*to remember*) that she ... (*to meet*) him before.

5 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) I had written my test at 2 o'clock. 2) When our parents had returned home, the film had already finished. 3) Sue gave me the report which she typed in the morning. 4) By the end of last week all the students passed their exams. 5) Why not Sam had called me back by 8 o'clock yesterday? 6) Greg had chosen the present and asked the shop assistant to pack it. 7) How many articles did Betty typed by the end of last month? 8) Amanda cooked supper before her husband returned home. 9) By what time had the passengers leave the plane? 10) Where had you gone after the lessons had finished?

6 Translate into English.

1) Я відправив вам повідомлення вчора до восьмої вечора. 2) На жаль, учора до кінця робочого дня наш менеджер не підготував усі необхідні документи. 3) Ми щойно помили машину, коли розпочався дощ. 4) Після того як телепередача скінчилась, Тім вимкнув телевізор і пішов спати. 5) Діти пішли в парк на прогулянку після того, як поснідали. 6) Перед тим як ми підписали контракт, він уважно прочитав усі документи. 7) Куди поїхали туристи після того, як завершилась екскурсія? 8) Де працював ваш брат перед тим, як він отримав роботу в нашій фірмі? 9) Вчора вранці Аманда зателефонувала і сказала, що вже повернулася з відрядження. 10) Що сказав вам лікар після того, як він оглянув маленького Джека?

TEST 10

1 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) You had been cooking supper for two hours yesterday. 2) Margaret had been lying in the sun for an hour. 3) We had been painting the fence for half a day yesterday. 4) Sue had been vacuuming the carpet for thirty minutes. 5) Fred had been sleeping for four hours last night. 6) They had been doing that project for two weeks last month. 7) My brother had been working in the garden for five hours yesterday. 8) The police had been investigating that murder for half a year. 9) We had been planning our journey for a month last year. 10) He had been writing his last book for three years.

2 Make up the sentences using the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) Ron/to repair/'his car/for six hours/yesterday. 2) I/to look for/my umbrella/for forty minutes/yesterday. 3) We/ to watch/TV/for half an hour/before/the light/went out. 4) Nick/to tram/in the gym/for an hour/before/his coach/ came. 5) Dolly and her niece/to do/the shopping/all day/last Friday. 6) Jack/to surf/the Net/for four hours/yesterday. 7) Henry/was/satisfied/with his work/because/he/to paint/ that picture/for three weeks. 8) They/to stand/under the rain/for twenty minutes/before/the bus/came. 9) Alan/was/ angry/because/he/to argue/with his boss/ for about an hour. 10) We/to play/that game of chess/for three hours/before/I/ managed/to win/it.

3 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) They had been preparing for their wedding for three months. 2) Helen had been painting the floor in the kitchen for two hours yesterday. 3) You had been playing computer games for three hours yesterday. 4) Mark had been fixing his bike for two hours yesterday. 5) We had been gathering the apples in the garden all day.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) Sarah ... (*to write*) poems since she ... (*to be*) a schoolgirl. 2) Ben ... (*to stay*) in New York for two days before he ... (*to manage*) to buy the ticket for Melbourne. 3) A little boy ... (*to play*) with his new toy car for some hours before it... (*to break*). 4) They ... (*to discuss*) the news for half an hour before their chief ... (*to come*) to the office. 5) Isabel ... (*to try*) on

clothes for more than an hour before she ... **(to choose)** a dress for the party. 6) Henry and Jane ... **(to travel)** around the USA for some weeks before I ... **(to meet)** them in San Francisco. 7) How long ... you ... **(to sleep)** before the doctor ... **(to come)**? 8) Where ... Dave ... **(to go)** when his chief ... **see** him? 9) Amanda ... **(to look)** at the photo for some minutes before she ... **(to put)** it back into the album. 10) They ... **(to be)** wet because they ... **(to walk)** under the rain for some hours.

