

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
«ДОНБАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
ФІЛОЛОГІЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

ВПРАВИ З ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК

для аудиторної та самостійної роботи здобувачів I курсу
рівня вищої освіти перший (бакалаврський)

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Слабоуз В. В., Нікітіна Н. П., Пампура С. Ю. Вправи з граматики англійської мови. Навчальний посібник для аудиторної та самостійної роботи здобувачів I курсу рівня вищої освіти перший (бакалаврський). / ДВНЗ "Донбаський державний педагогічний університет". Слов'янськ, 2022. 200 с.

Посібник містить матеріал для засвоєння граматичних явищ англійської мови, а також систему вправ для опрацювання найуживаніших граматичних структур у мовленні.

Для здобувачів I-го курсу першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти.

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Посібник призначається для здобувачів 1-го курсу першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти. У ньому розглядаються лише ті граматичні явища, які широко вживаються в усному мовленні.

Кожний розділ посібника містить матеріал для активізації одного граматичного явища англійської мови. Вправи посібника в основному призначаються для самостійного виконання, їх результативність залежатиме від дотримання методичних рекомендацій.

Розпочинаючи роботу над розділом, спочатку треба уважно прочитати текст, в якому вводиться те чи інше граматичне явище, добре зрозуміти його і знайти в ньому відповідні граматичні форми за їх структурними ознаками. Потім, прочитавши текст уголос, слід закрити книжку і переказати його.

Далі необхідно запам'ятати граматичне правило і ознайомитись із схематичним зображенням структури, де в узагальненому вигляді показано, як будувати стверджувальні, заперечні та питальні речення з цим граматичним явищем.

Після цього можна перейти до виконання вправ. У кожній з них необхідно виконати яке-небудь практичне (немовне) завдання, що міститься в інструкції до вправи. Наприклад, виконуючи вправу на закріплення певних мовленнєвих зразків, слід сказати те саме про себе, своїх друзів, рідних тощо. Зразок до вправи підказує, як це зробити. У наступних вправах дається завдання сказати про себе щось інше, погодитись, запитати, уточнити, заперечити тощо. Отже, виконання цих вправ наближає навчальні мовленнєві дії до природного спілкування.

Вправи слід виконувати вголос, повторюючи окремі мовленнєві зразки доти, доки фраза звучатиме плавно і в нормальному темпі. Спочатку вправу виконують з опорою на зразок, потім ще раз, без опори.

У кожному розділі є дві вправи для самоконтролю – переклад речень з української мови на англійську. Одна з них призначається для закріплення граматичної структури, що вивчається у цьому розділі, а інша – для контролю правильності вживання засвоєних раніше структур. Ці вправи доцільно виконувати письмово, а потім перевіряти себе за ключем, вміщеним у кінці посібника. Після відповідних виправлень слід вимовити кожне речення вголос у швидкому темпі.

Посібник містить вправи, які забезпечують практику в мовленні на рівні висловлювання, що складається з кількох речень. Зміст висловлювання визначається інструкцією. Цю вправу виконують без опори на зразок.

Вправи, що містять вірші, прислів'я і приказки, слід вивчати напам'ять, їх можна виконувати на заняттях, у позакласній роботі, вдома.

Заключна вправа кожного розділу містить фабульний текст. Його слід прочитати про себе, відповісти вголос на запитання, вміщені після тексту, а потім, прочитавши текст ще раз, переказати його відповідно до інструкції (наприклад, виконати ролі різних персонажів).

Вдумливе, старанне виконання вправ посібника допоможе глибше засвоїти граматичні явища, розширити активну лексику, вдосконалити вміння говорити й читати англійською мовою.

УМОВНІ ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ:

- S – підмет
- S₀ – підмет в однині
- S_s – підмет у множині
- S₁ – підмет головного речення
- S₂ – підмет підрядного речення
- V₀ – дієслово в першій формі (в інфінітиві)
- V₂ – дієслово в другій формі
- V₃ – дієслово в третій формі
- V_{ing} – дієслово в четвертій формі
- V_s – дієслово в третій особі однини теперішнього часу
- N₀ – іменник в однині
- N_s – іменник у множині
- W? – питальне слово або словосполучення

THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

I've got a sister. Her name is Helen. She is in the 7th form. Helen is very pretty. She is tall and slim. She has large blue eyes, long black eyelashes and brown wavy hair. I am small, my hair is black and straight.

Helen is fond of flowers and birds, music and books. She plays the piano. I am not fond of birds or flowers. I am fond of cars, horses and dogs.

Helen likes English very much and she already knows it very well. She reads English books, magazines and newspapers. She usually gets good marks in English.

I also study English but I don't know it as well as my sister does. My sister and I often do our homework together. We learn new words, read texts and do exercises. We sometimes speak English at home. We speak about our school and our lessons, about books and films.

Have you got a sister?

What is her name?

Is she pretty?

Does she know English?

Do you speak English at the lessons?

What magazines do you like to read?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Щоб виразити дію, яка відбувається звичайно, часто, завжди, після підмета потрібно поставити дієслово в першій формі, а в 3-й особі однини додати до нього суфікс -(e)s.

So/s + V_{s/o} ...

They listen to the radio in the morning.

Charles takes a shower every morning.

**S + do
does not V_o ...**

I do not understand the rule.

His mother does not work here.

Do (not) S + V_o ...?
Does

Do you like classical music?
Does Mary live near the station?
Don't you fix your radio yourself?
Doesn't John have dinner at two?

$\frac{?}{W}$ **do** (not) S + V_o ...?
does

Where do you live?
What sport does your brother go in for?
Why don't you ask Peter for advice?
Why doesn't he study Spanish?

Who
What V_s...?

Who
What does not V_o ...?

Who lives in this house?
What animals live in the ocean?
Who doesn't drive a car?
What birds don't fly?

REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION-WORDS!

who
what
whose
which
what kind of
how much (how many)

when
where
how
how long
why
how old

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Read and say that you (your friends) do the same.

Model: – I get up at seven o'clock.
– I get up at seven o'clock, too.
(– My friends get up at seven o'clock, too.)

1. I like classical music.
2. I water flowers regularly.
3. I go to the park every Sunday.
4. We go to the cinema twice a week.
5. I usually go to bed at eleven o'clock.
6. We listen to the news in the evening.
7. They watch TV every evening.
8. We usually spend our holidays in the country.
9. We speak English at the English lesson.
10. I sometimes watch hockey matches on TV.

Exercise 2. Read and say that your friend (sister) does the same.

Model: – Steve studies English.
– My sister studies English, too.

1. Nick plays chess well.
2. Victor does his morning exercises every morning.
3. My father begins his work at eight.
4. Peter always works hard.
5. Bobby washes his hands before every meal.
6. Mother wakes me up at seven o'clock in the morning.
7. Kate plays in the yard after classes.
8. Helen often helps her mother about the house.
9. My sister wants to become a teacher.
10. Mother goes shopping in the morning.

Exercise 3. Say that you (your friend) do (does) it every day (Sunday, week, winter, etc.).

Model: – I like to do morning exercises. (every morning)
– I do my morning exercises every morning.

- Jane likes to sing. (every Sunday)
- My friend sings every Sunday.

1. I like to listen to English records. (every Sunday)
2. Nick likes to travel about the country. (every year)
3. My father likes to work in the garden. (every Saturday)
4. We like to spend our holiday at the seaside. (every summer)
5. Granny likes to watch TV. (every evening)
6. I like to play tennis. (every week)
7. Jane likes to go to the Zoo. (every Sunday)
8. Helen likes to play with her dog. (every day)
9. The little girl likes to listen to fairy-tales. (every night)
10. Helen likes to get letters from her pen-friend. (every week)

Exercise 4. Say that you (your friend) often (sometimes, never, usually, etc.) do (does) it. Use the following adverbs: *often, regularly, never, sometimes, usually, seldom, always, occasionally.*

- Model:**
- They go to the country for weekends.
 - I often go to the country for weekends.
 - He studies at night.
 - My friend never studies at night.

1. My parents come home late.
2. My father works in his room.
3. George repairs his TV set himself.
4. Jane plays the piano for five hours every day.
5. We put out the light at eleven o'clock.
6. Alice works in the laboratory on Wednesdays.
7. Helen spends long hours at the Picture Gallery.
8. We spend our holidays in the Crimea.
9. My brother plays football after classes.
10. Margaret does her homework in the evening.

Exercise 5. Say that you (your friend) do (does) something else. Use the suggested words.

Model: – David listens to the radio in the evening. (watch TV)
– Helen watches TV in the evening.

1. My mother usually walks to the office. (go by bus)
2. Ann goes to the concerts of classical music on Sundays. (go fishing)
3. In summer Philip plays tennis in the evening. (swim in the sea)
4. After dinner Mr. Blake works in his study. (play in the yard)
5. In the morning Betty writes letters. (type documents)
6. Jane attends classes in the morning. (go shopping)
7. David works in the garden before breakfast. (take a shower)
8. Mrs Brown teaches at the University. (work at a plant)
9. After classes the students study in the library. (work in the laboratory)
10. In summer we swim in the lake every day. (gather mushrooms)

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with the suitable verb from the box. Use the correct form of the verb.

Model: – I ___ the piano and my brother Bob ___ the violin.
– I play the piano and my brother Bob plays the violin.

Drink, experiment, go, keep, live, study, take, watch, wish, work

1. We ___ in a small house but my brother Paul ___ in a flat.
2. My mother and I usually ___ entertainment programmes on TV but my father ___ sports programmes.
3. I usually ___ a bath after my morning exercises but my sister Cecilia ___ a cold shower.
4. My sister and I ___ coffee in the morning but Mother ___ tea with milk.
5. John ___ you a happy journey and we all ___ you to have a good time in London.
6. Ann ___ a dog as a pet and her cousins ___ two white cats.
7. Patrick and John ___ in the laboratory every Thursday and Jane ___ in the library.
8. Bill ___ psychology on Monday and Pearl and Peggy ___ sociology.
9. James ___ with mice in the laboratory and Robert ___ with electricity.
10. Susan usually ___ to the pictures on Sunday and Bob with his girlfriend ___ to concerts of classical music.

Exercise 7. Look at the chart in the box. Say what kind of music each person likes and doesn't like.

Model: – Dan likes jazz but he doesn't like pop music.

	Dan	Karen	Bob	Mary	Chris
+ yes					
– no					
Jazz	+	+	–	+	–
Rock music	+	+	–	+	+
Pop music	–	–	+	–	+
Country music	–	+	+	+	+
Classical music	–	+	–	–	–
Light music	+	–	+	+	+

Exercise 8. Choose the appropriate noun in brackets that fits the definition.

Model: – A cook cooks food.

1. A ___ cooks food. (student, lawyer, cook)
2. A ___ helps people in court. (cashier, postman, lawyer)
3. A ___ paints and draws pictures. (bus-driver, painter, singer)
4. A ___ delivers letters and newspapers. (postman, accountant, secretary)
5. An ___ takes care of money and finance for people and businesses. (accountant, butcher, secretary)
6. A ___ takes pictures. (journalist, writer, photographer)
7. An ___ acts in films and on the stage. (manager, producer, actor)
8. A ___ works with books in the library. (librarian, editor, dancer)
9. A ___ fixes cars. (barber, taxi-driver, mechanic)
10. A ___ fixes water pipes, sinks, showers, and toilet. (butcher, electrician, plumber)

Exercise 9. Complete the following sentences choosing the right ending.

Model: A butcher ___ a) mends shoes, b) cuts and sells meat, c) flies planes.
– A butcher cuts and sells meat.

1. A barber ___ a) sells medicine, b) sells fruit, c) cuts hair.
2. A mechanic ___ a) fixes cars, b) pumps gas, c) washes cars.
3. A pharmacist ___ a) prepares medicine, b) farms, c) sells sweets.
4. A hair-dresser ___ a) shaves, b) cuts hair, c) paints houses.

5. A dentist ___a) takes care of feet, b) takes care of teeth, c) takes care of children.
6. A grocer ___a) works in a hospital, b) works on a gas station, c) works in a shop.
7. A student ___a) teaches, b) sleeps, c) studies.
8. A critic ___a) writes detective stories, b) makes bread, cakes and rolls; c) writes reviews on films.
9. A car washer ___a) washes dishes, b) washes cars, c) washes his face.
10. A garbage man ___a) collects garbage, b) throws things away, c) delivers garbage to your house.

Exercise 10. Match each noun denoting an occupation in the left column with the correct ending in the right column.

Model: A dustman collects rubbish from people's houses. (1-b)

1. A dustman	a) treats sick animals.
2. A secretary	b) collects rubbish from people's houses.
3. A vet	c) operates on sick people.
4. An architect	d) gets coal from under the ground.
5. A miner	e) rides racehorses.
6. A surgeon	f) loads and unloads ships in a port.
7. A clown	g) makes people laugh at a circus.
8. A diplomat	h) represents his/her country at an embassy
9. A reporter	i) designs buildings.
10. A jockey	j) deals with office correspondence.

Exercise 11. Say that you (your sister) do not (does not) do it.

Model: – My brother often goes to the skating-rink in winter.
– My sister does not go to the skating-rink. She doesn't skate.

1. I like such hot weather.
2. My mother teaches English.
3. I know his brother very well.
4. My friend lives in this street.
5. Nick takes a cold shower in the morning.
6. My sister learns German.
7. My friend calls on me every Sunday.

8. My father works at the Institute.
9. I usually read the newspaper "News from Ukraine".
10. My grandparents live in a village.

Exercise 12. Correct the information as in the model.

Model: – The sun sets in the east.
– Oh, no, the sun doesn't set in the east; it sets in the west.

1. Italy has a cold climate.
2. It snows a lot in Israel.
3. Kangaroos live in Brazil.
4. The earth moves around the moon.
5. Patients look after nurses in hospitals.
6. The River Amazon flows into the Pacific Ocean.
7. A veterinary doctor treats sick people.
8. If you have a sore throat you go to a dentist.
9. The Mississippi River starts in the Appalachians.
10. In winter birds fly to the north.

Exercise 13. Express your surprise or disbelief at these actions.

Model: – My father does the shopping in the family.
– Does he really do the shopping?
– Yes, he does. (No, he doesn't.)

1. My sister Helen plays football.
2. My aunt speaks English with her children.
3. My mother usually sleeps in the afternoon.
4. My brother speaks three foreign languages.
5. Margaret does her homework in the evening.
6. Stephen lives with his grandparents.
7. Ann goes to bed at nine o'clock.
8. The Smiths usually spend their summer in town.
9. My sister cooks breakfast every day.
10. My grandmother likes to stay at home in the evening.

Exercise 14. Ask if the following is true about somebody/ something. Follow the model.

Model: – John likes classical music. (pop music)

- Doesn't he like pop music?
- Yes, he does. (No, he doesn't.)
- Jack and John like to play chess in the evening.
(in the morning)
- Don't they like to play chess in the morning?
- Yes, they do. (No, they don't.)

1. I often see Donald at the weekend. (Susan)
2. Jane does a lot of painting in her spare time. (read a lot)
3. He likes to play cards with his father in the evening. (mother)
4. Philip always repairs his radio himself. (TV set)
5. They cultivate wheat in this region. (rye)
6. Jane and Mary always help their mother to pick potatoes. (tomatoes)
7. It takes Diana long to get to the park. (stadium)
8. My brother lives in a fine comfortable cottage. (sister)
9. When we go to the forests we usually gather mushrooms there. (berries)
10. I sometimes read English books in the original. (always)

Exercise 15. Ask your friend if he (she, somebody else) does it every day (week, summer, etc.).

- Model:**
- We spend our holidays in the country.
 - Do you spend your holidays in the country every year?
 - Yes, we do. (No, we don't.)

- Peter does his morning exercises with open windows.
- Does he do his morning exercises every day?
- Yes, he does. (No, he doesn't.)

1. Helen comes home at five o'clock.
2. Mother tells Betty fairy-tales before bedtime.
3. I come to see my old aunt on Sundays.
4. They do their shopping in the afternoon.
5. Father reads newspapers after dinner.
6. They eat porridge for breakfast.
7. I go to the library on Mondays.
8. Bob listens to the radio programmes in the morning.
9. Mother wakes me up at seven o'clock in the morning.
10. Chris watches television on Saturday night.

Exercise 16. Ask your friend if he (she, somebody else) often (always, usually) does it.

- Model:**
- Nina helps me with my mathematics.
 - Does she often help you with your mathematics?
 - Yes, she does. (No, she doesn't.)
 - The Browns go to the country for weekends.
 - Do they usually go to the country for weekends?
 - Yes, they do. (No, they don't.)

1. I understand my English teacher well.
2. Bob rings me up late in the evening.
3. John begins his work at nine.
4. She drinks tea in the morning.
5. My sister plays tennis with her friends.
6. The teacher corrects our exercises in class.
7. Mother dusts the books on Saturdays.
8. Helen borrows books from the school library.
9. Betty writes letters in the morning.
10. Nick and Ann help their mother to do shopping.

Exercise 17. Ask your friend when (why, where, how) he (she, somebody else) does it.

- Model:**
- Tom plays chess with his father. (when)
 - When does Tom play chess with his father?
 - In the evening.

1. Susan feels tired. (why)
2. They want to buy some toys for their children. (where)
3. We want to catch the six o'clock train. (why)
4. Edward prefers to have lunch in the cafeteria. (why)
5. Every evening David walks his dog. (where)
6. I get up very early on weekdays. (when)
7. The Johnsons go for a drive in the country. (how often)
8. We want to go there very much. (where)
9. I don't like loud music. (why)

10. Jane plays the piano every day. (where)

Exercise 18. Ask questions as in the model.

- Model:**
- She keeps her notes on the table. (in the drawer)
 - Why doesn't she keep them in the drawer?
 - It's more convenient to her. She likes to have them at hand.

1. Jane studies German. (English)
2. Ann cooks breakfast for the whole family. (dinner)
3. Larry drives a bicycle. (car)
4. They make tables and chairs in this shop. (shelves)
5. My sister plays tennis on Sundays. (volleyball)
6. Ann helps her brother with his mathematics. (English)
7. The Browns always go to the seaside in summer. (mountains)
8. They always watch TV in the evening. (in the morning)
9. Tom wears his old slippers at home. (new)
10. Mary and John drink tea for breakfast. (coffee)

Exercise 19. Ask your friend who exactly does it.

- Model:**
- She dances well.
 - Who dances well?
 - Jane does.

1. He works at night.
2. He boxes every day.
3. She likes flowers.
4. He teaches at the University.
5. He often reads late at night.
6. She usually drinks juice for breakfast.
7. She always gets good marks in English.
8. He lectures on Monday and Thursday.
9. He spends much time in his garden.
10. They spend all their money on books.

Exercise 20. Translate the following.

1. Ганна добре співає і танцює. 2. Чарлз приймає душ уранці. 3. На уроках ми читаємо, перекладаємо англійські тексти, виконуємо різні справи і розмовляємо англійською мовою. 4. Вони не йдуть додому після уроків, вони йдуть до бібліотеки. 5. Що він звичайно робите після уроків? 6. Ви багато працюєте над англійською мовою? 7. Я не розумію це правило. 8. Чи займається твій друг спортом? 9. Син м-ра Брауна не хоче вступати до університету. Він хоче працювати. 10. Коли ви звичайно виконуєте домашнє завдання: після уроків чи ввечері?

TO BE

am
S+ is (not) ...
are

I am a bad skater.
John is a good driver.
John and Mary are good friends.
I am not tired.
This box is not large.
These stories are not very funny.

Am
Is (not) S ...?
Are

Is Mr Grey in Paris?
Are your grandparents pensioners?
Am I not right?
Isn't your mother much better?
Aren't your parents happy to see you?

? **am**
W is (not) S ...?
are

Why am I so nervous?
How is your friend John today?
Where are Jack and Mary now?
Why isn't the key in the desk?

Why aren't they busy today?

Exercise 21. Say the same about yourself (your friend, your mother).

Model: – My father is an architect.
– How interesting! My father is an architect, too.

1. Peter's mother is a housewife.
2. I am very busy today.
3. My sister Gina is twenty years old.
4. My uncle's house is in the centre of the city.
5. My parents are in the country now.
6. Our teacher is an Englishman.
7. My favourite colour is blue.
8. My grandparents are pensioners.
9. My friends are at the seaside now.
10. Mr Brown is an excellent doctor.

Exercise 22. Agree or disagree with the following using words *sometimes, often, usually, never*.

Model: The telephone is busy at ten o'clock.
Yes, the telephone is often busy at ten o'clock.
– It is cold in this room.
– No, it is never cold in this room.

1. She is happy to see you.
2. The days are fine in August.
3. His songs are popular with young people.
4. The boy is sleepy in the evening.
5. His lectures are very interesting.
6. The headmaster is busy at that time.
7. My mother is tired after her work in the garden.
8. The girl is careless with her books.
9. His stories are very interesting.
10. John's hands are dirty.

Exercise 23. Ask if the following is true about you (your friend, somebody else).

Model: – Jane is an excellent dancer.
– Is Mary an excellent dancer, too?
– Yes, she is. (No, she isn't.)

1. Robert is from Coventry.
2. My sister is much better now.
3. Bob is present at the lesson.
4. The book is interesting.
5. The grass is green in spring.
6. Nick is a great theatre-lover.
7. Nick's flat is on the second floor.
8. Mrs Green is a nurse.
9. All houses in this street are five-storeyed buildings.
10. Jane is a good listener.

Exercise 24. Ask questions as in the model.

Model: – She is a good teacher. (mother)
– Isn't she a good mother, too?

1. Jack is clever and serious. (witty)
2. Mary is naughty and disobedient. (lazy)
3. The book is very interesting. (too long)
4. It's snowy and cold today. (windy)
5. Robert is strong and healthy. (brave)
6. The puppy is as white as snow. (funny)
7. I'm so tired. (ill)
8. John is a good listener. (quick learner)
9. Jane is very pretty. (clever)
10. These armchairs are small. (cozy)

Exercise 25. Answer the following questions, then ask your friend these questions.

1. Are you a good singer?
2. Is tennis your favourite sport?
3. Where are your friends now?
4. How old are you?
5. What colour are your eyes?
6. When is your birthday?
7. Where is the Thames?
8. Where are your books?
9. What is your father?
10. Who is your best friend?

Exercise 26. Ask questions as in the model.

Model: – Mary is at home. (at her office)
– Why isn't she at her office?

1. The carpet is on the floor. (on the wall)
2. The apples are in the box. (fridge)
3. My son feels worse today. (in hospital)
4. The money is in my pocket. (purse)
5. It's nine o'clock. The pupils are in the corridor. (in the classroom)
6. The man is robbed the bank. (prison)
7. The weather is very fine and the children are indoors. (in the park)
8. Susan has a high temperature. (in bed)
9. The books are on the floor? (shelf)
10. The picture is very valuable. (in the museum)

Exercise 27. Read the text about Jane Samson, then complete and ask the questions below, let your partner answer them.

Jane Samson is a waitress from a small town in California. She serves food and drinks in a motorway restaurant just outside the city. She has a tiring job. She stands and walks all day.

Jane gets up between ten and eleven o'clock every morning and starts work at four o'clock in the afternoon. The restaurant is very busy in the evening. Men and women from important American companies have dinner with their

customers and friends. Jane works very quickly, and she is always very polite. She is never rude to her customers.

She finishes work at ten o'clock and arrives home at eleven o'clock at night. Then she phones her friends and her parents in New York. She doesn't go to bed at eleven o'clock. She sometimes goes to a disco – about once a week, but she usually watches television. She often goes to bed between two and three o'clock in the morning.

Questions:

1. Where ___from?
2. What ___do?
3. Does ___sit in an office?
4. When ___up?
5. Is ___empty in the evening?
6. Does ___slowly?
7. Is ___sometimes rude?
8. When ___arrive home?
9. Who ___phone?
10. Does ___to bed early?

Exercise 28. Answer the following questions.

1. Where do you live?
2. When do you usually get up?
3. What do you usually do before work/school?
4. What do you usually do after work/classes?
5. What are your interests?
6. What do you do in autumn?
7. What is your favourite season?
8. Do you like winter?
9. How hard do you work?
10. How do you spend most of your free time?

Exercise 29. a) Tell your friend

- 1) what you usually do after classes;
- 2) how you usually help your mother about the house;

3) how you cook dinner for the family.

b) Have a talk with your friend on

- 1) your sport activities;
- 2) your work in the library;
- 3) your participation in the drama club.

Exercise 30. Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.

1. The dogs bark, but the caravan goes on.
2. The apples on the other side of the wall are the sweetest.
3. A new broom sweeps clean.
4. Barking dogs do not bite.
5. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
6. Health is above wealth.
7. Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
8. A bully is always a coward.
9. All cats are grey in the dark.
10. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

THE SEASONS

This is the season when fruit is sweet,
This is the season when school friends meet,
When noisy and gay, and brown in the sun,
With their books and bags to school they run.

This is the season when mornings are dark,
And birds do not sing in forest and park.
This is the season when children ski,
And Father Frost brings the New-Year tree.

This is the season when snowdrops bloom,
When nobody likes to be in his room.
This is the season when birds make their nests,
This is the season we all like best.

This is the season when nights are short,

When children are full of fun and sport,
Playing, swimming all the day,
With a happy song on a sunny day.

Exercise 31. Read the following jokes, retell them.

AT THE LESSON

Professor: What is the difference between the active voice and the passive voice?

Student: The active voice shows action and the passive voice shows passion.

IT IS NOT HIS BUSINESS

Servant: Sir! The house is on fire!

Absent-minded professor: Say it to my wife - she looks after household affairs.

* * *

– My wife has the worst memory in the world!

– She forgets everything, doesn't she?

– No, she remembers everything.

A BARKING DOG DOESN'T BITE

"Sam," says his father, "put on your cap and coat and let us go for a walk." Sam is happy. He likes to go out with his father. He puts on his cap and coat and says: "Father, I am ready."

Sam and his father go out in the street. Suddenly they see a big black dog. The dog begins to bark. Sam is afraid of the dog. He wants to run home. His father says: "Don't be afraid, Sam. Don't you know the proverb: "A barking dog does not bite?"

"Oh, yes," says Sam, "I know the proverb, you know the proverb, but does the dog know the proverb?"

DEAR JOHN

A young soldier is far away from home. One day he gets a letter from his girlfriend. The letter says:

"Dear John, I am sorry but I have a new boyfriend. You have a very nice picture of me. Please send it back. I want to give it to my new boyfriend."

Maria

The soldier is mad. He asks his friends for pictures of women – aunts, sisters, girlfriends, or cousins. He puts the pictures of the women in a big box and sends the box to his girlfriend. In the box he also puts a letter. The letter says:

"Dear Maria, please, take your picture. I can't remember which picture is yours."

John

Exercise 32. a) Read the text and say how the little mouse helped the lion.

THE BIG LION AND THE LITTLE MOUSE

One morning a big lion meets a little mouse. The little mouse is afraid of the big lion. The lion says to the mouse. "I can kill you."

The mouse asks the lion not to kill her. And the lion does not kill the mouse. The mouse is very happy. She thanks the lion and says that some day she can help him. But the lion laughs. He does not understand how a little mouse can help a big lion.

One day a man wants to catch the lion. So he puts up a net. The lion is very hungry. He does not see the net and falls into it. Now he cannot get out and begins to roar.

The little mouse lives not far from that place. She hears the lion and runs out of her house. She sees the lion in the net and runs up to him.

The little mouse wants to help the big lion. She begins to bite off the cords with her teeth. The mouse bites off one cord. Then she bites off one cord after another. Now the lion is free.

So the little mouse helps the big lion.

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. Whom does the lion meet one morning?
2. What does the lion say to the mouse?
3. Does he kill the mouse?
4. What does the mouse say?
5. Why does the lion laugh?
6. Who comes to the wood where the lion lives?
7. What does the man put up?
8. Does the lion see the net?
9. Does the little mouse hear the lion?

10. What does she do to help him?

c) **Retell the text.**

QUESTIONNAIRE QUIZ

Do the quiz 'Test your diet to see how healthy it is'. Tick a, b, c or d depending what your eating habits are.

TEST YOUR DIET TO SEE HOW HEALTHY IT IS

1. How often do you eat a mixed salad (more than four vegetables), raw vegetables, or green leafy vegetables?
 - a most days
 - b 4-5 times a week
 - c once or twice a week
 - d seldom or never

2. How often do you eat a piece of fresh fruit?
 - a once or more a day
 - b three or four times a week
 - c three or four times a month
 - d seldom or never

3. Do you eat red meat or meat products:
 - a at least once a day?
 - b four or five times a week?
 - c once or twice a week?
 - d seldom or never?

4. How often do you eat three or four slices of wholemeal bread a day, or a main meal based on pulses: beans, lentils, etc?
 - a four or more times a week
 - b two or three times a week
 - c two or three times a month
 - d seldom or never

5. How often do you eat fish?
 - a oily fish (salmon, trout, mackerel, herring, tuna) twice or more a week
 - b oily and/or white fish and canned fish twice or more a week
 - c fish and chips once a week, or more

d seldom or never eat fish

6. What kind of breakfast do you eat?
- a none, or just tea or coffee
 - b cereal with milk and sugar, or white toast and jam or marmalade
 - c wholemeal toast with polyunsaturated or low-fat spread
 - d whole grain cereal without added sugar and with low-fat milk
7. How many cake, biscuit or ice-cream snacks are there in your diet?
- a more than two a day
 - b one a day
 - c one or two a week
 - d hardly any
8. How often do you eat fried food, or food roasted with added fat?
- a once or more a day
 - b most days, or every other day
 - c three or four times a week
 - d once a week or less

Answers to the Quiz

Number 1 If you got **a** or **b** you score 1 point. You should really eat some green leafy vegetables and some raw vegetables every day. **c** scores 2 points, try to include vegetables like spinach and frozen peas, which are high in fibre. If you ticked **d** you get 3 points. Remember, vegetables are not fattening, and they're full of vitamins and fibre.

Number 2 If you get **a** or **b** you can have 1 point. Again, you should eat fresh fruit daily, as it's full of vitamins and also contains fibre. **c** scores 2 points and **d** 3 points, try to make your life more fruity. You must be able to find some fruit you like!

Number 3 If you ticked **a** you get 4 points. This is too much! You don't need to give up meat altogether, but try to find some lower fat food - perhaps plan a couple of meals a week around vegetables. **b** 3 points. Why not substitute fish or chicken for one of the meat meals? **c** 2 points. If you're happy with this, fine. Make sure you're getting enough protein, iron and B vitamins from food such as wholemeal bread, fish and yoghurt. **d** 2 points. If you eat chicken and fish you're doing well. If you are vegetarian make sure you are getting protein and vitamins from eggs, cheese and yoghurt.

Number 4 a 1 point. Good, you're getting enough fibre. b 2 points. Good too, but try to add more fibre to meat dishes, by adding beans or other pulses. c 3 points. Try to find some recipe books which show you how to plan meals based on beans and lentils. Indian, Italian and Mexican food have lots of good dishes using pulses. d 4 points. If you don't like eating wholemeal bread, keep on eating the white bread. It does have some fibre.

Number 5 a 1 point. Fish, especially oily fish, is an excellent source of protein. b 2 points. Good - eat more! c 3 points. The fish is good, but there is too much fat. d 4 points. You are missing out on a very healthy food!

Number 6 a 4 points. You function much better if you eat breakfast, and this means you are less likely to have mid morning snacks. b 3 points. This is high in fibre and nutrients and better than sugary cereals. c and d 1 point. Good. Carry on!

Number 7 a 4 points. You are eating too many empty calories which contain no vitamins or minerals. You may have weight problems as a result. b 3 points. Try to cut down. c 2 points. Well done. d 1 point. Excellent - if you're telling the truth!

Number 8 a 4 points. You must change this or as well as having a weight problem you may also have a heart problem. b 3 points. A bit better, but not much. c 2 points. Try other methods of cooking - grilling, poaching, steaming. d 1 point. Good. Stay like that.

Score

The lower the figure - minimum 9, maximum 30, the healthier your diet!

THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

It was Sunday yesterday. I got up later than usual. I did my morning exercises, had breakfast and played with my dog Spot. We had dinner at three o'clock and then my friend John and I went to the park. In the park we watched the swans on the pond and played volley-ball.

In the evening I went to the theatre with my sister. We saw the ballet "Swan Lake". We enjoyed it very much. The music was wonderful, and the dancers were beautiful.

I did not watch television that evening. I was too tired. I went to bed at eleven o'clock.

- What did you do last Sunday?
- Did you go to the cinema?
- Who was with you there?
- What film did you see?
- Did you like the film?
- When did you go to bed last Sunday?
- Did you watch television in the evening?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Для вираження минулої дії дієслово ставлять у другій формі після підмета. Якщо потрібно позначити час виконання дії, вживають відповідну обставину часу.

S+ V₂ ...

- Father worked in the garden last Sunday.
- The students spent many hours in the library.

S + did not V₀ ...

- He did not watch television in the evening.

Did (not) S+ V₀...?

- Did you see Robert yesterday?
- Didn't they spend their vacation in the Crimea?

$\frac{?}{W}$ did (not) S+V₀ ... ?

- When did you speak to the doctor?
- Why didn't you ask me to help you?

Who V₂... ?
What

- Who packed all these things?

Who got an excellent mark in English?

Who **did (not) V₀ ... ?**
What

Who didn't read this article?

Who didn't see this film?

REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING ADVERBIALS OF TIME:

1. yesterday, the day before yesterday
2. last week (night, spring, year)
3. a year (some minutes, two weeks) ago
4. in the evening, in the morning, at noon, at 5
5. in summer, in spring, in winter
6. in April, in August
7. on Monday, on Thursday
8. in 1978
9. after (before, during) the dinner (break, war), at the end (beginning) of the lesson (experiment, concert)

EXERCISES

Exercise 33. Read and say that you (your friend) did the same.

Model: – Nick saw this film last week.
– I saw this film last week, too.

1. Mary read this book last year.
2. I liked this song very much.
3. My sister got up early yesterday.
4. I listened to the news last night.
5. My friend visited his grandmother on Sunday.
6. I bought a new record three days ago.
7. Steve answered this question correctly.
8. I did these exercises at the lesson.
9. Ann spent her winter vacation in the mountains.
10. Jack gave Nelly flowers for her last birthday.

Exercise 34. Say that you (your friend) did it some other time.

- Model:** – I left school in 1998.
– My brother left school a year ago.

1. I read this article yesterday.
2. I visited my friend last week.
3. I played chess with my father in the evening.
4. We worked on the farm in summer.
5. We began to learn English three years ago.
6. We wrote a composition on Monday.
7. She went to see the doctor the day before yesterday.
8. Mary worked hard last September.
9. We wrote a dictation last week.
10. Our family went to Italy last year.

