

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
«ДОНБАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»

**ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНІ АСПЕКТИ ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ
МОВИ**

(збірник граматичних прав)

**Методичні вказівки
до організації самостійної роботи студентів
бакалаврського рівня вищої освіти**

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Методичні рекомендації призначено для організації самостійної роботи студентів бакалаврського рівня вищої освіти, як навчально-методична допомога для опанування уміннями та навичками з курсу „Функціональні аспекти граматики англійської мови”. Рекомендації містять збірник граматичних вправ і список фразових дієслів.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Граматики посідає особливо важливе місце при вивченні іноземної мови, є саме тією необхідною базою, без якої неможливо повноцінне використання іноземної мови, уживання його як засобу спілкування. Граматики рідної мови убудована у свідомість носія й усвідомлюється тільки при рефлексії. При навчанні іноземній мові постає задача - вивести систему форм і правил вживання іноземної мови на рівень автоматичного вживання.

Комунікативна мета навчання граматиці полягає у формуванні граматичної навички. Під граматичною навичкою говоріння розуміється стабільно правильне й автоматизоване, комунікативно мотивоване використання граматичних явищ в усному мовленні.

Важливо розуміти, що граматичні навички є компонентами різних видів мовної діяльності й відрізняються одна від одної настільки, наскільки різні самі ці види мовної комунікації. Тому всім, хто вивчає іноземні мови необхідно вільно володіти мовними, експресивними, рецептивними, морфологічними, синтаксичними і морфологічно-синтаксичними граматичними навичками.

Представлені методичні вказівки направлені на самостійне тренування вже існуючих граматичних навичок у студентів. Не секрет, що самостійне відпрацювання навичок володіння іноземною мовою - необхідний етап роботи студентів.

Отже, мета методичних вказівок – формувати у студентів граматичних навичок, розвивати здатність до самооцінки і самовдосконалення, що допоможе їм успішно завершити курс вищої освіти і стане передумовою наступного професійного росту; формувати професійну граматичну компетентність шляхом ознайомлення студентів з різними граматичними аспектами та залучення до виконання професійно орієнтованих завдань.

Завдання цих методичних вказівок полягає в теоретичній та практичній підготовці майбутніх філологів до грамотного спілкування англійською мовою.

Рекомендації містять збірник граматичних вправ і список фразових дієслів. Представлені вправи виходять з життєвих ситуацій, в яких студенти можуть використовувати вивчені граматичні засади у реальних мовленнєвих актах. Основна мета наданих вправ - автоматизувати типові зразки, пов'язані з вивченими граматичними категоріями.

Методичні рекомендації щодо самостійної роботи студентів

Методичні вказівки призначені для студентів бакалаврату філологічного факультету з метою використання, у першу чергу, на позааудиторних заняттях для вільного володіння англійською мовою, розширення світогляду. Метою методичних вказівок є формування у студентів навичків спілкування іноземною мовою, стимулювання самостійного мислення, спонукання до ініціативного мовлення, планування та організація самостійної роботи з граматичним матеріалом. Студентам запропоновано виконати вправи, розроблені автором указівок. Для успішного виконання кожної вправи важливо уважно ознайомитися із завданнями, осмислити їх зміст. При прочитанні завдань, вправ необхідно з'ясувати значення незнайомих слів і виразів та запам'ятати контекст, в якому вжито лексичні одиниці. Методичні вказівки містять завдання, безпосередньо пов'язані зі змістом вправ.

Послідовне виконання всіх завдань сприяє формуванню граматичних навичок, а також допоможе реалізації набутих знань у мовленнєвій діяльності.

Tema 1. Tenses

Ex. 1. Put the sentences in Present Continuous

- 1 Please don't make so much noise. I'm trying (I / try) to work.
- 2 Let's go out now. It isn't raining (it / rain) any more.
- 3 You can turn off the radio. (I / listen) to it.
- 4 Kate phoned last night. She's on holiday with friends. (She / have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
- 5 Andrew started evening classes recently. (He / learn) Japanese.
- 6 Paul and Sarah have had an argument and now (they / speak) to one another.
- 7 The situation is already very bad and now (it / get) worse.
- 8 Tim (work) today. He's taken the day off .
- 9 (I / look) for Sophie. Do you know where she is?
- 10 The washing machine has been repaired. (It / work) now.
- 11 (They / build) a new hospital. It will be finished next year.
- 12 Ben is a student, but he's not very happy. (He / enjoy) his course.
- 13 (The weather / change). Look at those clouds. I think it's going to rain.
- 14 Dan has been in the same job for a long time. (He / start) to get bored with it.