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple, the Past Continuous, the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) Rachel ... **(to meet)** Den in front of the library five minutes ago. He ... **(to speak)** to Alex about some project. 2) Sam and Monica ... **(to skate)** together for four years before they ... **(to enter)** the competition. 3) When Victor ... **get** off the bus he ... **(to decide)** to phone his mother but suddenly ... **(to realize)** that he ... **(to forget)** his mobile phone in the hotel room. 4) The driver ... **(to speed)** down the road when suddenly an old woman ... **(to step)** in front of the car. 5) Two men ... **walk** through the forest for five hours before they ... **see** the house of the forest guard. They ... **(to be)** hungry because they ... **(not to eat)** anything since last evening. 6) Maggie ... **(to look)** for her gloves when the door ... **(to open)** and her mother ... **(to come)** in. 7) Phil... **(to wait)** for twenty-five minutes before Pamela ... **(to send)** a telegram and ... **(to return)** to the car. 8) By the time Steve ... **(to reach)** the airport, Andrew and Nora ... **(already to receive)** their luggage and ... **(to have)** coffee in a cafeteria outside. 9) Linda ... **(to phone)** her dentist yesterday because one of her teeth ... **(to ache)** for weeks. 10) When Tony ... **(to arrive)** at Tina's place yesterday, she ... **(to read)** a detective story which she ... **(to buy)** some days before.

6 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) They had arrived at the airport on time yesterday. 2) Colin was finishing his work before he went to bed. 3) Jessica had cut her finger when she was slicing bread. 4) Sally was taking a bath for ten minutes before the water was cut off. 5) The secretary had been making copies when the photocopier broke down. 6) She washed the dishes and had poured herself a cup of tea. 7) Nick went to the swimming pool after he was watching the news. 8) While we were gathering vegetables in the garden our mother had made an apple pie for dessert. 9) Gordon felt sleepy because he worked all night. 10) Wendy was studying management for three years before she got her diploma.

7 Translate into English.

1) Він повернувся з конференції півгодини тому. 2) Поки я розмовляв по телефону, моя сестра уважно слухала новини по радіо. 3) Коли Нік прийшов додому, він пригадав, що не відправив повідомлення менеджеру фірми. 4) Ми ремонтували машину в гаражі, коли почули якийсь шум на вулиці. 5) Ми розмовляли близько десяти хвилин, коли раптом за- дзвонив мій мобільний телефон. 6) Стара жінка запросила нас у вітальню і пригостила пирогом з капустою, який вона спекла вранці. 7) Діти грались у саду дві години перед тим, як розпочався дощ. 8) Бен почав працювати у нашій фірмі після того, як він закінчив університет. 9) Одяг хлопців був брудний, бо вони грали у футбол весь день. 10) Рятівники працювали всю ніч, перш ніж прилетіли гелікоптери з лікарями.

TEST 11

1 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) The girls will be dancing at the concert at 7 o'clock tomorrow. 2) You will be flying to Madrid at 3 o'clock tomorrow. 3) Tom will be cutting the grass from 2 till 3 o'clock tomorrow. 4) They will be visiting our exhibition at 5 o'clock tomorrow. 5) Molly will have phoned them by 5 o'clock tomorrow. 6) Nick will have bought a new car by next Friday. 7) Our chief will have made a decision by next Tuesday. 8) We will have planted all the roses by 7 o'clock tomorrow evening. 9) By August she will have been working as a photographer for 5 years. 10) By 6 o'clock they will have been fixing this fence for three hours.

2 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) The taxi will be waiting for you in front of the house at half past two tomorrow. 2) Alison will have prepared your black suit by 5 o'clock tomorrow. 3) Phil will be filming the presentation at 6 o'clock next Thursday. 4) We will have put up the tent by 7 o'clock.