Exercise 35. Say that you (your friend) did something else at that time.

- Model:** – I did my homework in the evening.
– I watched television in the evening.

1. Nick went to visit his grandmother last Sunday.
2. Father read the newspaper before dinner.
3. Helen listened to the music in the evening.
4. I skated on the pond yesterday.
5. Nick and his friends played basketball after classes.
6. They read English texts at the lesson yesterday.
7. I talked with my teacher a few minutes ago.
8. We wrote a dictation the day before yesterday.
9. Lena worked in the garden before breakfast.
10. My little brother played in the yard all the morning.

Exercise 36. Fill in the blanks with the suitable verb from the box. Use the correct form of the verb.

- Model:** Columbus ___ America in 1492.
– Columbus discovered America in 1492.

Become, begin, create, cut, destroy, open, paint, sell, send, write

1. Shakespeare ___ 'Hamlet' in 1603.
2. The Second World War ___ in 1939.
3. Alexander the Great ___ the Gordian knot with his sword.

4. Russia ___ Alaska to the American government in 1867 for \$7,200,000.
5. George Washington ___ Benjamin Franklin to Paris as the first American ambassador in France.
6. Hawaii ___ the 50th state in 1959.
7. The Great Fire of 1666 ___ many buildings and churches in London.
8. Walter Disney ___ such characters as Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck.
9. Disneyland, the famous amusement park, ___ in 1971.
10. Leonardo da Vinci ___ such famous pictures as 'The Mona Lisa' and 'The Last Supper'.

Exercise 37. Complete the following sentences as in the model. Use the suggested words.

Model: – Mother bought some milk at the market ___ (meat)
– Mother bought some milk at the market but she didn't buy any meat.

1. The children planted trees in front of the school ___ (behind)
2. Mary cleaned the kitchen yesterday ___ (bedroom)
3. We saw an ancient castle in the village ___ (church)
4. Peter wrote a letter to his uncle informing him about his wedding ___ (aunt)
5. Last year she drove to Edinburgh ___ (Glasgow)
6. Last winter he taught his little daughter to ski ___ (skate)
7. He passed the history test quite successfully ___ (the science test)
8. Mary cooked the soup ___ (the dessert)
9. Robert brought some new records to the party ___ (a guitar)
10. The farmers picked apples in the orchard ___ (pears)

Exercise 38. Say that you (your brother) didn't do it. Develop the situation as in the model.

Model: – My younger brother went to school last year.
– My brother did not go to school last year. He was only five.

1. She came home late yesterday.
2. Father helped me with my English.
3. I liked this concert very much.
4. I received a letter from our friend Nick.
5. Norman read the magazine before dinner.
6. Pete invited his new friends to his party last week.

7. I made two mistakes in my last composition.
8. I saw Mary in the library yesterday.
9. We watched a football match on TV in the evening.
10. I found many interesting stories in this book.

Exercise 39. Ask your friend if he (she, somebody else) did it some other time, too.

Model: – I watched television on Monday.
– Did you watch it on Tuesday, too?
– Yes, I did. (No, I didn't.)

1. Jane got up early on Monday.
2. Helen watered flowers yesterday.
3. Father took me to the Zoo last Sunday.
4. We planted trees near our school in spring.
5. The students played basketball after classes.
6. I washed the dishes after dinner.
7. Barbara read the magazine before dinner.
8. I studied grammar in the morning on Sunday.
9. Mary packed her things in the morning.
10. Mother bought apples in the shop the days before yesterday.

Exercise 40. Ask if it is true about somebody/something. Follow the model.

Model: – It rained heavily yesterday. (the day before yesterday)
– Didn't it rain the day before yesterday?

1. Tom took part in the draught tournament. (chess tournament)
2. Father took the children to the Zoo. (circus)
3. Mother bought a pair of shoes for her daughter. (a pair of gloves)
4. At the English lesson we read the text and translated it. (retell)
5. In the evening Mike listened to the radio. (watch TV)
6. We visited the museum and the church. (art gallery)
7. At the weekend the Browns went to the forest and picked mushrooms. (flowers)
8. When I was in Kyiv last time I saw the "Swan Lake". ("The Sleeping Beauty")
9. The schoolchildren planted some apple trees in their garden. (cherry trees)
10. When he won a lot of money in the lottery he bought a flat. (car)

Exercise 41. Ask the questions as in the model. Use the suggested words.

- Model:** – John read some stories by Hemingway. (Faulkner)
– Did he read any stories by Faulkner?
– Yes, he did. (No, he didn't)

1. We all heard the explosion. (fire engine)
2. Susan dusted the furniture in the bedroom. (living room)
3. Bob and Doreen had lunch at cafeteria. (dinner)
4. Alice learned the dialogue by heart. (the poem)
5. Mother spoke to John about this terrible accident. (Mary)
6. Mary bought a pair of new leather shoes. (a pair of socks)
7. Kate remembered all the dates. (places)
8. Little Nelly lost her hat. (mittens)
9. Alice slipped and broke a plate. (cup)
10. At last Mother threw away that old hat of hers. (those old slippers of hers)

Exercise 42. Ask your friend when (where, how, why) he (she, somebody else) did it.

- Model:** – I met Nick in the school library. (when)
– When did you meet him?
– On Monday.

1. I read much last month. (what books)
2. My friend moved to a new flat. (when)
3. He re-wrote the last two sentences. (why)
4. Tom and Jane talked long last night. (what ... about)
5. She went to bed early yesterday. (why)
6. Alice passed all her exams. (how)
7. Our football team lost the game. (why)
8. I received a telegram from Jane. (when)
9. Nick telephoned me yesterday from Lviv. (why)
10. He ran up to the buffet during the break. (why)

Exercise 43. Ask questions as in the model.

- Model:** – I bought a pen and a pencil for my little son. (a notebook)
– Why didn't you buy a notebook?

1. Father put his raincoat on the armchair. (wardrobe)

2. We had soup and mashed potatoes for dinner. (meat)
3. Jane chose a dark-coloured dress for the party. (light-coloured)
4. They sent her a letter informing about their arrival. (a telegram)
5. Robert learned a passage of prose by heart. (a poem)
6. I read the book by a candle light. (electric light)
7. The Browns went to Paris by train. (plane)
8. Jane spent her summer holiday in the country. (at the sea-side)
9. They stayed in Madrid only for three days. (longer)

Exercise 44. Ask your friend who exactly did it.

- Model:**
- He took your pen.
 - Who took my pen?
 - Nick did.

1. She drank two cups of coffee.
2. He cut his hand badly.
3. She painted a beautiful picture.
4. He wrote an excellent composition.
5. They stayed in Kyiv only for two days.
6. She took me to the History Museum.
7. They helped me to carry the heavy box.
8. They built a new bridge across the river.
9. They decided to go to the Crimea in July.
10. He learned to speak English in his childhood.

Exercise 45. Translate the following.

1. Я познайомився з ним два роки тому. 2. Білл навчився говорити французькою мовою в дитинстві. Він кілька років жив з батьками у Франції. 3. Що ти робила вчора? Ти слухала музику? 4. Які книжки ви взяли в бібліотеці? 5. Батьки Ганни давно померли, і її виховувала тітка. 6. В дитинстві Маргарет мріяла стати актрисою. 7. Вони запросили Джона на вечірку, але він не прийняв запрошення. 8. Ми постукали у двері, але ніхто не відповів. 9. Генрі не подивився нові слова в словнику і тому неправильно переклав речення. 10. Хто навчив тебе плавати?

TO BE

S + **was** (not) ...
were

The girl was very excited.
My friends were pleased to see me again.
His wife was not pleased with the present.
They were not at home at 9 o'clock.

Was (not) S ...?
Were

Was Jane late for the last train?
Were John and Mary happy together?
Wasn't Kate's dog very funny?
Weren't John and his brother students at that time?

? was (not) S ...?
W were

When was the film over?
Where were you yesterday after school?
Why wasn't the teacher pleased with your answer?
Why weren't you present at the concert?

Exercise 46. Ask if the following is true about somebody/something.

Model: – My friends were at the theatre yesterday. (you)
– Were you there?

1. The weather was sunny yesterday. (the day before yesterday)
2. The film was very long. (interesting)
3. Nick was at home at 7 o'clock. (at 10 o'clock)
4. Tim was at the seaside in June. (August)
5. Nina had a bathing-suit in her plastic bag. (swimming cap)
6. Our class was on an excursion last week. (your teacher)
7. Mary was glad to go to the Zoo. (Tom)
8. The weather was rainy on Sunday. (Saturday)
9. The trees were yellow in September. (October)
10. Mary's son was good at his English. (mathematics)

Exercise 47. Answer the following questions, then ask your friend these questions.

1. Why were you late for the train?
2. Why weren't you at school yesterday?
3. Were you at John's birthday party yesterday?

4. Were you pleased to be at the party?
5. Who else was at the party?
6. Who was with you in the Historical Museum?
7. Were you late for classes yesterday?
8. Where were you at 9 o'clock yesterday?
9. When were you at the cinema last?
10. Were you tired after the English lesson?

Exercise 48. Translate the following.

1. Петро не любить вставати рано, але вчора він встав о 7 годині. Коли ти вчора встав? 2. Скільки часу у вас пішло на те, щоб вивчити ще правило? 3. Він купив це пальто два роки тому. 4. Микола зробив дуже хорошу доповідь минулого тижня. Вона була про український живопис. 5. – Ми вчора ходили в музей. – Петро також ходив з вами? – Ні, він був зайнятий. 6. Борис переклав текст без словника. Той текст був досить легкий. 7. Коли я вперше зустрів Олену, вона не знала багатьох англійських слів. Зараз вона вільно читає і говорить англійською мовою. 8. – Коли ти взяв цю книжку в бібліотеці? – Тиждень тому. 9. Яку оцінку ти вчора одержав? Учитель був задоволений твоєю відповіддю? 10. – Я звичайно ввечері читаю газету.– А вчора ти читала газету? – Ні, не читала. У мене не було часу.

Exercise 49. a) Tell your friend about

- 1) your last visit to the doctor;
- 2) your first visit to the theatre;
- 3) your work on the farm in summer;

b) Have a talk with your friend on

- 1) your last weekend;
- 2) your first day at school;
- 3) the dinner that you cooked for your family.

Exercise 50. Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.

1. Care killed the cat.
2. Faint heart never won fair lady.
3. He that never climbed never fell.
4. What we give, we had, what we left, we lost
5. The kettle called the pot black.

6. The day is lost on which you did not laugh.
7. He who pleased everybody died before he was born.

SHOPPING

A bear and a bunny
Had plenty of money.
They went to the store
For carrots and honey.
When the bear and the bunny
Asked: "Carrots and honey?"
The man in the store cried,
"Where is your money?"
How strange and how funny!
They really had money –
And that's how they bought
Their carrots and honey.

Exercise 51. Read the following jokes, retell them.

- Did you like the second act of the play?
- I didn't see it. The programme said: Second Act, Two Years Later, and I didn't wait.

COLUMBUS AND RADIO

A New York newspaper published the following advertisement as a practical joke.

"For sale: A radio set in good condition. Belonged to Christopher Columbus. Valuable antiquity object."

The paper got thousands of letters from people who wished to buy a thing owned by the famous man himself.

Exercise 52. a) Read the text and say what the young lady thought about the man.

ON A RAINY DAY

The weather was bad yesterday. It began to rain early in the morning. We had five umbrellas at home, but when I wanted to take one, I saw they were all broken. I decided to take all the five umbrellas to the umbrella-maker. So I took them there and said, "I'd be back for my umbrellas on my way in the evening."

In the afternoon I went to have lunch. I entered the cafe, sat down at the table and began to eat. After a few minutes a young lady came in and sat down at the table. I finished my lunch, got up and took her umbrella by mistake. But she said, "This isn't your umbrella. It's mine." I saw my mistake and said, "Oh, excuse me, it's yours, of course. I'm very sorry." "That's all right," she answered laughing.

In the evening I went to the umbrella-maker and took all my five umbrellas. Then I bought a newspaper and got on a bus. The young lady was on that bus, too. She looked at my five umbrellas and said, "Not a bad day for you, eh?"

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. What was the weather like yesterday?
2. How many umbrellas had they at home?
3. What did the man decide to do with the umbrellas?
4. What did he tell the umbrella-maker?
5. Where did the man have his lunch?
6. Who sat down at his table? What had the lady with her?
7. What did the man do after his lunch?
8. Did he take the lady's umbrella by mistake?
9. Were all five umbrellas ready in the evening?
10. Whom did the man meet on his way home?
11. What was the lady's remark?

c) Retell the text as if

- 1) you were the man of the story;
- 2) you were the young lady.

THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

I shall go to Kyiv next week. My father will go there on holidays. We shall live in a room at a hotel. We shall not take much luggage. We shall visit several museums and exhibitions there. My father will show me all the beautiful sights in Kyiv. He knows Kyiv very well. He lived there when he was a student.

We shall travel over all the lines of the Metro. My father will show me the most beautiful Metro stations. My father will take me to Volodymyr Hill and show me the University. If we get tickets we shall go to the theatre. I am sure we shall have a good time.

Will you go to Kyiv on your holidays?
Who will go with you?
What will you see when you go to Kyiv?
Where will you stay in Kyiv?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Щоб виразити майбутню дію, після підмета потрібно поставите допоміжне дієслово *shall* (для 1-ї особи однини і множини) або *will* (для 2-ї і 3-ї осіб однини і множини) і першу форму відмінюваного дієслова.

**S + shall
will V₀ ...**

They will leave for Boston tomorrow.
I shall learn the poem tomorrow.

**S + shall
will not V₀ ...**

He will not return home the day after tomorrow.
I shall not visit you on Sunday.

**Shall
Will (not) S + V₀ ...?**

Will you take your exam tomorrow?
Shall I read the text aloud?
Shan't we go to the Circus tomorrow?
Won't you explain this rule to me?

**? shall
W will (not) S + V₀ ...?**

How long will you stay in Kyiv?
When shall I go to school, Mum?
Why shan't we buy a bicycle for her birthday?
Why won't you send for a doctor?

Who will (not) V₀ ...?

What

Who will take part in the competition?

Who won't go on an excursion next Sunday?

EXERCISES

Exercise 53. Read and say that you (your friend) will do the same.

Model: – I shall see Mary tomorrow.
– We shall see Mary tomorrow, too.

1. I shall translate this article tomorrow.
2. My uncle will arrive in two days.
3. Jane will come in the evening.
4. On Sunday we shall go to the forest.
5. Jack will be back in a few minutes.
6. Next Sunday the children will go to the Zoo.
7. I shall give Helen a book on her birthday.
8. My dress will be ready for the party.
9. In the evening Nick and Pete will go to the club.
10. In summer we shall work on the farm.

Exercise 54. Say that you (your friend) will do something else at that time.

Model: – I shall work on the farm in summer.
– My younger brother will go to the rest camp in summer.

1. I shall wait for Ann for 15 minutes.
2. My sister will study French next year.
3. Jack will see his girl friend tonight.
4. I shall make a cake on Sunday.
5. Jane will visit her Granny after classes.
6. I shall read many English books in summer.

7. Our family will have dinner at 3 on Sunday.
8. I shall stay at home on Saturday.
9. Bob will go to the dentist's on Monday.
10. My father will cut the grass in the garden next Saturday.

Exercise 55. Respond to the remarks as in the model.

Model: – The new play is fantastic. (go and see)
– In that case I'll go and see it.

1. The car is very cheap. (buy)
2. The programme is very interesting. (watch)
3. The traffic is heavy at that time. (go by bus)
4. The water in the river is very warm. (bathe)
5. Mary is a very good cook. (stay for dinner)
6. It's terribly cold this morning. (stay indoors)
7. Meat is very expensive. (buy fish)
8. The railway workers are on strike. (go by plane)
9. Jane has no telephone. (call on)
10. Flats in London are terribly expensive to buy. (rent)

Exercise 56. Say that you (your friend) will not do it. Develop the situation as in the model.

Model: – You will tell Mother about your troubles.
– I shall not tell Mother about it. She will be worried.

1. Jack will write his sister about this event.
2. Mary will take this book from the library.
3. Jane will come to see you after supper.
4. It will rain in the evening.
5. They will plant trees near our school.
6. In a week our group will start for Lviv.
7. Alice will go shopping before dinner.
8. Helen will put on her white dress for this party.
9. Bob will sing and play the piano at the concert.
10. Ann's parents will buy a new TV set this year.

Exercise 57. Ask your friend if he (she, somebody else) will do it any other time.

Model: – Jane will be at home in the evening.
– Will she be at home in the afternoon?
– Yes, she will. (No, she won't.)

1. Jane will read this book before dinner.
2. My brother will work on the farm in August.
3. Alice will bathe and swim in the sea before breakfast.
4. Bob and John will work in the laboratory tomorrow.
5. We shall listen to the new records on Saturday.
6. Father and Nick will play chess in the evening.
7. Bob will watch television at 7 o'clock.
8. Father will work in his room after dinner.
9. My friend and I will visit Kyiv in July.
10. Bob will take his exam on Tuesday.

Exercise 58. Ask if it is true about somebody/something else.

Model: Bill will take an exam in physics and English. (history)
– Won't he take an exam in history?
– Yes, he will. (No, he won't.)

1. Mary and Tom will take part in the concert. (Paul)
2. My friends will go skating on Saturday. (on Sunday)
3. She will buy stockings for her daughter. (socks)
4. Helen will dust the furniture. (wash the floors)
5. The boys will help the farmers to make hay. (dig potatoes)
6. Becky will get tickets for the theatre performance. (the Circus)
7. Father will buy me a tape recorder. (tapes)
8. During the break they'll have lunch. (play in the yard)
9. On our tour we shall visit Japan and India. (Australia)
10. Ann will buy a cake for the birthday party. (champagne)

Exercise 59. Ask your friend when (where, why etc.) he (she, somebody else) will do it.

Model: – I shall work with Professor Brown over this problem. (how long)
– How long will you work with him?
– For two months.

1. I shall see Mary at the club. (when)

2. For your birthday I shall give you a very nice present. (what)
3. My dress will be ready in time for the party. (when)
4. Father will plant trees in our garden. (what trees)
5. They will see many places of interest in London. (what)
6. I shall wait for Pete near the theatre. (how long)
7. She will go to Kyiv for her winter holidays. (when)
8. Mary will translate this article easily. (why)
9. Mary will ring you up. (when)
10. They will wait for us after the concert. (where)

Exercise 60. Ask questions as in the model.

- Model:**
- We shall go by the three o'clock train. (two o'clock)
 - Why won't you go by the two o'clock train?
 - We shan't be ready by that time.

1. Ann will spend her summer in Kyiv. (in the country)
2. I shall buy you a detective story to read. (a historical novel)
3. Mother will cook pudding for dessert. (a cake)
4. For her birthday Mary's boyfriend will give her a box of chocolate. (flowers)
5. Paul will take a third-class train. (first-class)
6. We'll buy a dictionary in a week. (tomorrow)
7. We'll plant an acacia-tree here. (fruit-tree)
8. Tom and Jerry will go fishing on Sunday. (hunting)
9. Tommy's parents will buy him a rabbit for a pet. (parrot)
10. She will invite John and Robert to her party. (Nick)

Exercise 61. Ask your friend who exactly will do it.

- Model:**
- She will help Jack in his studies.
 - Who will help Jack?
 - Jane will.

1. She will go to England next week.
2. She will look very beautiful in this dress.
3. She will give us a cup of hot tea.
4. They will have a good rest in summer.
5. He will soon return from abroad.
6. She will leave home at seven.
7. He will take his exam the day after tomorrow.
8. They will receive a lot of letters from their friends.

9. They will study English in two years.
10. They will move to a new flat next week.

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Часто для вираження майбутньої дії вживається конструкція *to be going to do something*.

am
S + is (not) going to V₀ ...
are

I am going to be a teacher.
It is going to rain.
My friends are going to build a house.
Tom isn't going to take part in the performance.

Exercise 62. Say that you (he, somebody else) aren't (isn't) going to do the same.

Model: – Roger is going to give up smoking.
– How clever of him! I'm going to give up smoking, too.

– Eliza isn't going to tease the cat.
– How good of her! I'm not going to tease the cat either.

1. Father is going to play more games with children.
2. Adam is going to clean his shoes every week.
3. Steve is going to make his bed in the morning.
4. Grandma is going to watch TV at 5 o'clock.
5. Roger is going to learn to swim this summer.
6. Helen is going to do her morning exercises regularly.
7. Helen and Linda aren't going to miss any classes at school.
8. Steve is going to take the dog for a walk more often.
9. Susan is going to read some English books in the original in summer.
10. Kate is going to learn some recipes of English dishes.

Exercise 63. Ask your friend when (where, how, why) he (she, somebody else) is (isn't) going to do it.

Model: – They are going to paint their kitchen. (what colour)
– What colour are they going to paint it?
– Yellow.

1. Ted is going to ring me up in the morning. (at what time)
2. Jenny is going to invite her friends to her dinner party. (when)
3. My friends are going to have a picnic. (where)
4. We are going to be late. (why)
5. Louise is going to learn Chinese. (why)
6. Ben is going to wait for his friend. (how long)
7. Charles is going to sing a song in the concert. (what song)
8. Nick is going to help Helen in her troubles. (how)
9. They are going to leave early. (why)
10. Kate is going to wear a new dress at the party. (what party)

Exercise 64. a) In pairs, discuss your plans.

What are you going to do...

- during the coffee break?
- after school today?
- at lunch-time?
- this evening?
- tonight?
- tomorrow morning?
- this Saturday?
- next Saturday afternoon?

b) Now make plans for all evenings next week from Monday till Sunday, let your partner guess your plans.

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

У підрядному реченні часу або умови для вираження майбутньої дії вживається Present Indefinite Tense.

$S_1 + \begin{matrix} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{matrix} V_0 \mid \text{if (when)} S_2 + V_{s/o} \dots$

Pete will go to Lviv if he gets a ticket.

We shall discuss the question when the pupils come.

Exercise 65. Answer if the same is true about tomorrow (next Sunday, next month).

Model: – I usually visit my granny after classes if I am not tired.
– And tomorrow?
– Tomorrow I shall also visit her if I am not tired.

1. – I usually make a cake on Sunday if I have time.
– And next Sunday?
2. – I usually go to the forest on Sunday if it doesn't rain.
– And next Sunday?
3. – She usually sends her daughter to the Crimea in summer if she has money.
– And next summer?
4. – We usually have dinner at 3 o'clock if father comes home in time.
– And today?
5. – I usually stay at home on Saturday if the weather is bad.
– And next Saturday?
6. – Dick usually goes skating after classes if it doesn't snow.
– And tonight?
7. – Children usually make a snowman in winter if there is a lot of snow.
– And next winter?
8. – I usually buy tickets in advance if I go to the theatre.
– And next time?
9. – Father usually cuts the grass in the garden every Wednesday if it doesn't rain.
– And next Wednesday?
10. – We shall go on an excursion tomorrow if it doesn't rain.
– And the day after tomorrow?

Exercise 66. Say that you (your friend) will also do it under certain conditions. Use the suggested words.

Model: – Victor will go to Paris by plane. (to get a ticket)
– I shall also go there by plane if I get a ticket.

1. John will learn the poem by heart. (not to be tired)
2. Jane will go to the concert tonight. (to be free)
3. On Sunday our group will go on an excursion. (not to rain)

4. I shall meet Ned at the station. (not to be busy)
5. I shall explain everything to Mary. (to see her)
6. Kate will go to the Zoo on Sunday. (to feel better)
7. I shall buy these shoes for mother. (to have money)
8. We shall go to the stadium on Sunday to see a football match. (to get a ticket)
9. The Browns will go to the country for the weekend. (not to have urgent work)
10. We shall visit our granny next week. (to get a letter from her)

Exercise 67. Express your agreement as in the model.

Model: – Jack will call on you tomorrow if he isn't busy.
 – Yes, he will call on me unless he's busy.

1. My friend will join the excursion if it doesn't rain.
2. You are going to get fat if you don't stop eating so much.
3. He will miss the train if he doesn't hurry.
4. Jack will pick you up at seven if the traffic isn't very heavy.
5. If Martin doesn't give up smoking his cough will never get better.
6. We'll have a swim if the water isn't cold.
7. The company will buy the country house if it isn't too expensive.
8. You will never learn the language well if you don't practise it every day.
9. We shall cross the river in this place if it isn't very deep here.
10. Jane will see the doctor tomorrow if she doesn't feel better.

Exercise 68. Match the beginning of the sentence in column A with its end in column B to make a meaningful sentence. Use the conjunction 'as soon as' to join the two clauses.

Model: I shall send them a telegramme as soon as I arrive in New York. (1b)

A

1. I shall send them a letter ...
2. I shall join your company ...
3. Bob will ring me up ...
4. I'll return you your book ...
5. We shall publish the results of our investigation ...

B

- a) we are through with the last experiment.
- b) I arrive in New York.
- c) I finish reading it.
- d) he returns from his holidays in the Canaries.
- e) I finish my work.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 6. The Browns will buy new furniture ... | f) he sees her. |
| 7. Harold will give Kate my message ... | g) we make the final decision. |
| 8. I'll go out and walk the dog ... | h) they graduate university. |
| 9. Don't worry, we'll let you know ... | i) the rain stops. |
| 10. Mary and John will get married ... | j) they move to their new flat. |

Exercise 69. Write ten things you think you will do (won't do) in the future. Use the phrases as in the model.

Model: I think I'll learn a new foreign language.
 – Perhaps I'll learn a new foreign language.
 – I don't think I'll learn a new foreign language.

- 1 learn a new foreign language
- 2 learn to play chess
- 3 learn to operate a personal computer
- 4 learn to play some musical instrument
- 5 move to live in Australia
- 6 become a manager of an international company
- 7 travel all over the world
- 8 get married and have three or four children
- 9 learn to drive a car and a plane
- 10 climb the highest mountain in the world

Exercise 70. Translate the following:

1. Він закінчить обід через кілька хвилин.
2. Не телефонуй мені між другою і третьою годиною, я буду зайнятий.
3. Чи підемо ми до музею наступного тижня?
4. Хто дивитиметься що телевізійну програму?
5. Вони поїдуть завтра в ліс, якщо буде гарна погода.
6. Що ти робитимеш завтра?
7. Якщо Петро приїде де Києва, я покажу йому Лавру.
8. Ми обговоримо це питання на зборах, коли повернеться наш учитель.
9. Якщо ви поїдете

до Києва, я приєднаюсь до вас. 10. Коли він перекладатиме цей текст, він випише всі нові слова.

Exercise 71. Translate the following:

1. – Ти ходила в кіно з подругою чи з сестрою? – Я не ходила в кіно. У мене було багато роботи.
2. – В якій школі вчиться твоя сестра? – Вона закінчила школу минулого року.
3. Учора йшов сніг. Якщо не буде снігу завтра, ми підемо кататися на лижах.
4. – Хто у вашій школі викладає англійську мову? – Я ще не вивчаю цей предмет.
5. – Минулого літа ми спали на свіжому повітрі. – Ви збираєтесь це робити й наступного літа?
6. Вони поїдуть у Лондон, коли отримають усі документи.
7. Я завжди відвідаю свою подругу після уроків. Завтра я також відвідаю її, якщо у нас не буде зборів.
8. – Чому ти хочеш бути вчителем? Хіба ти не знаєш, що це дуже важка професія?
9. – Чому ти був учора вдома, а не в школі? – У нас був вихідний день.
10. – Що ви робитимете, якщо не застанете їх вдома? – Ми залишимо їм записку.

Exercise 72. a) Tell your friend

- 1) how you will spend your winter holidays;
- 2) how you will organize a meeting with war veterans;
- 3) how you will organize a New Year party.

b) Have a talk with your friend

- 1) how you will celebrate Victory Day;
- 2) how you will go on an excursion to Kyiv;
- 3) how you will help your parents about the house.

Exercise 73. Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.

1. A drowning man will catch at a straw.
2. A sunshiny shower won't last an hour.
3. If you run after two hares, you will catch neither.

4. If the sky falls, we shall catch larks.
5. When the cat is away, the mice will play.
6. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families.

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

On Monday I shall buy a tool.
On Tuesday I shall make a stool.
On Wednesday I shall read a book.
On Thursday I shall try to cook.
Something very, very sweet
For my little brother Pete.
On Friday I shall brush my hat.
On Saturday I'll dust my flat.
On Sunday if the weather's good
I shall go into the wood.

Exercise 74. a) Read the text and say how the mouse got her tail back.

THE MOUSE AND THE CAT

One morning, when a little mouse was running across the kitchen floor, a great black cat jumped at her and bit off her nice long tail. The poor mouse was very sad, and she said to the cat, "Old cat, will you please give me back my beautiful long tail?" "Yes," said the cat, "I shall give you your long tail if you bring me a cup of fresh milk."

So the mouse ran to a fine red cow and said, "Please, kind cow, will you give me a cup of your sweet milk for the cat? If I bring the cat a cup of milk, she will give me back my nice long tail." The cow said, "Yes, I shall give you the milk if you bring me some sweet dry hay."

So the mouse ran to the farmer who worked in the field and said, "Will you please give me some sweet dry hay for the cow? If I bring her some hay, she will give me some milk for the cat, and the cat will give me back my nice long tail." The farmer answered, "I shall give you the hay if you do not eat my corn." The mouse promised not to eat the corn and the farmer gave her some hay. She brought it to the cow and the cow gave her a cup of milk which she brought to the cat. The cat gave her back her nice long tail, and it made her very happy.

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. What happened to the mouse when she was running across the kitchen door?

2. On what condition was the cat ready to give the mouse her beautiful long tail?
3. On what condition was the cow ready to give the mouse a cup of her milk?
4. On what condition was the farmer ready to give the mouse some dry hay?
5. What made the mouse happy?

c) **Retell the text.**

THE CONSTRUCTION THERE IS (THERE ARE)

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

ANN'S FLAT

Ann lives on the ground floor in a nine-storeyed modern building. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a lavatory in the flat.

The sitting-room is the largest. There is a large carpet on the floor. There is a sofa to the right of the door and a television set in the corner. There are yellow curtains on the windows and there are several pictures on the walls. The pictures are mostly landscapes. The room is light and cosy.

The dining-room is smaller than the sitting-room. They have their meals there. There is a suite of furniture in the room. There are many flowerpots on the window-sill. The room is clean and cheerful.

How many rooms are there in your flat?

Is there a carpet in your sitting-room?

What is there in your bedroom?

Are there curtains on the windows? What colour are they?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Щоб позначити, що саме знаходиться (знаходилося) у певному місці, після звороту *there is (was), there are (were)* потрібно поставити іменник в однині або множині, а за ним – обставину місця. Обставина місця може не вживатися.

У таких реченнях логічний наголос припадає на іменник.

	is	
There	<u>are</u>	N o/s ...
	was	
	were	

There is a photo on the writing-desk.

There are also some books on the writing-desk.

There	is	no not any	N 0/s ...
	<u>are</u>		
	was		
	were		

There is no taxi in the street.

There isn't any child in the room.

Is <u>Are</u> Was Were	(not) there	N 0/s ...?	

Is there any milk in the bottle?

Are there any apples in the basket?

Isn't there a carpet on the floor in the nursery?

Weren't there thirteen guests at the dinner table?

Who	is there ...?
What	

What is there in the shop?

EXERCISES

Exercise 75. Agree with the following statements.

Model: – There is a round table in the room.
– Yes, there is a round table in the room.

1. There is a nice vase on the table.
2. There are nice pictures on the wall.
3. There are some flowers in the vase.
4. There are many beautiful parks in our town.
5. There is too much salt in the soup.
6. There was a red rose in her hair.
7. There is a TV set in the corner of the room.

8. There was much snow on the roof of the house.
9. There were many children in the corridor.
10. There were some English books on the shelf.

Exercise 76. Express your agreement as in the model.

Model: – Pete has an interesting book in his bag.
– Yes, there is an interesting book in his bag.

1. Jane has beautiful flowers in her garden.
2. Alice has a looking-glass in her bag.
3. We have some meat in the fridge.
4. Florence has an old typewriter in her office.
5. They had a telephone in their old flat.
6. Ben had some money in his pocket.
7. Jane's father has many books on electronics in his study.
8. The Browns have a TV set in their country house.
9. Granny has a very comfortable armchair in her room.
10. The Palmers had a little garden around their country house.

Exercise 77. Say what else is (was) there in this place.

Model: – There are some books on the table.
– Yes, there are some books on the table. There is also a lamp there.

1. There are many fruit trees in the garden.
2. There are many desks in the hall.
3. There is an old clock on the wall.
4. There is a thick carpet on the floor.
5. There is some bread in the basket.
6. There is a University in our town.
7. There are many shelves in his study.
8. There were two boys on the platform.
9. There was some butter in the fridge.
10. There were many children in the park yesterday.

Exercise 78. Disagree with the following statements. Use the suggested words.

Model: – There is a cat in the room. (dog)
– There is no cat in the room. There is a dog there.

1. There is a cup on the table. (glass)
2. There is a jug on the shelf. (bottle)
3. There is a plate on the table. (saucer)
4. There is a pencil in the bag. (pen)
5. There is some butter on the plate. (cheese)
6. There is some tea in the pot. (coffee)
7. There is some milk in the bottle. (lemonade)
8. There was sugar on the table. (salt)
9. There were two chairs in the room. (armchairs)
10. There were some bushes in the yard. (trees)

Exercise 79. Disagree with the following statements. Use the suggested words.

Model: – There is some water in the jug. (milk)
– There isn't any water in the jug. There is some milk there.

1. There are some cakes on the plate. (sweets)
2. There are some knives in the drawer. (spoons)
3. There are some diagrams on the wall. (maps)
4. There are some magazines on the table. (newspapers)
5. There is a river not far from this town. (lake)
6. There are some gloves on the counter. (ties)
7. There are some interesting stories in this book. (poems)
8. There are some dictionaries on the shelf. (textbooks)
9. There were many desks in the hall. (tables)
10. There were some apples in the tree. (plums)

Exercise 80. Say that there is (was) not any object in this place.

Model: – Give me a pencil from the box.
– But there is not any pencil there.

1. Give me a magazine from the stand.
2. Give me a fresh egg from the basket.
3. Give me a piece of chalk from the box.
4. Give me my hat from the rack.
5. Give me a cake from the plate.
6. Give me a knife from the cupboard.
7. Give me a toothbrush from my suitcase.

8. Give me my blue tie from the wardrobe.
9. Give me the newspaper from the letter-box.
10. Bring me my watch from the pocket of the grey jacket.

Exercise 81. Express your surprise as in the model.

- Model:**
- There are two tables in my room.
 - Are there two tables in your room?
 - Yes, there are. (No, there aren't.)