Ex. 2. Put the sentences in Present Simple

- 1 Julia doesn't drink (not / drink) tea very often.
- 2 What time (the banks / close) here?
- 3 I have a car, but I (not / use) it much.
- 4 Where (Maria / come) from? Is she Spanish?
- 5 'What (you / do)?' 'I'm an electrician.'
- 6 Look at this sentence. What (this word / mean)?

7 David isn't very fit. He (not / do) any sport.

8 It (take) me an hour to get to work in the morning. How long (it / take) you?

Ex. 3. Put the sentences into the correct tense: Present Simple or Present Continuous

1 a I usually get (I / usually / get) hungry in the afternoon.

b I'm getting (I / get) hungry. Let's go and eat something.

2 a (you / listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off.'

b (you / listen) to the radio a lot?' 'No, not very often.'

3 a The River Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.

b The river (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.

4 a I'm not very active. (I / not / do) any sport.

b What (you / usually / do) at weekends?

5 a Rachel is in New York right now. (She / stay) at the Park Hotel.

B (She / always / stay) there when she's in New York.

Ex. 4. Put the sentences into the correct tense: Present Simple or Present Continuous

1 Why are all these people here? What's happening (What / happen)?

2 Julia is good at languages. (She / speak) four languages very well.

3 Are you ready yet? (Everybody / wait) for you.

4 I've never heard this word. How (you / pronounce) it?

5 Kate (not / work) this week. She's on holiday.

6 I think my English (improve) slowly. It's better than it was.

7 Nicola (live) in Manchester. She has never lived anywhere else.

8 Can we stop walking soon? (I / start) to get tired.

9 Sam and Tina are in Madrid right now. (They / visit) a friend of theirs.

10 'What (your father / do)?' 'He's an architect.'

11 It took me an hour to get to work this morning. Most days (it / not / take) so long.

12 I (I / learn) to drive. My driving test is next month. My father (teach) me.

Ex. 4. Finish B's sentences. Use always -ing.

b: Not again!

1 a: I've lost my keys again.

B You're always losing your keys.

2 a: The car has broken down again.

b: That car is useless. It.... .

3 a: Look! You've made the same mistake again.

b: Oh no, not again! I

4 a: Oh, I've left my phone at home again.

b: Typical!

Ex. 5. Put the sentences into the correct tense: Present Simple or Present Continuous

1 Are you hungry? Do you want (you / want) something to eat?

2 Alan says he's 90 years old, but nobody (believe) him.

3 She told me her name, but (I / not / remember) it now.

4 Don't put the dictionary away. (I / use) it.

5 Don't put the dictionary away. (I / need) it.

6 Air (consist) mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.

7 Who is that man? What (he / want)?

8 Who is that man? Why (he / look) at us?

9 Who is that man? (you / recognise) him?

10 (I / think) of selling my car. Would you be interested in buying it?

11 I can't make up my mind. What (you / think) I should do?

12 Gary wasn't well earlier, but (he / seem) OK now.

Ex. 6. Put the sentences into Past Simple

1 YOU:

Where did you go ?

JaMES: To the US. We went on a trip from San Francisco to Denver.

2 YOU: How? By car?

JaMES: Yes, we hired a car in San Francisco.

3 YOU: It's a long way to drive. How long?

JaMES: Two weeks. We stopped at a lot of places along the way.

4 YOU: Where ? In hotels? JaMES: Yes, small hotels or motels.

5 YOU: good?

JaMES: Yes, but it was very hot – sometimes too hot.

6 YOU: the Grand Canyon?

JaMES: Of course. It was wonderful.