3 Circle the correct item.

- 1) By the end of this month Andrew and Carol ... together for three years.
a) will be living; b) will have lived;
c) will have been living.
- 2) At 10 o'clock tomorrow Mr. Anders ... a lecture for his students.
a) will be giving; b) will have given;
c) will have been given.
- 3) Sandra ... the hospital by next Wednesday.

- a) will be leaving; b) will have left;
c) will have been leaving.
- 4) ... out a bit later? Can you bring me a hamburger, please?
a) Will you be going; b) Will you have gone;
c) Will you have been going.
- 5) By 4 o'clock the girls ... for three hours.
a) will be cooking; b) will have cooked;
c) will have been cooking.
- 6) Shall I send Mike a message? — No, I ... him at the meeting anyway.
a) will be seeing; b) will have seen;
c) will have been seeing.
- 7) At this time next Sunday we ... in the Red Sea.
a) will be swimming; b) will have swum;
c) will have been swimming.
- 8) Who ... the pictures for the exhibition by next Monday?
a) will be sending; b) will have sent;
c) will have been sending.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous, the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) They ... **(to publish)** our advertisement by next Monday. 2) At this time tomorrow we ... **(to drive)** to the mountains. 3) Jack ... **(to become)** a chief manager by the beginning of October. 4) By next month Ron ... **(to play)** football in our football club for 3 years. 5) I didn't remind Den about the picnic! — Don't worry. I...**(to meet)** him at the university tomorrow morning. 6) What ... your sister ... **(to do)** at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning? — She ... **(to help)** Mother with the house chores. 7) By 2 p.m. the boys ... **(to fish)** for five hours. 8)... you ... **use)** your car tonight? Can I borrow it? 9) Don't phone me before 11 o'clock tomorrow. I...**(to sleep)**.

5 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) At 9 o'clock tomorrow evening Henry will have met his friend at the airport. 2) By 5 o'clock tomorrow they will have been decorating the café for the party. 3) What article will have you written for our magazine by next Tuesday? 4) By the end of next week Bob will be working in our studio for six years. 5) What lecture will you have been having at 12 o'clock tomorrow? 6) Will you have driven to your office this afternoon? Can you give me a lift, please? 7) By next Monday you will have been finishing this work. 8) By the end of this year Mike will has been working as a detective for ten years. 9) Molly didn't tell Nick about the time of the meeting! — It's not a problem. I will have seen Nick later today. 10) Don't disturb me from 3 to 6 tomorrow. I will have been preparing for my exam.

6 Translate into English.

- 1) Завтра до сьомої вечора Джек привезе вам фотографії.
- 2) У цей час наступного понеділка ми будемо летіти над океаном до Бразилії.
- 3) До кінця наступного місяця виповниться тридцять років, як вона працює медсестрою.
- 4) Наступного четверга з другої до шостої Том буде проводити переговори з італійцями.
- 5) Завтра о сьомій ви будете тренуватись у спортзалі? — Ні, завтра о сьомій я буду дивитись футбольний матч на стадіоні.
- 6) Хто надрукує текст цього документа до початку семінару? — Мій секретар.
- 7) До третьої години вони будуть кататись на лижах уже п'ять годин.
- 8) О котрій завтра Стів буде фарбувати дах будинку? — Він буде фарбувати дах завтра о десятій ранку.
- 9) До п'ятої години Ганна буде грати в теніс уже дві з половиною години.
- 10) Ви будете іти на ланч пізніше? Ви можете принести мені морозиво, будь ласка?

TEST 12

1 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

- 1) Sick people are treated by doctors.
- 2) The room is being painted now.
- 3) This gallery was built twenty-seven years ago.
- 4) The seminar was being held at 3 o'clock yesterday.
- 5) The news will be broadcast in an hour.
- 6) His latest book can be found at all bookshops.
- 7) He has just been introduced to our boss.
- 8) The posters had been hung by 4 o'clock yesterday.
- 9) The tests will have been checked by tomorrow morning.
- 10) The dishes must be washed.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Passive Voice using the correct grammar tense.