1. There are many old trees in the park.
2. There are two museums in this street.
3. There are two cars in the garage.
4. There are many photos on the wall.
5. There was much water in the lake in summer.
6. There are some English and German books in his library.
7. There is modern furniture in Granny's room.
8. There was little snow in the fields last winter.
9. There was little furniture in their old house.
10. There was a lot of fish in this river some years ago.

Exercise 82. Ask your friend if there is (was) any other object in this place.

- Model:**
- There are nice curtains in my room. (carpet)
 - Is there a carpet in your room?
 - Yes, there is. (No, there isn't.)

1. There is a dictionary in my bag. (textbook)
2. There are many tape recorders in the laboratory. (film-projectors)
3. There are many apples in the trees this year. (pears)
4. There are many boys on the skating-rink. (girls)
5. There are some portraits in the gallery. (landscapes)
6. There are three cinemas in our town. (theatre)
7. There are some interesting stories in this book. (fairy-tales)
8. There were some nice hats in the shop yesterday. (caps)
9. There was a good film on TV yesterday. (sports programme)
10. There are two museums in our town. (picture gallery)

Exercise 83. Ask if the following is true about somebody, something or somewhere.

- Model:**
- There is a kettle on the gas-stove. (pans)
 - Aren't there any pans there?
 - There is a flowerbed in front of the house. (behind)
 - Isn't there a flowerbed behind it?

1. There is a newspaper in the letter-box. (letter)
2. There are many funny stories in the book. (rhymes)
3. There were some spelling mistakes in your composition. (grammar mistakes)
4. There are a lot of portraits in this hall. (landscapes)
5. There is a park near the lake. (motel)
6. There is a clock on the mantelpiece. (photographs)
7. There is a museum not far from my house. (cinema)
8. There is a good watchmaker in our village. (shoemaker)
9. There is some butter in the fridge. (cheese)
10. There was a cake on the dinner table. (pastries)

Exercise 84. Answer the following questions.

- Model:**
- What is there in the middle of your room?
 - There is a round table there.

1. How many rooms are there in your flat?
2. What is there in the middle of your living-room?
3. What is there near the window?
4. What is there opposite the door?
5. What is there in the corner of the room?
6. What is there on the walls of the room?
7. How many windows are there in the room?
8. How many beds are there in the bedroom?
9. What is there in the kitchen?
10. What is there in your father's study?

Exercise 85. Translate the following.

1. У Львові є багато гарних вулиць.
2. У нашому будинку 35 квартир.
3. Скільки квартир у вашому будинку?
4. Чи є в цих квартирах телефон? – Так, телефон є в багатьох квартирах.
5. Скільки старих дерев у цьому парку?
6. На вулиці було багато людей.
7. Я не можу їсти цей суп. У ньому забагато солі.
8. Чи є в глечичку молоко?
9. На подвір'ї немає снігу.
10. На

вашій вулиці є кінотеатр? – Так, біля мого будинку є гарний новий кінотеатр.

Exercise 86. Translate the following.

1. У моїй бібліотеці є багато англійських книжок. Я читаю їх, коли маю вільний час.
2. Я не буду їсти цей суп. В ньому забагато перцю.
3. – Ми підемо завтра на каток, якщо буде гарна погода? – Ні, я збираюсь завтра готувати доповідь.
4. – Чому вона отримала «2» за диктант? Хіба в ньому було так багато помилок? – Так, вона була неухважною і багато слів написала неправильно.
5. – Хто знає відповідь на ці запитання? – Я впевнена, що ніхто не знає.
6. Посередині кімнати був дуже товстий килим. Діти любили на ньому гратися.
7. – У кутку є піаніно.– Хто на ньому грає?
8. – Скільки років йому буде через рік? – Хіба ти цього не знаєш? Адже він твій кращий друг.
9. Там багато снігу? Якщо багато, ми підемо кататися на лижах.
10. – Коли ти була в театрі останнього разу? – Я була там минулого тижня і бачила дуже цікаву п'єсу.

Exercise 87. a) Tell your friend about

- 1) your school;
- 2) your room;
- 3) your classroom.

b) Have a talk with your friend

- 1) about his new flat;
- 2) a modern flat with all conveniences;
- 3) sport facilities in your gym.

Exercise 88. Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.

1. There are spots even on the sun.
2. When a friend asks, there is no tomorrow.
3. Where there is a will there is a way.
4. There is no place like home.

5. There is no royal road to learning.
6. There is no smoke without fire.
7. There is no rule without an exception.
8. There is a black sheep in every flock.

FIVE LITTLE KITTENS

Five little kittens hid behind the door,
One walked out, then there were four.
Four little kittens climbed up a tree,
One jumped down, then there were three.
Three little kittens found a boat of blue,
One sailed away, then there were two.
Two little kittens were sitting in the sun,
One fell asleep, then there was one.
One little kitten visited the zoo,
Now there are no kittens left to play with you.

Exercise 89. a) Read the text and say if you like Jane's new house.

A HOUSE-WARMING PARTY

Last week Jane received an invitation from her former school friend Helen to come and see her. Helen married Ralph Burton and they lived in their new house. Jane was interested to see their new house.

Their house was in a quiet street on the outskirts of the town. There was a small garden and a garage near the house. There were three rooms, a bathroom and a lavatory in the house.

The living-room looked empty. There was a wall-to-wall carpet on the floor and the most essential pieces of furniture. The crystal vase that Jane brought as a present immediately made the room look more personal.

The dining-room had little furniture, too. There was a table, four chairs and a sideboard there. There were no pictures on the wall. Ralph's friend brought a landscape and it gave the room real character.

The bedroom had only a double bed and a dressing table with a stool. There were orange curtains with red pots on the windows.

The guests admired the Burtons' house and were full of helpful advice how to furnish the room.

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. Who sent an invitation to Jane?
2. Where was Helen's house?
3. What was there near the house?
4. Was there a lot of furniture in the living-room?
5. What was there in the dining-room?
6. What furniture was there in the bedroom?
7. What presents did their friends bring?
8. Did they like the Burtons' house? Do you like it?

c) Retell the text.

IMPERSONAL SENTENCES

Якщо треба висловити думку, яка в українській мові виражається безособовим реченням (*Літо. Холодно. Важливо це зробити.*), треба відповідне англійське речення почати з формального слова-підмета 'It', а за ним поставити дієслово-зв'язку (*be, get, become, grow*).

It is autumn.

It is getting cold here.

It is important to solve this problem.

При вираженні явищ природи (*Іде дощ. Сніг припинився.*), слова 'rain, snow, sleet, drizzle, pour, hail, pelt, drip' вживаються як дієслова, які треба поставити після підмета 'It'.

It often rains in this region.

Примітка: Ці дієслова можуть вживатись в різних часових формах.

It snowed heavily yesterday.

It will snow soon.

It hasn't rained for three days.

Is it still sleeting?

How long has it been drizzling?

Для того, щоб висловити, скільки часу пішло (підє) на виконання якої-небудь дії, після підмета 'It' потрібно поставити дієслово 'take', за ним –

позначення часу, а потім – назву дії, яку треба виконати, у формі інфінітиву із часткою ‘to’.

It usually takes me three hours to do the flat.

How long did it take you to get to the station?

It will take us about a fortnight to arrange everything for the expedition.

EXERCISES

Exercise 90. Answer the questions as in the model. Use the suggested words.

Model A: – When does it often rain? (autumn)

– It often rains in autumn.

1. When does it often snow? (winter)
2. When does it often freeze? (January)
3. When does it often thaw? (April)
4. When does it sometimes hail? (summer)
5. When does it often drizzle? (October)

Model B: – When is it often cold? (winter)

– It is often cold in winter.

1. When is it often warm? (spring)
2. When is it often hot? (July)
3. When is it often slippery? (winter)
4. When is it often windy? (autumn)
5. When is it often muddy? (November)

Exercise 91. Answer the questions as in the model. Use the suggested words.

Model: Why don't you go skating? (snow)

– Because it's snowing heavily.

1. Why didn't she go for a walk yesterday? (rain)

2. Why don't you take your little son to the country? (freeze)
3. Why didn't they go skating on Sunday? (thaw)
4. Why didn't you go to the lake? (hail)
5. Why did you stay at home the whole day last Saturday? (rain cats and dogs)
6. Why doesn't she wear her new shoes? (snow)
7. Why didn't he go out yesterday? (drizzle)
8. Why doesn't he go cycling? (rain)
9. Why don't they go to the forest? (thunder)
10. Why was the football match put off? (pour with rain)

Exercise 92. Express your agreement as in the model.

Model: There was a lot of sun in the afternoon.
– Yes, it was sunny in the afternoon.

1. There was a heavy frost last night.
2. There was a sharp wind yesterday.
3. There were many clouds in the sky in the morning.
4. There is a chill in the air today.
5. There was much rain last summer.
6. There is much dust on the road.
7. There was thick fog on Monday.
8. There is much mud in the street.

Exercise 93. Say how much time it takes (took, will take) to do the following. Follow the model. Use the suggested words.

Model: He got to his office in time. (an hour)
– It took him an hour to get to his office.

1. She quickly reached the station. (fifteen minutes)
2. Mrs Green wrote this book. (two years)
3. They will soon pack their things. (half an hour)
4. They will re-paper their rooms. (three days)
5. Alice cleaned the rooms and the bathroom. (two hours)
6. She prepared cornflakes for breakfast. (half an hour)
7. Jack shaves twice a day. (fifteen minutes)
8. Chris has grown a beard. (three years)
9. Mother did the washing up. (twenty minutes)

10. Susan learned Japanese. (five years)

Exercise 94. Express your disagreement as in the model.

Model: It was extremely cold last night.

– Oh, no, it was rather warm.

1. It cost him \$10 to repair the car.
2. It is not far from London to our village.
3. It's great fun to be in Dick's company.
4. It's a beautiful day today.
5. It's too cold to go swimming.
6. It'll soon be breakfast time.
7. It costs much to hire a car.
8. It was a great pleasure to take part in the excursion.
9. It's too wet to play tennis.
10. It's Thursday today.

Exercise 95. Express your surprise as in the model.

Model: It took Jane the whole day to mend the dress.

– Did it really take Jane the whole day to mend the dress?

1. It was be rude to turn down his invitation.
2. It's a great mistake to trust this man.
3. It is pouring with rain.
4. It's expensive to buy this house.
5. It's silly to waste your time on such trifles.
6. It was painful to watch her efforts to climb the stairs.
7. It's against the rules to keep a copy of this document.
8. It took her years to understand how wrong she had been.
9. It often snows in January.
10. It takes me ten minutes to get to work.

Exercise 96. Say whether it is forbidden or allowed to do the following things.

Model: – It is forbidden to smoke here.

– It is allowed to walk on the grass in English parks.

1. drink alcohol in Saudi Arabia
2. speak to the driver while the bus is moving

3. wear jeans to a formal dinner
4. read in bed
5. smoke in a restaurant
6. leave the classroom during the lesson whenever you wish
7. swim in the sea during the storm
8. feed animals in the Zoo
9. talk loudly with your neighbour during the lesson
10. speak during the dinner with your mouth full

Exercise 97. Say whether it will be easy (difficult, foolish, a shame, a pity, a pleasure) to do the following.

Model: choose the right colour
– It won't be easy to choose the right colour.

1. live without electricity
2. find some parking place
3. ski down the mountain
4. stick the broken pieces of the cup together
5. learn to drive a car
6. betray your friends
7. buy a ticket to a rock concert
8. learn Chinese
9. criticize other people
10. bring up children

Exercise 98. Memorize the following proverbs.

1. It is always darkest before the dawn.
2. It is better to be a has-been than a never-was.
3. It is easy to be wise after the event.
4. It is never too late to learn.
5. It is too late to lock the stable-door when the horse is stolen.
6. It never rains but it pours.
7. It takes all sorts to make a world.

Exercise 99. Translate the following.

1. У кімнаті душно. Відчини вікно.
2. Коли стає темно в листопаді?
3. Мені важко виконувати цю роботу самому(самій).
4. Безглуздо так

поводити себе. 5. В жовтні дощ був всього один чи два рази. 6. Стає жарко. Ходимо купатись на річку. 7. Це була дуже важка робота. В мене пішов цілий день, щоб зробити її. 8. Тобі подобається, коли йде сніг? – Так, дуже подобається. Але я не люблю, коли йде сніг з дощем. 9. Мені не буде важко прибрати всі кімнати. 10. Скільки часу в тебе йде, щоб дістатись до школи?

Exercise 100. Translate the following.

1. Коли тут нарешті буде станція метро? 2. Над озером і над долиною були густі чорні хмари. 3. Чи є щось таке, що я можу зробити для тебе? 4. Дощу не було вже два тижні. Дуже сухо. 5. Після п'ятої години буде ще один потяг. 6. Чому вікно відчинено? Хіба зараз не холодно? 7. Коли нам стане легко читати англійські книжки в оригіналі? 8. Соромно говорити такі речі. 9. Так приємно й затишно в цій кімнаті. 10. Жила колись в густому лісі зла відьма.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

It is autumn. It is late October. The weather is bad. It is raining heavily. People are hurrying along the street. A young man is standing at a bus stop and waiting. People are looking at him with surprise. What is he waiting for? Who is he waiting for? He has a bunch of red roses in his hand. He is cold. His hands are cold. He is waiting but she is not coming.

Is the young man waiting for a bus?

Whom is he waiting for?

Why is he standing at a bus stop?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Для вираження дії, що відбувається в момент мовлення, після підмета ставиться допоміжне дієслово *to be* у відповідній формі, а за ним – четверта форма відмінюваного дієслова.

S + am
is V_{ing} ...
are

I am cleaning my room.

They are reading and translating the text.

S + am
is not V_{ing} ...
are

It is not raining now.

The children are not drinking tea.

Am
Is (not) S + V_{ing} ... ?
Are

Is Nick clearing the table?

Are Nelly and Nick playing in the yard?

Am I not doing my duty?

Isn't Jennifer swimming in the river?

Aren't they taking their exam in history?

? am
W is (not) S+V_{ing} ...?
are

What is Nick doing?

What magazine are you reading?

Why isn't the child sleeping now?

Who
What is (not) V_{ing} ...?

Who is waiting for you downstairs?

Who isn't fishing?

EXERCISES

Exercise 101. Express your agreement as in the model.

Model: – It is eight o'clock. Nelly is getting up.

– Yes, she is getting up.

1. It is seven o'clock. Mother is cooking breakfast.
2. It is half past eight. Betty is having a bath.
3. It is a quarter past eight. Mother is clearing the table.
4. Look at Ann! She is cleaning her brother's boots.
5. Look at my little brother! He is reading a book.
6. Listen to Mary! She is singing a new song.
7. Open the door! Somebody is knocking.
8. Wait a minute! I am putting on my coat.
9. Don't be noisy. Mother is sleeping.
10. I am sorry, but Betty is waiting for me.

Exercise 102. Express your disagreement and say that you (your friend) are (is) doing something else at that time.

Model: – It is seven o'clock. Nick and Nelly are drinking tea.
 – No, they aren't. Nick is getting up, while Nelly is switching on the light.

1. It's a quarter to eight. Mr Smith and his wife are watching TV.
2. It is a quarter past seven. Jane and Jack are doing their morning exercises.
3. It is eight o'clock. Nick is playing chess with his father.
4. It is two o'clock. Helen and Jane are laying the table.
5. It is evening now. Brenda is playing with her little sister.
6. It is eleven o'clock. Jane and her sister are doing their hair before the mirror.
7. It is early morning. Father and Mother are talking about the weather.
8. It is hot afternoon. Betty and Mary are lying under the tree.
9. It is five o'clock. Mr Brown and his wife are having supper.
10. It is ten o'clock. Mr Reed and his wife are packing things into the suitcases.

Exercise 103. Fill in the blanks with the suitable verb from the box. Use the correct form of the verb.

Model: Mother is in the kitchen. She is cooking dinner.

Buy fruits and vegetables, dance, knit a sweater, play tennis, repair the motor, swim and bathe, watch a football match, wear a white dress, write a grammar test, write a report

1. William and Robert are at the stadium. They ____.
2. Richard and Louise are at the disco party. They ____.
3. Mother is at the market. She ____.

4. The children are in the sea. They ____.
5. Dan is in the library. He ____.
6. Granny is at home. She ____ for me.
7. Frank is under his car. He ____.
8. The students are in the classroom. They ____.
9. Helen and Henry are in the gym. They ____.
10. It's Alice's wedding day. She ____.

Exercise 104. Express your disagreement saying that you (your friend) are (is) doing something else.

Model: – Look! Ann is working at her report.
– Oh, no, she is not working at her report. She is writing a letter to her pen-friend.

1. Listen! Mary is singing in the next room.
2. Look! John and Helen are hurrying to the theatre.
3. Look! Mother is reading a letter.
4. Look! Mr Brown and his wife are bathing in the sea.
5. Look! Alice is making coffee in the kitchen.
6. Listen! The teacher is explaining the rule to the pupils.
7. Look! Bob and Ann are playing tennis in the yard.
8. Listen! Ann is playing the piano in her room.
9. Look! Jane is watering the flowers on the balcony.
10. Listen! The pupils are discussing an interesting problem.

Exercise 105. Ask your friend if he (somebody else) is doing the same.

Model: – Mother and Jane are in the kitchen. Mother is cooking dinner.
– Is Jane cooking dinner, too?
– Yes, she is. (No, she isn't.)

1. Ann and Alec are in the library. Ann is looking through the newspaper.
2. Dan and Tom are in class. Dan is drawing a picture.
3. John and Dolly are in the dining-room. John is looking out of the window.
4. David and Kate are in the garden. David is repairing the fence.
5. Bob and Tom are in the street. Bob is crossing the street.
6. Mary and Ann are in the bathroom. Mary is brushing her teeth.

7. Susan and Kate are on the balcony. Kate is watering the flowers.
8. Mother and Father are at home. Father is watching TV.
9. Jane and Alice are at the shop. Alice is buying a white dress.
10. Nick and Pete are in the sitting-room. Nick is listening to the radio.

Exercise 106. Express your surprise or disbelief at these actions.

- Model:**
- It's two o'clock. Pete is sleeping now.
 - Is Pete really sleeping now?
 - Yes, he is. (No, he isn't.)

1. Nick is cooking his dinner.
2. It's six o'clock. Nelly and Jane are getting up.
3. It is eight o'clock. Nick is clearing the table.
4. Nick is washing his little brother.
5. Jane is looking after her little sister.
6. The pupils are speaking with American guests.
7. It is two o'clock. Everyone is resting.
8. Don't make a noise. Father is working in his room.
9. Nelly is writing a letter to her friend.
10. Helen is washing her dress.

Exercise 107. Ask if the following is true about somebody/ something.

- Model:**
- Peter is going home. (library)
 - Isn't he going to the library?

1. Mike is having an English lesson. (physical training lesson)
2. I am watching a football match on TV. (a new serial)
3. Nick is reciting a poem by Byron. (Shelley)
4. The bus is going to Simferopol. (Yalta)
5. They are speaking about the new play. (concert)
6. Alexandra is waiting for her sister. (boyfriend)
7. The teacher is saying something to the pupils. (explain the rule)
8. It is three o'clock. Pete is skating on the pond. (teach his sister to skate)
9. Tim and Jim are talking about the weather. (sports event)
10. William is dreaming of becoming rich. (famous)

Exercise 108. Ask your friend why (how, where, etc.) he is doing it.

Model: – Bob is waiting for Mary. (where)
– Where is he waiting for her?
– At the Metro station.

1. Tom and Jane are hurrying along the street. (where)
2. The children are listening to Bob very attentively. (why)
3. They are discussing a serious problem. (what problem)
4. The man is running after the trolley bus. (why)
5. They are having lunch with Bill and Kate. (where)
6. Susan is waiting for the postman. (why)
7. Father is watching TV. (what programme)
8. Helen is lying in bed. (why)
9. The secretary is speaking over the telephone. (who... to)
10. The director is having lunch now. (where)

Exercise 109. Ask questions as in the model.

Model: – I am listening to light music. (do your homework)
– Why aren't you doing your homework?
– I am tired.

1. John is writing with a pencil. (pen)
2. They are trimming the bushes in the garden. (cut the grass)
3. Nick is washing his face and hands. (ears)
4. Lena is reading an adapted story. (in the original)
5. They are having a meeting in a small room. (big hall)
6. She is having lunch at the canteen. (at home)
7. The children are speaking in a whisper. (aloud)
8. Tom is wearing a black suit. (tie)
9. Jane is writing a dictation on a sheet of paper. (exercise-book)
10. Nelly is lying on the sofa and doing nothing. (help her mother)

Exercise 110. Ask who exactly is doing it.

Model: – He is working at his new book.
– Who is working at his new book?
– George is.

1. She is wearing a funny hat.
2. They are writing a dictation now.
3. She is making a chocolate cake.
4. She is doing her shopping.
5. He is hanging the map on the blackboard,
6. She is waiting for you downstairs.
7. They are talking and laughing loudly,
8. They are playing tennis in the yard.
9. He is writing an exercise on the blackboard.
10. He is still writing his composition.

Exercise 111. Translate the following.

1. Моя дочка зараз слухає радіо. 2. Вони розмовляють про погоду. 3. Не шуміть, вона зараз працює. 4. Не заходьте в клас, зараз учні складають екзамен. 5. Не виходьте на вулицю, зараз іде дощ. Восени у Львові часто йде дощ. 6. Послухай! Ганна співає в сусідній кімнаті. Вона співає дуже гарно. 7. Що ви тут робите? – Я перекладаю статтю про життя Шекспіра. 8. Звичайно він уранці п'є чай, але сьогодні він п'є каву. 9. Моя мати ніколи не заважає мені, коли я працюю. 10. Чому ти зараз не виконуєш домашнє завдання?

Exercise 112. Translate the following.

1. – Петро ще спить. – Чому він не встає? Він запізниться в школу.
2. – Що ти тут робиш? Ти чекаєш на кого-небудь? – Ні, я завжди гуляю тут після обіду.
3. – Чому ти плачеш, хлопчику? – Я шукаю свого собаку. – Я тобі допоможу його знайти.
4. – Чому ти не відвідала вчора свою подругу? – Я була зайнята. І сьогодні я буду зайнята цілий день.
5. – Чому ти не пишеш? – У мене немає ручки. – Хто дасть Ані ручку?
6. – Вони ще проводять збори? – Ні, збори закінчилися півгодини тому.
7. – Коли буває дома твоя сестра? – Вчора вона була дома о 5 годині, а сьогодні вона повернеться пізно.
8. У класі багато учнів. Вони готуються до концерту.
9. Вчора я була чергова. Коли я прийшла до школи, там ще нікого не було.

10. – Ти бачила цей фільм минулого тижня? – Ні, я збираюся подивитися його на канікулах.

Exercise 113. Speak on the following situations:

1. It's nine o'clock in the evening. Tell your friend what the members of your family are doing at that moment.
2. You are standing at a big railway station. Tell your friend what you can see there.
3. You are at a big department store. Describe what you can see there.
4. Tell your friend where the members of your family are at present and what they are doing.

Exercise 114. Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.

1. Don't cut the bough you are sitting on.
2. When children are doing nothing, they are doing mischief.
3. When you are drowning you clutch at a straw.
4. He that has a great nose thinks everybody is speaking of it.

WINTER CALLS
The hills are calling,
"Come away, come away,
Snow is falling,
Come and sleigh."
The pond is calling,
"Come, don't be late.
Water's freezing,
Come and skate."
The fields are calling,
"We're covered white,
Snow is falling,
Children's delight."

Exercise 115. a) Read the text and say why Betty didn't find the boys in their bedrooms,

SHE WANTED TO HAVE MONEY OF HER OWN

I'm Betty and I'm sixteen. I'm still at school. I often go baby-sitting but only on Saturdays. I want to have my own money for summer holidays.

Every Saturday I go to Mrs Smith's. Mrs Smith is one of Mother's friends. I don't know her very well, but I know her children better. She has two children. George is seven and Tom is eight. Mrs Smith and her husband are going to the theatre, and they want me to baby-sit.

It's Saturday night, and the time is six o'clock. Mr and Mrs Smith are going to the theatre. Mr Smith is an actor. He plays Romeo in 'Romeo and Juliet'. Mrs Smith is going to the theatre to watch him.

"Oh, there you are, dear," says Mrs Smith. She is wearing a beautiful dress. "Now look after George and Tom. They must go to bed at nine o'clock."

It's eight thirty but the boys don't want to go to bed. It takes me half an hour to put them to bed.

They're in bed and at last I go downstairs, into the sitting-room. I get out my books to do my homework. There's a big television set and the programme is very good. They show 'Hamlet'.

When the play is over, I turn off the television set. What's the time? It's ten o'clock. Are the boys sleeping?

I go upstairs. The Smiths' house is big, and there are a lot of doors. Here's the boys' bedroom. I open the door. It is dark inside, but I can see that the beds are empty. Where are the boys?

Of course, Tom and George are hiding under the bed. No, they are not under the bed. Perhaps they are washing in the bathroom. No, they're not in the bathroom. Perhaps they're listening to the radio in the sitting-room? No, they're not in the sitting-room. Perhaps they're playing with their toys in the kitchen? No, they're not in the kitchen. Where are they? What are they doing?

"Hallo, Betty!" says Mrs Smith. "Are the boys sleeping? I'm going upstairs to see them."

We go upstairs. Then we come to the boys' bedroom. How can I tell her where the boys are? But Mrs Smith walks to the next door. She opens the door and looks in.

"They're sleeping like angels," she says.

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. How old is Betty?
2. Why does she want to have money of her own?

3. How does she earn money?
4. Where is Betty going this Saturday?
5. How many children have the Smiths? How old are the boys?
6. When do they go to bed?
7. What does Betty do after she puts the children to bed?
8. Are the boys sleeping in the room when Betty looks in?
9. What does she think?
10. Where does Mrs Smith find the boys? What are they doing at that time?

c) Retell the text as if

1. you were Mrs Smith:
2. you were one of the boys.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

It was early afternoon, and the beach was almost empty. It was getting hot now. Most of the tourists were still finishing their lunch back at the hotel or having their afternoon rest in their comfortable air-conditioned rooms. Only two or three young girls were still lying on the sand, and a few children were splashing around in the clear shallow water. They were shouting and laughing. A large yacht was moving slowly across the bay. A girl was on board. She was standing at the back of the boat, getting ready to dive.

What were most of the tourists doing?

What were the children doing?

Where was the yacht moving?

What was a girl going to do?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Для вираження дії, що відбувалась у певний момент в минулому, після підмета ставиться допоміжне дієслово *was (were)*, а за ним – четверта форма відмінюваного дієслова.

S + was Ving ...
 were

My sister was writing a letter at that time.
The children were swimming in the river.

**S + was
 were not V_{ing}**

Father was not watching television.
The children were not playing in the yard.

**Was
Were (not) S + not V_{ing} ...?**

Was he working in the garden at that time?
Were the children skating on the pond?
Wasn't Jane playing the violin at that time?
Weren't they having breakfast when you called on them?

**$\frac{?}{W}$ was
 were (not) S + V_{ing} ...?**

What was he doing at five o'clock yesterday?
Why were they quarreling at that time?
Why wasn't Jack bathing in the river with all other children?
Why weren't they writing a grammar test?

**Who
What was (not) V_{ing} ...?**

Who was watering the flowers in the garden?
Who wasn't listening attentively to the teacher's explanation?

EXERCISES

Exercise 116. Express yow agreement as in the model.

M o d e l: – Helen was having her dinner at 3 o'clock.
 – Yes, she was having her dinner at 3 o'clock.

1. Dick was making a report at 7 o'clock.
2. Jane was writing a poem for the wall newspaper.
3. Robert was having his English at 10.

4. Sibyl was preparing for her exams in May.
5. Ann was playing the piano the whole morning.
6. Helen was digging potatoes all Friday morning.
7. The children were making a fire when it began to rain.
8. Ann was writing on the blackboard when the bell rang.
9. Tom was writing a letter when Jane returned home.
10. Peter was hurrying to the canteen when we met him.

Exercise 117. Answer the following questions.

Model: – What were you doing when I rang you up?
– I was playing the piano.

1. What was Ann writing when her husband entered the room?
2. Whom were you speaking to when I saw you?
3. What were you looking for when I opened the door?
4. What were you laughing at when I came in?
5. What were the children doing when it began to rain?
6. What was Helen doing when the light went out?
7. What was Dick doing when his wife brought in dinner?
8. What were you doing when the telephone rang?
9. What were you listening to when the tape-recorder broke?
10. What was Tom doing when the fire broke out?

Exercise 118. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrase from the box. Follow the model.

Model: – She returned home very late. Everybody in the house ____.
– She returned home very late. Everybody in the house was sleeping.

Do yoga exercises, do a grammar test, drink champagne, eat pizza, knit a sweater for Father, pack things, send a telegramme, take a bath, try on a hat before the mirror, type an important document

1. I found Mother in the drawing room. She was ____
2. I saw Nora and Mary in the gym. They ____
3. When the taxi came Mr and Mrs Reed ____
4. I saw Mary in the shop yesterday. She ____

5. When the clock struck twelve the guests ____
6. I saw Mary and Richard at the Italian restaurant. They ____
7. I saw Jane and Peter in the classroom. They ____
8. When I arrived at David's apartment he was in the bathroom.
He ____
9. I saw Susan at the office. She ____
10. I saw Paul at the post office yesterday. He ____

Exercise 119. Answer the following questions using the suggested words.

Model: – When did the alarm clock ring? (get up)
– It rang when I was getting up.

1. When did you cut your finger? (peel potatoes)
2. When did you meet Peter? (walk in the park)
3. When did it begin to rain? (return home from the cinema)
4. When did Mary arrive? (have dinner)
5. When did you see Kate last time? (sing in the concert)
6. When did you catch cold? (air the room)
7. When did Susan break the plate? (carry the dishes to the kitchen)
8. When did John break his arm? (skate on the pond)
9. When did you switch off the light? (leave the house)
10. When did Helen ring you up? (cook dinner)

Exercise 120. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Model: – Father ___himself when he ___ shaving in the morning. (cut-shave)
– Father cut himself when he was shaving in the morning.

1. When the fire ___in the building, everybody ____. (start-sleep)
2. I ___this accident when I ___for my bus. (see-wait)
3. John and Mary ___ a sports programme on TV when the doorbell ____. (watch-ring)
4. Mother ___her finger badly when she ___potatoes. (cut-peel)
5. The dog ___Sam when he ___the animal. (bite-tease)
6. When Nancy ___on the pond, she ___and ___her leg. (skate-fall-break)
7. Susan ___the violin when the door ___and her teacher of music ___the room. (practise-open-enter)

8. Kate ___ when I ___ a lunch. (call-have)
9. When I ___ Allan at the farm last Monday he ___ the chickens. (see-feed)
10. When I ___ the studio, Robert ___ the portrait of his wife. (enter-finish)

Exercise 121. Say under what circumstances the following actions took place. Follow the model.

Model: – Frank met an old friend yesterday.
– He met an old friend yesterday while he was walking in the park.

1. John sprained his ankle.
2. The police arrested the man.
3. His mother came to see him.
4. Father burnt his finger.
5. Jane broke a plate.
6. The telephone rang.
7. James nearly swallowed a bone.
8. It began to rain.
9. The postman knocked at the door.
10. Somebody stole William's bicycle.

Exercise 122. Express your disagreement as in the model.

Model: – Helen and Jane were listening to the radio at 10 o'clock yesterday.
– Oh, no. Jane was not listening to the radio at that time. She was working at her report.

1. Bob and Tom were watching a TV programme the whole evening.
2. Jane and Alice were preparing their homework from 6 till 9.
3. Jane and her mother were cooking dinner the whole morning.
4. Nick and David were playing in the garden when it began to rain heavily.
5. Tom and Peter were skiing from 6 till 8.
6. Ann and Jane were working in the garden the whole day.
7. Tom and Jane were writing an exercise when the teacher came into the classroom.
8. George and Richard were preparing for their examinations the whole day.
9. Betty and Charles were working in the library from 6 till 9 yesterday.
10. Robert and Nora were crossing the street when we saw them.

Exercise 123. Ask your friend if he (somebody else) was doing the same at that time.

- Model:** – Mother was washing up.
– Was Jane washing up, too?
– Yes, she was. (No, she wasn't.)

1. Charles was taking his examinations at 5 o'clock.
2. Peter was doing his homework in the evening.
3. Jeff was writing a letter to his parents when I entered the room.
4. Jane was working in the laboratory the whole day.
5. Peter was having breakfast at 2 o'clock.
6. I was having dinner when you rang me up.
7. Jane's mother was making supper in the kitchen when I came in.
8. Alice was sleeping when I returned home.
9. Florence was having a walk in the park when it began to rain.
10. Jane was writing on the blackboard when I looked in.

Exercise 124. Complete the sentences as in the model. Then role-play the dialogue.

- Model:** – Jane always wears dark glasses when the sun is too bright.
– Was she wearing dark glasses yesterday afternoon?
– Most probably.

1. – Mr Evans reads a paper after breakfast.
– _____ yesterday at ten?
– I think so.
2. – Susan usually plays tennis with her partner on Saturday.
– _____ last Saturday at noon?
– Of course.
3. – The children play inside when it rains.
– _____ yesterday in the afternoon?
– I think so.
4. – Susan usually washes her hair on Friday.
– _____ last Friday at eleven?
– I don't think so.
5. – John always polishes his shoes before going out?
– _____ yesterday at eight?
– Most probably.
6. – Robert always practices the trumpet in the morning.
– _____ yesterday morning at nine?
– Without doubt.

7. – Alice likes to watch birds when she goes to the forest.
 - _____ last Sunday at ten?
 - Most probably.
8. – Jane always eats chocolate when she is nervous.
 - _____ yesterday at two before the examination?
 - I think so.
9. – Nora always writes humorous stories when she is in a good mood.
 - _____ yesterday at seven?
 - Most likely.
10. – Harry usually listens to the latest news on the radio in evening.
 - _____ yesterday evening at ten?
 - Most probably.

Exercise 125. Ask your friend where (why, etc.) he (she, somebody else) was doing it.

- Model:**
- Ann was writing a letter when I came to her place. (whom ... to)
 - Whom was she writing a letter to?
 - To her parents.

1. The students were working in the laboratory. (when)
2. When I came into the room she was talking on the telephone. (whom ... to)
3. Betty was reading a book the whole evening. (what book)
4. I was waiting for you at ten. (where)
5. Jane and Helen were talking loudly when I came in. (what ... about)
6. We were watching TV at 7 o'clock. (what programme)
7. When the teacher came in, the pupils were discussing a very interesting topic. (what topic)
8. When I saw Betty and Jeff several hours ago they were laughing gaily. (why)
9. Granny was singing a song when I came in. (what song)
10. When I returned home mother was still reading by the fire. (what)

Exercise 126. Ask questions as in the models.

