

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЗ «ПІВДЕННОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ К. Д. УШИНСЬКОГО»**

Кафедра германської філології та методики викладання іноземних мов

О.О. Негривода, А.В. Бошков

**Методичні рекомендації
з дисципліни «Практична граматики (основна іноземна мова)»
для самостійної роботи здобувачів
другого року навчання (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
зі спеціальності 014 Середня освіта (Мова і література (англійська))**

Odesa, 2021

Рекомендовано Вченою радою ДЗ «Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний університет ім. К. Д. Ушинського» (протокол № 10 від 25 березня 2021 р.)

О.О. Негривою, А.В. Бошков

Методичні рекомендації з дисципліни «Практична граматики (основна іноземна мова)» для самостійної роботи здобувачів другого року навчання (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти. Одеса, Магістр. 2021. 74 с.

Рецензенти: кандидат філологічних наук, доцент А.А. Юмрукуз
кандидат філологічних наук, доцент Г.В. Сивокінь

Методичні рекомендації покликані допомогти студентам другого року навчання у виконанні самостійної роботи в межах тем, передбачених робочою програмою навчальної дисципліни «Практична граматики (основна іноземна мова)» спеціальності 014 Середня освіта (Мова і література (англійська)). Методичні рекомендації мають на меті поглибити знання з практичної граматики англійської мови, сприяти формуванню граматичної компетенції студентів зазначеної спеціальності.

CONTENTS

Передмова	4
Module I	
1. The Subjunctive Mood	5
2. The Suppositional Mood	9
3. The Conditional Mood	14
4. Modal Verbs.....	22
4.1. Can.....	22
4.2. May.....	25
4.3. Must/ to have to.....	29
4.4. Must/ to be to	32
4.5. Ought to/ should/ shall	35
4.6. Will/would.....	40
4.7. Need/dare.....	45
Module II	
1. The Infinitive.....	49
2. The Gerund.....	58
3. The Participle.....	66
Рекомендована література	73

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Проблема становлення самостійної активної особистості студента в ході його підготовки до майбутньої професійної діяльності – одна з ключових у психолого-педагогічній роботі. Самостійність у навчанні і безперервність самоосвіти обов'язкова не тільки для студентів, але й для викладачів – не маючи попередніх теоретичних і практичних навичок, молоді фахівці вимушені діяти методом спроб і помилок.

Отже, запропоновані методичні рекомендації для самостійної роботи студентів спрямовані на формування граматичної компетенції як системи знань і здатності користуватися граматичними ресурсами англійської мови.

Методичні рекомендації з дисципліни «Практична граматики (основна іноземна мова)» спеціальності 014 Середня освіта (Мова і література (англійська)) для самостійної роботи здобувачів другого року навчання містять два модулі, що організують та оцінюють знання з таких тем, як: непрямі способи особових форм дієслова, модальні дієслова, безособові форми дієслова та список рекомендованої літератури. Теми модулів методичних рекомендацій відповідають вимогам робочої програми навчальної дисципліни «Практична граматики (основна іноземна мова)» для здобувачів другого року навчання (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти.

Кожен модуль пропонує перелік літературних джерел для самостійного опрацювання задля подальшого обговорення в аудиторії та для самостійного аналізу з подальшим опрацюванням у вправах. Виконавши вправи, які спрямовані на відпрацювання граматичних одиниць, студент може самостійно оцінити ступінь володіння даним матеріалом. Якщо завдання виконати складно або неможливо, рекомендується повернутися до теоретичної частини та вивчити матеріал ще раз. У списку рекомендованої літератури пропонується перелік базової та додаткової літератури.

MODULE I.

1. The Subjunctive Mood

Theory Outline:

1. The formation of the Subjunctive Mood. Its forms.
2. The use of the Subjunctive Mood in simple and complex sentences.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.

2. Дроздова Т.Ю. Берестовая А.И. Маилова В.Г. English Grammar: Reference and Practice: учебное пособие для старшеклассников школ и гимназий, студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Издание пятое, переработанное и дополненное. СПб.: ООО «Издательство Химера», 2006. 360 с.

3. Murphy Raymond. English Grammar. Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2015.

2. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Subjunctive Mood:

1. You must tell us the whole truth. It is essential ...
2. Sandra sent us her greetings. Isn't it amazing? We were surprised that ...
3. I am so sorry Fred is away. If only ...
4. 'Put him in a cell!' commanded the officer. His order was that ...
5. What a pity it rained last night. I wish ...
6. 'Repeat your story,' the Judge told me. The Judge requested that ...