- 1) Children ... (*always to give*) presents at Christmas.
- 2) Because of a terrible storm last night a lot of houses ... (*to flood*).
- 3) A new library ... (*to open*) in our town next week.
- 4) A picture of a famous artist... (*steal*) from a local museum.
- 5) By the end of the working day yesterday all the necessary documents ... (*to type*).
- 6) Jam ... (*not to make*) from candied fruit.
- 7) The meeting ... (*just to cancel*) by the chief manager.
- 8) The results of the exam ... (*to announce*) by next Thursday.
- 9) Your microwave ... (*not to repair*) yet. It ... (*to repair*) by the day after tomorrow.
- 10) When ... this charitable organization ... (*to establish*)? — It... (*to establish*) fifteen years ago.
- 11) By what time ... the tickets ... (*to deliver*) tomorrow? — They ... (*to deliver*) by 3 o'clock.
- 12) ... the play ... (*to perform*) yet? — Yes, it ... (*to perform*) some years

ago. 13) ... the robbers ... (**to arrest**) yesterday? — No, they ... **chase**) for three hours, but they managed to escape. 14) Mark ... (**not to** about the time of the meeting yesterday.

3 Change the sentences into the Passive Voice.

1) Someone is planting flowers in the garden. 2) She sent him an e-mail letter last Tuesday. 3) The children were laughing at the clown. 4) They will finish the building of a new airport soon. 5) Relatives can visit this patient. 6) Somebody was washing your car when it started to rain. 7) Where did you see that boy before? 8) Who is making photocopies now? 9) You must not tell lies to your parents. 10) By what time will you have prepared the chicken?

4 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) This hat knitted by my mother last year. 2) The work hasn't being done yet. 3) My watch were mended a week ago. 4) The cutlery is being polishing right now. 5) My camera haven't been returned yet. 6) The parcel was tied up by a string. 7) You will have been met at the airport tomorrow. 8) A new metro station is being build in our city at the moment. 9) Were been the curtains hung at the time you came in? 10) Children must be not shown that horror film.

5 Translate into English.

1) Скільки разів на день годують рибу? — Їх годують раз на день. 2) Коли побудували вашу школу? — Її побудували тридцять п'ять років тому. 3) Піцу вже принесли? — Ні, її зараз готують. 4) Коли відремонтують цю дорогу? — Її відремонтують до кінця місяця. 5) Мені вчора не сказали про ваш візит. 6) Де Джек? На нього чекають. 7) Вас коли-небудь вчили, як себе поводити? 8) Дітей відправили спати перед тим, як розпочався фільм. 9) Де Лінда? — Її зараз показують її нову кімнату. 10) Щось треба зробити для цих людей.

TEST 13

1 Circle the correct item.

1) Children enjoy **to play/playing** snowballs in winter. 2) Yesterday I saw Sally **to dance/dancing** with a boy at a disco. 3) My parents will be glad **to know/knowing** that you are getting better. 4) Den goes **to run/running** every morning. 5) Helen advised her husband **to speak/speaking** to his boss. 6) The child denied **to eat/eating** all the