- Model 1:**
- Bob was playing badminton at 10 o'clock. (have classes)
 - Wasn't he having classes at that time?

1. Father was fishing on Sunday. (work in the garden)
2. Ann's little brother was watching a concert on TV. (animated cartoons)
3. Mother was washing up after the dinner. (see her guests off)
4. The children were making a lot of noise. (sleep at that time)
5. The pupils were revising grammar at the last lesson. (write a test)

Model 2: – When the teacher came in the pupils were making noise. (prepare for the lesson)

– Why weren't they preparing for the lesson?

6. During the party, Jane was sitting all the time. (dance)
7. The children were playing in the garden. (plant trees)
8. When John came home his brother was sleeping. (wait for him)
9. While the children were having breakfast mother was doing the room. (eat with them)
10. He caught cold when he was walking in the rain without a raincoat. (wear a raincoat)

Exercise 127. Ask your friend who exactly was doing it.

Model: – When I entered she was packing her things.

– Who was packing her things?

– Aunt Polly was.

1. He was staying in the hotel.
2. She was waiting for her friend.
3. She was hurrying to the canteen.
4. They were dancing when I came in.
5. She was trying to find a telephone number in her note-book.
6. She was just leaving when I arrived.
7. He was travelling in the wrong direction.
8. They were crossing the street at the wrong place.
9. They were making a lot of noise when I looked in.
10. One of the members of the family was making a cake.

Exercise 128. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the box.

Blow, buzz, chirp, croak, discuss, doze, hoot, lean, look, mend, plan, play, rustle, sit, think, twitter, whistle
--

FRIAR'S TUCK STORY

It was a fine late afternoon in August. Robin Hood and his Merry Men _1_ around the fire. They _2_ into the flames and _3_ about the next day. Robin Hood _4_ his military campaign and _5_ his plan with Little John. The wind _6_ gently, the leaves of the trees _7_ softly in the wind. You

could hear noises of nature. Frogs 8, birds in the trees 9 and 10, and bees 11. An owl 12 somewhere in the distance.

One man 13 the harmonica, another 14 a sad melody. Some men near the fire 15 their clothes. Friar Tuck 16 against the tree. Suddenly Robin Hood cried out, 'Friar Tuck! Tell us a story'. Friar Tuck 17, but he stood up and sat next to Robin Hood. Everyone looked at him. He looked into their eyes and began his story:

'It was a fine late afternoon in August. Robin Hood and his Merry Men 1 around the fire. They 2 into the flames and 3 about the next day. Robin Hood 4 his military campaign and 5 his plan with Little John. The wind 6 gently, the leaves of the trees 7 in the wind.'

Exercise 129. Translate the following.

1. О чверть на сьому вони займались англійською мовою. 2. Він дивився телевізор, коли задзвонив телефон. 3. Коли ми увійшли, гості танцювали. 4. Вони вчили нові слова з третьої до п'ятої години. 5. Був вечір. Моя мама читала книжку, а я писав листа. 6. Що ти робила вчора в цей час? – Я писала доповідь в бібліотеці. 7. З ким ти вчора розмовляв, коли я зустрів тебе на вулиці? – Із другом. Він приїхав з Києва два дні тому. 8. Що ти робив учора о десятій годині ранку? – Я був у лікарні. Я провідував свого хворого друга. 9. Вони вчили нові слова, поки я перекладав текст. 10. Поки діти спали, мама готувала обід.

Exercise 130. Translate the following.

1. – Що робив твій брат о 9 годині вечора? – Він читав книжку. Він завжди в цей час читає книжку або слухає радіо.
2. Я тебе бачила вчора. Ти купував хліб. Куди ти потім пішов?
3. – Що ви робите? – Ми готуємось до концерту. – Коли він відбудеться?
4. Ми повертались додому пізно. Дощу не було, але дув сильний вітер.
5. – Чому ти часто відсутній на наших вечорах? – У мене немає часу. Я скоро братиму участь у спортивних змаганнях.
6. Ми підемо в неділю на стадіон, якщо дістанемо квитки?
7. – Чому діти ще не сплять? Вже десята година. – Вони дуже збуджені після концерту.
8. – Я збираюсь купити Ніні магнітофон. – Хіба в неї ще немає магніфона?
9. – У тебе буде завтра трохи вільного часу? – Чому ти про це питаєш?

10. У той час, як мати зустрічала гостей, Неллі накривала на стіл.

Exercise 131. Speak on the following situations.

1. At 9 o'clock in the morning you entered the cafeteria. Describe what you saw there.
2. You entered a self-service shop, describe what you saw there.
3. You visited the post office, tell your friend what people were doing there.
4. Your friend came into your school library, ask him what the pupils were doing there.
5. On Sunday your friend went to the park. Ask him to describe what people were doing there.
6. Your friend came to the playground in your yard. Ask him what he saw there.

Exercise 132. Memorize the following rhymes.

* * *

It was raining, it was pouring,
The old man was snoring.
He got into bed
And bumped his head
And couldn't get up in the morning.

* * *

As I was going along, along, along,
I was singing a comical song, song, song.
And the song that I sang was long, long, long,
And so I went singing along.

Exercise 133. Read the following jokes, retell them.

Mother asked her little daughter who was reading a book:
"What are you reading, dear?"
"I don't know," answered the girl.

"You don't know? But you were reading aloud so you must know what you were reading."

"I was reading aloud, Mother, but I wasn't listening," the girl explained.

* * *

Policeman: You were doing seventy miles an hour.

Woman Driver: Isn't that wonderful! I only learned to drive today.

* * *

Cliff's marks were poor. Father said, "I'll give you my car if you learn better."

"All right," said Cliff, "I'll learn better."

A month later his father said, "Again no progress? What were you doing all this time?"

"I was learning to drive a car," was the answer.

* * *

– What are you doing, Peter?

– I'm writing a letter.

– And what were you doing ten minutes ago?

– I was doing my lessons. And maybe, you want to know what I shall be doing in twenty minutes, Alec?

– Yes, Peter, what will you be doing?

– I shall be beating you if you don't stop asking me stupid questions.

AT THE THEATRE

A man was at a theatre. He was sitting behind two women who were constantly chattering. He could not hear anything, so leaning forward, he tapped one of them on the shoulder, "Pardon me, madam," he said, "but I can't hear anything."

"You're not supposed to – this is a private conversation," she snapped back.

Exercise 134. a) Read the text and say what you think the man saw: a woman or a ghost.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE

I was on holiday in Scotland, and I was staying at Fernie Castle Hotel, which used to be just Fernie Castle when it was built about 600 years ago. I was staying

in a small room up in the West Tower, and there was nobody there. I wasn't scared but it's a bit worrying when you're staying by yourself in a very old castle. I locked the door and went back to bed but I left the light on, and nothing else happened; I slept until morning.

The next night I went to bed and there was no knocking at the door, but in the middle of the night I woke up for some reason and saw a woman standing in the room. She was wearing a green dress with a high neck and she was looking at me, but when I switched on the light she disappeared, she wasn't there. And by this time I was really very worried and I stayed awake for the rest of the night.

When I went down to breakfast I said to the owner of the hotel that I had seen a woman in my room the night before. He asked, "Was she wearing a high-necked green dress?" and I said, "Yes, she was."

The man said, "Many people saw this woman but I never did. She was a bride of a man who was running away with her to get married. Her father did not want her to marry this man. They escaped to Fernie Castle and hid in a tiny room at the top of the West Tower. Her father's men eventually tracked them down and there was a terrible struggle, and somehow while she was trying to escape she fell out of the window to her death on the stone courtyard below. And now her ghost haunts the West Tower and occasionally appears in people's bedroom with a sad expression, never saying anything. And that's probably what you saw. Either that or you had too much champagne the night before."

b) Read the story again and answer the following questions

1. Where was the man staying when he was on holiday in Scotland?
2. When was the Fernie Castle built?
3. What happened when the man was just falling asleep?
4. What did he do when he heard the knock? Did he see anybody?
5. Did he hear anybody knocking again that night?
6. Did he find anybody when he went to the door?
7. Was the man scared? Why did he leave the light on?
8. What happened the next night?
9. What was the woman wearing?
10. What happened when the man switched on the light?
11. What did the owner of the hotel tell him about the woman? Did he ever see the woman?
12. What did the owner of the hotel say in conclusion?

c) Retell the story.

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

It will be Saturday tomorrow. We are going on a hike. First we shall be moving through the forest to the lake. We shall be bathing in the lake for a while and then we shall be going to the forest again. Alice will be carrying the topographical map and a compass and Ted will consult the map from time to time. He will be carrying the rucksack and I shall be carrying the tent. We are going to spend a whole day and the night in the forest and then in the early morning on Sunday we shall be climbing up a mountain.

What will you be doing on Saturday?

Will you be playing tennis with your friend?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Для вираження тривалої дії, яка відбуватиметься в певний момент або період у майбутньому, після підмета ставиться допоміжне дієслово *to be* в майбутньому часі, а за ним – четверта форма відмінюваного дієслова.

S + **shall**
will be V_{ing} ...

I shall be leaving the hospital soon, I feel much better.

Ann will be doing her homework after supper.

S + **shall**
will not be V_{ing} ...

Mother won't be knitting when you come.

I shan't be packing my things before breakfast.

Shall
Will (not) S + be V_{ing} ...?

Will you be reading for your exam in history tomorrow?

Won't you be doing sightseeing all these days?

? shall
W will (not) S + be V_{ing} ...?

Where will you be waiting for us?

When shall we be having coffee?

Why won't you be packing your suitcases soon?

Who
What will (not) be V_{ing} ...?

Who will be having a bath at six?

Who will be interviewing the foreign guest?

Who won't be staying for tea?

EXERCISES

Exercise 135. Express your agreement as in the model.

Model: – They will be having supper in about 20 minutes.
– Yes, they'll be having supper in about 20 minutes.

1. Dan will be learning computer skills next term.
2. They will be changing the guard soon.
3. Mary will be practising her English all day.
4. Your friends will be waiting at the airport to greet you.
5. Tomorrow at this time Helen will be enjoying the sunshine of the Crimea.
6. Her son will be doing his military service next year.
7. Betty will be working late this evening.
8. Alfred will be writing the whole night again.
9. I'll be seeing Helen off this evening.
10. Jane will be giving a party on Sunday.

Exercise 136. Extend the following as in the model.

Model: – Don't ring me up at 7. (have a bath)
– Why not?
– I'll be having a bath.

1. Don't send Ralph any letters in June. (travel)
2. Don't call on us tonight. (pack)
3. Don't wait for Alice. (read up for her exam)

4. Don't tell Granny about it. (grumble)
5. Don't expect Bob to come next Saturday. (prepare a report)
6. Don't ring Henry up at 7 in the morning. (sleep)
7. Don't come to see Louise after lunch. (type letters)
8. Don't leave the girl alone. (cry)
9. Don't go out without an umbrella in the afternoon. (rain)
10. Don't trouble me on Saturday. (repair the car the whole day)

Exercise 137. Answer the questions.

Model: – What will you be doing tomorrow afternoon? (drive to the seaside)
 – I'll be driving to the seaside.

1. What will Nell be doing at twelve o'clock? (have classes)
2. What will you be doing at this time next week? (bathe in the Black Sea)
3. What will Nick be doing at this time tomorrow? (type business letters)
4. What will Jill be doing in the afternoon? (do experiments in the laboratory)
5. What will Bob be doing tomorrow evening? (read a detective story)
6. What will Mary be doing at 11 o'clock tomorrow? (guide an excursion)
7. What will Peter be doing the day after tomorrow? (go through medical examination)
8. What will Richard be doing next term? (learn German)
9. What will grandfather be doing when you arrive? (work in the garden)
10. What will Ingrid be doing at the concert tomorrow? (sing Ukrainian folk songs)

Exercise 138. Translate the following.

1. У п'ятницю Містер Браун буде читати лекцію для студентів нашого факультету.
2. Що ти робитимеш сьогодні ввечері?
3. Вона не буде співати завтра в концерті. В неї болить горло.
4. Коли ти будеш ремонтувати годинник? Він мені дуже потрібний.
5. – Чи ти прийдеш на мою вечірку? – Ні, я буду малювати картину.
6. Він працюватиме в бібліотеці з 9 до 11 ранку.
7. Ти знайдеш Тома на стадіоні. Він буде тренуватись цілий день.
8. Завтра в цей час ми будемо під'їжджати до Харкова.
9. Чому ти запрошуєш їх прийти до тебе? Хіба ти не готуватимешся до екзаменів?

10. – Чому ти дома? – Через півгодини Президент буде проводити прес-конференцію по телебаченню. Я хочу її подивитись.

Exercise 139. Translate the following.

1. Коли ти будеш говорити по телефону зі своїми друзями в Америці?
2. – Чому ти не будеш присутня на вечорі? – Я готуватимуся до шахового турніру.
3. Чи часто йде дощ о цій порі року в вашій області?
4. Коли ми повернемось додому, мати вже накриватиме на стіл.
5. Джон продивлявся газети, коли він побачив це повідомлення.
6. Якщо я не побачу Ганну сьогодні, я їй зателефоную.
7. У неділю ми збираємось відвідати свою бабусю.
8. В його саду багато молодих фруктових дерев.
9. Зараз тут стадіон. А що тут було раніше?
10. Коли мати прийде додому, все буде готове до вечері.

Exercise 140. Speak on the following situations.

1. Tell your friends what each member of your family will be doing tomorrow night.
2. Describe what people will be doing if there is a fire in the house.
3. Ask each of your group mates what he/she will be doing tomorrow in the afternoon.

Exercise 141. a) Read the story and say if Mr Hawk is happy.

This is a page from Mr Hawk's diary written one day before the end of his two weeks' holiday in North Wales.

"Tomorrow I shall no longer be there. The sea will be rolling and telling the tales of distant lands. The sands will be dreaming in the sunshine. The grass will be swaying in the south-west wind. The pebbles will be waiting for the touch of my feet... But I shall not come. I shall no longer be here. I shall be listening to the bitter song of the wheels on the rails, to the bitter song of return to my office. And again I shall be working eight hours a day. Day after day the typewriters and dictaphones, the voices and noises will be killing me eight hours a day..."

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions:

1. How long was Mr Hawk in North Wales?
2. When is he leaving?

3. What will happen to the sea, the sands, the grass, the pebbles when he is no longer here?
4. What will he be doing after he returns from his holiday?
5. Do you think Mr Hawk likes his work?

c) **Retell the text.**

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

The rain has stopped at last. The weather is cold. But it is warm at home.

My friend Helen has come to see me as we haven't seen each other since she left for Lviv. Lena hasn't changed much. She is as cheerful as she was four years ago.

She has brought me a nice present from Lviv, a book of prints of the Art Gallery. She knows that I'm fond of painting.

Have you a friend who lives in another town?

Has she visited you lately?

What present has she brought for you?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Для вираження дії, що відбулась до теперішнього моменту і пов'язана з ним своїм результатом, після підмета ставиться допоміжне дієслово **have** (**has** – для 3-ї особи однини), а за ним – третя форма відмінюваного дієслова.

S + **have** V₃ ...
has

She has written a new book.

I have rung her up today.

S + **have** not V₃ ...
has

She has not finished her work.

They have not seen this film.

Have (not) S + V₃ ...?
Has

- Has your friend been to London?
- Have you written a letter to your friend?
- Haven't you dusted the bookshelves?
- Hasn't mother telephoned Dr Ray?

? **have** (not) S + V₃ ...?
W **has**

- What have you eaten for breakfast?
- Where have you bought this book?
- Why haven't you explained the reason of your absence?
- Why hasn't Jane accepted your invitation?

Who **has** (not) V₃ ...?
What

- Who has mentioned my name?
- What has happened to this boy?
- Who hasn't closed the door of the room?

EXERCISES

Exercise 142. Read and say that you (your friend) have (has) also done it.

- Model:**
- Peter has read today's paper this morning.
 - I have read the paper this morning, too.

1. Mary has already got up.
2. Ann has finished her work.
3. Dick has already cleaned his teeth.
4. Linda has watered the flowers in the garden.
5. Jane has made a good progress in her English.
6. Margaret has taken much luggage with her.
7. Frank has taken his final examination.
8. We have been to the museum several times.
9. Jane has been to the cinema this week.
10. My mother has worked at school since she graduated from the institute.

Exercise 143. Answer the following questions as in the model. Use the suggested words.

Model: – Where is Mary? (go home)
– She has gone home.

1. Where is your pen? (leave behind)
2. Where are your friends? (leave for the rest camp)
3. Where are your books? (put them into the bag)
4. Where is your pencil? (break it)
5. Where is your brother? (go to school)
6. Why aren't you reading? (leave the book behind)
7. Why aren't you singing? (catch a cold)
8. Why aren't you writing? (lose my pen)
9. Why are you so wet? (leave the umbrella behind)
10. Why is the child crying? (lose his toy)

Exercise 144. Answer the following questions in the negative as in the model.

Model: – Is Ann still painting a picture?
– No, she has already painted it.

1. Is Helen still dusting the rugs?
2. Is Donald still washing his car?
3. Is Ann still sweeping the floor?
4. Are the Browns still packing their things?
5. Is the secretary still typing the letters?
6. Is father still repairing the TV set?
7. Is mother still cooking dinner?
8. Is the teacher still explaining the rule?
9. Are the pupils still reading the text?
10. Is the doctor still examining the patient?

Exercise 145. Fill in the blanks with the suitable verbs from the box. Use the correct form of the verb.

Model: – The birds ___south for the winter.
– The birds have flown south for the winter.

Bite, borrow, buy, drive, grow, know, pay, ring, steal, tell

1. Your children ___so quickly!
2. The bell ___, but the students are not in class yet.
3. Someone ___my beautiful Chinese vase.
4. Don't touch the dog, it's dangerous, it ___several people.
5. Sam ___the money for his education from the bank.
6. Mother ___you many times not to play with matches.
7. Steve ___a car since he was 16.
8. Jane ___a lot of nice clothes for her honeymoon.
9. Tim ___basketball since he entered University.
10. I ___her secret for years.

Exercise 146. Fill in the blanks with the suitable verb from the box, using the Present Perfect or the Past Indefinite Tense.

Break, bring, climb, eat, fly, land, publish, stop, use, visit, write

1. In 1953 Edmund Hillary and Tenson ___Everest for the first time in history.
2. People ___balloons for sports, for scientific research and for weather forecast for the last 200 years.
3. No astronaut ___on Mars yet.
4. Bob ___ten sandwiches and now he feels sick.
5. Since Lindbergh's flight in 1927, many pilots ___across the Atlantic Ocean alone.
6. Professor Bronson ___ and ___ a new book about insects. It's now a bestseller.
7. So, Nick, you ___another stray cat home. What shall I do with it?
8. My father ___India three times during his lifetime.
9. You ___my beautiful blue china dish, Paul. How am I going to serve fruits?
10. The police ___James on his way home last night.

Exercise 147. Say that you (your friend) haven't (hasn't) done it and are (is) still doing it.

Model: – Kate is free now. She has watered the flowers.
– I haven't watered the flowers. I'm still watering them.

1. John is free now. He has passed his exam.
2. Mother isn't busy. She has done the washing.

3. I'm at your service. I have finished my work.
4. Jane may have a rest now. She has done the flat.
5. Tom can go to the cinema now. He has whitewashed the fence.
6. Jane and her mother are washing up. They have had their dinner.
7. Nick is happy. He has chosen a present for granny.
8. Kate is proud. She has painted a beautiful picture.
9. David is very proud. He has translated the article without a dictionary.
10. Mary has written down all the unknown words. Now she can read the text.

Exercise 148. Say what you have done and what you haven't done yet.

Model: – Have you dusted the carpet? (furniture)
– Yes, I've dusted the carpet but I haven't dusted the furniture yet.

1. Have you washed the glasses? (plates)
2. Have you visited the Saint Sofia Cathedral? (Lavra)
3. Have you been to the Historical Museum? (Geological Museum)
4. Have you made an apple pie? (chocolate cake)
5. Have you read the letter? (newspaper)
6. Have you done mathematics? (history)
7. Have you done the washing? (the ironing)
8. Have you knitted mittens for the child? (socks)
9. Have you repaired the table? (some chairs)
10. Have you watered the flowers? (vegetables)

Exercise 149. Answer the questions in the negative. Use the suggested words.

Model: – How did you like the ballet? (to see)
– I haven't seen it.

1. How do you like our new teacher of chemistry? (to meet)
2. What impression did the book produce on you? (to read)
3. Is Helen still ill? (to visit)
4. Does this dress fit you? (to try on)
5. How do you like the cake Mary baked? (to taste)
6. How does Jack like his new suit? (to wear)
7. Is the medicine the doctor prescribed for you bitter? (to take)
8. How do you like the exhibition of children's drawings? (to be)
9. How do you like the end of the story? (to finish)

10. How did mother take the news of your marriage? (to tell)

Exercise 150. Say which of these things
a) you have never done,
b) you have already done,
c) you always wanted to do.

- 1 meet a famous person
- 2 buy a car
- 3 have a personal computer
- 4 buy a house
- 5 win a large sum of money in the lottery
- 6 visit London or New York
- 7 learn at least one more foreign language
- 8 go on safari to Africa
- 9 fly in a balloon across the Atlantic Ocean
- 10 climb Everest or at least Mon Blanc

Exercise 151. Ask your friend if he (she, somebody else) has also done it.

Model: – I have just returned from the park.
– Has Lena returned from the park, too?

1. Peter has learned the poem by heart.
2. Jane has kept her promise.
3. Peter has come home late.
4. I have known David since childhood.
5. Tom has read this book in the original.
6. Mother has come home from her office.
7. Our family has moved to a new flat.
8. I have lived in the village these two years.
9. Jane has made a lot of mistakes in her dictation.
10. We have lived in this street since we got a new flat.

Exercise 152. Ask your friend if he (she, somebody else) has done other things as well.

Model: – I have translated the article from the newspaper.
– Have you also done the sums?
– Yes, I have. (No, I haven't.)

1. Helen has swept the floor.
2. Father has taken a bath.
3. Jane has watered the flowers.
4. Kate has dusted the furniture.
5. Nick has done his morning exercises.
6. Ann has bought some bread at the shop.
7. Bob has revised the grammar rules.
8. The secretary has typed the documents.
9. The doctor has examined my brother.
10. We have received a flat in a new district.

Exercise 153. Answer in the affirmative. Extend your statement giving the time of the action.

Model: – Have you passed your exams?
– Yes, I have. I passed my exams yesterday.

1. Have you laid the table?
2. Have you cleaned your coat?
3. Has your grandmother visited you recently?
4. Have you ever been to the Crimea?
5. Has it stopped raining?
6. Have you bought the stamps?
7. Have you had your breakfast?
8. Has the lecture begun?
9. Has Robert introduced the girl to his parents?
10. Have you ever travelled by air?

Exercise 154. Ask your friend what else he (she, somebody else) has done.

Model: – I have read this text.
– What else have you done?
– I have also written down new words.

1. Peter has learned the poem by heart.
2. Jane has cleaned the blackboard.
3. The children have planted the trees.
4. Jane has switched on the light.
5. We have had our dinner already.

6. I have made tea for the guests.
7. John has given her a beautiful ring.
8. Helen has bought a new hat.
9. Helen has told us many funny stories.
10. Mother has cooked a chocolate cake.

Exercise 155. Ask your friend why (where, how) he (she, somebody else) has done it.

Model: – I have already seen this ballet. (where)
– Where have you seen it?
– At the National Opera.

1. I haven't read today's paper. (why)
2. Peter has lost his dictionary. (where)
3. I have read many English books this month. (how many)
4. Peter hasn't answered the teacher's question. (why)
5. They have planted fruit trees near the house. (how many)
6. Granny has cooked many good dishes for my birthday party. (what)
7. Jane hasn't answered John's letter. (why)
8. She has made many mistakes in her dictation. (why)
9. We have read a play by Shakespeare. (what play)
10. They have solved many important problems. (how many)

Exercise 156. Ask your friend when the action took place.

Model: – I have met Nina in the library.
– When did you meet her?
– On Monday.

1. I have taken the book from the library.
2. Florence has lost her watch.
3. Jane has answered his letter.
4. We have had our lunch already.
5. Mary has shown us her collection of stamps.
6. We have visited the exhibition of modern painting
7. Peter has come back from Lutsk.
8. Our neighbours have bought a new TV set.
9. Jane and John have passed their final exams.

10. They have built a new bridge across the river,

Exercise 157. Ask questions as in the models.

Model 1: – I've told this news to Jane. (Peter)
– Haven't you told it to Peter?

1. I've brought a new book from the library. (dictionary)
2. My brother has repaired my iron. (vacuum cleaner)
3. Betty and John have seen "Hamlet". ("Othello")
4. Tom has learned to drive. (to ride a horse)
5. Lily has written an essay. (rhyme)

Model 2: – My friend has taught me to fish. (swim)
– Why hasn't he taught you to swim?

1. Steve has driven the car out of the garage. (clean)
2. Jane has peeled the potatoes. (fry)
3. Steve and Monica have received an invitation to the party. (accept)
4. James has seen a good colour TV set in the shop-window. (buy)
5. Mary has bought a new dress. (wear at the party)

Exercise 158. Ask your friend who exactly has done it.

Model: – He has bought a new car.
– Who has bought a new car?
– Our neighbour has.

1. She has already taken the medicine.
2. They have just returned from the park.
3. They have been to the theatre today.
4. They have cleaned their classroom.
5. She has lost her new pen.
6. He has left his umbrella behind.
7. He has paid for the dinner.
8. They have moved to a new flat.
9. She has written a letter to her pen-friend.
10. He has explained the rule to me.

Exercise 159. Translate the following.

1. Я вже написала доповідь на цю тему. 2. Ви коли-небудь говорили з ним з цього питання? 3. Ви вже читали сьогоднішню газету? 4. Скільки разів ви цього року були в театрі? 5. Я рада бачити Олену. Я не бачила її з дня її весілля. 6. Ви вже поснідали? – Так, ми снідали годину тому. 7. Том уже виконав домашнє завдання і зараз дивиться телевізор. 8. Я вивчила текст і зараз повторюю слова. 9. Ми з Біллом – друзі із самого дитинства, і ми ніколи не сварились. 10. Останнім часом я не одержував листів від своїх батьків.– Коли ти одержав останнього листа? – Місяць тому. З того часу я надіслав їм кілька листів.

Exercise 160. Translate the following.

1. – Ви читали текст № 10? – Так, ми читали його на останньому уроці.
2. Неллі дуже хороша учениця. Вона не пропустила жодного уроку.
3. У класі нікого немає. Всі пішли додому.
4. – Що є в холодильнику? – Там є сир і десять яєць. – А джем там є? – Ні, діти його з'їли.
5. Він зайшов до кімнати, увімкнув світло і почав робити уроки.
6. – Ти чекаєш Маргариту? – Так.– Чому вона не йде? – Напевно, запізнився поїзд.
7. – Чому ти не відповів, коли я тобі телефонувала? Хіба тебе не було вдома? – Я приймав душ.
8. – Я сподіваюсь, що тобі сподобається цей фільм.– Ти його вже подивився?
9. – Якщо ми візьмемо таксі, ми встигнемо на виставу.– Але в мене немає грошей.
10. – Твій брат уже обрав професію? – Так, він збирається бути вчителем.

Exercise 161. Speak on the following situations.

1. Your lessons are over. Tell your mother what you have learned at school.
2. After your visit to Kyiv tell your friends what you have seen there.
3. Describe how you have baked a cake.
4. Tell the class what you haven't yet done today.

Exercise 162. Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.

1. When children stand quiet they have done some harm.
2. Don't sell the bear's skin before you have caught it.

3. Whatever man has done man can do.
4. The mouse that has built one hole is quickly taken.
5. He knows the water well who has waded through it.

LITTLE GIRL

Little girl, little girl,
Where have you been?
I've been to see grandmother
Over the green.
What did she give you?
Milk in a can.
What did you say for it?
Thank you, grandma.

THE BIRTHDAY CHILD

Everything's been different
All the day long,
Lovely things have happened,
Nothing has gone wrong.
Nobody has scolded me,
Everyone has smiled.
Isn't it delicious
To be a birthday child?

Exercise 163. Read the following jokes, retell them.

- Where is the cashier?
- He's gone to the races.
- Has he gone to the races in business hour?
- Yes, it's his last chance of making the book balance.

ON THE TELEPHONE

- Doctor, my child has just swallowed my ballpoint pen.
- I'll come at once.
- What can I do until you arrive, doctor?
- Use a pencil.

TROUBLE

Two little boys were making a lot of noise in a train. The guard watched them patiently for some time, then he lost his temper and said the children must behave or he would make trouble. The boys' father said "You don't know what trouble is. I have already gone through a lot of trouble. My wife's in hospital. I am on the way to see my mother-in-law who has broken her leg. My daughter

has had triplets. One of the boys has just smashed his finger and the other has chewed up our tickets. To top it all, we have taken the wrong train."

SUCCESSFUL

- Do you know that I have taken up storywriting as a career?
- No, I don't. Have you sold anything yet?
- Yes, my watch, my saxophone and my overcoat.

Exercise 164. a) Read the text and say how the driver has recognized Conan Doyle.

ABOUT CONAN DOYLE

There is probably no one among book-lovers who has not heard of Sherlock Holmes, the skilful and clever detective in the stories by Arthur Conan Doyle. Sherlock Holmes's method of analysing the most difficult problems was to notice the smallest facts, even if they seemed unimportant. His method never failed; the criminal always had to give up, and to become a prisoner of the great detective.

Conan Doyle once arrived in Paris, after spending a month in the south of France. There was a long row of cabs outside the gate of the railway station. Conan Doyle got into the first cab and ordered the driver to take him to a good hotel. The driver was silent all the way to the hotel, but when Conan Doyle paid him, he said, "Thank you. Sir Conan Doyle."

"How do you know who I am?" Conan Doyle asked in the greatest surprise.

"I have never seen you before," the man answered, "so I can't pretend that I have recognized you. But I have always been proud of my memory. Besides, I have always been able to notice small things. I read in the newspapers that you were expected in Paris after your vacation in the south of France. The train you arrived on came from the south of France. I could tell from your clothes, especially your hat, and also from the strange way you pronounce French words that you were English. These facts helped me to guess that you were probably Sir Arthur Conan Doyle."

"Fine words! Wonderful" Conan Doyle cried. "You have analysed the facts quite correctly. It's a pity you aren't a detective!"

"Of course," the driver added, "your name is on both your travelling bags. I can't pretend that the fact didn't help."

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. What do you know about Sherlock Holmes?
2. Who is the author of the stories about Sherlock Holmes?
3. What did Conan Doyle do when he arrived in Paris?
4. What did the driver say when Conan Doyle paid him for his work?
5. How did the driver explain his guess?
6. What was Conan Doyle's reaction to the driver's deductions?
7. What really helped the driver to guess who was his passenger?

c) Retell the text as if you were the driver.

PRESENT PERFECT PERSONALITY QUIZ

What kind of person are you? Find out by taking the Present Perfect Personality Quiz!

Directions: Complete each question with Participle II of the correct irregular verb and answer the question for yourself.

1. Have you ever ridden a horse? (ride)
a) Yes. b) No.
2. Have you ever _____ a bone? (break)
3. Have you ever _____ a song in front of other people? (sing)
4. Have you ever _____ an airplane? (fly)
5. Have you ever _____ a fish? (catch)
6. Have you ever _____ money in a lottery? (win)
7. Have you ever _____ your homework 5 minutes before class? (do)
8. Have you ever _____ a wild animal? (feed)
9. Have you ever _____ for 24 hours? (sleep)
10. Have you ever _____ a book with more than 1000 pages? (read)
11. Have you ever _____ someone money? (lend)
12. Have you ever _____ a contest? (win)
13. Have you ever _____ with sharks? (swim)
14. Have you ever _____ hands with a famous person? (shake)
15. Have you ever _____ something that you made yourself? (sell)
16. Have you ever _____ a boyfriend/girlfriend more than 10 years older than yourself? (have)
17. Have you ever _____ you were flying? (dream)
18. Have you ever _____ faster than 100 miles per hour? (drive)
19. Have you ever _____ out of a tree? (fall)
20. Have you ever _____ a U.F.O.? (see)

21. Have you ever _____ someone a secret letter? (send)
22. Have you ever _____ a surprise party for someone? (arrange)
23. Have you ever _____ a big sum of money? (lose)
24. Have you ever _____ on the beach until you were sunburned? (lay)
25. Have you ever _____ a poem or a story about your life? (write)
26. Have you ever _____ a campfire? (light)
27. Have you ever _____ on your head? (stand)
28. Have you ever _____ farther than 5 miles? (run)
29. Have you ever _____ a tiger growl? (hear)
30. Have you ever _____ a sand castle at the beach? (build)
31. Have you ever _____ your own vegetables? (grow)
32. Have you ever _____ a picture of yourself? (draw)
33. Have you ever _____ someone your baby pictures? (show)
34. Have you ever _____ someone else's hair? (cut)
35. Have you ever _____ seriously about living in another country? (think)

Now count the number of "YES" answers and find the number below. Then read your personality description.

1 - 11 YES answers: Your thoughts and dreams are more important to you than to most people. You prefer not to take too many chances and only do things which you are sure you will succeed at. You are probably a little shy and do not want to appear foolish in front of other people. You don't like large groups of people but have a few close friends and enjoy spending time with them. You are a good student and perhaps you would be a wonderful writer, artist, or musician.

12-21 YES answers: Congratulations! You take good care of yourself and also share your gifts with other people. Sometimes you go a little crazy, but you know your limits and make wise decisions. You spend time with your friends but also enjoy quiet time for yourself. Because of your many talents, people often ask you for your opinion on their problems. You can do many things well and no challenge is too large for you. You are sure to be successful in whatever profession you choose.

22+ YES answers: Wow! You are very sure of yourself and you are probably very outgoing. You're the kind of person who is not afraid to take chances (although maybe sometimes you don't think about things enough before making a decision). You enjoy all that life has to offer and like being with people. While you really love excitement, you also know how to enjoy relaxing activities. As

long as you listen to your heart and your head, there is nothing to stop you from accomplishing your dreams.

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

It is Saturday afternoon. Steve is cleaning the car. In fact, he has been cleaning it for over an hour, but has not finished yet. The children are busy. Kate is playing the violin. She has been practising the violin since morning. Mark is in the garden. He has been painting the fence since he got up. He hates it. He has painted only half of it.

How long have you been studying English?

What have you been doing all morning?

Has it been raining since 12 o'clock?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Для вираження тривалої дії, яка почалась до теперішнього моменту і закінчилась до цього моменту або ще триває, після підмета ставиться допоміжне дієслово *to be* в Present Perfect Tense, а за ним – четверта форма відмінюваного дієслова.