3. In the dialogue below, put the verb in brackets in an appropriate form of the Subjunctive Mood. Use suitable auxiliary verbs where necessary:

RITA: I was given three new projects today. As if I (have-negative) enough to do already! I had to accept them, but I really wish I (refuse).

BILL: What (happen) if you (refuse)?

RITA: They (fire) me. And I think this (be) better for me!

BILL: Don't get mad! I wish you (calm down) a bit.

RITA: If only I (can)! The boss makes me work as if he (pay) me a hundred thousand, and it's only thirty-five!

4. Supply the necessary forms of the Subjunctive Mood for the verbs in brackets.

1. It's only natural that those boys..... to play together (want).
2. It wasn't strange that the son..... his father's linguistic talents (inherit).
3. It seems surprising now that I ... with it for so long (get away).
4. She was jealous or surprised and it seemed better than the friendship..... (cease).
5. It isn't advisable that you here alone (sit).
6. It seems fortunate that you us there (meet).
7. It's wonderful that they you a present (give).
8. It is unbelievable that fresh air and exercise anybody some harm (do).
9. It is impossible that the ticketsso expensive (be).
10. Is it odd that I your brother (love)?
11. It was necessary that the expedition a radio (have).

5. Fill in the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Some of the verbs are passive.

1. Her advisor recommended that she (take) ***take*** five courses.
2. Roberto insisted that the new baby (name) ***be named*** after his grandfather.
3. The doctor recommended that she (stay) _____ in bed for a few days.
4. The students requested that the test (postpone) _____, but the instructor decided not to postpone.
5. It is essential that no one (admit) _____ to the room without proper identification.

6. It is critical that pollution (control) _____ and eventually (eliminate) _____.
7. It was such a beautiful day that one of the students suggested we (have) _____ class outside.
8. The movie director insisted that everything about his productions (be) _____ authentic.
9. It is vital that no one else (know) _____ about the secret government operation.
10. Mrs Brown asked that we (be) _____ sure to lock the door behind us.
11. I requested that I (permit) _____ to change my class.
12. He ordered that his luggage (keep) _____ in a safe place.

6. Complete the sentences. There is often more than one possible completion. Use your own idea to complete using Subjunctive Mood.

1. Mr. Adams insists that we _____ careful in our writing.
2. They requested that we not _____ after midnight.
3. She demanded that I _____ her truth.
4. I recommended that _____ to the head of the department.
5. I suggest that everyone _____ a letter to the governor.
6. It is essential that I _____ you tomorrow.
7. It is important that he _____ the director of the English program.
8. It is necessary that everyone _____ here on time.

7. Change the structure of the following sentences so as to use the forms of the Subjunctive Mood.

1. I proposed to find a doctor and bring him to see Strickland.
I proposed that he should see the doctor.
2. I suggest postponing the party till next Sunday.

3. Danny proposed to blow up the sewer.

4. The defense insisted on hearing some more witnesses.

5. The captain ordered the passengers to leave the deck.

6. It's a pity to have bothered you about such trifles.

7. He told them it was time to go to dinner.

8. It is necessary for you to mention this fact in your report.

9. He insisted that it was necessary for me to accompany him.

10. He was very nice about it and insisted on my accepting an extra week's salary.

8. Complete the following sentences. Make use of the suggested words and phrases.

1. Would you like to go to the buffet (we, have lunch together)?

2. She asked me to buy some vegetables (she, mix salad).

3. Helen had her birthday party in a restaurant (she, treat her guests to many tasty things).

4. I suggest buying ice-cream (our children, have a treat).

5. We called a waitress (she, take our order).

6. He helped his wife to wash up (it, not take much time).

7. Would you see to the meat in the oven(it, not be overdone)?

8. The man put one lump of sugar into his tea..... (it, not be sweet).

9. The woman gave him a piece of bread.....(he, not look hungry).

10. She ate plenty of vegetables(she, not put on weight).

2. The Suppositional Mood

Theory Outline:

1. The formation of the Suppositional Mood. Tense distinction of the Suppositional Mood. The Present and the Past Suppositional Mood.
2. The use of the Suppositional Mood in complex sentences.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка: учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.
2. Дроздова Т.Ю. Берестовая А.И. Маилова В.Г. English Grammar: Reference and Practice: учебное пособие для старшеклассников школ и гимназий, студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Издание пятое, переработанное и дополненное. СПб.: ООО «Издательство Химера», 2006. 360 с.