Ex. 6. Put the sentences into Past Simple

1 It was warm, so I took off my coat. (take)

2 The film wasn't very good. I didn't enjoy it much. (enjoy)

3 I knew Sarah was busy, so I her. (disturb)

4 We were very tired, so we the party early. (leave)

5 It was hard carrying the bags. They really heavy. (be)

6 The bed was very uncomfortable. I well. (sleep)

7 This watch wasn't expensive. It much. (cost)

8 The window was open and a bird into the room. (fly)

9 I was in a hurry, so I time to call you. (have)

10 I didn't like the hotel. The room very clean. (be)

Ex. 7. Put the sentences into the correct tense: Past Simple or Past Continuous

1 Jenny was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).

2 'What (you / do) at this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'

3 '(you / go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'

4 How fast (you / drive) when the accident (happen)?

5 Sam (take) a picture of me while I (not / look).

6 We were in a very difficult position. We (not / know) what to do, so we (do) nothing.

7 I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last (see) him, he (try) to find a job.

8 I (walk) along the street when suddenly I (hear) something behind me.

Somebody (follow) me. I was scared and I (start) to run.

9 When I was young, I (want) to be a pilot. Later I (change) my mind.

10 Last night I (drop) a plate when I (do) the washing up.

Fortunately it (not / break).

Ex. 8. Put the sentences into Present Perfect

1 Sally is still here. She hasn't gone (she / not / go) out.

2 I can't find my bag. (you / see / it) anywhere?

3 I can't log on to the website. (I / forget) my password.

4 I sent Joe an email this morning, but (he / not / reply).

5 Is the meeting still going on, or (it / finish)?

6 (the weather / change). It's colder now.

7 (you / not / sign) the form. Could you sign it now, please?

8 Are your friends still here, or (they / go) home?

9 Paul doesn't know what he's going to do. (he / not / decide / yet).

10 'Do you know where Julia is?' 'Yes, (I / just / see / her).'

11 'When is David going away?' '(he / already / go).'

12 a: (your course / start / yet)?

b: Not yet. It starts next week.

Ex. 9. Read the situations and write sentences with just, already or yet.

1 After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says, 'Would you like something to eat?'

You say: No thank you. I've just had lunch . (have lunch)

2 Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says, 'Can I speak to Joe?'

You say: I'm afraid . (go out)

3 You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away.

You say: Wait a minute! (not / finish)

4 You plan to eat at a restaurant tonight. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says,

'Shall I phone to reserve a table?' You say: No, (do it)

5 You know that Lisa is looking for a place to live. Perhaps she has been successful.

You ask her: ? (find)

6 You are still thinking about where to go for your holiday. A friend asks, 'Where are you going for your holiday?' You say: (not / decide)

7 Laura went out, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks, 'Is Laura still out?'

You say: No, (come back)

Ex. 10. You ask people about things they have done. Write questions with ever.

1 (ride / horse?) Have you ever ridden a horse?

2 (be / California?) Have

3 (run / marathon?)

4 (speak / famous person?)

5 (most beautiful place / visit?) What's

Ex. 11. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1 Jack is driving a car for the first time. He's very nervous and not sure what to do. It's the first time he's driven a car.

2 Some children at the zoo are looking at a giraffe. They've never seen one before. It's the first time a giraffe.

3 Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable. She before.

4 Joe and Lisa are on holiday in Japan. They've been to Japan once before. This is the second time.

5 Emily is staying at the Prince Hotel. She stayed there a few years ago. It's not the first this hotel.

6 Ben is playing tennis for the first time. He's a complete beginner. before.

Ex. 12. Write a question for each situation.

1 You meet Kate as she is leaving the swimming pool. You say:

Hi, Kate. (you / swim?) Have you been swimming?

2 You have arrived a little late to meet Ben who is waiting for you. You say:

I'm sorry I'm late, Ben. (you / wait / long?)

3 Jane's little boy comes into the house with a very dirty face and dirty hands. His mother says: Why are you so dirty? (what / you / do?)

4 You are in a shop and see Anna. You didn't know she worked there. You say: Hi, Anna. (how long / you / work / here?)

5 A friend tells you about his job – he sells phones. You say: You sell phones? (how long / you / do / that?)

Ex. 13. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1 It's raining. The rain started two hours ago. It 's been raining for two hours.