**S + have
has been V_{ing} ...**

It has been raining for an hour.

We have been studying English since 1990.

**S + have
has not been V_{ing} ...**

She has not been waiting long.

We have not been driving our car since Monday

**Have
Has (not) S + been V_{ing} ...?**

Have you been standing in the rain long?

Hasn't the bell been ringing for some time?

? have (not) S + been V_{ing} ...?
W has

Where have they been waiting for me?

Why hasn't he been sleeping well lately?

Who has (not) been V_{ing} ...?
What

Who has been playing the piano all this time in the neighbouring room?

Who has been singing so loudly since I returned home?

EXERCISES

Exercise 165. Read and say that you (your friend) have/has been doing it, too.

Model: – I have been writing a letter for half an hour.
– My sister has been writing a letter for half an hour, too.

1. William has been reading the book since last week.
2. The children have been writing a test since 10 o'clock.
3. Jane and Bill have been skating all the morning.
4. Alan has been learning to drive a car for a month.
5. Mary has been talking on the telephone for a quarter of an hour.
6. Lucy has been watching an interesting programme on TV for an hour.
7. Steve has been working in the garage since he came home.
8. I have been roasting meat for half an hour.
9. The tourists have been staying in the camp since the rain began.
10. Betty has been playing tennis since the morning.

Exercise 166. Say that you have been doing something else.

Model: – So you've been collecting coins since you graduated the University. (stamps)
– No, I've been collecting stamps since I graduated the University.

1. So you've been playing the piano since 1980. (violin)

2. So you've been painting the inside of the house since Monday. (outside)
3. So you've been singing in musicals since you were 18. (operas)
4. So you've been teaching English for several years. (learn)
5. So you've been playing squash this morning? (tennis)
6. So you've been reading a newspaper article for three hours? (write)
7. So you've been cooking fish the whole morning. (meat)
8. So you've been reading for your exam in mathematics those three days.
(English literature)
9. So you've been spending a lot of time watching birds. (animals)
10. So you've been practising yoga since January. (learn Chinese)

Exercise 167. Fill in the blanks with the suitable verbs from the box. Use the correct form of the verb.

- Model:** – Robert ___ money for three years to buy a new car.
– Robert has been saving money for three years to buy a new car.

Do, listen, iron, repaper, spend, study, train, type, wash, work
--

1. Tom ___ to the radio all morning.
2. Susan ___ the clothes for the last thirty minutes.
3. Barbara ___ the kitchen for the last three weekends.
4. The secretary ___ the letters since she came to the office in the morning.
5. Mother ___ dishes since the dinner ended.
6. The children ___ homework since they came from school.
7. The team ___ hard this year.
8. Bob ___ as a taxi driver for many years.
9. Ann ___ Spanish for at least two years.
10. You ___ a lot of money recently.

Exercise 168. Fill in the blanks with 'for' or 'since'.

- Model:** – The actors have been rehearsing the play for a month.
– Jane has been doing laundry since 8.30.

1. James has been wearing this suit ___ five years.
2. Mother has been cooking dinner ___ she returned from the market.
3. Alice has been skating on the pond ___ morning.
4. They have been revising the material for the exam ___ three days.
5. She has been learning to drive a car ___ a fortnight.
6. It has been snowing heavily ___ Monday.
7. Ann has been practising yoga ___ three years.

8. The new secretary has been working here ____April.
9. John has been living in Chicago ____January.
10. David has been collecting coins____he was a child.

Exercise 169. Respond as in the model.

Model: – Her dress is dirty. (work)
– No wonder. She's been working in the garden all day long.

1. Mary's apron is wet. (wash up)
2. Bill's health is ruined. (smoke a lot)
3. There are large pools of water in the street. (rain)
4. Jenny's shoes are worn out.
5. Richard and James look healthy. (go in for sport)
6. The children are wet to the skin. (walk in the rain)
7. John's sweater is ready. (knit)
8. Louise looks fresh and excited. (skate)
9. The roads are covered with deep snow. (snow)
10. It's an important discovery. (make experiments)

Exercise 170. Ask if the action has been taking place for a long time.

Model: – Lena is sleeping.
– Has she been sleeping long?
– Yes, for three hours. (No, for 15 minutes).

1. The actors are rehearsing a new play.
2. Mother is cooking dinner.
3. The children are skating on the pond.
4. Your sister is waiting for you.
5. The secretary is typing letters.
6. John is riding a bicycle.
7. Alice is taking her exam.
8. Mr Brown is looking for a job.

9. Nell is knitting a scarf.
10. The baby is crying.

Exercise 171. Ask how long the action has been taking place.

- Model:**
- Peter has repaired a car.
 - How long has he been repairing it?
 - For three days.

1. I have cooked dinner.
2. We have prepared a concert.
3. David has written an essay.
4. Jane has made a new dress.
5. Mary has saved a big sum of money.
6. Kate and Victor have done their homework.
7. Paul has drawn a portrait of his mother.
8. Richard has painted the outside of the house.
9. Mother has washed the bedclothes.
10. We have papered the walls of the dining-room.

Exercise 172. Ask who exactly has been doing it.

- Model:**
- He's been travelling much.
 - Who's been travelling much?
 - Chris has.

1. He has been working with this company since 1990.
2. She has been teaching English to foreign students since she left the college.
3. She has been working hard all the week.
4. He has been staying in bed for a week.
5. He has been swimming since he came to the river.
6. She has been making a cake the whole morning.
7. They have been playing in the yard since the rain stopped.
8. They have been having a rest since they returned from the expedition.
9. They have been walking in the rain without an umbrella.
10. She has been driving for years and has never had an accident.

Exercise 173. Translate the following.

1. Як довго ти читаєш цю книжку?

2. Моя сестра вивчає англійську мову вже три роки.
3. Вона виглядає стомленою. Гадаю, вона знову читала цілу ніч.
4. Покличте дітей обідати. Вони граються на подвір'ї з самого ранку.
5. – Як довго ти вже водиш машину? – Три роки. Я купила її, коли переїхала в це місто.
6. – Чому ти виконуєш цю вправу так довго? – Я вже закінчую її.
7. – Ви вже довго чекаєте автобуса? – Ні, я тільки-но підійшов.
8. Я прала цю сукню весь ранок, але плями так і залишилися.
9. – Ольга виглядає такою збудженою. – Вона складала екзамен з історії.
10. М'ясо ще тверде, хоч я його варю вже дві години.

Exercise 174. Translate the following.

1. – Що ти робила, поки я мила посуд? – Я чистила килим.
2. У мене та сама машина, яку мав 5 років тому.
3. – Він палить уже 10 років. – Він не збирається це кинути?
4. – У Києві багато визначних місць. Ти бачив пам'ятник Богдану Хмельницькому? – Я ще не був у Києві.
5. – В аудиторії хто-небудь є? – Так, там студенти нашої групи. Вони складають екзамен. – Коли він закінчиться?
6. – Що ви робитимете після обіду? – Ми будемо пити каву, як завжди.
7. Я дуже голодний. Я з ранку нічого не їв.
8. Він відчинив двері, увімкнув світло і оглянувся навколо. Там нікого не було.
9. Вони поїдуть в Англію, як тільки отримають паспорти.
10. – Ви чули пташок, коли були в лісі? – Так, там було багато пташок, і вони чудово співали.

Exercise 175. Read the following jokes. Retell them.

JOKE

Patient: I keep thinking I'm a dog.

Doctor: How long have you been feeling like this?

Patient: Since I was a puppy.

A TRUE HEART

Father: My dear child, why don't you want to marry Mr Green? He really and truly loves you.

Daughter: How do you know that, Dad?

Father: Because I've been borrowing money from him for six months and still he keeps coming.

LIARS

Husband: Women are all liars; why does a woman say she has been shopping when she hasn't bought a thing?

Wife: But men are not better; why does a man say he has been fishing when he hasn't caught anything?

FAME

Factory Manager: How old are you, my boy?

Boy: I am twelve, sir.

Factory Manager: What is your name then?

Boy: George, sir.

Factory Manager: And what's your surname?

Boy: Stevenson, sir.

Factory Manager: A very well-known name, my lad.

Boy: No wonder, sir. I've been delivering milk about the district for about six months.

Exercise 176. a) Read the text and explain why Professor Paul Potter has been very busy lately.

Professor Paul Potter has been very busy lately. He has been giving lectures, writing articles, working on his new book and learning to type. During the last two weeks he gave six lectures and wrote two articles and one chapter of the new book. Besides, he has made considerable progress in typing. The Professor has to learn to type because his handwriting has become so bad that even Mrs Punch, his housekeeper and personal secretary, finds it difficult to read. Other people are simply unable to make out a single sentence. The Professor has been practising typing for five months now and is hoping to become quite experienced by next year. At present he is beginning to use a dictaphone. He has been using it for the past two months, but the results have not been satisfactory because the Professor has recently developed a halting way of speech. His critics have been trying to suggest that the Professor has developed a bad stammer and has been stammering ever since. He was frightened by a library mouse two years ago. Others are trying to insinuate that he was frightened by Mrs Punch, his faithful housekeeper and secretary. All that is a lie and the Professor's halty style is entirely due to the depth of his thoughts.

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. What has Professor Paul Potter been doing lately?
2. What did he do during the last two weeks?
3. Why does he have to learn to type?
4. How long has he been practising typing?
5. How long has he been using his dictaphone?
6. Why haven't the results been satisfactory?
7. What have his critics been trying to suggest?
8. What are other people trying to insinuate?
9. How can the Professor's halty style be explained?

c) Retell the text as if you were Professor Paul Potter.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

The other day I did some shopping. As I was going through the book department, I was surprised to meet a friend of mine whom I had not seen for years. She told me that she had just come to town for a short holiday. I asked her why she had not visited me for about six years.

I learned that she had a son of about four whom she had left in the country with the grandmother. Her husband was an engineer. He could not accompany her because he had gone on business to Poltava. While looking at her, I saw that she had not changed at all. We were very glad to see each other. We did some shopping together. I helped her to choose some presents for her mother and son.

What had you done by 5 o'clock last night?

Had you done your homework by that time?

Had you had your dinner before father came?

Had you washed up by that time?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Для вираження дії, яка відбувалася до певного моменту в минулому або перед іншою минулою дією, після підмета ставиться допоміжне дієслово *had*, а за ним – третя форма відмінюваного дієслова.

S + had V₃ ...

She had written a letter by 4 o'clock.

We had already finished our work when father came.

S + had not V₃ ...

We hadn't translated the article by 3 o'clock.

The children hadn't yet gone to bed when their parents came.

Had (not) S + V₃ ... ?

Had she made a new dress by 6 o'clock?

Had mother prepared the dinner when the children returned from school?

Hadn't the film started when they arrived at the cinema?

had (not) S + V₃ ...?

W

What had you done by 9 o'clock last night?

What had the children done when the teacher entered the classroom?

Why hadn't the child fallen asleep before the parents came?

Who
What had (not) V₃ ...?

Who had gone to bed by 10 o'clock?

Who hadn't done the sums when the bell rang?

EXERCISES

Exercise 177. Express your agreement as in the model.

Model: – John had finished his work by 6 o'clock yesterday.
– Yes, he had finished his work by 6 o'clock yesterday.

1. The doctor had examined ten patients by 3 o'clock.
2. They had prepared everything by 5 o'clock.
3. Susan and Paul had finished their work by the appointed time.
4. By the end of the week Mr Brown had translated the first part of the book.
5. All the tickets had been already sold out by the time John and Mary arrived.
6. When we entered the theatre the play had begun.
7. When we reached the house the windows were dark. Everybody had gone to bed.
8. At last I learned what had happened to my friend.
9. I was sure I had never seen that man before.
10. She said that she had never been to London.

Exercise 178. Say that you (your friend, somebody else) had done something else by that time.

Model: – Mary had decorated the fir-tree by 6 o'clock.
– Jane had cleaned the room by that time.

1. John had translated the article by 3 o'clock.
2. Helen had passed her exam by 3 o'clock.
3. Jane had learned the poem by 4 o'clock.
4. We had got home before it began to rain.

5. David had finished his homework before mother switched on the TV set.
6. I had translated the article before mother came home.
7. The children had made a fire before the sun set.
8. We had had our dinner when the telephone rang.
9. Mother had cooked dinner before the children returned from the Zoo.
10. Peter had studied English before he entered the Institute.

Exercise 179. Read and say that you knew about it.

- Model:** – Peter took the first prize at the competition.
– I knew that he had taken the first prize at the competition.

1. Sam lost his watch.
2. Bob was late for the train.
3. The guests left late at night.
4. Ann telephoned late in the evening.
5. At the party Mr Brown was with his wife.
6. Helen stayed with her grandmother for a month.
7. Fred woke up late and missed his breakfast.
8. James slipped on the ice and broke his leg.
9. Jane came here an hour before the lesson.
10. The Browns went down to the sea for a week.

Exercise 180. Read and say that you (your friend) were (was) happy (sad, disappointed, ashamed) that somebody had done something.

- Model:** – Mary entered the University.
– Mary's friends were happy that she had entered the University.

1. Sam lost his way in the forest.
2. Robert told a lie.
3. My brother missed the train.
4. Ann got a poor mark in English.
5. Our football team won the game.
6. David broke his bicycle.
7. Peter failed in mathematics.
8. Mike went out without a hat and caught a cold.
9. My nephew made an excursion to Chernihiv.
10. The boy broke the window with his ball.

Exercise 181. Answer the questions as in the model.

Model: – Peter had studied English before he entered the Institute. And Bob?

– Bob had studied German before he entered the Institute.

1. Jane had lived in a village before she moved to this town. And Ann?
2. Peter had worked on the farm before he joined the Army. And Nick?
3. My parents had lived in Kyiv before the Great Patriotic War broke out. And yours?
4. Helen had read the book before she switched on TV. And her sister?
5. Mother had cooked the cake before the guests arrived. And Helen?
6. We had got home before it began to rain. And you?
7. Mrs Brown had packed all her things before the taxi came. And Mr Brown?
8. Mother had washed linen before father came home. And Fred?
9. Peter had cleaned the blackboard before the teacher came into the classroom. And Jane?
10. Mary had finished typing before there was a knock at the door. And Betty?

Exercise 182. Fill in the blanks with the suitable verb from the box. Use the correct form of the verb.

Model: – Carmen ___ a little English before she came to the United States.
– Carmen had studied a little English before she came to the United States.

Be, buy, change, end, fly, hear, lose, see, steal, take

1. At first I didn't recognize Bob, he ___ so much.
2. Jane ___ a teacher of music before she became a pianist.
3. By the time their first child was born, James and Mary ___ a house.
4. Bob thought he ___ his wallet on the bus.
5. I ___ many things about the Browns before I met them.
6. By the time Susan got to class the exam ___.
7. Bill told Helen that he ___ that film already.
8. I felt better after I ___ my medicine.
9. When I came home, I found that someone ___ my new fur coat.
10. It was my first flight. I was very nervous because I ___ (not) before.

Exercise 183. Extend the following statements as in the model. Use the suggested words.

Model: – The hostess introduced you to Professor Brown. (to meet him)
– No, she didn't introduce me to Professor Brown. I had met him before.

1. You went to the Crimea last summer. (to be there)
2. Peter went to her concert last night. (to hear her)
3. Gerald came home at three. (not to finish his work)
4. Tom was surprised Mary agreed with him. (always to agree)
5. Harold went to the cinema with you. (to see the film)
6. Henry found the problem in algebra difficult. (to do similar problems)
7. Mary could sing at the concert. (to eat too much ice-cream)
8. Mary felt well at the lesson. (not to sleep well last night)
9. Mary and Ann met for the first time at Bob's birthday party. (to study at school together)
10. John got into his flat at once. (to lose the key)

Exercise 184. Ask your friend if he (she, somebody else) had done it before.

Model: – Michael went to Kyiv to take part in the chess championship.
– Had he taken part in the chess championship before?
– Yes, he had. (No, he hadn't.)

1. Mr Dickens wrote a very interesting book about domestic animals.
2. Fred appeared on television yesterday.
3. I saw "Hamlet" in the Drama Theatre.
4. My friends went on a walking tour last week.
5. My aunt had a rest at a sanatorium last August.
6. They went on an expedition to the North Pole.
7. My friend visited Great Britain last summer.
8. Ted and Barbara quarreled yesterday.
9. Roger visited a puppet show last night.
10. Helen borrowed some money from Alice.

Exercise 185. Answer the following questions as in the model. Use the suggested words.

Model: – When did Peter come? (have breakfast)

a) – He came when we were having breakfast.

b) – He came when (after) we had had breakfast.

1. When did you meet Robert? (park the car)
2. When did you tell mother about it? (cook dinner)
3. When did the children return? (have supper)
4. When did you notice this man? (cross the bridge)
5. When did you lose your bag? (get out of the bus)
6. When did Chris ring you up? (do the rooms)
7. When did your parents return? (go to bed)
8. When did Ann go for a walk? (begin to rain)
9. When did Peter ring you up? (have tea)
10. When did it begin to rain? (leave)

Exercise 186. Respond as in the model.

Model: – We asked Jack when Kate would leave for Odessa.

– He told us she had already left.

1. We asked Ann when they would move to a new flat.
2. We asked father when he would take the children to the Zoo.
3. We asked Betty when she would have her exam.
4. We asked Jane when she would meet her old friend.
5. We asked Robert when he would take his friends to the picture gallery.
6. We asked Monica and Lena when they would visit the Historical Museum.
7. We asked the teacher when they would hold a conference on William Shakespeare.
8. We asked Tom when his father would return from the Arctic expedition.
9. We asked Florence when she would have an appointment with the dentist.
10. We asked Ben when he would take part in the sports competition.

Exercise 187. Translate the following.

1. До того часу вона вже прибрала кімнати. 2. До другої години вона вже приготувала обід. 3. До п'ятої години всі туристи зібрались у готелі. 4. До того як почалась війна, вони жили в Рівному. 5. Діти повернулися з лісу до того, як розпочався дощ. 6. Вона сказала, що познайомилася з ним у 1980 році. 7. Коли я повернувся додому, мої батьки обідали, а старший брат пішов у кіно. 8. Коли ми увійшли до кімнати. Нора вже накрила на

стіл і поставила квіти у вазу. 9. Раптом Том згадав: він забув замкнути двері.
10. Петро нервував, оскільки він не вивчив слів із тексту.

Exercise 188. Translate the following.

1. – Коли він прийшов? – Він прийшов, коли ми вже поснідали.
2. – Я чекаю містера Сміта вже півтори години. – Містер Сміт поїхав у відрадження.
3. Мати приготувала смачний обід. Ми будемо обідати через 10 хвилин.
4. Фільм був такий нудний, що до того часу, як він закінчився, деякі люди заснули.
5. – Джейн добре знає англійську. – Як довго вона її вчила? – П'ять років.
6. – Ти вивчив французьку до того часу, як переїхав жити до Парижа?
7. – Хто полив квіти? – Ольга полила їх уранці. – Вона сьогодні чергова?
– Так, вона завжди чергує в середу.
8. Ти промокнеш наскрізь, якщо не візьмеш плащ.
9. Скоро настане осінь. У лісі пожовкне і почне опадати листя.
10. – В яких зарубіжних країнах ти побував? – Минулого року я відвідав Польщу.

Exercise 189. Speak on the following situations.

1. Say what the members of your family had done before your mother came.
2. Say what you had done yesterday by 6 o'clock.
3. Your friend had guests yesterday. Ask him what the members of the family had done before the guests came.
4. You planned to do a lot of things last Monday. Say what you had done and what you hadn't done by the time you went to bed.
5. Tell your mother about the doctor's visit when she was away.
6. Tell your mother about the telephone talk you had with your father when she was in the kitchen.

Exercise 190. Read the following jokes, retell them.

Once Samuel Johnson, an English writer and author of the famous 'Dictionary of the English Language', was asked how he had compiled his great dictionary. He smiled and answered: "Oh, it was like quarrelling with one's wife – one word led to another."

* * *

Once a woman told Johnson she was shocked by the rude words he had put in his dictionary.

"Madam," the writer replied, "You must have been looking for them."

A YOUNG WIFE

Jones came home one evening and found his wife crying. "What's the matter, darling?" he asked anxiously.

Still crying, she explained that the cat had eaten all the cakes she had made that morning.

"Never mind, darling," he said kindly. "I shall get you another cat tomorrow."

SOUND ADVICE

Once a man came to see his friend. He tied his horse to a tree in the yard. When he came out of his friend's house again, he saw that his horse had been changed for an old nag. He went to the police about the matter.

The police looked for the horse everywhere but all in vain. They could find neither the horse nor the man who had stolen it. At last a clever man gave them advice to let the nag go free. In a minute it trotted off and stopped at an old hut. Near the hut the people saw the horse they had looked for.

Exercise 191. a) Read the text and say how Tom Sawyer outwitted Aunt Polly.

TOM SAWYER

Tom Sawyer was not always as good a boy as he might have been. Sometimes when his aunt sent him off to school he would go part of the way and then turn aside and go to the river to swim or fish instead. He liked this much better than sitting all the long summer day at a dark desk in the classroom.

One day when he had not been to school Aunt Polly thought that perhaps he had been swimming and began to ask him questions. She first asked him whether it had been hot at school and whether he had wanted to go swimming. Tom said, "Not very much and quickly explained that he had poured water over

his head to keep cool. His aunt, angry with herself for not noticing his damp hair before he had explained it, then looked at the collar of his shirt. She had

sewn it up before he went off so that he could not take it off and go swimming. It was still sewn up, and Tom thought he was saved. Just then, however, Tom's brother Sid pointed out to his aunt that she had used white thread, but now the collar was sewn with black. Tom had sewn it himself, and he had been swimming after all. Because of Sid Tom got into trouble, but he had his revenge later on.

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. What did Tom like to do when his aunt sent him off to school?
2. How did Aunt Polly decide to check whether Tom had been swimming?
3. How did Tom explain his damp hair?
4. Why did Aunt Polly look at the collar of his shirt?
5. Was the collar still sewn up?
6. How did Sid betray Tom?

c) Retell the text as if you were

- 1) Tom Sawyer;
- 2) Aunt Polly;
- 3) Sid.

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

INDIRECT STATEMENTS

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION 1

I have a pen-friend in England. Her name is Helen Brown. I received three letters from her. In her first letter she wrote about herself. She wrote that she lived in London. She wrote that she studied at the college. She also wrote that she played the piano and tennis. She ended her letter by saying that she had a lot of friends and she also wanted to have a pen-friend in Ukraine.

What did you write in your first letter about yourself?

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION 2

In her second letter Helen told me how she had spent her winter holidays. She wrote that she had gone to visit her friend in Glasgow. She wrote that her friend and he had gone to the museums of Glasgow. She also wrote that she had

read many interesting books and had seen many films during her winter holidays. She added that she had helped her mother about the house.

What did you write to Helen about your winter holidays?

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION 3

A week ago I received a third letter from Helen. In it she wrote about her plans for the summer holidays.

She wrote that she would go to the seaside in summer. She hoped that the weather would be fine at that time and she would swim in the sea and lie in the sun. She also wrote that she would play tennis with her friends. She ended her letter by writing that she would be very glad to see me in England.

What did you write in your letter to Helen about your plans for summer holidays?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Якщо в головному реченні вживається дієслово в минулому часі, у підрядному додатковому реченні треба поставити дієслово також у минулому часі.

Тут можливі три випадки:

1. Якщо дія, позначена дієсловом підрядного речення, відбувається одночасно з дією головного речення, у підрядному реченні вживається дієслово в *Past Indefinite* або в *Past Continuous Tense*.
2. Якщо дія, позначена дієсловом підрядного речення, відбулася раніше дії головного речення, у підрядному реченні вживається дієслово в *Past Perfect Tense*.
3. Якщо дія, позначена дієсловом підрядного речення, є майбутньою стосовно дії, вираженої дієсловом головного речення, у підрядному реченні вживається дієслово в *Future-in-the-Past*.

	said		+ V ₂
S₁ +	knew	(that) S₂	+ had V ₃
	was sure		+ should V ₀
			+ would

Helen said that she liked to go to the cinema.

Jane said that she had seen this film, too.

John said that he would buy flowers for his mother.

При перетворенні прямої мови в непряму відбуваються такі лексичні зміни:

Пряма мова

here

now

today

last night

yesterday

two days ago

this

these

Непряма мова

there

then

that day

the night before

the day before/the previous day

two days before/two days earlier

that

those

EXERCISES

Exercise 192. Say that your friend told you the same.

Model: – Jane said that she liked tea.
– My friend told me that he also liked tea.

1. Tom said that he was fond of playing football.
2. Alice said that she helped her mother about the house.
3. Mary said that she went shopping every day.
4. James said that he had spent his summer holidays in the country.
5. Richard said that he had bathed in the sea the previous summer.
6. William said that they had moved to a new flat the week before.
7. Richard said that he had been working at the factory for about two years.
8. Charles said that he would invite his friends to a house-warming party.
9. Alec said that he would post the letter himself.
10. Betty said that her grandmother would bake a delicious cake.

Exercise 193. Your friend does (like) something else. Say that he told you about it.

Model: – John said he liked tea.
– My friend told me he liked coffee.

1. William said that he played tennis.
2. Mary said that she studied French.

3. Mary said that her grandparents lived in Odessa.
4. Jane said that she liked to read detective stories.
5. Alice said that she often walked to work.
6. James said that he liked to watch hockey matches on TV.
7. Bob said that he liked to go to the skating-rink in summer.
8. Betty said that she liked to go to the cinema with her friends.
9. Robert said that he liked to make notes when reading a book.
10. Richard said that he always had a cold shower after his morning exercises.

Exercise 194. Your friend did it at another place. Say that he told you about it.

- Model:**
- Jane said that she had spent her summer holidays at the seaside.
 - My friend told me that he had spent his summer holidays in the mountains.

1. Grandmother said that she had stayed at home on Sunday.
2. Bill said that had gone to the skating-rink on Saturday.
3. Chris said that he had met Rose at the station.
4. John said that he had had dinner at the cafeteria.
5. Mother said that she had bought some meat at the shop.
6. Alice said that she had done this exercise at the lesson.
7. Jane said that she had invited her friends to her birthday party.
8. Susan said that she had gone to the Circus the previous Sunday.
9. Ralph said that he had borrowed the textbook from the library.
10. Betty said that she had met Professor Robinson at the conference.

Exercise 195. Your friend will do something else at that time. Say that he (she) told you about it.

- Model:**
- My brother said that he would go to the disco in the evening.
 - My friend told me that he would watch TV in the evening.

1. My sister said that she would take part in the competition the following week.
2. Richard said that he would go on a trip in July.
3. Nick said that he would go to the meeting after classes.
4. Jane said that she would return the book two days later.
5. Lucy said that she would cook a chocolate cake the following Sunday.
6. Tom said that he would ski in the afternoon.
7. Ann said that she would play chess with her sister after dinner.

- Louise said that she would plant trees the following spring.
- James said that he would explain his absence to the teacher.
- Nina said that she would practise the violin all the afternoon.

Exercise 196. Express your disagreement as in the model. Correct the statement.

Model: – You said you liked playing football.
– No, I didn't say I liked playing football. I said I liked playing tennis.

- You said you received excellent marks in all subjects.
- You said you studied Spanish.
- You said you liked to watch sports programmes on TV.
- You said you had cleaned the room.
- You said you had crossed the street at the wrong place.
- You said you would buy a dog for your brother.
- You said you would buy a ticket for me.
- You said you would take the children to the Zoo.
- You said you would stay with us for a week.
- You said you would ring me up in the evening.

Exercise 197. Say that you knew about it.

Model: – Jane is fond of tennis.
– I knew that Jane was fond of tennis.

- Jane never misses a new film.
- Bob likes to sit in the 13th row.
- Jane usually books tickets beforehand.
- Helen is a very good dancer,
- John's sister studies medicine.
- James speaks three foreign languages.
- They make TV sets at the factory.
- Grandmother does all the shopping and cooking.
- Bob washes his hands before every meal.
- Jane knows the rule of the sequence of tenses very well.

Exercise 198. Say that you were glad or sorry to hear it. Change ‘*last year (week, etc.)*’ into ‘*the previous year (week, etc.)*’.

Model: – We visited Kyiv last year.
– I was glad that you had visited Kyiv the previous year.

1. John posted your letter before breakfast.
2. Nelly crossed the street on the red light.
3. Jane translated the article and did all the exercises.
4. Mary didn’t learn the new words yesterday.
5. Cyril learned the poem by heart.
6. Jane was very ill last Sunday.
7. Larry travelled to France last summer.
8. They planted fruit trees in the garden last summer.
9. Cecil fell down and broke his leg last week.
10. The group reached the summit of the mountain by the evening.

Exercise 199. Say that you didn’t know about it. Change ‘*tomorrow*’ into ‘*the following day*’ and ‘*next week (year, etc.)*’ into ‘*the following week (year, etc.)*’.

Model: – Jane will go to the country tomorrow.
– I didn’t know that Jane would go to the country the following day.

1. John will buy a parrot for his brother.
2. Mary will get a part in the new play.
3. Bob will bring some new records for the party.
4. Colin will go skating next Sunday.
5. We shall have a grammar test tomorrow.
6. The conference will be held next week.
7. Jane will return the book to the library tomorrow.
8. Chris’s parents will go to the country next month.
9. My grandfather will be retired next month.
10. John and Mary will make reports at the conference.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

Two days ago I received a fourth letter from my pen-friend Helen Brown in which she asked me a lot of questions about my tastes.

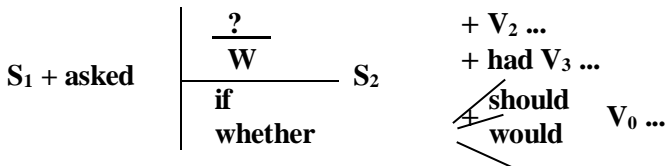
She asked me what English poets I liked. She wanted to know if I liked Shakespeare and Robert Burns. She said that Shakespeare was her favourite writer and she promised that she would send me Shakespeare's sonnets the following month. She asked if I had seen any of Shakespeare's plays on the stage.

She also wanted to know about my musical tastes. She asked me what music I preferred. She asked me if I played any musical instrument. She also asked who was my favourite composer and singer.

What questions did you ask your pen-friend in your letter?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Щоб передати запитання в непрямій мові, після питального слова (*what, where, etc.*) або сполучника (*if, whether*) потрібно поставити підмет підрядного речення, а за ним – присудок. При цьому слід дотримуватися правила узгодження часів.



Jane asked me when I was leaving.

She wanted to know if I would take Nick with me

Alec asked why she hadn't posted the letter.

EXERCISES

Exercise 200. Answer the questions in reported speech (у непрякій мові).

Model: – My brother asked me what I was doing.
 – I answered that I was reading a poem.

1. Roger asked me why we were having dinner so late.
2. Betty asked me which of the stories I liked most.
3. Bob asked me who was playing the piano in the next room.

4. Jane asked me if I knew George well.
5. Ann asked me what present I would buy for Mary.
6. My sister asked me who had given me the money.
7. Mother asked me where I had put her hat and gloves.
8. Doris asked me why I hadn't telephoned her before.
9. Jane asked me where I had bought this book.
10. Father asked me when they would publish my book.

Exercise 201. Say that you asked your pen-friend the same question.

Model: – My pen-friend asked me what books I liked to read.
– I asked her what books she liked to read.

1. My pen-friend asked me where I had spent my summer holidays.
2. My pen-friend asked me if I played the piano.
3. My pen-friend asked me how many English books there were in my library.
4. My pen-friend asked me what English newspapers I read.
5. My pen-friend asked me where I usually spent my summer holidays.
6. My pen-friend asked me how old my brother was.
7. She asked me what my brother did, whether he studied or worked.
8. She asked me if I liked classical music.
9. She asked me if I had ever been abroad.
10. She asked me if I could drive a car.

Exercise 202. Answer the questions in reported speech.

Model: – Did Jane ask you if you liked this book?
– Yes, she asked me if I liked this book, and I said I did.
– Did Jane ask you if you would come and see them that night?
– Yes, Jane asked me if I would come and see them that night, but I said I wouldn't.

1. Did you ask Ann if she liked classical music?
2. Did you ask Tom if he would be free the next day?
3. Did you ask Helen if she felt better?
4. Did Cyril ask you if you had a bicycle?
5. Did you ask Alice if she had finished writing her composition?
6. Did you ask the teacher if we would write a written test the next week?
7. Did the manager ask the customer if he had any complaints to make?
8. Did the hostess ask you if you would like another cup of tea?

9. Did the manager ask the secretary if she had typed all the letters?
10. Did Nelly ask the doctor if she would have to take the medicine twice a day?

Exercise 203. Say that you didn't know about it.

Model: – What book did Helen read?
– I didn't know what book Helen had read.

1. Where does Peter live?
2. How old is Mary's brother?
3. Did your friend like the film?
4. When does Mary go to bed?
5. When will Jane pass her last exam?
6. Does Nelly play the violin?
7. What books does Betty like to read?
8. Why was Betty late for classes?
9. How many letters did the secretary type?
10. How long will it take to learn to skate?

Exercise 204. Say who asked this question. Use the suggested words.

Model: – How long have you been learning English? (Englishman)
– The Englishman asked me how long I had been learning English.

1. Who is England's greatest dramatist? (literature teacher)
2. Who is the tall girl at the front desk? (new pupil)
3. How long have you been feeling unwell? (doctor)
4. How much does this dress cost? (customer)
5. When will you learn the results of the examinations? (mother)
6. What size of gloves do you wear? (salesgirl)
7. Why did you miss so many classes? (teacher)
8. How can I get to the nearest metro station? (passer-by)
9. Do you know how to handle that new tape recorder? (lab assistant)
10. What crime did the man commit? (detective)

Exercise 205. Translate the following.

1. Джим сказав, що не любить бокс. 2. Том запитав мене, де я купив підручник. 3. Містер Браун запитав, чи готовий обід. 4. Студенти сказали, що в неділю вони були в картинній галереї. 5. Ганна сказала нам, що їде в Лондон. 6. Джейн запитала, чи не телефонував їй хто-небудь. 7. Ми хотіли

довідатися, о котрій годині прибуває поїзд. 8. Ми запитали Боба, чи батьки купили йому велосипед. 9. Вони не знали, якій музиці Джон віддав перевагу. 10. Ніхто не розумів, чому Том відмовився від такої цікавої пропозиції.

Exercise 206. Translate the following.

1. Учитель запитав мене, чому я не прочитав текст, і я відповів, що в мене не було книжки.
2. Я не був упевнений, чи ця робота буде зроблена вчасно.
3. Він подивився на годинник і сказав, що вона спить уже більше години.
4. Ольга була дуже виснажена. Я запитав, що вона робила.
5. – Дощ припинився, коли ви повернулися зі школи? – Ні, дощ ще йшов.
6. Вона дивувалася, чому він не сказав правди.
7. Я надрукувала всі листи, і тепер вільна.
8. Ми запитали в довідковому бюро, чи вже прийшов поїзд.
9. Коли ми прийшли додому, репортери вже півгодини чекали на нас.
10. Учитель запитав учнів, хто вже переклав текст.