2. Supply the necessary forms of the Suppositional Mood for the verbs in brackets.

1. It's only natural that those two boys(want) to play together.
2. It wasn't strange that the son(inherit) his father's linguistic talents.
3. It seems surprising now that I(get away) with it for so long.
4. She was jealous or surprised and it seemed better that the friendship.....(cease).
5. It isn't advisable that you(sit) here alone.
6. It seems fortunate that you(meet) us there.
7. It is impossible that the tickets(be) so expensive.
8. It's wonderful that they(give) you a present.
9. It is unbelievable that fresh air and exercise(do) anybody some harm.
10. It is odd that I (love) your brother?
11. It was necessary that the expedition(have) a radio.

3. Complete the following sentences using the Suppositional Mood.

1. He said it was necessary.....
2. My mother always says that it is important.....
3. It was ordered that
4. Can you understand that it's desirable.....?
5. It seems unfair that
6. Was it possible that
7. I insisted that it was high time
8. I can't believe it. It's unusual that
9. It is better that
10. It is impossible that

4. Provide the English equivalents of the phrases in brackets.

1. (Хай, що буде), I'll accept his offer.
2. (Достатньо сказати) that we will do our duty.
3. (Щоб вони були прокляті) your convictions!
4. (Я зовсім не збираюсь) to preach you a sermon.
5. And what if he should suspect us of anything? – (Боже борони!)

5. Underline the correct form of the verb.

1. God (be/ was / were / would be) thanked for her kind heart.
2. You are as right as can be and far (is/was/ would/ be) it from me to tell you otherwise.
3. Besides it is high time you... (settled/ was settled/ would settle/ had settled)
4. It's only natural that those two boys (would want/ want/ should want/ had wanted) to play together.
5. The child was pale and mother fear edlest (should be ill/ would be ill/ should have been ill/ have been ill).
6. We've lived together for 30 years. It's time you (learnt/ had learnt/would learn/should learnt) to be tolerant.

7. I asked you to do it a week ago. It is high time the work (was completed/ were completed/would have been completed/ should be completed)
8. It's time I (think/ thought/ would thought/ should think) it out again from the beginning.
9. When I suggested that he (went / had gone/ should go/ would go) to bed he said he could not sleep.
10. He brightened as if he (had received/ were received/ was received/ received) a gift.

6. Complete each sentence with one of these words or phrases.

only if unless even though if it isn't if only whether or not

1. Too many students leave the system thinking. “_____ I'd taken more practical courses”.
2. Colleges still rely on exams _____ is well-known that exams measure a very small part of person's abilities.
3. Lectures are still the preferred teaching medium of professors _____ they are of any real benefit to most students.
4. The system will change _____ forces from the outside make it change.
5. _____ a required course, then it has little chance of attracting high enrolment.

7. Open the brackets using the necessary forms of the verbs.

1. We feared lest the weather..... (change).
2. I felt a bit uneasy lest I(make) mistakes in the dictation.
3. The boy feared that he.....(make) mistakes in his last dictation.
4. He feared that she.....(learn) much more than she had told them.
5. The girl looked upset and he feared lest his parents(be) rude to her.
6. The woman was afraid of that her niece.....(see) certain old newspapers and..... (know) about her parents.

7. He ordered that his secretary..... (send in) to him immediately.
8. I insist that he.....(speak) his opinion frankly.
9. They friendly advised that she..... (not take) it seriously.
10. Who suggested that you.....(consult) this doctor?
11. They propose that the issue.....(discuss) in a week.
12. The man arranged that they.....(meet) in the library.
13. The painter feared lest the public.....(disapprove) of his brushwork.
14. Nell was resolute in insisting that she.....(see) the dentist.

8. Complete the following sentences using the Suppositional Mood or modal phrases.

1. It was getting dark and I was afraid lest.....
2. The child was pale and mother feared lest.....
3. His people didn't like the girl and he was afraid that.....
4. I was late and felt a little uneasy that.....
5. The weather in autumn is changeable and we fear that.....
6. The doctor frowned and the patient feared that.....
7. The audience was silent; the actress was afraid that.....
8. It was very noisy and I feared lest.....
9. We left rather late and my friend felt a bit uneasy lest.....

9. Read the following sentences. Comment on the use and the meaning of the verb forms. Translate them into Ukrainian.

1. I feared lest I should be detained.
2. It is important that wickedness shouldn't triumph.
3. It is recommended that you should get some professional advice.
4. The woman was afraid that she might lose her job under the circumstances.
5. It is better that he should stay away altogether.
6. It is demanded that she should leave the house at once.
7. He put his warm coat lest he should catch cold.