chocolates. 7) George offered **to give / giving** me a lift. 8) My father promised **to teach/teaching** me to drive when I finish school. 9) Denny is too short **to reach/ reaching** a doorbell. 10) What's the use of **to go/going** to the swimming pool? 11) Has Sue told you where **to meet/meeting** Vicky? 12) He entered the room without **to knock/knocking** at the door. 13) I would prefer **to have/having** supper at home. 14) My granny loves **to look/looking** at old photos. 15) Alice went **to buy/buying** some fruit for the children.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Jim heard the phone ... (**to ring**) but it stopped before he could ... (**to answer**) it. 2) Julia let little Annie ... (**to go**) to the beach because it was warm enough ... (**to swim**). 3) Tom's sister loves ... (**to look**) after children. 4) You'd better ... (**to ask**) Peter to help you. He knows how ... (**to use**) the Internet. 5) It's no use ... (**to wait**) for a bus. Let's ... (**to catch**) a taxi. 6) My mother makes me ... (**to tidy**) my room twice a week. 7) Pamela was happy ... (**to win**) the prize. 8) My Dad refused ... (**to lend**) me his car. 9) The newspaper offered ... (**to apologise**) for the article. 10) She couldn't help ... (**to cry**) when she saw a mouse in her room.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) I don't remember ... (**to meet**) you in our office before. 2) I'm sorry, I forgot ... (**to phone**) you yesterday. 3) The firemen are trying ... (**to put**) out the fire. 4) Why don't you try ... (**to add**) some milk to your coffee? 5) We are sorry for ... (**to keep**) you waiting. 6) I'm sorry ... (**to say**) this, but you've failed your exam. 7) Bob stopped ... (**to fill**) up his car before continuing his journey to Cracow. 8) The pupils stopped ... (**to talk**) when the teacher entered the classroom. 9) Alison regretted ... (**to shout**) at her younger sister. 10) I regret... (**to inform**) you that we can't return you the money. 11) The students went on ... (**to write**) the test for another hour. 12) The secretary talked on the phone and went on ... (**to type**) some documents. 13) Being a teacher means ... (**to check**) up a lot of homework. 14) He didn't mean ... (**to offend**) you.

4 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Ron went to the post office buying some stamps. 2) You must to clean your teeth twice a day if you want them to be healthy. 3) Wendy hates to listen to rap music. 4) Fiona regrets to invite Tom to her party. 5) I'll never forget to meet Bruce Willis. 6) The scientists tried finishing the experiment but they couldn't. 7) Linda often makes me to help her about

the house. 8) Is this film worth to watch? 9) I'd like seeing the Tower of London one day. 10) Kate can't stand to watch violent films.

5 Translate into English.

1) Маленькі діти дуже люблять дивитися мультфільми. 2) Ви не проти, якщо я приєднаюсь до вас трохи пізніше? 3) Ти не забув покласти брудний одяг у пральну машину? 4) Я ніколи не забуду, як зустрів вас уперше. 5) Том не міг не думати про пропозицію шефа. Він не хотів втрачати можливість отримати таку посаду. 6) Олена не заперечувала, що бачила їх у той вечір. Вона бачила, як вони сідали в машину. 7) Вона жалкувала, що продала будинок у селі. їй подобалось проводити там свої вихідні. 8) Вчитель припинив говорити і подивився на хлопчика. Хлопчик був зайнятий малюванням і нічого не помічав. 9) Ми зупинилися, щоб спитати дорогу, тому що не знали, куди їхати. 10) Він з нетерпінням чекав на моє повернення. Ми були дуже раді знову побачити один одного.

TEST 14

1 Match two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) If you keep food in the fridge | a) would tell me what is wrong with him |
| 2) She would have come to dinner | b) he won't find a good job. |
| 3) Jane would lose weight | c) if we had invited her. |
| 4) If I were you, I | d) the burglars wouldn't have got in. |
| 5) I wish Alex | e) he would understand the words of this |
| 6) Unless Mark graduates from university | song. |
| 7) If you had locked the door, | f) wouldn't travel on my own. |
| 8) When the guests arrive, | g) it stays fresh longer. |
| 9) If he knew English well, | h) we will greet them at the door. |
| | i) if she attended the gym regularly. |