Exercise 207. Speak on the following situations.

1. Tell a story you heard from a fellow-passenger in a train.
2. Tell a story you heard from the friend who went to the country to see his sick grandmother.
3. Tell a story you heard from your grandfather how he helped partisans during the war.
4. Tell your mother the questions the doctor asked you during the visit and his diagnosis.

Exercise 208. a) Read the text and say if it was necessary for Mrs Reed and her guests to go to the hospital.

WHY DID THE LITTLE DOG DIE?

This happened in England shortly after World War II. Mrs Reed intended to give a party. She wanted to invite her friends for dinner and a game of bridge. It was easy enough to ask people to come, but far more difficult to provide a meal for them, for food rationing had not yet been abolished in Great Britain at that time.

She was thinking about it when her maid-servant announced that there was a man at the back door offering to sell mushrooms.

The lady accompanied by the little terrier, came down to the kitchen and

found there a rather disreputable-looking stranger with a basket over his arm. The lady knew nothing about mushrooms and she asked the man if they were not poisonous. The man reassured her that they were good. The lady paid the money at once, ordering her servant to empty the basket and return it to its owner. While the servant was emptying the basket she dropped a mushroom, and the terrier immediately gobbled it.

Seeing that, the stranger said that the dog knew what was good. Pocketing the money, he laughed a malicious laugh and left the kitchen.

The guests arrived at the appointed hour and were served a dish of mushrooms, which they liked very much. While the usual clattering of forks and knives was in progress, the hostess noticed that the servant's eyes were red with tears. Calling her aside, Mrs Reed asked her what was the cause of her tears. The girl said that she did not want to upset the lady, but she was crying because the dog had died.

The terrible truth flashed through the lady's brain. She saw her duty clearly and addressing the guests she said that the mushrooms she had offered them were poisonous. She added that if they wished to save their lives they should act quickly.

There was a general outburst of emotions. Some of the gentlemen swore, some of the ladies cried. Then one man suggested going to the nearest hospital to have the contents of their stomachs pumped out. All rushed for their dear lives. The staff of the hospital were surprised to see a group of patients in evening dress. Naturally no one thought of playing cards after that occurrence.

On arriving home, the lady asked where the terrier's body was.

"Oh," said the servant, still sobbing, "the gardener has buried it, for it was so badly smashed, and we didn't even have time enough to put down the number of the car that so cruelly ran over the poor little pet."

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. Why wasn't it easy to receive guests at that time for Mrs Reed?
2. What did the servant tell the lady?
3. What did the man say about the mushrooms?
4. What happened when the servant was emptying the basket?
5. Did the guests like the dinner?
6. What struck Mrs Reed about the appearance of her servant?
7. What did the servant tell her?
8. What did the guests do when learning of the terrible truth?
9. What did the lady ask after returning from the hospital?
10. What was the servant's answer?

c) Retell the text as if you were

- 1) Mrs Reed;
- 2) her servant;
- 3) one of her guests.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

Look here. What a strange letter I have in my hands. The letter has a very interesting story. I'll tell you about it.

A shark was killed in the sea by sailors and a bottle with this letter was found in the shark. The letter was given to me by the captain of the ship because it was written in English and the captain didn't know English. I think that it was written in America, then it was thrown into the ocean. It was swallowed by a shark and in this way I got it.

There are only a few words there but they cannot be made out. I wonder whom was the letter written by.

What was written in the letter?

When was the letter written?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Щоб виразити дію, спрямовану на підмет (дію в пасивному стані), після підмета потрібно поставити дієслово *to be* у відповідному часі, а за ним – третю форму відмінюваного дієслова.

S + **am**
 is V₃
 are

S + **was**
 were V₃

S + **shall**
 will be V₃

S + **is** **being V₃ ...**
was

S + **have** **been V₃ ...**
has

English and German are taught at our school.
A new play was staged by the pupils of our school.
The tape-recorder will be repaired by John.
The bedrooms are being decorated now.
The portable colour TV sets have already been sold.

S + **am** **not + V₃ ...**
is
are

S + **was** **not + V₃ ...**
were

S + **shall** **not + be V₃ ...**
will

S + **is** **not + being V₃ ...**
was

S + **have** **not + been V₃ ...**
has

Mr Higgins is not expected today.
The bridge was not yet constructed.
My work will not be finished at 5.
The entrance hall is not being redecorated. It was done last month.
The windows have not been broken and the front door has not been forced.

Am
Is **(not) S + V₃ ...?**
Are

Was
Were **(not) S + V₃ ...?**

Shall (not) S + be V₃ ...?
Will

Is (not) S + being V₃ ...?
Was

Have (not) S + been V₃ ...?
Has

Will the students be examined in spring?
Is a new bath being installed in the bathroom?
Have the telephone wires been cut?

$\frac{?}{W}$ **am**
is (not) S + V₃ ...?
are

$\frac{?}{W}$ **was** (not) S + V₃ ...?
were

$\frac{?}{W}$ **shall** (not) S + be V₃ ...?
will

$\frac{?}{W}$ **is** (not) S + being V₃ ...?
was

$\frac{?}{W}$ **have** (not) S + been V₃ ...?
has

Where is this book sold?
When was the doctor sent for?
When will the agreement be signed?
How is she being trained for a nurse?
Why hasn't the car been repaired yet?

Who **is** (not) V₃ ...?
What

Who **was** (not) V₃ ...?
What

Who **will** **(not) be V₃ ...?**
What

Who **is** **(not) S + being V₃ ...?**
What

Who **has** **(not) S + been V₃ ...?**
What

What languages are spoken there?

Who was invited to her birthday party?

What articles will be published in the magazine?

What is being done to improve things?

What room has been already whitewashed?

EXERCISES

Exercise 209. Express your agreement as in the model.

Model: – The bridge was built last year.
– Yes, you're right. The bridge was built last year.

1. My bicycle was broken.
2. The library was closed that day.
3. The excursion was well organized.
4. The delegation was met at the station.
5. This little poem was written by Kate.
6. Many valuable things were destroyed by the fire.
7. John was taught French at school.
8. The film is much spoken about.
9. The old textbooks are still used.
10. The children will be washed, given supper and sent to bed.

Exercise 210. Say that the action is (was, will be) done at other time or any other place.

Model: – The letters were posted in the morning.
– Oh, no, they were posted in the afternoon.

1. The question was discussed at the English lesson.
2. The coat was bought last month.
3. The book was written in 1966.

4. The museum was opened in August.
5. The meeting was organized on Saturday.
6. The telegram was sent on Sunday.
7. The trees were planted near our school in spring.
8. The children will be sent to school.
9. Coffee will be served in the dining-room.
10. This article will be published in the local newspaper.

Exercise 211. Say that it is (was, will be) done by another person.

Model: – At the station you were met by Mr Gregg.
– Oh, no, we were met by Mr Green.

1. The cup was broken by my brother.
2. The dishes were washed up by mother.
3. The documents were signed by the secretary.
4. The telegram was sent by his brother.
5. The floors were washed by Jane.
6. The first prize was won by Barbara.
7. The medicine was prescribed by Doctor Mason.
8. The lecture will be given by Professor West.
9. The excursion is organized by our teacher of literature.
10. When Helen was ill she was looked after by a nurse.

Exercise 212. Say that some other actions were also done in these situations. Use the suggested words.

Model: – An excursion was organized by our pupils (concert).
– A concert was also organized by them.

1. Trees were planted near our house. (flowers)
2. The floor was washed by Jane. (windows)
3. Sounds of music are heard in the hall. (laughter)
4. A new metro line was constructed in our town. (bridge)
5. The tape recorder was repaired by John. (radio set)
6. Tom was criticized at the meeting. (Alice)
7. This article was written by Jane. (poem)
8. The carpet was cleaned by mother. (rug)
9. We were shown the Tower of London. (the British Museum)
10. During the holidays the children were taken to the Zoo. (to the Circus)

Exercise 213. Fill in the blanks with the suitable verb from the box. Follow the model.

Model: They ___ usually served coffee and sandwiches.
– They are usually served coffee and sandwiches.

Clean, examine, expect, grow, kill, find, play, sell, speak, visit
--

1. Many people ___ in road accidents every year.
2. Spain ___ by millions of tourists every year.
3. Frequently, gas ___ together with oil.
4. The windows in our office ___ once a month.
5. Potatoes ___ in this region.
6. Professor Palmer ___ any minute now.
7. What language ___ in China?
8. Football ___ all over the world.
9. The patients ___ in this room.
10. Fresh vegetables ___ in this shop all the year round.

Exercise 214. Say that the action is not (was not, will not be) done and explain why.

Model: – A new dress was bought for Jane.
– No, a new dress was not bought, we hadn't enough money.

1. Mike was sent to Kyiv.
2. She was given a good mark.
3. The doctor is sent for.
4. The electric fire in my room was repaired.
5. The flowers were watered in the morning.
6. Her brother was sent to the kindergarten.
7. The New Year Tree was decorated by Granny.
8. The books were prepared for the lesson.
9. The letters will be delivered in the morning.
10. The guests were invited to the garden.

Exercise 215. Answer the following questions.

Model: – When was America discovered?

- America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492.
- (I don't remember when America was discovered.)

1. When was the first spaceship launched?
2. When was the Tower of London built?
3. Where is English spoken?
4. Where are meals cooked?
5. Where is milk kept cool in summer?
6. By whom was radio invented?
7. When was Kyiv liberated from fascists?
8. How many foreign languages are taught at your school?
9. When was your school built?
10. What is being built in your town now?

Exercise 216. Say that the action has been already done.

- Model:** – The road is too narrow. You must widen it.
– But the road has been already widened.

1. Somebody must send for the doctor.
2. You must air the room.
3. You must type the text on page 10.
4. You must water the kitchen garden.
5. You must help mother to wash dishes.
6. You must post this letter to John.
7. You must plant the flowers near the house.
8. I think you must clear out the garage.
9. You must punish the boy for being rude.
10. You must send a letter of thanks to your friend.

Exercise 217. Fill in the blanks with the suitable verb from the box. Use the Active or the Passive voice.

Arrest, assassinate, award, fight, oppose, publish, put, remember, use, work, write
--

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Luther King was a black Baptist minister who ___ for equal rights for blacks in America.

He ___ only peaceful methods to fight against unjust laws because he _____ violence. For his activity he _____ many times and ___ to prison.

In 1963 he _____ a book called 'Why We Can't Wait?'. It _____ in 1964. The same year he _____ the Nobel Peace Prize.

On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King _____ in Memphis, Tennessee.

Now on Martin Luther King Day Americans _____ this great man who _____ hard for civil rights.

Exercise 218. Say that the action hasn't been done. Use the suggested words.

Model: – Let's go to Mike's birthday. (to invite)
– How can we? We haven't been invited.

1. Put on your new suit. (to iron)
2. Can you give me Shakespeare's sonnets? (to return)
3. Can you lend me two dollars? (to receive)
4. Let's look through today's newspapers. (to deliver)
5. Why is Mary so sad? (to praise)
6. Can we listen to text 10? (to record)
7. Let's play the piano. (to tune)
8. Does the patient feel better? (to operate on)
9. Can I take your bicycle? (to repair)
10. Do you know where Fred is? (to find)

Exercise 219. Answer the questions as in the model.

Model: – Are they still restoring the church?
– Yes, the church is still being restored.

1. Is the doctor still examining David?
2. Is Kate still washing the dishes?
3. Are the police still questioning the prisoner?
4. Are they still building a new bridge over the river?
5. Is John still repairing the motor-cycle?
6. Are the children still decorating the New Year tree?
7. Are they still using this room as a library?
8. Is Mary still polishing the floor?
9. Is John still repapering the walls of the kitchen?
10. Is the secretary still typing the documents?

Exercise 220. Express your surprise as in the model.

Model: – The dinner was cooked by father.
– Was it really cooked by father?
– Yes, it was. (No, it wasn't.)

1. The windows were washed by the boys.
2. This book was published in the last century.
3. The floor in the classroom was swept by the teacher.
4. The exercises were done orally.
5. Jane was taught French at school.
6. Tommy was criticized a lot.
7. An English play was staged by pupils of our school.
8. The man was operated on by Professor Brown.
9. The phone was answered by the director himself.
10. All these stamps were collected by one pupil.

Exercise 221. Ask when or where it was done.

Model: – Lviv was founded by Danylo Galytsky.
– When was it founded?
– In the 13th century.

- 1 This novel was translated into Ukrainian.
2. The flowers were planted by younger pupils.
3. All the important documents were lost.
4. The money was given to me by Mr Brown.
5. The firemen were already sent for.
6. The competition was organized by the Sport Committee.
7. 'Hamlet' was written by Shakespeare.
8. This typewriter was used only a few times.
9. We weren't told anything about that party.
10. Coffee will be served in the dining room.

Exercise 222. Ask for additional information as in the model. Use the suggested words.

Model: – The article was translated into English. (by whom)
– By whom was it translated?

– By John Wesker.

1. She was given a flat in this house. (on what floor)
2. Mary was punished by her father. (what... for)
3. Tom was taught two languages. (when)
4. The announcement was listened to with great attention. (why)
5. The teacher will explain everything to you. (when)
6. The typist has been already paid for her work. (by whom)
7. The room will be thoroughly cleaned after lunch. (by whom)
8. His leg was hurt in an accident. (when)
9. The dog was left in the garden. (why)
10. The Tower of London was once used as a prison. (when)

Exercise 223. Translate the following.

1. Під час війни всі документи були загублені.
2. Джон був оштрафований за те, що перейшов тут вулицю.
3. Ця робота буде закінчена до вечора.
4. Чи відкрили вже виставку?
5. Що вам подарували на день народження?
6. Під час війни в Києві було зруйновано багато будинків; більшість з них відновлено. Зараз будується багато нових кварталів.
7. Через місяць йому запропонують якусь цікаву роботу.
8. Хто переклав цю книжку?
9. Яку іноземну мову викладають у вашій школі?
10. Які англійські п'єси будуть поставлені шкільним театром?

Exercise 224. Translate the following.

1. Їх запросили взяти участь у цьому фестивалі.
2. Він запитав, які проблеми обговорювали вчора на зборах.
3. Він сказав мені, що картина буде виставлена в місцевому музеї.
4. Я тут сиджу вже кілька годин, але ще ніхто не прийшов.
5. – Листи було відправлено вчора? – Ні, вони не були надруковані. Ми відправимо їх завтра.
6. – Літні канікули почнуться в кінці червня. – Ти поїдеш зі мною до Львова? – Поїду, якщо складу всі екзамени.
7. – Містер Браун знав англійську, французьку й німецьку. – Він викладає англійську? – Ні, він викладає німецьку.
8. Чому ти не дивишся за своїми дітьми? Вони плачуть.
9. – Чи йшов сніг, коли ви вийшли з дому? – Ні, сніг до того часу вже припинився.

10. Мене запитали, скільки років я вже живу в цьому місті.

Exercise 225. Speak on the following points:

1. Describe a well-known castle (palace, church), use this scheme:

It was built in the ... century in the ... style.

The building was founded in ... and completed in

Later it was rebuilt (renovated) in the ... style.

The original building was destroyed in the ... century.

The only original part that has been preserved is

2. Say how your friend's birthday was celebrated.

3. Describe the geographical position of Great Britain.

4. Describe the geographical position of the USA.

Exercise 226. Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.

1. Rome was not built in a day.

2. What is done cannot be undone.

3. A tree is known by its fruit.

4. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

5. A bald head is soon shaven.

6. A green wound is soon healed.

7. Old birds are not caught with chaff.

8. The devil is not so black as he is painted.

GOOD ADVICE

All that you do

Do with your might;

Things which are done by halves

Are never done right.

* * *

If a thing is once begun

Never leave it,

Till it's done.

NURSERY RHYMES

I'll sing you a song,

The days are long,
The woodcock and the sparrow;
The little dog has burnt his tail,
And he'll be hanged tomorrow.

* * *

Hector Protector was dressed all in green;
Hector Protector was sent to the Queen.
The Queen did not like him,
Nor more did the King;
So Hector Protector was sent back again.

Exercise 227. Read the following jokes, retell them.

KINGS ARE SCARCE

George I of England while on a Journey to his native kingdom stopped at a village in Holland. While fresh horses were being got ready for him, the king asked for two or three eggs. They were brought to him, and the price that was asked was a hundred florins.

"How is this?" asked the king. "Eggs are surely scarce here." "Pardon me," said the host. "Eggs are plentiful enough but kings are scarce here."

A TRAVELLER'S TALE

This story was told by Charles Dickens.

During a sea-trip on board a steamer a young girl was courted by five young men. The poor thing was at a loss whom she should choose. She was advised to jump overboard and then marry the one who would jump in after her. The girl did as she was told. The next morning when all the five admirers were on deck, the girl jumped into the sea. She was immediately followed by four of the men. When the girl and the admirers had been fished out of the water she found herself even more at a loss than before.

"What should I do with those four wet men?" she asked the captain in her perplexity.

"Take the dry one," was the old sea-wolf's advice.

* * *

Teacher: What do we get from sheep?

Boy: Wool.

Teacher: And what do we make from wool?

Boy: I don't know.

Teacher: Well, what is your coat made of?

Boy: My coat was made from father's old coat.

* * *

During an opera a spectator turns to his friend.

– That tenor is driving me mad.

– Shall we leave then?

– Certainly not. In the third act he will be killed and I can't deny myself the pleasure of seeing it.

* * *

"Where were you wounded, Private Smith?" asked the General. "In the battle. Sir," was the answer. "But how could you be wounded in the face in the last battle when we were retreating all the time?" asked the General again. "You see. Sir, after I was running a mile or more I looked back," said the brave soldier.

* * *

"Your husband is very fond of strong coffee," said the doctor. "He mustn't be given it. He gets too excited when he is given strong coffee." "But, doctor, you should see how excited he gets when he is given weak coffee," said the wife.

MAKING SURE

In the early days of World War I an officer in charge of a British port situated in Africa received a message from his chief. The message said that the war had been declared and all the enemies should be arrested in his district. A few days later the chief received a message from his officer. It ran: "Seven Germans, three Belgians, four Spaniards, five Frenchmen and an American are arrested. Please, inform with whom our country is at war."

***Exercise 228.* a) Read the text and say what you would have done in the man's place.**

THE STRANGE DOCTOR

A man and his wife were motoring along a strange country road in New England, to keep a dinner engagement. They were late, so the husband was driving at top speed. In spite of this he noticed a large house in bad repair with a sign announcing that a doctor lived there.

Half a mile further on, he met with an accident. His car was broken. The driver was unhurt, but his wife was seriously injured. The husband was

desperate. Suddenly he remembered the doctor's sign half a mile away. Taking his unconscious wife in his arms, he walked back to this house and rang the bell. The bell was answered by a tall, grey-haired man who said he was a doctor. There was no one else in the house. The room looked as if it hadn't been tidied for a long time. The woman was carried into a dusty, disordered consulting room and laid on the operating table. The doctor examined her with evident skill and declared that her skull was fractured and she was to be operated on immediately. The husband had no choice. He was told to wait outside.

Pacing the porch, occasionally looking from the darkness into the lighted room, the husband heard steps and was shocked at the sight of three men. Two of them were armed and the third was carrying a rope. They were advancing slowly towards the door.

"For God's sake, wait!" the husband begged, "My wife's skull has been opened; any delay must mean her certain death."

Whispering, one of the men asked, "What do you take us for?"

"Thieves."

"No", the man answered. We are attendants from a neighbouring insane asylum. The man operating on your wife is mad. He escaped only two hours ago."

The husband did not let the three men interrupt the operation. He knew that she could be saved only by an immediate operation and there was a chance that a mad doctor could operate from force of habit. The three men agreed to wait until the operation was over. When the operation was completed, they sprang upon the madman, who fighting and screaming, was taken away. The headkeeper promised to bring back doctors and nurses, which he did.

The wife was taken to New York, where she was placed in a hospital, under the care of a prominent physician. Carefully examining her fractured skull, this doctor said "Your wife will get well and be perfectly normal again, but I can't understand it. Only one operation I know could have saved her, and only one man ever performed that operation successfully. That doesn't explain anything, because that particular man went mad years ago and was placed in an asylum somewhere in New England."

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. Where were a man and his wife travelling?
2. What happened to the car? What happened to the people?
3. Where did the man take his unconscious wife?
4. Who answered the bell?

5. What was the diagnosis of the doctor? Did he agree to perform the operation? What was the man asked to do?
6. Whom did he see waiting for the operation to be performed?
7. What did they tell the man?
8. What was the husband's decision? What do you think of this decision?
9. Where was the woman taken after the operation?
10. What did the famous physician say about the operation and its performer?

c) Retell the text as if

- 1) you were the husband;
- 2) you were a doctor at a New York hospital;
- 3) you were one of the attendants from the insane asylum.

MODAL VERBS

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION

AT THE POST OFFICE

Here is a post office. You can see different counters here. On one side of the counters you can see customers, on the other side there are clerks. One of the customers is buying stamps, another is asking the clerk for letters poste restante, a third is writing a letter,

If you want to buy stamps, you must go to the counter with the notice 'Stamps'. If you want to send a parcel you must hand it to the clerk who weighs it on scales. If you want to send a telegram, you can take a form from the table, fill it in, then you have to give it to the clerk, if you want to post an ordinary letter, you need not address a clerk, you can drop it into the pillar-box. If you want your letter to arrive more quickly than by ordinary post, you can send it by air mail.

What operations can you do at the post office?

What must you do if you want to receive a money order?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Щоб виразити можливість (необхідність) виконавця якої-небудь дії, після підмета слід поставити модальне дієслово *can, may* або *must* а за ним – відмінюване дієслово в першій формі.

can
S + may V₀
must

Mary can speak English.
Jane may take my dictionary.
You must always come to school in time.

cannot
S + may not V₀
must not

I cannot see the stage well from here.
Mary may not take this book.
You must not cross the street at the red light.

Can
May S + V₀ ...?
Must

Cannot
May not S + V₀ ...?
Must not

Can Jane play the piano?
May I work in your room?
Must we go there at once?

Can't you explain this rule to me now?
Mustn't we follow all the directions of the doctor?

$\frac{?}{W}$ can
may S + V₀ ...?
must

$\frac{?}{W}$ cannot
may not S + V₀ ...?
must not

Where can you see the film?
Where may the children play?

What must a pupil on duty do?

Why can't you behave reasonably?

Why can't I stay at home instead of going for a walk in such weather?

Who	can	V ₀ ...?	Who	cannot	V ₀ ...?
What	may		What	may not	
	must			must not	

Who can play tennis?

Who may see these documents?

What must be done to know English well?

Who can't swim?

EXERCISES

Exercise 229. Read and say that you (your friend) can (may, must) do it, too.

Model: – Jim can carry this heavy box, he is strong.
– I can carry this box, too.

1. Susan can cook very nicely.
2. Jack can run for two hours without a rest.
3. Ann can give you good advice.
4. Jane can speak two foreign languages.
5. Helen must stay at home today.
6. You must learn all the new words from the text.
7. You must put on your warm clothes. It's cold outside.
8. Bob may borrow the book from the library.
9. You may ring me up if you need my help.
10. You may speak aloud here, I'm awake.

Exercise 230. Ask if somebody else can (may, must) do it.

Model: – I cannot help you with mathematics.
– Can John help me?
– Yes, he can. (No, he cannot.)

1. The children cannot swim in the sea. It is cold.
2. I cannot walk with you to the station.

3. Charles cannot sing this song. He has a sore throat.
4. They cannot buy a TV set now. They are short of money.
5. I cannot go to the concert with you tonight.
6. I cannot translate this text without a dictionary.
7. My father cannot repair a television set. He has a sore finger.
8. You must not be present at the trial. It will be held with closed door.
9. You must not keep silent about this matter.
10. You must not learn the poem by heart. It is too difficult for you.

Exercise 231. Express your surprise as in the model.

- Model:**
- You can see his pictures at the exhibition of modern painting.
 - Can we see his pictures at the exhibition of modern painting?
 - Yes, you can. (No, you cannot.)

1. John can play the guitar very well.
2. Jane can solve this problem very easily.
3. My elder brother can repair your radio set.
4. You can buy this book at our bookshop.
5. You may park the car in this place.
6. David may take the dictionary from the school library.
7. You may invite your friend if you like.
8. You may get there by the Metro.
9. You must learn this poem by heart.
10. Jim must prepare his report by Sunday.

Exercise 232. Express your agreement and extend the statement as in the model. Use the suggested words.

- Model:**
- Jim is very busy now. (to join)
 - Yes, he is very busy now. He can't join us.

1. It's dark here. (to see)
2. Jane's foot is aching. (to walk)
3. Jane has a sore throat. (to sing)
4. They're making so much noise. (to sleep)
5. There's a red light here. (to cross the street)
6. They are speaking French. (to understand)
7. The article is very difficult. (to translate)

8. I don't understand this rule. (to explain)
9. John will take me to the station in his car. (to drive a car)
10. The singer is very popular with young people. (to get a ticket)

Exercise 233. Answer the following questions as in the models.

Model 1: – You must go home now. (stay)
– Can't I stay a bit longer?

1. You must go to bed, John. (watch TV)
2. You must type the letters immediately, Mary. (after lunch)
3. You must change your clothes before dinner. (wear this dress)
4. You must prepare roasted meat for the picnic. (take some sandwiches)
5. You must buy some tomatoes at the greengrocer's. (bananas, too)

Model 2: – Peter's hat is very old. (buy a new one)
– Why can't he buy a new one?

1. Rachel misses her grandmother very much. (visit)
2. Roger's hair is too long. (go to the barber's)
3. David has a high temperature. (take this medicine)
4. The children are bored. (tell a funny story)
5. It is very difficult for the boy to do the sums. (help)

Exercise 234. Answer the following questions as in the model. Use the suggested words.

Model: – Why can't you see your friend off? (to go home)
– I must go home.

1. Why can't we sleep a bit longer? (to leave before dark)
2. Why can't you take a cup of coffee? (to hurry)
3. Why can't you wash the dishes? (to do homework)
4. Why can't you help your mother about the house? (to go to the office)
5. Why can't Olga go to the theatre with us? (to stay with the baby)
6. Why can't David fly to London today? (to speak to the director first)

7. Why can't Mary join the excursion? (to finish the report)
8. Why can't they talk to him at once? (to receive patients first)
9. Why can't your son help you? (to go to the University)
10. Why can't they buy new furniture? (to pay for the car)

Exercise 235. Give permission as in the model.

Model: – The boy wants to play in your room.
– He may play there.

1. Little Mary wants to invite her friends today.
2. The children want to go the Circus.
3. Alice wants to use your dictionary.
4. Helen wants to put on your hat.
5. The children want to take some sweets.
6. Your sister wants to buy this dress.
7. Your brother wants to switch off the light.
8. Mother wants to take the cups away.
9. Jack wants to play with his dog now.
10. John wants to bring his friends to your party.

Exercise 236. Prohibit to do it as in the model. Give your reason for prohibition.

Model: – May I open the window?
– No, you mustn't. It's very cold here.

1. May I leave the room?
2. May I play the piano now?
3. May we take the cups away?
4. May I invite my friend today?
5. May we decorate a New Year Tree?
6. May I have a week's holiday?
7. May John miss his lessons tomorrow?
8. May I look some words up in the dictionary?
9. May I keep your book till Monday?
10. May I work in your room when you are away?

Exercise 237. Answer the following questions as in the model. Add a sentence of your own.

Model: – Must I do it at once?

– No, you needn't. You can do it tomorrow.

1. Must we take a tent with us?
2. Must I post the letters today?
3. Must I return the book tomorrow?
4. Must I meet Fred at the station?
5. Must I change my clothes before dinner?
6. Must I be present at the conference?
7. Must I show the letter to her parents?
8. Must I ring Helen up before seven?
9. Must Iris prepare sandwiches for the picnic?
10. Must I stay with the child the whole evening?

Exercise 238. Read and say that you can do it now but you couldn't do it some time ago. Use the suggested words.

Model: – Can you meet him today? (last night)
– Yes, I can. I can meet him today but I couldn't meet him last night.

1. Can Jim skate? (last winter)
2. Can you come to place tonight? (yesterday morning)
3. Can John repair a radio? (last year)
4. Can father work in the garden this afternoon? (on Friday)
5. Can you pay for the radio set this week? (last week)
6. Can you go with me to the cinema? (in the morning)
7. Can Roger play the guitar? (a few years ago)
8. Can Mr Johnson help us today? (yesterday)
9. Can we discuss this problem now? (yesterday)
10. Can you understand his behaviour now? (when I was young)

Exercise 239. Say that you (your friend) can't do it now but will be able to do it in future. Use the suggested words

Примітка: Можливість виконання дії в майбутньому передається сполученням *shall/will be able to*.

Model: – Can you play chess now? (this afternoon)
– I can't play chess now but I shall be able to play chess this afternoon.

1. Can Mary do the room with a vacuum-cleaner now? (in the evening)
2. Can Nick finish this work in a day or two? (in a week)
3. Can you tell me this secret now? (tomorrow)
4. Can you return the book to the library today? (the day after tomorrow)
5. Can Nelly cook very well? (when she has practice)
6. Can David drive a car? (after a few more lessons)
7. Can we go swimming now? (when it gets warmer)
8. Can Jane swim very well? (if she trains regularly)
9. Can Jane play the violin now? (when her arm is better)
10. Can you understand this rule now? (when the teacher explains it)

Exercise 240. Answer the following questions as in the model. Use the suggested words.

Примітка: Необхідність виконання дії в минулому і майбутньому передається сполученням *have to* у відповідному часі.

Model: – Why didn't you stay there? (to go home)
 – I had to go home.

1. Why didn't John post the letter to Ann? (to find her new address)
2. Why didn't Kate go skiing with us? (to cook dinner)
3. Why didn't David stay longer? (to go to the office)
4. Why didn't Harry come to see us? (to write a report)
5. Why didn't Mary go to the concert with us? (to look after her sick child)
6. Why didn't you join us at Helen's? (to walk the dog)
7. Why didn't the boy play football? (to work in the garden)
8. Why didn't Jack help you with mathematics? (to help Mother about the house)
9. Why didn't David ride the bicycle? (to repair it)
10. Why didn't you go to the skating-rink with us? (to bring my little sister from the nursery school)

Exercise 241. Ask questions as in the model. Use the suggested words.

Model: – I missed the last bus. (to walk home)
 – Did you have to walk home?
 – Yes, I did. (No, I didn't. I took a taxi.)

1. They had a lot of luggage with them. (to take a porter)
2. The medicine was very bitter. (to take it)
3. I knew I wouldn't like the party. (to go there)

4. Jenny caught a bad cold. (to stay in bed)
5. Nick was very rude to Nelly. (to apologize)
6. You misunderstood the task. (to do the exercise in writing)
7. Pete got up at 6 o'clock on Sunday. (to leave at dawn)
8. Harry had a bad toothache yesterday. (to go to the dentist)
9. The watch was not repaired when I came to the watchmaker at 5 o'clock. (to wait long)
10. The room was in disorder when I returned home. (to put things right)

Exercise 242. Express your disagreement as in the model. Give your reason for it.

Model: – They will have to come again.
– They won't have to come again. They've got all the information they needed.

1. Jack will have to buy a new pen.
2. Nelly will have to put on her raincoat.
3. Ann will have to make some dresses for summer.
4. I shall have to do the whole exercise again.
5. The children will have to stay at home in the evening.
6. Alice will have to do the shopping while mother is away.
7. Jane will have to stay after classes every day to catch up with the group.
8. Bob will have to look after himself and his younger brother.
9. You will have to borrow some money if you want to buy a new coat.
10. Jane will have to stay in bed and wait for the doctor.

Exercise 243. Translate the following.

1. Ви граєте на роялі? – На жаль, не вмію, але мені хотілося б навчитись. 2. Тепер я катаюся на ковзанах набагато краще, ніж минулого року. 3. Ти вмів читати до школи? 4. Через рік ми вже вмітимемо добре плавати. 5. Нам не можна пересідати під час уроку. 6. Можна взяти ваш словник? – На жаль, не можна. Він мені зараз потрібний. 7. Мені потрібно залишатись після уроків? – Ні, не треба. Але ти можеш лишитись, щоб попрактикуватись у читанні. 8. Вам доведеться почекати. Доктор зайнятий. 9. Нам довелося іти пішки, оскільки було вже пізно і міський транспорт не працював. 10. Нам не довелося чекати. Поїзд прийшов вчасно.

Exercise 244. Translate the following.

1. – Я не можу знайти своїх старих тапочок. – Я їх вчора викинула.
2. – Він сказав, що палив десять цигарок на день. – Хіба він не кинув палити?
3. Ми не можемо купатись в цій річці. Вода тут занадто холодна.
4. – Ти можеш переходити вулицю лише при зеленому світлі. – Можна мені перейти вулицю в цьому місці? – Так, можна.
5. Зараз сьома година ранку. Іде дощ. Людей на вулиці мало. Вони одягнені в плащі. У них похмурі обличчя.
6. Він був дуже зайнятий цілий день, і я сам мусив виконувати роботу.
7. Він привітав мене і запитав, куди я йду.
8. – Ти не бачила Мері? – Ні, я її не бачила з травня. Вона зараз за кордоном.
9. – Що ти робиш? – Я пишу твір про свою школу. Учитель сказав, що кращий твір буде опубліковано в нашій міській газеті.
10. Ганна була впевнена, що її друзі прийдуть на її день народження. Була вже шоста година, але ще ніхто не прийшов.

Exercise 245. Speak on the following situations:

1. Your little sister is five. Say what she can do and what she still can't.
2. Say what are your duties at home.
3. Ask the doctor what you must do to keep up your health.
4. Discuss the problem how we can give our children an all-round education.
5. Reprimand your little sister for being a lazy and disobedient pupil.
6. Say what you must do to nurse your sick grandmother.
7. Say what things must be done to stage a play on the school stage.
8. Say what are duties of a pupil on duty.

Exercise 246. Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.

1. You may break the body, but you cannot break the spirit.
2. A fool may ask more questions than a wise man can answer.
3. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.
4. He that wants to eat the fruit must climb the tree.
5. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
6. One false move may lose the game.

7. He that is afraid of wounds must not come near a battle.
8. The best of friends must part.

SHOES HAVE TONGUES

Shoes have tongues but cannot talk,
Tables have legs but cannot walk,
Needles have eyes but cannot see,
Chairs have arms but can't hug me.