2 We are waiting for the bus. We started waiting 20 minutes ago. We for 20 minutes.

3 I'm learning Japanese. I started classes in December. I since December.

4 Jessica is working in a hotel. She started working there on 18 January. since 18 January.

5 Our friends always go to Italy for their holidays. The first time was years ago. for years.

Ex. 14. Put the sentences into the correct tense: Past Simple or Present Perfect

1 Maria has been learning (Maria / learn) English for two years.

2 Hi, Tom. (I / look) for you. I need to ask you something.

3 Why (you / look) at me like that? Stop it!

4 Rachel is a teacher. (she / teach) for ten years.

5 (I / think) about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.

6 'Is Paul on holiday this week?' 'No, (he / work).'

7 Sarah is very tired. (she / work) very hard recently.

8 It's dangerous to use your phone when (you / drive).

9 Laura (travel) in South America for the last three months.

Ex. 15. Ask questions using the words in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple (have/has done) or continuous (have/has been doing).

1 You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask: (how long / learn / Arabic?) How long have you been learning Arabic?

2 You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask: (wait / long?) Have

3 You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask: (catch / any fish?)

4 Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask: (how many people / invite?)

5 A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask: (how long / teach?)

6 You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask: (how many books / write?) (how long / write / books?)

7 A friend of yours is saving money to go on a world trip. You ask: (how long / save?) (how much money / save?)

Ex. 16. Put the sentences into the correct tenses

- 1 Where have you been? Have you been playing (you / play) tennis?
- 2 Look! (somebody / break) that window.
- 3 You look tired. (you / work) hard?
- 4 '(you / ever / work) in a factory?' 'No, never.'
- 5 Where's Lisa? Where (she / go)?
- 6 This is a very old book. (I / have) it since I was a child.
- 7 'Have you been busy?' 'No, (I / watch) TV.'
- 8 My brother is an actor. (he / appear) in several films.
- 9 'Sorry I'm late.' 'That's all right. (I / not / wait) long.'
- 10 Are you OK? You look as if (you / cry).
- 11 'Is it still raining?' 'No, (it / stop).'
- 12 The children are tired now. (they / play) in the garden.
- 13 (I / lose) my phone. (you / see) it?
- 14 (I / read) the book you lent me, but (I / not / finish) it yet. It's really interesting.
- 15 (I / read) the book you lent me, so you can have it back now.

Ex. 17. Put the sentences into the correct tense

- 1 A friend tells you that Paul is in hospital. You ask him: (how long / Paul / hospital?)
- 2 You know that Jane is a good friend of Katherine's. You ask Jane: (how long / you / know / Katherine?)
- 3 Your friend's sister went to Australia some time ago and she's still there. You ask your friend: (how long / sister / in Australia?)
- 4 You meet a woman who tells you that she teaches English. You ask her: (how long / you / teach / English?)
- 5 Tom always wears the same jacket. It's very old. You ask him: (how long / you / have / that jacket?)

6 You are talking to a friend about Joe, who now works at the airport. You ask your friend: (how long / Joe / work / airport?)

7 You meet somebody on a plane. She says that she lives in Chicago. You ask her: (you / always / live / in Chicago?)

Ex. 18. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1 It's raining. It's been raining since lunchtime. It started raining at lunchtime.

2 Ann and Jess are friends. They first met years ago. They've known each other for years.

3 Mark is unwell. He became ill on Sunday. He has Sunday.

4 Sarah is married. She's been married for a year. She got .

5 You have a headache. It started when you woke up. I've
I woke up.

6 Sue is in a meeting at work. It's been going on since 9 o'clock.
The meeting at 9 o'clock.

7 You're working in a hotel. You started working there six months ago.
I've been .

8 Kate is learning Japanese. She's been doing this for a long time. Kate started .

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

1 It stopped raining for a while, but now it's raining again. (it / stop)

2 The town where I live is very different now. It has changed a lot. (it / change)

3 I studied German at school, but most of it now. (I / forget)

4 The police three people, but later they let them go. (arrest)

5 What do you think of my English? Do you think ? (it / improve)

6 Are you ready to go? your coffee? (you / finish)

- 7 for a job as a tour guide, but I wasn't successful. (I / apply)
- 8 Where's my bike? outside the house, but it's not there now. (it / be)
- 9 Quick! We need to call an ambulance.an accident. (there / be)
- 10 a: I've found my phone.
 b: Oh, good. Where it? (you / find)
 a: at the bottom of my bag. (It / be)
- 11 a: Ben won't be able to play tennis for a while. his arm. (He / break)
 b: Oh. How ? (that / happen)
 a: off a ladder. (He / fall)

Ex. 20. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use Present Perfect or Past Simple.