2 Circle the correct item.

1) I will read this article when I *have/will have* time. 2) Mum *worried/would worry* if you didn't call. 3) If I were you, I *didn't/wouldn't* complain. 4) If Dolly *didn't* in such a hurry, she would have remembered to switch off the light. 5) What will they do *if/unless* the weather is good tomorrow? 6) If only I *wasn't/hadn't been* so rude to her yesterday! 7) *If/ Unless* we pay the bill, they will cut off the phone. 8) If Jim didn't like his job, he *did/would do* something else. 9) Jane

will/would walk the dog if she comes home early. 10) I wish I *can/could* invite all my friends for my birthday party.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1) If you touch a hot frying pan, you ... (*to burn*) your finger. 2) If Jack had closed the door, the dog ... (*not to run*) away. 3) Helen could live by herself if she ... (*to be*) older. 4) If only my parents ... (*to buy*) me a new bike for my next birthday. 5) When water ... (*to boil*), it produces steam. 6) If I were you, I... (*not to drive*) a car in such weather. 7) If Brian ... (*to hear*) any news, he would have phoned us immediately. 8) If the bus arrived half an hour earlier, we ... (*to be*) in time for the seminar. 9) Sam ... (*not to lose*) his wallet if he hadn't put it into the pocket. 10) Nora ... (*to be*) surprised if Gordon brought her a bouquet of flowers.

4 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) If you won't water these flowers, they will fade. 2) They won't start the wedding party unless the groom and the bride don't arrive. 3) If Tina can skate, we would go to the skating rink. 4) If Henry wouldn't laugh so loudly, the baby wouldn't wake up. 5) If I were you, I will consult a lawyer. 6) Den would have bought you that medicine if you told him about it. 7) What will Frank do unless he doesn't pass his driving test? 8) I wish Chris will finish building his cottage house next year. 9) She will help us with this project if she worked in our group. 10) If only my teachers hadn't give us so much homework to do every day!

5 Translate into English.

1) Ми би влаштували пікнік, якби наші друзі приїхали завтра. 2) Якби у нього зараз були всі факти, він би змінив свою точку зору. 3) Він би вчора приєднався до нас, якби його начальник дозволив йому піти з роботи раніше. 4) Що ти будеш робити, коли у тебе закінчатся гроші? 5) На жаль, вони не приїдуть сьогодні. 6) На вашому місці я би не продавав цю машину. 7) Як би я хотів уміти кататись на ковзанах! 8) Шкода, що вам не подобається така музика. 9) Якби вона вчора отримала наше повідомлення, вона б одразу приїхала. 10) Ви би не впізнали її, якби зараз її зустріли.

TEST 15

1 Make up conditional sentences.

1. I shall go to the dentist because I have a tooth-ache. If ... 2. He is groaning with pain now because he did not go to the dentist to have his tooth filled. If ... 3. She does not go to the polyclinic because she does not need any treatment. If ... 4. He will not go to see the play as he was

present at the dress rehearsal. If ... 5. He went to Moscow specially to hear this famous singer because he is fond of him. If ... 6. We did not go to the cafeteria to have a glass of lemonade because we were not thirsty. If ... 7. She could not mend her dress herself because she had no needle. If ... 8. He is not a first-class sportsman now because he did not train enough last year. If ... 9. The pupils were active because they wanted to understand this difficult material. If ... 10. The pupils did not understand the homework because they were inattentive. If ... 11. The pupils worked hard and did well in their exams. If ... 12. She won't try to enter the foreign languages department because she is not good at foreign languages. If ...

2 Translate into English using *I wish*.

1. а) Шкода, що він такий легковажний.
б) Шкода, що він не досить серйозний.
2. а) Я тепер шкодую, що не послухав його поради.
б) Я тепер шкодую, що прислухався до його поради.
3. а) Шкода, що ви прийшли так пізно.
б) Шкода, що ви не прийшли раніше.
4. а) Шкода, що ми пішли до його приходу.
б) Шкода, що ми не дочекалися його приходу.
5. а) На жаль, вони ще нічого не знають.
б) На жаль, вони вже знають про це.