WHEN THE WEATHER IS WET

When the weather is wet
We must not fret;
When the weather is cold
We must not scold;
When the weather is warm
We must not storm!
But be thankful together
Whatever the weather.

Exercise 247. Read the following jokes, retell them.

AN ABSTRACT NOUN

Teacher: What is an abstract noun, Jane?

Jane: I don't know, Madam.

Teacher: What? You don't know? You must know that... Well, remember, it is the name of a thing you can think of, but which you cannot touch. Now, give me an example.

Jane: A red-hot poker.

* * *

Her Mother: My daughter can play the piano, paint, she understands botany, can speak French and Italian in fact, she is accomplished in every way. And you, Sir?

Prospective Son-in-Law: Well, in an emergency I can cook and mend socks.

EXCEEDINGLY COLD

"It was so cold where we were," said the Arctic explorer, "that the candle light froze and we couldn't blow it out!"

"That's nothing," said his rival. "Where we were the words came out of our mouths in pieces of ice and we had to fry them to see what we were talking about."

HIS CHOICE

"Oh, Mother, must I learn music?" sighed Dick. "Yes, I insist, but you may choose what instrument you like," said Mother.

"May I?" said Dick brightening. "Then may it be the gramophone."

Exercise 248. a) Read the text and say how Kate defined the time.

DEFINING TIME

Little Kate was about five. She was a bright child. She could already read, write and count a little. But she could not tell the time. When somebody asked her what time it was, she usually answered: "Breakfast-time, dinner-time, tea-time."

Once her brother Tom got a fine present for his birthday – a watch. Tom loved his little sister and decided to teach her to define the time.

"Can you count, Kate?" asked Tom.

"Of course, I can. One, two, three, four, five..."

"That'll do. I see you can count. Now, look at the watch. I'm putting the large hand on twelve and the small hand on three. Can you tell me the time?"

"Yes, I can. It's three o'clock."

"Good, and if I put the small hand on the four?"

"It's four o'clock."

"You're a nice girl. I hope now you can define the time." ,

It was five o'clock in the afternoon and Tom showing Kate his watch, asked, "What time is it, Kate?"

"Tea-time and I'm very hungry," was the answer.

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. How old is Kate?
2. What can she do and what can't she do yet?
3. How did Tom teach her to define the time?
4. Did he manage to teach his little sister?

c) Retell the text as if

- 1) you were Tom;
- 2) you were Kate;

3) you were Kate's mother.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION 1

A presidential election is approaching. There are three candidatures: Jennifer Brown, General E. F. Grant, and Max Smith. People study their programmes trying to choose the appropriate candidatures.

If Jennifer Brown became President, she would close all private schools, increase the education budget and reduce taxation.

General E. F. Grant would bring back capital punishment, double the size of the police force and use the army to stop strikes if he were President.

If Max Smith were elected President he would freeze prices and incomes, lend more money to industry and agriculture and promote trade with foreign countries.

Which candidate would you vote for if you took part in the election?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Щоб виразити дію, яка відбулася б за певних умов у теперішньому чи майбутньому часі, у головному реченні вживають дієслово *should/would* і першу форму відмінюваного дієслова, а в підрядному реченні – другу форму відмінюваного дієслова (дієслово *to be* має форму *were* для всіх осіб).

$$S_1 + \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \end{array} V_0 \dots \left| \text{if } S_2 + V_2 \dots \right.$$

I should be delighted if she taught me English.

If I were you I should act differently.

EXERCISES

Exercise 249. Express your agreement as in the model.

Model: – If John were younger he would go in for hiking.
– Yes, of course, if he were younger he would go in for hiking.

1. If you watered your flowers regularly they would grow better.

2. If you were more careful you wouldn't make such mistakes.
3. It would be cheaper if you went by train.
4. I should speak to Mr Trent myself if I knew him better.
5. If it stopped raining we should go out to play basketball.
6. They would buy the tape recorder if they had more money.
7. If Charles didn't like children he wouldn't work at school.
8. If Betty were not busy we should go to the concert together.
9. I should work quicker if you didn't bother me with your silly questions.
10. If we both had bicycles we should go for a ride into the country.

Exercise 250. Say what you would do if you were in my place.

Model: – (go to the seaside in August)
If I were you I should go to the seaside in August.
We can spend the time together.

1. take warmer clothes
2. go to the doctor's
3. take an umbrella
4. put on heavy shoes
5. invite Jerry to the party
6. tell Mother nothing
7. call a doctor
8. go on a trip with everybody
9. not put off the decision
10. take an aspirin

Exercise 251. Complete the following sentences as in the model, using the suggested words.

Model: – The boy wouldn't be so healthy... (swim)
– The boy wouldn't be so healthy if he didn't swim so much.

1. You wouldn't be so tired ... (work)
2. It wouldn't be so wet ... (rain)
3. You wouldn't be so hoarse ... (shout)
4. Your eyes wouldn't hurt so much ... (read)
5. Nelly wouldn't be angry with you ... (contradict)

6. The dog wouldn't be so fat ... (eat)
7. Cecilia wouldn't play the piano so well ... (practise)
8. The child's eyes wouldn't be swollen ... (cry)
9. Charles wouldn't win the first prize ... (train)
10. Chris wouldn't be so strong ... (ski)

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATION 2

The flight to Chicago was delayed because of the fog. It caused a lot of troubles to the passengers. If it hadn't been delayed Sara Sharp wouldn't have missed her interview with a film star. If the plane had left on time Peter Stone would have had his appointment with his new boss. Mary Bronson wouldn't have stayed another night at the hotel in New York if there had been no fog at that time. If the weather had been better Nora Bloxam would have been in time for her rehearsal.

Would you have gone for a walk, if the weather had been fine yesterday?

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙ!

Щоб виразити дію, яка відбулася б за певних умов у минулому часі, у головному реченні треба вжити допоміжне дієслово *should/would*, за ним дієслово *have* у першій формі, а далі – відмінюване дієслово в третій формі; у підрядному реченні вживається форма дієслова аналогічна *Past Perfect Tense*.

$$S_1 + \begin{matrix} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \end{matrix} \text{ have } V_3 \dots \quad \Bigg| \quad \text{if } S_2 + \text{had } V_3 \dots .$$

Mike would have participated in the game if he hadn't broken his leg.

If you had prepared for the exam more thoroughly you would have got a better mark.

Would you have sent me money yesterday if I had asked you?

Exercise 252. Complete the following sentences as in the model, using the suggested words.

Model: – If you had read the rule more attentively ____ (understand)

– If you had read the rule more attentively you would have understood it.

1. If you had followed my directions ____ (find the house)
2. If you had seen Jane's face ____ (believe)
3. If you had known Frank better ____ (like)
4. If you had drunk a cup of tea ____ (feel thirsty)
5. If you had trusted me ____ (tell the secret)
6. If you had not interrupted me ____ (finish the experiment)
7. If Alice had followed the doctor's instructions ____ (recover)
8. If you had taken an umbrella with you ____ (get wet through)
9. If you hadn't kept me waiting long ____ (miss the train)
10. If I hadn't been in a hurry ____ (stop and listen to your story)

Exercise 253. Express your agreement as in the model.

Model: – Max was reading a book in the waiting-room. He missed the train.
– Oh, yes, if he hadn't been reading a book, he wouldn't have missed the train.

1. Bill didn't set the alarm, so he overslept.
2. The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating – they scored a goal.
3. They didn't arrive in time, because the car broke down.
4. John didn't know the man was armed, so he didn't run away.
5. Dorothy didn't hear the knock on the door, because she was listening to the radio.
6. They weren't in the theatre, so they were not killed in the explosion.
7. He was walking along the seashore when he found a gold ring.
8. Susan couldn't go on holiday because she broke the leg.
9. The lecturer wasn't talking very distinctly so I couldn't understand him.
10. The Titanic hit an iceberg so it sank on its first voyage.

Exercise 254. Express your agreement as in the model.

Model: – I'll shut the window, as it is very cold.
– Yes, you wouldn't shut the window if it were not cold.
– I was told the way, so we found the house easily.
– Yes, if you hadn't been told the way you wouldn't have found the house so easily.

1. William is ill. He wants to stay at home.
2. It's late. I'll take a taxi.
3. Joan didn't follow my instruction, that's why he got into trouble.
4. Mary was watching a new film on TV, so she didn't hear the knock.
5. Philip can't phone her as he doesn't know her telephone number.
6. You arrived too late and didn't get a seat.
7. Charles was late for the show and didn't see the newsreel.
8. Richard didn't know the river was dangerous and tried to swim across it.
9. The tourists lost their way because the night was dark.
10. I was very busy all the day and couldn't go shopping with you.

Exercise 255. Translate the following.

1. Вона б не губила гроші так часто, якби не була такою неухажною. 2. Якби Роберт не був таким неслухняним, його б так часто не карали. 3. Якби в мене вчора не боліла голова, я б також поїхала з вами на екскурсію. 4. Якби автомобіль не їхав так швидко, нещасний випадок не стався б. 5. Я прочитала б Шекспіра в оригіналі, якби знала англійську мову краще. 6. Ви почувалися б краще, якби більше бували на свіжому повітрі. 7. Ми виграли б учорашній матч, якби наші два найкращі футболісти взяли в ньому участь. 8. Якби тобі подобалась симфонічна музика, ми б пішли завтра в філармонію. 9. Куди б ви пішли, якби були зараз вільні? 10. Якби у нас була карта Європи, я б тобі показала, де знаходиться це місто.

Exercise 256. Translate the following.

1. Що б ти робив, якби хтось весь час розмовляв з тобою таким тоном?
2. Коли я зателефонував Джону, його мати сказала мені, що він пішов п'ять хвилин тому.
3. Якби ти одяглася тепліше, ти б не застудилася.
4. – Чому ти не робиш уроки? – Хіба ти не бачиш, я дивлюся міжнародний футбольний матч.
5. Він сказав, що цей підручник буде опубліковано до початку нового навчального року.
6. Якби ми вийшли з дому на півгодини раніше, ми б не запізнилися на поїзд.
7. – Ти коли-небудь був в Англії? – Так. Я був там минулого року. Мене запросив мій англійський колега.
8. – Вона купила вчора нові черевики? – Вона сказала, що ні.

9. – Ви виглядаєте такими стомленими. – Так, ми писали важку контрольну роботу.
10. – Чому ти вчора була дома? Хіба ти не повинна була брати участь у підготовці до вечора?

Exercise 257. Speak on the following situations.

1. What would you do if you were Headmaster of your school?
2. What measures would you take if you were appointed Minister of Education?
3. What programme would you present if you were to take part in the presidential election?
4. Ask your friend what he (she) would do if he (she) won a lot of money in the lottery.
5. Ask your friend what places in Great Britain he (she) would visit if he had a chance to go there.
6. Ask your friend what he (she) would like to have if his (her) three wishes were granted.

Exercise 258. Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.

1. If wishes were horses, beggars would ride.
2. Pigs would fly if they had wings.
3. If things were to be done twice all would be wise.
4. If each swept before his own door, we should have a clean city.
5. If I could always read, I should never feel the want of society.

IF I HAD A DONKEY

A.A.Milne

If I had a donkey and he wouldn't go,
Do you think I would hit him?
No, no, no.
I'd put him in the stable
And give him some straw,
And the poor little donkey
Wouldn't work any more.

Exercise 259. Read the following jokes. Retell them.

A CLEVER RETORT

Teacher: Tommy, your hands are very dirty. What would you say if I came to school with dirty hands?

Tommy: I'd be too polite to mention it.

NATURAL CONCLUSION

Mother: You never do what you are told you naughty boy. If you were good my hair wouldn't turn grey so early.

Son: Now I see you never did what you were told to. If you had been good, Granny's hair wouldn't have turned grey.

WHAT WOULD IT SAY?

A sentimental lady on an excursion in a forest stopped before a big tree. "O wonderful elm," she said, "If you could only speak, what would you say to me?"

The man accompanying her said, "It would probably say, 'Excuse me, but I'm an oak!'"

DANGER

Sailor: My father, grandfather and great-grandfather all died at sea.

Farmer: If I were you, I'd never go to sea not to share their fate.

Sailor: I'd like to know where your father and grandfather and great-grandfather died.

Farmer: Why, in their beds, of course.

Sailor: In their beds? If I were you, I'd never go to bed not to share their fate.

A GREAT HELP

Married Man: My wife is a great help to me. She stands by me in all the troubles I have in my life.

Bachelor: She helps you in all your troubles most of which you wouldn't have had if you hadn't married her.

WELL DONE

Surgeon: I certainly performed my last operation in the nick of time.

Friend: In the nick of time? What do you mean by it?

Surgeon: It was good I did it on that very day. If I hadn't done it then, the patent would have recovered on the next without any operation.

Exercise 260. a) Read the text and say what was the cause of all the trouble.

THE GATE WITHOUT A LATCH

A farmer had a gate which opened into a field, and as the latch on it was broken it always stood open. So the chickens ran into the field and the cattle got into the yard. The farmer's wife often complained about it and repeated, "Why don't you buy a new latch?" To which the farmer answered angrily. "You are always wanting me to buy things. If I listened to you, we should never have a penny."

Once the farmer was tying his horse in the yard when he saw his fattest pig go into the field. "I must catch it before it crosses the field and gets lost in the wood," he thought and ran after the pig, letting the horse go.

His wife who was ironing his best shirt saw it all out of the window. "He won't be able to catch the pig without me!" she thought and ran after him.

Their younger daughter who was cooking the soup watched them for some minutes and then ran out too. "Those old people," she thought. "They will never catch this pig unless someone young and strong like me helps them."

It happened that she fell and hurt her leg. Her parents had to take her home while the pig disappeared in the wood.

At home they saw that the horse had trampled the kitchen garden. The iron had burnt the farmer's best shirt. The soup had boiled over.

Then they started quarrelling.

"If you hadn't left the horse untied, it wouldn't have trampled the kitchen garden," shouted the wife.

"And if you had minded your own business, my shirt wouldn't have been burnt through," answered the farmer.

Then they both attacked the girl. "If you had watched the soup, we would have some dinner now and the pig wouldn't have escaped."

But it was the wife who had the last word, of course. She said, "If you had bought a latch, nothing would have happened."

b) Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. Why did the gate always stand open?
2. What did the farmer's wife repeat very often?
3. What did the farmer answer to her complaints?

4. What did the farmer see when he was tying his horse in the yard?
5. What did he do?
6. What was his wife doing at that time?
7. What did she do when she saw everything out of her window?
8. What was their younger daughter doing at the time?
9. Why did she decide to help her parents?
10. What happened to the girl?
11. What happened while the parents were taking the girl home?
12. How did the wife reproach her husband?
13. What did he answer?
14. How did they reproach their daughter?
15. Who had the last word?

c) Retell the text as if you were the daughter of the family.

ARTICLE

ПРАВИЛО 1

Неозначений артикль 'a/an' вживається перед обчислюваним іменником в однині, коли він означає невизначений предмет.

Can I have a cup of coffee?

I always like to have a book by my bedside.

An old man and a woman lived in a small cottage near the sea.

Неозначений артикль вживається перед іменником в однині, який вживається у функції предикативу (іменної частини складеного присудка).

John is a good swimmer.

He is an experienced lawyer.

Неозначений артикль вживається перед обчислюваним іменником в однині, коли мається на увазі один предмет.

He will return in a day or two.

It will cost five pounds a kilo.

Неозначений артикль не вживається перед обчислюваним іменником у множині.

We have squirrels in our park.

I didn't know they were students.

Неозначений артикль не вживається також перед необчислюваним іменником.

I want petrol, please.

Could I have sugar, please?

Exercise 261. Use 'a/an' or nothing in the blanks.

1. I'd like ___ sandwich, please. 2. I'd like ___ apple and ___ orange juice, please. 3. He stopped ___ taxi and drove home. 4. I've given your wife ___ injection and she'll soon fall asleep. 5. Jane said that ___ new shops appeared in their town, made of ___ brick and ___ marble instead of ___ wood. 6. If you want to write ___ letter, there is ___ paper and ___ pens over there. 7. I don't believe ___ word of it, he was always ___ liar. 8. There was ___ picture of his mother on his writing-table. 9. My brother has ___ little cottage ___ mile or two from my place. 10. You don't like ___ eggs and ___ cheese, do you?

Exercise 262. Give short negative answers followed by statements. Use the suggested words as in the model.

Model: – Is your brother a bus conductor? (taxi-driver)
– No, he isn't. He's a taxi-driver.
– Are your sisters dancers? (singers)
– No, they aren't. They're singers.

1. Is John a barman? (waiter)
2. Are you an architect? (artist)
3. Are Paul and John painters? (house decorators)
4. Is your friend a school-teacher? (university lecturer)
5. Is your aunt a librarian? (nurse)
6. Is Robert a police inspector? (tax inspector)
7. Is Paul's sister a pediatrician? (surgeon)
8. Is Jane's husband a lawyer? (journalist)
9. Are Susan's sons painters? (musicians)
10. Is Barbara a company secretary? (manager)

Exercise 263. Memorize the following proverbs.

1. A stitch in time saves nine.
2. Once a thief, always a thief.

3. False friends are worse than open enemies.
4. A good dog deserves a good bone.
5. A hungry man is an angry man.
6. Life isn't a bed of roses.
7. Marriage is a lottery.
8. Luck goes in cycles.
9. Money opens all doors.
10. Knowledge is no burden.

Exercise 264. Read the following text carefully. Then read the questions and complete the answers.

Mr Geoffrey Holiday is a very important person. He is a manager and a believer in strict discipline. He is always well dressed and punctual.

Mr Holiday is an ambitious man. He would like to become a millionaire, a cabinet minister or an ambassador. He would like to make speeches in Parliament and give press conferences. Mr Holiday is a man of great energy and he is very successful.

Although not an athlete, Mr Holiday is interested in sport. He is a keen reader of the sporting news.

Mr Holiday is very rich. He has got a big car and a very nice house. It is a Victorian house with all the modern conveniences: electricity, gas, central heating, and air-conditioning. Mr Holiday has got a safe in his house. He keeps important documents here.

Miss Clara Flight is Mr Holiday's secretary. She is a pretty girl with a good figure and an interesting face. She is a good shorthand typist and a hardworking girl. Clara is fond of pop-music and films. She is a regular cinema-goer and she would like to be a film star. She has a record player and a good collection of pop records. She also has a TV-set at home. She likes entertainment programmes.

1. What is Mr Holiday's job?
– He is ___manager.
2. What are his views?
– He is ___great believer in strict discipline.
3. What would he like to become?
– He would like to become ___millionaire, ___cabinet minister, or ___ambassador.
4. What would he like to do?

- He would like to make ___ speeches in Parliament and give ___ press conferences.
- 5. Is Mr Holiday full of energy?
 - Yes, he is ___ man of ___ great energy.
- 6. Is he interested in sport?
 - He is not ___ athlete but he is ___ keen reader of the sporting news.
- 7. Is Mr Holiday rich?
 - Yes, he has got ___ big car and ___ very nice house.
- 8. What kind of house is it?
 - It is ___ Victorian house with all the modern conveniences: ___ electricity, ___ gas, ___ central heating, and ___ air-conditioning.
- 9. What has he got in his house?
 - He has ___ safe in the house.
- 10. What does he keep there?
 - He keeps ___ important documents there.
- 11. What is Miss Clara Flight's job?
 - She is ___ secretary.
- 12. Is she a good secretary?
 - Yes, she is ___ good shorthand typist.
- 13. What does she look like?
 - She is ___ pretty girl with ___ good figure and ___ interesting face.
- 14. What kind of person she is?
 - She is ___ hardworking girl.
- 15. What is she fond of?
 - She is fond of ___ pop-music and ___ films.
- 16. Does she often go to the cinema?
 - Yes, she is ___ regular cinema-goer.
- 17. What has she got at home?
 - She has got ___ record-player and ___ good collection of ___ pop records.
- 18. What would she like to be?
 - Clara would like to be ___ film star.

ПРАВИЛО 2

Якщо іменник позначає визначений предмет, тобто той, хто говорить і той, хто слухає, знають, про який предмет йдеться, перед цим іменником вживається означений артикль 'the'.

Will you look after the dog while I'm away?
The butter tastes sour.

Визначеність предмету має місце в тому випадку, коли предмет (предмети) вже згадувався (згадувались) в тексті.

He gave me a knife and spoons. The spoons were made of silver.

A storm struck the coast of Sumatra. The storm caused a lot of damage.

Предмет може бути також визначений, коли за відповідним іменником йде словосполучення або підрядне речення, яке виділяє цей предмет з класу йому подібних.

The scenery of this part of England is picturesque.

Here is the picture of the village where my grandfather was born.

Exercise 265. Use 'a/an', 'the' or nothing in the blanks.

1. He was always __brave soldier and ___man of remarkable abilities. 2. We had ___eggs for breakfast. 3. He ordered ___coffee with cream. 4. ___water in this river is polluted. 5. ___man in ___blue shirt is Susan's husband. 6. Waiter! There's ___fly in my soup. 7. David lives in ___small provincial town. 8. This is ___good typewriter. But ___typewriter I had last year was even better. 9. I saw ___excellent film about Hawaii last week. ___film was made in Hollywood. 10. ___suit Norman is wearing is very elegant.

Exercise 266. Memorize the following proverbs.

1. The way to a man's heart is through his stomach.
2. The apples on the other side of the wall are the sweetest.
3. Better the devil you know than the devil you don't know.
4. Caution is the parent of safety.
5. Cowardice is the mother of cruelty.
6. Criminals often return to the scene of the crime.
7. Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
8. The face is the index of the mind.
9. The heart that once truly loves never forgets.

Exercise 267. Read the following text carefully. Then read the questions and complete the answers.

THE WILD DOG AND THE FARM DOG

Once there was a wild dog who was always very hungry. He ran here and there through the forest and meadows looking for a rabbit or a squirrel or even a mouse to eat. But it was winter and he found nothing. Finally he came near a

farm house where he met a farm dog. The farm dog was plump and had well-brushed hair.

‘You look plump and well-fed’, said the wild dog.

‘Oh, the farmer gives me milk, bones, and delicious scraps from his table,’ said the farm dog. ‘All I have to do is bark to warn him if robbers came. It’s a very easy job. Come and live with me. I’m sure the farmer will give you the same.’

When the wild dog began to think of the milk, bones and scraps from the farmer’s table, his mouth started to water.

‘I think I would like such an easy job,’ said the wild dog. ‘I could protect the farm very well, for I have good ears, good eyes and a good voice. I can bark very loud.’

Then the wild dog noticed a collar around the farm dog’s neck.

‘What’s this?’ he asked.

‘Oh, it’s nothing, it’s a collar to be tied up on a rope.’

‘You mean you are tied on a rope and you cannot run through the meadows and the woods and go wherever you please?’ asked the wild dog.

‘I’m used to it,’ said the farm dog. ‘It’s not a problem. You’ll get used to it too.’

‘No,’ said the wild dog. ‘I like freedom. I would rather be hungry and free than well-fed on a rope.’

And with these words, the wild dog ran off into the woods.

1. Where did the wild dog run?
– Through ___forest and ___meadows.
2. What was he looking for?
– For ___rabbit or ___squirrel or even ___mouse to eat.
3. Why could he find nothing?
– Because it was ___winter.
4. Where did he finally come to?
– To ___farm house.
5. Whom did he meet there?
– ___farm dog.
6. What did the dog look like?
– ___farm dog was plump and had ___well-brushed hair.
7. Why did the farm dog look plump and well-fed?
– Because ___farmer gave him ___milk, ___bones, and ___delicious scraps from his table.
8. What was the farm dog’s duty?

- He had to bark to warn ___master when ___robbers came.
9. Was it a hard job?
– No, it was ___very easy job.
10. When did the wild dog’s mouth begin to water?
– When ___wild dog began to think of ___milk, ___bones and ___scraps from ___farmer’s table.
11. Why did the wild dog think he could do this job?
– Because he had ___good ears, ___good eyes and ___good voice.
12. What did he notice on the farm dog’s neck?
– ___collar.
13. What did it means?
– That ___farm dog was tied on ___rope and could not run through ___meadows and ___woods wherever he pleased.
14. Why didn’t the wild dog want to live on the farm?
– Because he liked ___freedom.
15. Where did run off?
– He ran off into ___woods.

ПРАВИЛО 3

Якщо предмет є єдиним в своєму роді, перед його назвою треба поставити означений артикль.

The moon and the stars were shining brightly in the sky.

The world is full of opportunities for enterprising people.

Означений артикль вживається також перед іменниками – назвами предметів, єдиних у певній ситуації.

Don’t sit on the grass, it’s wet.

I must go to the bank and the post office. Then I’d better call in at the supermarket to buy products for the party.

Приклади виразів, які вживаються з означеним артиклем:

A building

in the bedroom
in the kitchen
at the door
in the garden
on the landing

A town

on the ground
in the street
at the cinema
at the station
in the supermarket

A country

in the country
on the beach
in the mountains
at the seaside

on the corridor
down the stairs
in the lift

over the bridge
at the post office
at the bank

Перед іменником, що означає не окремий предмет, а весь клас у цілому, ставиться означений артикль.

The elephant is found both in Asia and Africa.
The bear sleeps in winter.

В цьому значенні вживається також іменник у множині без артикля.

Beavers are now found chiefly in Canada.
Dogs are good companions for the disabled.

Примітка: Іменник ‘man/woman’ вживається в цьому значенні без артикля.

Man must change in a changing world.
Woman will suffer any hardship for her family.
Women are better adaptable than men.

Exercise 268. Write ‘a/an’, ‘the’ or nothing.

1. I just waxed ___ floor. Don't walk on it yet. 2. ___ day when they got married was cold and rainy. 3. My dress was splashed by ___ passing car. 4. ___ moon hung low in ___ sky. 5. I like your garden. ___ flowers in ___ garden are beautiful. 6. ___ rose is my favourite flower. 7. It was a beautiful day. ___ sky was blue and ___ sun was shining. 8. Would you love to live near ___ sea? 9. ___ pterodactyl is ___ animal that lived many millions of years ago and is now extinct. 10. You had ___ opportunity but you missed it.

Exercise 269. Say what you can buy at the following places in a town. Put uncountable nouns from column A in the plural. Use articles where necessary.

Model: – I went to the post office to buy stamps and envelopes.
– Did you buy sugar and vegetables at the market?

Aspirin, banana, beer,
book, bun, bread,

Bakery
Bookshop

cheese, cigarette, coffee,
egg, envelope, fish,
juice, margarine, meat,
milk, mineral water,
newspaper, onion, pen,
rice, roll, rose, salt, soap,
stamp, sugar, toilet paper,
tooth paste, washing powder

Butcher
Chemist's
Dairy
Fishmonger's
Florist
Grocery
Market
Post office
Supermarket

Exercise 270. Complete these sentences choosing one of the words in brackets.

Model: The giraffe is the tallest of all animals. (elephant/lion/giraffe)

1. ___ is a domestic animal. (wolf/horse/fox)
2. ___ is a wild animal. (cow/cat/wolf)
3. ___ is an evergreen tree. (pine/ birch/ maple)
4. ___ is a floral symbol of England. (tulip, snowdrop, rose)
5. ___ is a bird of prey. (hawk/lark/cuckoo)
6. ___ is a beast of prey. (rabbit/ lion/cow)
7. ___ is a bird with very short wings that cannot fly. (kiwi/parrot/robin)
8. ___ is a farm bird kept for its meat or eggs. (sparrow/nightingale/turkey)
9. ___ is the fastest of all animals. (tiger/cheetah/elephant)
10. ___ is the largest living bird. (eagle/sparrow/ostrich)

Exercise 271. Memorize the following proverbs.

1. If the sky falls, we shall catch larks.
2. The sun is never the worse for shining on the dunghill.
3. Make hay while the sun shines.
4. One cloud is enough to eclipse the sun.
5. Love makes the world go round.
5. Can the leopard change his spots?
6. The wolf may change his coat, but not his disposition.
7. Who keeps company with the wolf will learn to howl.

8. While the grass grow, the horse starves.
9. Man proposes, God disposes.
10. Man does not live by bread alone.

Exercise 272. Read the text carefully. Then read the questions and complete the answers.

THE OSTRICH

The humming-bird is the smallest, and the ostrich the largest of birds. There are humming-birds no larger than bees, which the ostrich is often ten feet in height.

The home of the ostrich is in sandy deserts of Africa and Arabia. The Arabs call it a camel bird because of the form of its neck and body.

Like the camel, the ostrich lives in deserts, and can live a long time without water.

Though the ostrich has wings, they are too small for it to fly with. In running, the ostrich uses them as paddles. It can run very fast. The swiftest horse cannot keep up with it!

The ostrich is chiefly valued for beautiful white feathers of its wings and tail.

1. Which is the smallest bird?
– ___humming-bird.
2. Which is the largest of birds?
– ___ostrich.
3. Where is the home of the ostrich?
– In ___sandy deserts of ___Africa and ___Arabia.
4. What do the Arab call the ostrich?
– ___camel bird.
5. Why?
– Because of ___form of its neck and body.
6. What do the ostrich and the camel have in common?
– Like ___camel, _ostrich can live in _____deserts, and can go for a long time without ___water.
7. Why can't the ostrich fly?
– Because ___wings of the ostrich are too small.
8. How does the ostrich run?
– It can run very fast using its wings as ___paddles.
9. What is the ostrich valued for?

– For ___ beautiful white feathers of its wings and tail.

ПРАВИЛО 4

Перед прикметником у найвищому ступені та перед порядковим числівником (або іншими словом, що означає порядок – *next, last*) потрібно вживати означений артикль.

This is the best picture in the whole picture gallery.

That's the second time you're asking me the same question. You are forgetful.

James is the last person to be trusted.

Означений артикль також ставиться перед словами 'same/right/wrong/very/only'.

The sea is not the only thing that is affected by pollution.

It is difficult to say what is the right thing to do in this situation.

Примітка 1: У виразах '*next/last*' артикль не вживається, якщо цей час розглядається з точки зору теперішнього моменту.

I hope you can come to visit us next summer.

He looked very pale and exhausted when I saw him last year.

Примітка 2: Існують два способи читання дати.

26th January

The twenty-sixth of January, or

January the twenty-sixth

Exercise 273. Use 'a/an', 'the' or nothing in the blanks.

1. She usually washes her hair with ___herbal shampoo. 2. During ___eclipse of ___sun, ___shadow of ___moon falls on ___earth. 3. James bought ___new suit and ___hat to match. 4. It was ___hottest day of ___year. 5. If you feel unwell you ought to see ___doctor. 6. This was ___most delicious meal she had ever treated me to. 7. Your room is on ___second floor. 8. We're planning to go fishing on ___Saturday. 9. This is ___last time I'm ever going to ___stadium with you. 10. I went to ___post office to buy ___stamps.

Exercise 274. React to the following statements in the model.

Model: I've never seen such a boring film.

– Indeed, it's the most boring film I've ever seen.

Mother bought an expensive dress.

– In fact, it was the most expensive dress in the shop.

1. Susan is a very pretty girl. 2. I've just read a very interesting book. 3. David has bought a very expensive ring for his wife. 4. I have never slept in such an uncomfortable bed. 5. Jane is a good cook. 6. Maggie prepares very good coffee. 7. He is a very dangerous criminal. 8. I've never had such a good friend as Bob. 9. Ann is a very generous person. 10. She's never made such a terrible mistake.

Exercise 275. Find the answer in column B to the question in column A. Give full answers.

Model: Who was the first man to set foot on the moon?

– Neil Armstrong was the first man to set foot on the moon.

A

B

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Who was the first American astronaut to orbit the Earth? | a) Woodstock |
| 2. Who called himself the greatest boxer? | b) Christopher Wren |
| 3. What country had the first metro station? | c) Florence Nightingale |
| 4. What was the first country to give women the right to vote? | d) Hawaii |
| 5. Who was the youngest elected president in the history of the United States? | e) New Zealand |
| 6. Who was one of the most famous women in history and the founder of modern nursing? | f) John F. Kennedy |
| 7. Who was the greatest architect of England? | g) Muhammad Ali |
| 8. What is the name of the most famous rock festival? | h) Great Britain |
| 9. Which was the last state to join the United States of America? | i) John Glenn |
| 10. What American president was murdered during a performance of a play? | j) Abraham Lincoln |

Exercise 276. Working in pairs, discuss the following things.

1. What is the worst thing that ever happened to you?

2. What is the best thing that ever happened to you?
3. What was the first thing you did today?
4. What was the last thing you did yesterday?
5. What is the most important thing you'll do tomorrow?
6. What was the most difficult subject for you at school?
7. What was the easiest subject?
8. What, do you think, was the most important discovery in science and technology?
9. What was the hardest day in your life?
10. What was the happiest event in your life?

Exercise 277. Memorize the following proverbs.

1. The hardest work is to do nothing.
2. The highest branch is not the safest roost.
3. The highest building is in the most danger of falling.
4. It is the first step that costs.
5. The last drop makes the cup run over.
6. The last straw breaks the camel's back.
7. The longest day must have an end.
8. Practice is the best master.
9. Better the first smile than the last laughter.
10. Confession is the first step to repentance.

ПРАВИЛО 5

У виразах перед назвою музикального інструменту треба вживати означений артикль.

Susan is studying the violin.
Can you play the piano?

У виразах перед назвою спортивних ігор артикль не вживається. Артикль також не вживається перед назвою дитячих ігор.

My brother can play tennis well.
Where are the children? – They're playing hide-and-seek in the garden.

Exercise 278. Use 'a/an', 'the' or nothing in the blanks.

1. It's so stuffy in ___room. Can you open ___windows? 2. She had to practise ___trumpet two hours ___day. 3. Do you like ___poetry? 4. Jack has

been playing ___guitar with ___famous rock group. 5. It was my father who taught me to play ___chess. 6. After school Bob is going to play ___ping pong with his friend. 7. Father always beats me at ___chess. 8. She's good at mathematics. 9. Where did you learn to play ___saxophone like that? – I learnt it from ___private teacher. 10. We told ___children that they wouldn't get ___presents if they behaved badly.

Exercise 279. Read the following text carefully. Then read the questions and complete the answers.

THE MUSICAL FISHERMAN

A fisherman who was a fine musician took his flute and his nets and went to the seashore. Standing on the rock, he threw the net into the sea and then began to play the flute in the hope that the fish would be attracted by his melody and would dance directly into the net. He played the flute for a long time but not a single fish danced into his net. Then he put down the flute and cast his net into the sea again. This time he had an excellent catch of fish. He looked at the fish leaping in the net and said, 'You are strange creatures, when I played the flute you wouldn't dance, but when I stopped playing the flute you do it so merrily.'