- 1 (it / not / rain / this week) It hasn't rained this week.
- 2 (the weather / be / cold / recently) The weather
- 3 (it / cold / last week) It
- 4 (I / not / eat / any fruit yesterday) I
- 5 (I / not / eat / any fruit today)
- 6 (Emily / earn / a lot of money / this year)
- 7 (she / not / earn / so much / last year)
- 8 (you / have / a holiday recently?)

Ex. 21. Put the verb into the correct form, Present Perfect or Past Simple.

- 1 I haven't been
 (I / not / be) to Canada, but I'd like to go there.
- 2 Paul and Lucy arrived (arrive) about ten minutes ago.
- 3 I'm tired. (I / not / sleep) well last night.
- 4 (There / be) a bus drivers' strike last week, so (there / be) no buses.
- 5 Edward (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then (he / give) it up. Now he works as a gardener.

- 6 Mary lives in Dublin. (She / live) there all her life.
- 7 My grandfather (die) before I was born. (I / never / meet) him.
- 8 I don't know Karen's husband. (I / never / meet) him.
- 9 It's nearly lunchtime, and (I / not / see) Martin all morning. I wonder where he is.
- 10 a: (you / go) to the cinema last night?
b: Yes, but the movie (be) awful.
- 11 a: (It / be) very warm here since we arrived.
b: Yes, (it / be) 35 degrees yesterday.
- 12 a: Where do you live?
b: In Boston.
- a: How long (you / live) there? b: Five years.
- a: Where (you / live) before that? b: In Chicago.
- a: And how long (you / live) in Chicago? b: Two years.

Ex. 22. Put the sentences into Past Perfect

- 1 There was a picture lying on the floor. (It / fall / off the wall) It had fallen off the wall.
- 2 The people sitting next to you on the plane were nervous. It was their first flight. (They / not / fly / before) They hadn't flown before.
- 3 You went back to your home town recently after many years. It wasn't the same as before. (It / change / a lot) It
- 4 Somebody sang a song. You didn't know it. (I / not / hear / it / before) I
- 5 I invited Rachel to the party, but she couldn't come. (She / arrange / to do something else)
- 6 You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late. (The film / already / start)
- 7 Last year we went to Mexico. It was our first time there. (We / not / be / there / before) We

8 I met Daniel last week. It was good to see him again after such a long time.
(I / not / see / him for five years)

9 I offered my friends something to eat, but they weren't hungry. (They / just / have / lunch)

10 Sam played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game ever. (He / never / play / before)

Ex. 23. Put the sentences into Past Perfect Continuous

1 Tom was very tired when he got home. (He / work / hard all day) He'd been working hard all day.

2 The children came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired. (They / play / football)

3 I was disappointed when I had to cancel my holiday. (I / look / forward to it)

4 Anna woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was. (She / have / a bad dream)

5 When I got home, Mark was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off. (He / watch / a film)

6 The people waiting at the bus stop were getting impatient. The bus was very late. (They / wait / a long time)

Ex. 24. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1 We played tennis yesterday. We didn't finish our game. We'd been playing (We / play) for half an hour when it started (it / start) to rain.

2 I had arranged to meet Tom in a restaurant. I arrived and waited for him to come. (I / wait) for 20 minutes when (I / realise) that (I / be) in the wrong restaurant.

3 Sarah worked in a company for a long time. The company no longer exists. At the time the company (go) out of business, Sarah (work) there for twelve years.

4 I went to a concert. Soon after the orchestra began playing, something strange happened. The orchestra (play) for about ten minutes when a man in the audience suddenly (start) shouting.

Ex. 25. Complete the sentences using will ('ll) or (be) going to.