3 Translate into English using *I wish*.

1. О, якби ви сказали їй про це минулої неділі! 2. Було б добре, щоб у нас зараз були канікули. 3. Якби він прийшов сьогодні ввечері! 4. Ми пошкодували, що не звернулися до нього за порадою. 5. Шкода, що ви відмовилися взяти участь у пікніку. 6. Шкода, що вас не цікавить цей предмет. 7. Ми б хотіли, щоб ви згадали ці факти. 8. Шкода, що ми спізналися на поїзд. 9. Шкода, що ви ввімкнули телевізор так пізно. 10. Якби я був вільний зараз! 11. Шкода, що і вчора у мене було мало часу. 12. Було б добре, щоб ви написали їй про це самі. 13. Шкода, що ви не звернули уваги на його попередження. 14. Він пошкодував, що покинув університет. 15. Шкода, що вже пізно йти туди. 16. О, якби я прийшов на вокзал вчасно! 17. Шкода, що ви не читали таку прекрасну книжку. 18. Шкода, що вона робить так багато помилок у вимові. 19. Шкода, що ви не побували на виставці. 20. Шкода, що я довідався про це так пізно. 21. Який жаль, що ми не застали Миколу вдома. 22. Вона шкодувала, що не розповіла нам цю історію раніше.

TEST 16

1 Complete the sentences with say or tell in the correct form.

1) Stuart looked at me but ... nothing. 2) «I'd like to ... you a story about two brothers», a man ... to children. 3) These children must be twins. I can't ... one boy from the other. 4) Emily always ... her prayers before the meals. 5) Mike ... me he was hungry. 6) Betty ... «good morning» to her pupils and started the lesson. 7) Could you ... us the way to the nearest metro station, please? 8) A woman ... to her nephew, «I'm glad to see you». 9) Can you ... me the time? 10) Would you like to ... a few words to your aunt?

2 Circle the correct item.

1) Peter says that they *have/had* decided to spend their holidays in the village. 2) Olga asked where we *will/would* go the following month. 3) Jane said she *didn't finish/hadn't finished* her project yet. 4) Pamela *said/asked* if her parents could give her a piece of advice. 5) Tom said he had bought the milk *yesterday/the day before*. 6) The doctor asks if Ella *is/was* taking the temperature at the moment. 7) Ron said that his wife *is/was* still cooking. 8) Henry asks if you *can/could* meet him at the airport. 9) Michael said he had got his driving license *two years ago/two years before*. 10) The guide asked if anybody had already visited *this/that* city before.

3 Report the sentences.

1) Dolly said to her teacher, «I have written an essay». 2) Mother said, «Do you like your new jacket, Den?» 3) Alison said to Den, «Have you ever been to the British Museum?» 4) The artist said to children, «Don't touch the wet paint». 5) Susan said, «Did you return the books to the library yesterday, Nick?» 6) The waiter said, «Your pizza will be ready in ten minutes». 7) The policeman said, «Show me your driving license!» 8) Sarah said, «Will you take the children to the swimming pool tomorrow. Jack?» 9) The teacher said to me, «What are you looking at?» 10) The receptionist said, «Can I help you, Mr. Franks?» Mrs. Roberts asked Mike to be careful. She said that she had put two warm sweaters into Mike's suitcase. She reminded her son to ask the conductor to wake him up at 7 o'clock the next morning. She asked her son to phone her the next day. She wondered if Mike had taken his camera. She said that Mike's uncle would meet him at the station. She asked Mike to give her regards to Mike's aunt and uncle.

4 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Susan told me that she needs my help. 2) He said that he wanted to buy this picture. 3) Alice promised don't to be late for the party. 4) I asked the guide if the hotel is near the city centre 5) Peter said that he has washed the car. 6) Amanda asked if Ro: will give her a lift the next day. 7) Tom said that he had sent the invitations yesterday. 8) Martin said he lost the key from his flat the day before. 9) Vicky said she was starting her new job: next week. 10) Sheila asked when had the train arrived.

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