1. Could the fisherman play the flute well?
– Yes, he was ___fine musician.
2. Where did he go?
– To ___seashore.
3. Where was he standing?
– On ___rock.
4. What did he do when he threw his net into the sea?
– He began to play ___flute.
5. Why did he play ___flute?
– He hoped that ___fish would be attracted by his melody and would jump into ___net.
6. Was he successful?
– No, not ___single fish jumped into ___net.
7. When did he have an excellent catch of fish?
– When he put down ___flute on ___ground.
8. What did he say to the fish dancing in the net?

– He said, ‘You are ___strange creatures. When I was playing ___flute you didn’t want to dance. When I stopped playing ___flute you dance so merrily.’

ПРАВИЛО 6

Перед іменниками ‘bed’, ‘school’, ‘college’, ‘class’, ‘town’, ‘church’, ‘court’, ‘hospital’, ‘prison’, ‘work’ артикль не вживається, коли мається на увазі діяльність, пов’язана з цими предметами чи будинками.

You’d better stay in bed for a couple of days.
School begins at nine o’clock.

Коли ж маються на увазі самі предмети або будинки, то артикль вживається за загальним правилом.

Don’t sit on the bed.
The school my son goes to is the best school in our town.

Exercise 280. Use ‘a/an’, ‘the’ or nothing in the blanks.

1. I’ll meet you in front of ___college at nine o’clock. 2. My elder brother is at ___college. 3. My grandmother goes to ___church every Sunday. 4. church in our street has been reconstructed and looks as it was ___hundred years ago. 5. Is Tom still in ___bed? It’s time to get up. 6. Why isn’t Jane at ___work today? Does she feel unwell? 7. What’s happened to Ken? I haven’t seen him for ages. – He’s in ___prison for robbery. 8. Mrs Robinson went to ___school to have ___talk with her son’s teacher. 9. After ___work Alice usually goes ___home. 10. There was ___fire in ___prison . It took ___fire-brigade ___day to put it out.

ПРАВИЛО 7

Перед власними іменами артикль не вживається.

John is my best friend.
Isaac Newton is considered to be one of the greatest scientists.

Артикль також не вживається, якщо перед власним іменником стоїть титул або назва посади.

President Lincoln is remembered as one of the greatest American presidents.

King George was considered to be insane.
Admiral Nelson was buried at St Paul's Cathedral, London.

Примітка 1: Коли маються на увазі всі члени сим'ї, власний іменник вживається у множині, і перед ним ставиться означений артикль.

The Browns usually spend their holidays at the seaside.
The Gordons have been our neighbours for twenty years.

Примітка 2: Якщо після власного імені йде іменник, прикметник або порядковий числівник, який визначає цю особу, перед цими словами вживається означений артикль.

Alexander the Great
William the Conqueror
Elizabeth II (Elizabeth the Second)

Артикль не вживається з назвами днів тижня, місяців та свят.

My birthday is on Sunday.
It happened in September.
Easter is a great holiday for Christmas.

Exercise 281. Use 'a/an', 'the' or nothing.

1. Where is ___Elizabeth? – She must be at ___school. 2. She has been working under ___Professor Brown for years. 3. Everybody knows that ___Robert is ___best student in ___class. 4. Do you know ___Cornfords well? 5. It was ___Alexander Fleming who discovered ___penicillin. 6. ___President Washington was called ___father of his nation. 7. John ___Baptist was a religious teacher who baptized ___Jesus in ___river Jordan. 8. ___Mrs Marshall was ___kind-hearted woman with ___rosy cheeks. 9. ___Uncle Harry keeps ___snakes; he says they are ___best pets. 10. ___Admiral Nelson became ___national hero of England after winning several naval battles.

Exercise 282. Who are these people? Use the name in the box to find the right answer.

George Washington, Christopher Wren, Isaac Newton, Charles Lindbergh, Albert Einstein, Charles Darwin, Walt Disney, Solomon, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abraham Lincoln
--

1. A US film producer famous for making cartoon films for children and for inventing Mickey Mouse
2. A king of Israel known for being extremely wise
3. The first president of the USA
4. A British architect who built St Paul's Cathedral
5. A British physicist and mathematician best known for discovering gravity
6. India's first Prime Minister after its independence
7. A US pilot who in 1927 became the first person to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean without stopping
8. A US physicist and mathematician, born in Germany, who developed the theory of relativity
9. The American president who freed the slaves.
10. A British naturalist and scientist who developed the theory of evolution

Exercise 283. Memorize the following proverbs.

1. Jack of all trades is master of none.
2. If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will come to the mountain.
3. When Adam delved and Eve span who was then a gentleman.
4. Even Homer sometimes nods.
5. The same for Attius as for Tettius.
6. Caesar's wife must be above suspicion.
7. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
8. Christmas comes but once a year.
9. Choose your wife on Saturday, not on Sunday.

Exercise 284. Read the following text carefully. Then read the questions and complete the answers.

THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving is a national holiday in the United States which celebrates the bountiful crop harvested by the Pilgrims in 1621 after a winter of starvation. It's a day of feasting and giving thanks. This custom of celebrating Thanksgiving has continued through the years.

On November 26th, 1789, President George Washington proclaimed the First National Thanksgiving Day. In 1863 President Lincoln revived the custom. Since then each president has issued a Thanksgiving Day proclamation, usually designating the fourth Thursday of November as the holiday.

1. What is Thanksgiving?
– ___ national holiday in ___ United States.
2. What does the holiday celebrate?
– ___ bountiful crop harvested by ___ Pilgrims in 1621.
3. Who proclaimed the First National Thanksgiving Day?
– ___ President George Washington.
4. Who revived the custom?
– ___ Abraham Lincoln.
5. When is Thanksgiving celebrated?
– On ___ fourth Thursday of ___ November.

ПРАВИЛО 8

Артикль не вживається з назвами континентів, країн, міст, штатів, гір, островів, вулиць, проспектів та парків.

She lives in Paris.

Asia and Europe are continents.

This summer they are going to climb Everest.

Примітка 1: Коли в назвах країн є загальний іменник, перед назвами цих країн вживається означений артикль.

The United States is situated in the central part of North America.

The Kingdom of Sweden is known for its high standard of living and system of welfare.

Примітка 2: Означений артикль вживається перед назвами груп островів, озер, гірських хребтів або географічних назв у множині.

The Great Lakes are far from the Rocky Mountains.

The Azores are near the Canary islands.

Означений артикль вживається з назвами океанів, морів, річок, потоків, каналів, пустель, зоопарків та садів.

The United States is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, the Pacific Ocean in the west, and the Gulf of Mexico in the south.

The Sahara is a huge desert, but the Gobi is the world's largest desert, covering half a million square miles.

Exercise 285. Write 'a/an', 'the' or nothing in the blanks.

1. __Canada is the second largest country in the world. 2. __Kingdom of Morocco is in __south of __Spain. 3. __United Arab Emirates is __comparatively small country. 4. Hilda is __German student who comes from __Berlin. 5. __Republic of Costa Rica borders on __Mexico. 6. __Lake Victoria is the source of __Nile. 7. __Canary Islands are very popular with __holiday-makers. 8. Ken went to __Spain for his holidays and swam in __Mediterranean. 9. __Nile is __longest river in __Africa. 10. __Cuba is known as ‘ __Pearl of __Antilles’.

Exercise 286. Write the names of the places below in two columns: those with the article in column A and those with no article in column B.

Alps, Arctic Ocean, Australia, Bahamas, British Empire, Chicago, Downing Street, English Channel, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, India, Kingdom of Morocco, Greece, London, Great Britain, Holland, Mississippi, Mount Everest, New York, People’s Republic of China, Philippines, Red Sea, Rockies, Seine, United Arab Emirates.

A
The British Empire

B
Great Britain

Exercise 287. Memorize the following proverbs.

1. Rome was not built in a day.
2. He will not set the Thames on fire.
3. When at Rome do as the Romans do.

Exercise 288. Read the text carefully. Then read the questions and complete the answers.

ALASKA AND HAWAII

The state of Alaska occupies the northwestern part of North America. It borders on Canada in the east and in the west it is washed by the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea, in the north it is washed by the Arctic Ocean. Purchased by the USA from Russia in 1867, Alaska became a state in 1958.

The Alaska native population includes Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts. The Eskimo live in the north and northwest of the state. American Indians live in the south and southwest and also in the central part of the state.

The state of Hawaii, which was admitted as the 50th state of the USA in 1959, is in the Pacific Ocean, halfway between the continents of America and Asia. The area of the Hawaiian Islands is 16.7 thousand square kilometers (less than 0.2 per cent of the US territory). Honolulu is the capital of the state.

1. Where is the state of Alaska situated?
– In ___ northwestern part of ___ North America.
2. What is there in the east, the west and the north of the state?
– In ___ east it borders on ___ Canada, in ___ west it is washed by the Pacific Ocean and ___ Bering Sea, in ___ north by ___ Arctic Ocean.
3. What is the native population of Alaska?
– ___ native population includes ___ Eskimos, ___ Indians and ___ Aleuts.
4. Where do they live?
– ___ Eskimo live in ___ north and ___ northwest of ___ state. ___ American Indians live in ___ south and ___ southwest and also in ___ central part of ___ state.
5. Where is the state of Hawaii?
– In ___ Pacific Ocean, half way between ___ continents of ___ America and Asia.
6. What is the capital of the state?
– ___ Honolulu.

ПРАВИЛО 9

З назвами частин світу вживається означений артикль, якщо перед ними стоять прийменники in (to, on, from).

To the north, you can see a range of mountains.
The wind is blowing from the west.

Примітка: Якщо ці іменники стоять після дієслів, що означають рух, артикль перед ними не вживається.

Many birds fly south to spend cold winters in warm countries.
If you sail west you'll come to a small island.

Це ж правило відноситься до слів 'right' і 'left'.

The theatre is on the right.

Before you cross the street you should first look left.

Exercise 289. Use 'a/an', 'the' or nothing.

1. ___Mississippi River flows ___south and runs into ___Gulf of Mexico.
2. He was born in ___southern part of ___United States.
3. Barbara is ___friend from ___school. In fact, she's ___best friend I've ever had.
4. There were ___mountains to ___north and you could see ___snow on their tops.
5. If you want to find the house of Mr Brown keep all the time to ___left.
6. ___strange light appeared in ___west.
7. You know, ___front door is closed, you enter ___church through ___west door.
8. Your room faces ___east, so you will see ___sunrise.
9. The wind is coming from ___southwest.
10. You will easily find his house of Mr Brown; go straight and then turn ___left at ___crossroads.

Exercise 290. Read the text carefully. Then read the questions and complete the answers.

COLORADO

Colorado is the highest state in the United States. The Rocky Mountains stretch through the state, from New Mexico in the south to Canada in the north. The area west of the Rockies is a high plateau, the area east of the Rockies is the Great Plains.

Skiing is a great tourist industry in Colorado. Aspen is one of the most popular ski resorts in the state. There are steep slopes for experts and easy slopes for beginners. There are many interesting events to attract tourists. On Christmas Eve, people ski down the mountain at night carrying torches. The tradition comes back from the old times, when miners working at night used torches to see their way home.

Denver is the capital of Colorado. It lies on the eastern slope of the Rockies. To the east there are vast rolling plains, to the west a picturesque desert.

The Brown Palace Hotel is a luxurious building that dates back to Denver's early days. The Navarre, across the street, used to be a place for drinking and gambling. There was a secret tunnel between the buildings so that respectable citizens could pass into the Navarre unseen. The tunnel is no longer used today.

Colorado entered the Union in 1876 as the 38th state.

1. What mountains stretch through Colorado?
– ___Rocky Mountains.
2. What is the area west of the Rockies?
– ___high plateau.

3. What is the area east of the Rockies?
– ___picturesque desert.
4. What is one of the most popular skiing resorts in the state?
– ___Aspen.
5. What can be found here for expert skiers and for beginners?
– ___Steep slopes for ___expert skiers and ___easy slopes for ___beginners.
6. What is the history of the tradition?
– In ___old times, ___miners working ___at night used ___torches to see their way home.
7. What is the capital of Colorado?
– ___Denver.
8. Where does Denver lie?
– On ___eastern slope of ___Rockies.
9. What is there to the east and to the west of Denver?
– There are ___vast rolling plains to ___east and ___picturesque desert to ___west.
10. What are the two famous buildings of Denver?
– ___Brown Palace Hotel and ___Navarre.
11. What was there between the two buildings?
– ___secret tunnel.

ПРАВИЛО 10

Означений артикль вживається перед іменником, що утворився від прикметника, який означає цілий клас людей, охарактеризований цим прикметником.

The man over there is collecting money for the blind.

What is the government doing to help the unemployed?

The French are famous for their food.

Примітка: Ці іменники мають значення множини. Якщо ж вказується на одну особу цього класу, то потрібно вжити прикметник з іменником.

The young do not understand the old.

A young man entered the room.

Exercise 291. Use 'a/an', 'the' or nothing in the blanks.

1. Don't you know that ___ Japanese don't eat with ___ knives and ___ forks; they eat with ___ chopsticks. 2. Does he wear ___ silver watch or ___ gold watch? 3. They say that ___ Italian are emotional and noisy. 4. You make ___ same mistake all the time. 5. ___ Johnsons were ___ family of ___ farmers. They lived next to ___ forest. 6. This is ___ Spanish dish popular in ___ Europe. 7. ___ Spanish are fans of bull-fighting. 8. There was ___ accident in front of ___ church. 9. ___ Life without ___ ideal would be like ___ sky without ___ sun. 10. Which animal is stronger: ___ lion or ___ tiger.

Exercise 292. Complete the following sentences using the suitable adjective from the box.

Model: Braille is a system of reading and writing by touch for the blind.

Blind, dead, deaf, disabled, future, ignorant, illiterate, injured, old, past, poor, rich, sick, unemployed, young

1. Many people were killed in the plane crash. The bodies of ___ were taken away. ___ were taken to hospital. 2. Every English child knows the story of Robin Hood. They say that he robbed ___ to help ___. 3. Agnes has been a nurse all her life. She has spent her life caring for ___. 4. All the shops have good access for ___. 5. They have organized a special library service for ___. 6. John is trying to learn a sign language for ___. 7. There were evening classes arranged for ___. 8. It is only ___ who despise education. 9. All wars are planned by ___ but are fought by ___. 10. He who neglects learning in his youth loses ___ and is dead for ___.

Exercise 293. a) Use the adjectives from the box to characterize the following nationalities.

Model: The German are punctual, hard-working and well-organized.

Aggressive, artistic, boastful, brave, broad-minded, creative, cultivated, fun-loving, hard-working, cheerful, eccentric, energetic, independent, generous, good-mannered, impulsive, independent, lazy, logical, long-suffering, materialistic, modest, narrow-minded, objective, obstinate, optimistic, passionate, patient, pessimistic, phlegmatic, polite, punctual, rational, realistic, reserved, sensitive, sociable, stupid, talkative, warm-hearted, well-organized

The British, the Chinese, the Hungarian, the Italian, the Mexican, the Polish, the Spanish, the Turkish, the Vietnamese, the Welsh.

b) What are the typical characteristics of your own nationality?

Exercise 294. Memorize the following proverbs.

1. Among the blind the one-eyed man is king.
2. Let the dead bury their dead.
3. The race is to the swift.
4. One law for the rich and another for the poor.
5. None but the brave deserve the fair.

Exercise 295. Read the following text carefully. Then read the questions and complete the answers.

THE KINGDOM OF THE LION

The animals of the forest had a lion as their king. The lion was a just and gentle king.

The king passed a law stating, 'All animals will now live together in perfect peace and friendship. The wolf and the lamb, the cat and the bird, the tiger and the deer, the fox and the rabbit, will no longer be enemies.'

An old rabbit listened to the proclamation of the law and said, 'Oh, how I have longed to see the day, in which the weak will be equal to the strong.'

After saying this, the rabbit ran for his life.

1. Who did the king rule over?
– Over the animals of the forest.
2. How could you describe the king?
– He was ___just and gentle king.
3. What did the law he passed state?
– ___law he passed stated that all animals would live together in ___perfect peace and friendship. ___Wolf and ___lamb, ___cat and ___bird, ___tiger and ___deer, ___fox and ___rabbit would not be ___enemies.
4. What did an old rabbit say after listening to the proclamation of the law?
– He said he was happy to see ___day when ___weak and ___strong would be equal.
5. What did he do after that?

- After that ___old rabbit ran for his life.
- 6. Why didn't the old rabbit trust the new law?
 - Because it was ___impractical law.

Revision Exercise. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the following questions.

1. Where were you born?
2. What street do you live in?
3. What part of the country are you from?
4. What countries border your country?
5. What rivers and mountains are in your country?
6. What is the longest river in your country?
7. What is the highest peak in your country?
8. What is the deepest lake in your country?
9. What is the warmest (coldest) place in your country?
10. What is the capital of your country?
11. Do you play any musical instruments? What are they?
12. What games and sports do you play?
13. What time do you go to bed?
14. What animals do you like?
15. Do you keep pets at home?
16. What day is your birthday?
17. What is your favourite holiday?
18. Have you travelled much? What places have you visited?
19. Where do you like to spend your weekends (holiday)?
20. Where would you go to buy medicine? to invest money? to buy fruits and vegetables? to see animals and exotic birds? to see clowns? to see sports competitions?

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KEYS TO THE EXERCISES

EXERCISE 20

1. Ann sings and dances well. 2. Charles takes a shower in the morning. 3. At the lesson we read, translate English texts, do different exercises and speak English. 4. They do not go home after classes, they go to the library. 5. What do you usually do after classes? 6. Do you work much at your English? 7. I do not understand this rule. 8. Does your friend go in for sports? 9. Mr Brown's son does not want to enter the university. He wants to work. 10. When do you usually do your homework, after classes or in the evening?

EXERCISE 45

1. I met him two years ago. 2. Bill learned to speak French in his childhood. He lived with his parents in France for several years. 3. What did you do yesterday? Did you listen to music? 4. What books did you take from the library? 5. Ann's parents died long ago and her aunt brought her up. 6. Margaret dreamed of becoming an actress in her childhood. 7. They invited John to the party but he did not accept the invitation. 8. We knocked at the door but nobody answered. 9. Henry did not look up the new words in the dictionary and therefore translated the sentence incorrectly. 10. Who taught you to swim?

EXERCISE 48

1. Peter doesn't like to get up early, but yesterday he got up at 7. When did you get up yesterday? 2. How much did it take you to learn this rule? 3. He bought this coat two years ago. 4. Nick made a very good report last week. It was about Ukrainian painting. 5. We went to the museum yesterday. – Did Peter go with you too? – No, he didn't. He was busy. 6. Boris translated the text without a dictionary. The text was rather easy. 7. When I first met Helen she didn't know many English words. Now she reads and speaks English fluently. 8. – When did you borrow this book from the library? – A week ago. 9. What mark did you receive yesterday? Was the teacher pleased with your answer? 10. I usually read a newspaper in the evening. – Did you read a newspaper yesterday? – No, I didn't. I had no time.

EXERCISE 70

1. He will finish his dinner in some minutes. 2. Don't ring me up between three and five o'clock, I'll be busy. 3. Shall we go to the museum next week? 4. Who will watch this TV programme? 5. They will go to the forest tomorrow if the weather is fine. 6. What will you do tomorrow? 7. If Peter comes to Kyiv, I'll show him Lavra. 8. We shall discuss this question at the meeting when our

teacher returns. 9. If you go to Kyiv, I shall join you. 10. When he translates this text, he will write out all the new words.

EXERCISE 71

1. – Did you go to the cinema with a friend or a sister? – I didn't go to the cinema. I had much work to do. 2. – At what school does your sister study? – She left school last year. 3. It rained yesterday. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we shall go skiing. 4. – Who teaches English in your school? – I don't study this subject yet. 5. – Last summer we slept in the open air. – Are you going to do it next summer? 6. They will go to London when they get all the documents. 7. I always visit my friend after classes. Tomorrow I shall visit her too if we don't have any meeting. 8. Why do you want to be a teacher? Don't you know this is a very difficult profession? 9. Why were you at home and not at school yesterday? – We had a day off. 10. – What will you do if you don't find them at home? – We shall leave a message for them.

EXERCISE 85

1. There are many beautiful streets in Lviv. 2. There are 35 flats in our house. 3. How many flats are there in your house? 4. Is there a telephone in these flats? – Yes, there is a telephone in many flats. 5. How many old trees are there in this park? 6. There were many people in the street. 7. I can't eat this soup. There is too much salt in it. 8. Is there any milk in the jug? 9. There is no snow in the yard. 10. Is there a cinema in your street? – Yes, there is a beautiful new cinema near my house.

EXERCISE 86

1. There are many English books in my library. I read them when I have free time. 2. I shall not eat this soup. There is too much pepper in it. 3. Shall we go to the skating-rink if the weather is fine tomorrow? – No, I am going to prepare a report. 4. – Why did she get a "two" for her dictation? Were there too many mistakes? – Yes, she was not attentive and mis-spelled many words. 5. – Who knows the answer to this question? – I'm sure nobody knows. 6. There was a thick carpet in the middle of the room. The children liked to play on it. 7. – There is a piano in the corner. – Who plays it? 8. – How old will he be in a year? – Don't you know it? He is your best friend. 9. Is there much snow there? If there is much, we shall go skiing. 10. – When were you at the theatre last? – I was there last week and saw a very interesting play.

EXERCISE 99

1. It's stuffy in the room. Open the window. 2. When does it get dark in November? 3. It's difficult for me to do this work on my own. 4. It's foolish to behave in such a way. 5. It rained only once or twice in October. 6. It's getting hot. Let's go to the river to bathe. 7. It was a very difficult task. It took me the whole day to do it. 8. Do you like when it snows? – Yes, very. But I don't like when it drizzles. 9. It won't be difficult for me to do all the rooms. 10. How much does it take you to get to school?

EXERCISE 100

1. When shall we have a Metro station here at last? 2. There were thick black clouds over the lake and the plain. 3. Is there anything I can do for you? 4. It hasn't been raining for two weeks. It's very dry. 5. There will be one more train after five o'clock. 6. Why is the window open? Isn't it cold now? 7. When will it become easy for us to read English books in the original? 8. It's a shame to say such things! 9. It's nice and cosy in this room. 10. There once lived an evil witch in the dense forest.

EXERCISE 111

1. My daughter is listening to the radio now. 2. They are talking about the weather. 3. Don't make a noise, she is working now. 4. Don't enter the classroom, the pupils are taking their exams now. 5. Don't go out, it is raining now. It often rains in Lviv in autumn. 6. Listen! Ann is singing in the next room. She sings well. 7. What are you doing now? – I am translating an article about Shakespeare's life. 8. He usually drinks tea in the morning, but this morning he is drinking coffee. 9. My mother never disturbs me when I am working. 10. Why aren't you doing your homework now?

EXERCISE 112

1. – Peter is still sleeping. – Why doesn't he get up? He will be late for school. 2. – What are you doing here? Are you waiting for somebody? – No, I always have a walk here after dinner. 3. – Why are you crying, little boy? – I am looking for my dog. – I shall help you to find it. 4. – Why didn't you visit your friend yesterday? – I was busy. And today I shall be busy the whole day. 5. – Why aren't you writing? – I have no pen. – Who will give Ann a pen? 6. – Are they still having a meeting? – No, the meeting was over half an hour ago. 7. – When is your sister at home? – Yesterday she was at home at 5 o'clock, and today she will come back late. 8. There are many pupils in the classroom. They are getting ready for the concert. 9. I was on duty yesterday. When I came to

school there was nobody there. 10. – Did you see this film last week? – No, I am going to see it during the holidays.

EXERCISE 129

1. At a quarter past six they were working at their English. 2. He was watching TV when the telephone rang. 3. When we came, the guests were dancing. 4. They were learning new words from three till five o'clock. 5. It was evening. My mother was reading a book, and I was writing a letter. 6. What were you doing at that time yesterday? – I was writing a report in the library. 7. Whom were you talking to yesterday when I met you in the street? – To my friend. He came from Kyiv two days ago. 8. What were you doing yesterday at ten o'clock in the morning? – I was at the hospital. I was visiting my sick friend. 9. They were learning new words, while I was translating the text. 10. While the children were sleeping, mother was cooking dinner.

EXERCISE 130

1. – What was your brother doing at 9 o'clock in the evening? – He was reading a book. He always reads a book or listens to the radio at that time. 2. I saw you yesterday. You were buying some bread. Where did you go then? 3. – What are you doing? – We are preparing for the concert. – When will it take place? 4. We were returning home late. It was not raining, but a strong wind was blowing. 5. – Why are you often absent from our parties? – I have no time. I shall take part in the sport competition soon. 6. Shall we go to the stadium on Sunday if we get tickets? 7. Why aren't the children sleeping? – They are too excited after the concert. 8. – I am going to buy a tape-recorder for Nina. – Hasn't she a tape-recorder? 9. – Will you have some free time tomorrow? – Why do you ask me about it? 10. While mother was greeting the guests, Nelly was laying the table.

EXERCISE 138

1. On Friday Mr Brown will be delivering a lecture for the students of our faculty. 2. What will you be doing tonight? 3. She won't be singing at the concert tomorrow. She has a sore throat. 4. When will you be repairing the watch? I need it very much. 5. – Will you come to my party? – No, I shall be painting a picture. 6. He will be working in the library from 9 to 11 in the morning. 7. You will find Tom at the stadium. He will be training the whole day. 8. Tomorrow at this time we shall be coming up to Kharkiv. 9. Why do you invite them to come to your place? Won't you be getting ready for the exam? 10. –

Why are you at home? In half an hour the President will be giving a press conference on TV. I want to watch it.

EXERCISE 139

1. When will you be speaking on the telephone with your friends in the U.S.A.? 2.–Why won't you be present at the party? – I shall be preparing for the chess tournament. 3. Does it often rain at this time of the year in your region? 4. When we return home mother will be laying the table. 5. John was looking through newspapers when he saw this announcement. 6. If I don't see Ann today I shall ring her up. 7. On Sunday we are going to visit our granny. 8. There are many young fruit trees in his garden. 9. There is a stadium here now. And what was there before? 10. When mother returns home everything will be ready for supper.

EXERCISE 159

1. I have already written a report on this subject. 2. Have you ever spoken with him about this problem? 3. Have you already read today's newspaper? 4. How many times have you been to the theatre this year? 5. I'm glad to see Helen. I haven't seen her since the day of her wedding. 6. Have you had your breakfast already? – Yes, we had it an hour ago. 7. Tom has already done his homework and he is watching TV now. 8. I have learned the text and now I am repeating the words. 9. We have been friends with Bill since childhood and we have never quarrelled. 10. I haven't received any letters from my parents lately. – When did you receive the last letter? –A month ago. Since then I have sent them several letters.

EXERCISE 160

1. – Have you read Text 10? – Yes, we have. We read it at the last lesson. 2. Nelly is a very good pupil. She hasn't missed a single lesson. 3. There is nobody in the classroom. Everybody has gone home. 4. – What is there in the fridge? – There is some cheese and ten eggs there. – Is there any jam there? – No, the children have eaten it. 5. He entered the room, switched on the light and began to do his homework. 6. – Are you waiting for Margaret? – Yes, I am. – Why isn't she coming? – Perhaps, the train is late. 7. –Why didn't you answer when I rang you up? Weren't you at home? – I was having a shower. 8. – I hope you will like this film. –Have you already seen it? 9. – If we take a taxi, we shall be in time for the performance.– But I have no money about me. 10. – Has your brother chosen his profession? – Yes, he is going to be a teacher.

EXERCISE 173

1. How long have you been reading this book? 2. My sister has been studying English for three years. 3. She looks tired. I think she has been reading the whole night again. 4. Call the children to have dinner. They have been playing in the yard since morning. 5. – How long have you been driving a car? – For three years. I bought it when we moved to this town. 6. – Why have you been doing this exercise so long? – I am finishing to do it. 7. – Have you been waiting for a bus long? – No, I've just come here. 8. I have been washing the dress all the morning but the stains still remain. 9. Olha looks so excited. – She has been taking an exam in history. 10. The meat is still tough though I have been boiling it for two hours.

EXERCISE 174

1. – What were you doing while I was washing up? – I was cleaning the carpet. 2. I have the same car I had 5 years ago. 3. – He has been smoking for 10 years. – Isn't he going to give it up? 4. – There are many places of interest in Kyiv. Have you seen the monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky? – I haven't been to Kyiv yet. 5. – Is there anybody in the room? – Yes, there are some students of our group there. They are taking their exam. – When will it be over? 6. – What will you be doing after dinner? – We shall be drinking coffee, as usual. 7. I am very hungry. I haven't eaten anything since morning. 8. He opened the door, switched on the light and looked around. There was nobody there. 9. They will go to Britain as soon as they get their passports. 10. – Did you hear birds when you were in the forest? – Yes, there were many birds there and they sang beautifully.

EXERCISE 187

1. She had already cleaned the rooms by that time. 2. She had already cooked dinner by two o'clock. 3. By five o'clock all tourists had gathered in the hotel. 4. Before the war began, they had lived in Rivne. 5. The children had returned from the forest before it began to rain. 6. She said that she had met him in 1980. 7. When I came home, my parents were having dinner and my elder brother had gone to the cinema. 8. When we came into the room, Nora had already laid the table and was putting flowers into the vase. 9. Suddenly Tom remembered – he had forgotten to lock the door. 10. Peter felt nervous because he had not learned the words from the text.

EXERCISE 188

1. – When did he come? – He came when we had had breakfast. 2. – I have been waiting for Mr Smith for an hour and a half. – Mr Smith has gone on a business trip. 3. Mother has cooked a tasty dinner. We shall have dinner in ten minutes. 4. The film was so boring that by the time it ended some people had fallen asleep. 5. – Jane knows English very well. – How long has she studied it? – For five years. 6. Had you studied French before you moved to live in Paris? 7. – Who has watered the flowers? – Olha watered them in the morning. – Is she on duty today? – Yes, she is always on duty on Wednesday. 8. You will get wet through if you don't take a raincoat. 9. Soon autumn will come. The leaves in the forest will grow yellow and begin to fall. 10. – What foreign countries have you been to? – Last year I visited Poland.

EXERCISE 205

1. Jim said he didn't like boxing. 2. Tom asked me where I had bought the textbook. 3. Mr Brown asked if dinner was ready. 4. The students said they had been to the picture gallery on Sunday. 5. Ann told us she was going to London. 6. Jane asked if somebody had phoned her. 7. We wanted to find out what time the train arrived. 8. We asked Bob if his parents had bought a bicycle for him. 9. They didn't know what music John preferred. 10. Nobody understood why Tom had refused such an interesting offer.

EXERCISE 206

1. The teacher asked me why I hadn't read the text and I answered I had had no book. 2. I was sure that the work would be done in time. 3. He looked at the watch and said that she had been sleeping for over an hour. 4. Olha was very exhausted. I asked her what she had been doing. 5. – Had the rain stopped when they returned from school? – No, it was still raining. 6. She wondered why he hadn't told the truth. 7. I have typed all the letters and now I am free. 8. We asked at the inquiry office if the train had already come. 9. When we came home the reporters had been waiting for us for half an hour. 10. The teacher asked who had already translated the text.

EXERCISE 223

1. During the war all the documents were lost. 2. John was fined for crossing the street here. 3. The work will be finished by the evening. 4. Has the exhibition been opened? 5. What were you given for your birthday? 6. Many houses were destroyed in Kyiv during the war. Most of them have been rebuilt. Many new blocks are being built now. 7. He will be offered an interesting job in a month.

8. Whom was this book translated by? 9. What foreign language is taught at your school? 10. What English plays will be staged by the school theatre?

EXERCISE 224

1. They were invited (have been invited) to take part in this festival. 2. He asked what problems had been discussed at the meeting the day before. 3. He told me that the picture would be exhibited in the local museum. 4. I have been sitting here for some hours and nobody has come. 5. – Were the letters posted yesterday? – No, they were not typed. We shall post them tomorrow. 6. – The summer holidays will begin at the end of June. – Will you go with us to Lviv? – Yes, I shall if I pass all the exams. 7. – Mr Brown knows English, French and German. – Does he teach English? – No, he teaches German. 8. Why aren't you looking after your children? They are crying. 9. – Was it snowing when you left the house? – No, it had stopped snowing by that time. 10. I was asked how many years I had been living (had lived) in this town.

EXERCISE 243

1. Can you play the piano? – Unfortunately, I can't but I would like to learn. 2. Now I can skate much better than I could last year. 3. Could you read before you went to school? 4. In a year we'll be able to swim well. 5. We may not change our seats during the lesson. 6. May I use your dictionary? – I'm sorry you can't. I need it myself now. 7. Must I stay after classes? – No, you needn't. But you may stay to practise reading. 8. You'll have to wait. The doctor is busy. 9. We had to walk as it was already very late and the city traffic did not work. 10. We didn't have to wait. The train came in time.

EXERCISE 244

1. – I can't find my old slippers. – I threw them away yesterday. 2. – He said he had been smoking 10 cigarettes a day. – Hasn't he given up smoking? 3. We can't bathe in this river. The water is too cold here. 4. You can cross the street on the green light. – May I cross the street in this place? – Yes, you may. 8. It is seven o'clock in the morning. It is raining. There are few people in the street. They are wearing raincoats. They have gloomy faces. 6. He was very busy all the day and I had to do this work myself. 7. He greeted me and asked where I was going. 8. – Have you seen Mary? – No, I haven't seen her since May. She is abroad now. 9. – What are you doing? – I am writing an essay about our school. The teacher said that the best essay would be published in our local

newspaper. 10. Ann was sure that her friends would come to her birthday party. It was 6 o'clock but nobody had come yet.

EXERCISE 255

1. She wouldn't lose money so often if she were not so careless. 2. If Robert were not so disobedient, he wouldn't be punished so often. 3. If I hadn't had a terrible headache yesterday, I should have gone with you on an excursion. 4. If the car hadn't driven so fast, an accident wouldn't have happened. 5. I should read Shakespeare in the original if I knew English better. 6. You would feel better if you spent more time in the open air. 7. You would have won yesterday's match if our two best players had taken part in it. 8. If you liked symphonic music we should go to the philharmonic tomorrow. 9. Where would you go if you were free now? 10. If we had a map of Europe I should show you where this place is located.

EXERCISE 256

1. What would you do if somebody spoke to you in this tone all the time? 2. When I rang John up his mother told me that he had left five minutes before. 3. If you had put on warmer clothes you wouldn't have caught cold. 4. – Why aren't you doing your homework? – Don't you see I am watching an international football match? 5. He said that the textbook would be published before the beginning of the school year. 6. If we had left home half an hour earlier we shouldn't have missed the train. 7. – Have you ever been to England? – Yes, I was there last year. I was invited by my English colleague. 8. – Did she buy a pair of new shoes yesterday? – She said she hadn't. 9. – You look so tired. – Yes, we have been writing a test. 10. – Why were you at home yesterday? Didn't you have to take part in the preparation for the party?

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