1 a: Why are you turning on the TV?

b: I'm going to watch the news. (I / watch)

2 a: I forgot my wallet. I don't have any money.

b: Not to worry. you some. (I / lend)

3 a: Why are you filling that bucket with water?

b: the car. (I / wash)

4 a: I don't know how to use the washing machine.

b: It's easy.

you. (I / show)

5 a: I've decided to paint this room.

b: That's nice. What colour

it? (you / paint)

6 a: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?

b: Yes,

some things for dinner tonight. (I / buy)

7 a: What would you like to eat?

b:

a pizza, please. (I / have)

8 a: This food doesn't taste very good, does it?

b: No, it's horrible.

it. (I / not / finish)

9 a: Tom is starting an evening class next month.

b: Is he? What

? (he / study)

10 a: Did you call Lisa?

b: Oh, no. I completely forgot.

her now. (I / call)

11 a: Has Dan decided what to do when he leaves school?

b: Yes. Everything is planned.

First

a holiday for a few weeks. (he / have)

Then

a management training course. (he / do)

Ex. 26. Read the situations and complete the sentences using will ('ll) or (be) going to.

1 You want some coffee. You go to the kitchen to make some.

You say (to your friend): I'm going to make some coffee. Would you like some?

2 You're speaking to a friend and arranging to meet. You suggest a time and place.

You say: you at 10.30 in the hotel lobby, OK? (I/see)

3 You have decided to sell your car. You tell a friend of yours.

You say: I don't need my car any more. it. (I/sell)

4 Your friend is worried because she has lost her driving licence.

You say: Don't worry. I'm sure it. (you/find)

5a You have an old camera that is broken. You have decided to throw it away. You tell your friend. You say: This camera is broken.

it away. (I/throw)

5b Your friend loves and collects old cameras. He doesn't want you to throw it away. He says: Don't throw it away!

it. (I/have)

6a Joe has to go to the airport tomorrow. He doesn't know how to get there. Amy offers to take him.

Amy says: Don't worry about getting to the airport, Joe. you. (I/take)

6b Later that day, Paul offers to take Joe to the airport. Joe tells him that it's not necessary.

Joe says: Thanks, Paul, but me. (Amy/take)

Ex. 27. Put the verb into the correct form, will be (do)ing or will have (done).

1 Don't phone between 7 and 8. We'll be eating then. (we / eat)

2 Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, tennis. (we / play)

3 Sarah will meet you at the station for you when you arrive. (she / wait)

4 The meeting starts at 9.30 and won't last longer than an hour. You can be sure that by 11 o'clock. (it / finish)

5 Do you think in the same place in ten years' time? (you / still / live)

6 Lisa is travelling in Europe and so far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, more than 3,000 miles. (she / travel)

7 If you need to contact me, at the Lion Hotel until Friday. (I / stay)

8 Ben is on holiday and is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, all his money before the end of his holiday. (he / spend)

9 I'm fed up with my job. I hope it much longer. (I / not / do)

Tema 2. Modals

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences using can or (be) able to. If can is not possible, use (be) able to.

- 1 Gary has travelled a lot. He can speak five languages.
- 2 I haven't been able to sleep very well recently.
- 3 Nicole drive, but she doesn't have a car.
- 4 I used to stand on my head, but I can't do it any more.
- 5 I can't understand Mark. I've never understand him.
- 6 I can't see you on Friday, but I meet you on Saturday morning.
- 7 Ask Katherine about your problem. She might help you.
- 8 You have to be careful in this part of the city. It be dangerous.
- 9 Michael has lived in Italy a long time, so he should speak Italian.

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using could, couldn't or managed to.

- 1 My grandfather travelled a lot. He could speak five languages.
- 2 I looked everywhere for the book, but I couldn't find it.
- 3 They didn't want to come with us at first, but we managed to persuade them.
- 4 Jessica had hurt her foot and walk very well.
- 5 There was a small fire in the kitchen, but fortunately I put it out.
- 6 The walls were thin and I hear people talking in the next room.
- 7 I ran my first marathon recently. It was very hard, but I finish.
- 8 My grandmother loved music. She play the piano very well.
- 9 We wanted to go to the concert, but we get tickets.
- 10 A girl fell into the river, but some people pull her out. She's all right now.

Ex. 3. Put in must or can't.