8. Walter suggested that they should drop in at the club to look up various friends.
9. It's high time he stopped pretending to be healthy.
10. More felt a bit uneasy lest Rain should've told John about their outing.
11. It was strange that they'd have changed their mind.
12. He remembered the waiter stationed at the door so that I should not get out without paying.
13. It struck me as strange that he should be her guardian.
14. It is desirable that you should be present here.
15. It's time you should tell us the whole truth.

10. Work in groups. Think what is essential (important, vital, only right, best) to say to answer the following interview questions. Try to give answers.

1. Why should I hire you?
2. What do you know about our company?
3. What interests you about this job?
4. What are your strengths?
5. What do you consider your weaknesses?
6. Where do you see yourself in five years?
7. If you had to live your life over again, what would you change?

3. The Conditional Mood

Theory Outline:

1. The formation of the Conditional Mood. The Present and the Past Conditional Mood.
2. Types of conditional sentences.
3. The use of the Conditional Mood in simple sentence (after construction “but for + noun /pronoun”, conjunctions “otherwise, or else”) and complex sentences (after the subordinate clauses of concession and condition which is introduced by the constructions “even though, even if”, in the main sentences with a subordinate clause of an unreal condition, which is entered / not entered by the conjunctions if, unless, in case, etc.).
4. Mixed conditionals.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.
2. Дроздова Т.Ю. Берестовая А.И. Маилова В.Г. English Grammar: Reference and Practice: учебное пособие для старшеклассников школ и гимназий, студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Издание пятое, переработанное и дополненное. СПб.: ООО «Издательство Химера», 2006. 360 с.
3. Alexander L.G. Longman English Grammar Practice for Intermediate Students. Edinburgh: Longman, 1990. 302 p.
4. Dooley Jenny, Evans Virginia. Grammarway 3. Express Publishing, 2011.
5. Murphy Raymond. English Grammar. Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2015.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. If I _____ (have) more money, I would buy a car.
2. If she _____ (work) on Saturday, she would need to take the bus.
3. If Dan played soccer, he _____ (need) special shoes.
4. I would study more often if I _____ (take) that class.
5. She _____ (drive) if she had a car.
6. If Mary _____ (go) to bed earlier, she would not be so tired in the morning.
7. If I could meet anyone, I _____ the Prime Minister.
8. I _____ (no, go) to that party if I were you.
9. If we _____ (meet) on Friday afternoons, we could leave early.
10. If the car worked, we _____ (can, drive).
11. I _____ (buy) a laptop if I had more money.
12. They _____ (no, read) as much if they had a television.
13. If it rained more, would she _____ (plant) more flowers?
14. Where _____ you _____ (visit) if you could go anywhere in the world?
15. I wouldn't work if I _____ (have) more money.
16. Rachel _____ (wake up) earlier if she had an alarm clock.
17. Would you play video games if you _____ (have) more time?
18. Who _____ you _____ (meet) if you could meet anyone?
19. I would sleep later on Sunday if I _____ (have) children.
20. The students wouldn't take so long to finish their tests if they _____ (can, use) calculators.
21. Where _____ you _____ (live) if you could live anywhere?
22. I _____ (not eat) eat that if I were you.
23. Pearl wouldn't work if she _____ (no, have) to.
24. What would you do if you _____ (be) taller?
25. Would you live at home if you _____ (have) a brother?

3. Paraphrase the sentences using the given words.

1. You didn't tell me about this earlier. **WISH**

I _____ me about this earlier.

2. I bought this jacket. **NOT**

I wish _____ this jacket.

3. You're unfit because you don't do enough exercise. **MORE**

If you _____ you wouldn't be unfit.

4. You should join a gym. **BETTER**

You _____ a gym.

5. It's a pity I missed your graduation. **WISH**

I _____ your graduation.

6. You should write a letter to your pen friend. **BETTER**

You _____ to your pen friend.

7. "I don't suppose you know where Alison is, do you?" Liz said to me.

WHETHER

Liz wanted to know _____ Alison was.

8. Why don't we organise a party for Lucy's birthday? Dave said. **ORGANISE**

Dave _____ a party for Lucy's birthday.

9. Someone stole his bike while he was in the bank. **HAD**

He _____ while he was in the bank.

10. Colin is mending the broken table. **BY**

The broken table _____ Colin.

11. Jack will have locked the door by 11 pm. **BEEN**

The door _____ by 11 pm.