- 1 You've been travelling all day. You must be tired.
- 2 That restaurant be very good. It's always full of people.
- 3 That restaurant be very good. It's always empty.
- 4 I'm sure Kate gave me her address. I have it somewhere.
- 5 I often see that man in this street. He live near here.
- 6 It rained every day during their holiday. It have been very nice for them.
- 7 Congratulations on passing your exam. You be very pleased.
- 8 This bill be correct. It's much too high.
- 9 You got here very quickly. You have driven very fast.
- 10 Bill and Sue always stay at five-star hotels. They be short of money.
- 11 Karen hasn't left the office yet. She be working late tonight.

Ex. 4. Read the situations and write sentences with should / should have / shouldn't / shouldn't have.

- 1 I'm feeling sick. I ate too much. I shouldn't have eaten so much.
- 2 When we got to the restaurant, there were no free tables. We hadn't reserved one.
- 3 Laura told me her address, but I didn't write it down. Now I can't remember the house number.
- 4 The shop is open every day from 8.30. It is 9 o'clock now, but the shop isn't open yet.
- 5 I was looking at my phone. I wasn't looking where I was going. I walked into a wall.
- 6 Kate is driving. The speed limit is 30 miles an hour, but Kate is doing 50.
- 7 I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I went to work. That was a mistake. Now I feel worse.
- 8 Tomorrow there is a football match between Team A and Team B. Team A are much better.

9 I was driving. The car in front stopped suddenly and I drove into it. It wasn't my fault. The driver in front

Ex. 5. What would you say in these situations?

1 You're carrying a lot of things. You can't open the door yourself. There's a man near the door. You say to him: Could you open the door, please?

2 You've finished your meal in a restaurant and now you want the bill.

You ask the waiter:

3 You've filled in some forms in English. You want your friend to check them for you. You ask your friend:

4 The woman in the next room is playing music. It's very loud. You want her to turn it down. You say to her:

5 You're on a train. The window is open and you're cold. You'd like to close it. You ask the man next to you:

6 You're on a bus. You have a seat, but an elderly man is standing. You offer him your seat. You say to him:

7 You're a tourist. You want to go to the station, but you don't know how to get there. You ask at your hotel:

8 You are in a clothes shop. You see some trousers you like and you want to try them on. You say to the shop assistant:

9 You meet a very famous person. You want to get his/her autograph.

You ask:

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences.

1 I'd be very scared if somebody pointed (somebody / point) a gun at me.

2 I can't afford to buy a car. If (I / buy) a car, I'd have to borrow the money.

3 If you had a party, who (you / invite)?

4 Don't lend James your car. If (he / ask) me, I wouldn't lend him mine.

5 I don't think Gary and Emma will get married. (I / be) amazed if they did.

6 If (somebody / give) me \$20,000, (I / have) a long holiday.

7 (you / be) nervous if (you / meet) a famous person?

8 What (you / do) if (you / be) in a lift and (it / stop) between floors?

Ex. 7. Put the verbs in the correct form

1 If I knew (I / know) his number, I would phone him.

2 I wouldn't buy (I / not / buy) that coat if I were you.

3 (I / help) you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't.

4 This soup isn't very nice. (it / taste) better if it wasn't so salty.

5 We live in a city and don't need a car, but we would need one if (we / live) in the country.

6 If we had the choice, (we / live) in the country.

7 I'd make a lot of changes if (I / be) the manager of the company.

8 I wouldn't call someone in the middle of the night if (it / not / be) important.

9 If I were you, (I / not / wait). (I / go) now.

10 You're always tired because you go to bed so late. If (you / not / go) to bed so late every night, (you / not / be) tired all the time.

11 I think there are too many cars. If (there / not / be) so many cars, (there / not / be) so much pollution.

12 We all need jobs and money, but what (you / do) if (you / not / have) to work?

Ex. 8. Write sentences beginning I wish

1 I don't know many people (and I'm lonely). I wish I knew more people.

2 I don't have much free time (and I need more). I wish

3 Helen isn't here (and I need to see her).

4 It's cold (and I hate cold weather).

5 I live in a big city (and I don't like it).

- 6 I can't find my phone (which is a problem).
- 7 I'm not feeling well (which isn't good).
- 8 I have to get up early tomorrow (but I'd prefer to sleep late).
- 9 I don't know much about science (and I should know more).

Ex. 9. Write your own sentences beginning I wish

1 (somewhere you'd like to be now – on the beach, in New York, in bed etc.)

I wish I

2 (something you'd like to have – a motorbike, more friends, lots of money etc.)

3 (something you'd like to be able to do – sing, travel more, cook etc.)

4 (something you'd like to be – famous, more intelligent, good at sport etc.)

Ex. 10. Put the verb into the correct form.

1 I didn't see you. If I'd seen (I / see) you, I would have said (I / say) hello.

2 Sarah got to the station just in time to catch her train to the airport. If (she / miss) the train, (she / miss) her flight too.

3 Thanks for reminding me about Lisa's birthday. (I / forget) if (you / not / remind) me.

4 I didn't have your email address, so I couldn't contact you. If (I / have) your email address, (I / send) you an email.

5 Their trip was OK, but (they / enjoy) it more if the weather (be) better.

6 Sorry we're late. Our taxi got stuck in the traffic. (it / be) quicker if (we / walk).

7 Why didn't you tell me about your problem? If (you / tell) me, (I / try) to help you.

8 I'm not tired. If (I / be) tired, I'd go home now.

9 I wasn't tired last night. If (I / be) tired, I would have gone home earlier.

Ex. 11. For each situation, write a sentence beginning with If.

1 I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything. If I'd been hungry, I would have eaten something.

2 The accident happened because the road was icy. If the road

3 I didn't know that you had to get up early, so I didn't wake you up. If I

4 Unfortunately I lost my phone, so I couldn't call you.

5 Karen wasn't injured in the crash, because fortunately she was wearing seat belt.

6 You didn't have any breakfast – that's why you're hungry now.

7 I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have enough money.

8 Dan didn't do well at school, so he couldn't go to university.

Ex. 12. Imagine that you are in these situations. For each situation, write a sentence with I wish.

1 You've eaten too much and now you feel sick. You say: I wish I hadn't eaten so much.

2 When you were younger, you never learned to play a musical instrument. Now you regret this. You say:

3 You've painted the gate red. Now you think it doesn't look good. Red was the wrong colour. You say:

4 You decided to travel by car, but the journey was long and tiring. Going by train would have been better. You say: I wish we

5 Last year you went to New York with a friend. You didn't have time to do all the things you wanted to do. You say:

6 You moved to a new flat a few months ago. Now you don't like your new flat. You think that moving was a bad idea. You say:

Тема 3. List of phrasal verbs

Task. 1. Find the definitions of given phrasal verbs. Learn given phrasal verbs. Choose any 20 phrasal verbs from given below and make sentences with them. Complete the list of phrasal verbs.

act out

add on

add together

add up

agree with

aim at

allow for

allude to

amount to

answer back

apply for

arrive at

ask after

ask out

attribute to

average out (at)

back down

back out

back up

backup

bang into

bank on
base on
beat up
beaten-up
bet on
blow away
blow out
blow over
blow up
blurt out
boil down to
boil over
bombard with
boot up
bottle up
bottom out
bounce back
bowl over
branch out (into)
break down
breakdown
break in(to)
break out (of)
break up
brighten up
bring about
bring along
bring around
bring back
bring forward (to)

bring in
bring it on
bring out
bring together
bring up
broken-down
brush aside
buck up
bucket down
build on
build up
bump into
burn out
burst in(to)
burst out
butter up
button up
buy out
buy up
bygone
bottom out
bounce back
bowl over
branch out (into)
break down
break-in
break in(to)
break out (of)
break up
brighten up

bring about
bring along
bring around
bring back
bring forward (to)
bring in
bring it on
bring out
bring together
bring up
broken-down
brush aside
buck up
bucket down
build on
build up
bump into
burn out
burst in(to)
burst out
butter up
button up
buy out
buy up
bygone
clog up
close down
cloud over
color in
come about

come across
come along
come apart
come around
come back
come back to
come down (from)
come down to
come down with
come in
come into
come on
come out
come out against
come out with
come over
come through
come to
come under
come up
come up against
come up to
come up with
compete with
confide in
consist of
contend with
contribute to
cool down
cope with

cotton on(to) (UK)

cough up

count down

count on

count out

count toward

count up

cover up

cover-up

crack down (on)

crackdown

crack up

cram in

creep up on

crop up

cross out

curl up

cut back

cut down

cut in

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