12. Helen wasn't happy with my idea and Peter wasn't, either. **NOR**

Neither Helen _____ happy with my idea.

13. He has little time in which to relax. **MUCH**

He _____ in which to relax.

14. There are only a few people waiting for the train. **MANY**

There _____ waiting for the train.

15. Beth is more intelligent than Kate. **AS**

Kate _____ Beth.

16. He won't tolerate her rudeness any longer. **STAND**

He _____ her rudeness any longer.

17. The party was postponed because of the rain. **OFF**

The party was _____ because of the rain.

18. If you don't study computing, you might find it difficult to get a job.

UNLESS

You might find it difficult to get a job _____ computing.

19. Why don't you go to Italy by train? **SUGGEST**

I _____ to Italy by train.

20. I haven't got time to travel around the world. **WOULD**

If I _____ travel around the world.

4. Complete the conversations. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

A. I feel exhausted. I don't sleep at night.

B. I think you _____ (sleep¹) better if you _____ (do²) some exercise during the day. And if you _____ (sleep³) better, maybe you _____ (not be) so irritable!

A. Becky is not doing well at school.

B. She _____ (get⁵) better marks if she _____ (not watch⁶) so much TV. Then she _____ (be able to⁷) study whatever she wanted at university.

A. I don't know what to do. If I _____ (have⁸) some money, I _____ (go away⁹) in August, but I spent all the money I get.

B. If I _____ (be¹⁰) you, and if I _____ (need¹¹) some money to go on holiday, I _____ (ask¹²) my parents to lend some money.

5. Paraphrase the sentences as conditional ones, using "but for +"

Model: But for smth/doing smth smb would/ wouldn't do would/ wouldn't have done

The weather was nasty, we didn't feel like going to the country.

But for the nasty weather we would have gone to the country.

1. He offered me his full support, I was ready to believe that all my initiatives were under threat.
2. Financial problems can lead to stress within family and violence between family members.
3. John Fedder thought no one would notice an obscure hearing in a small courtroom. The Wall Street Journal sent a reporter to write the story about the divorce.
4. He had his lucky charm that day, he thinks it prevented the crash.
5. The negligence of the captain endangered the lives of the passengers and crew.
6. The next car down the road changed the situation. It hit me. I was tossed across the road and scrambled up on to the verge. I knew my leg was broken.
7. He was driving very fast because he was ignorant of the fact that there was a speed limit.
8. Because of continual price increases, the value of the pound has fallen in recent years.
9. The Chernobyl accident has damaged the credibility of the nuclear power industry.
10. The bank didn't consider him creditworthy because he was irresponsible with money.

6. Complete the following sentences, using the construction “*but for + noun/pronoun*”.

1. But for my little brother..... .
2. But for you..... .
3. But for her weak heart..... .
4. But for the doctor..... .
5. But for the splitting headache..... .
6. But for the terrible heat..... .
7. But for the sleepless night..... .
8. But for the high temperature..... .

9. But for his miserable childhood.....
10. But for her charming smile.....

7. Rewrite the following sentences with UNLESS:

1. If he isn't ill, he'll come to see us at the weekend.
2. We'll have a barbecue if it doesn't rain.
3. Eating in restaurants is very enjoyable if you have enough money.
4. She won't go to university if she doesn't study more.
5. Only children can enter this competition.
6. You couldn't vote if you weren't in the meeting.
7. He can't see if he isn't wearing his glasses.
8. They won't be able to go to the concert if they don't find a babysitter.
9. My sister won't go to Spain if she doesn't lose weight.
10. Nobody improves without ambition.

8. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. If you _____ (wake up) early, so you won't be late for work.
2. Keep your voice down in case he _____ (overhear) us.
3. If she _____ (be) more experienced, she would be more likely to get the job.
4. You _____ (be able to) save money if you spent less on clothes.
5. Sales will increase provided that the advertising campaign _____ (be) successful.
6. If they go on making so much noise, I _____ (have to) punish them.
7. Unless you _____ (feel) any better, you can take the rest of the day off.
8. Sometimes if you _____ (take) the chance, it pays off.

9. Change the situations into conditional sentences using mixed conditionals.

1. We had to go the meeting, so now we can't go to the movie. But if.....

2. I don't have a car, so I didn't go to the beach. But

3. I have some extra time this weekend because I finished my essay on Friday.
But.....

10. Complete the following sentences by using appropriate mixed conditional structure. Pay attention to the context and meanings of the sentences.

1. She will take care of the children for us next weekend because her business trip was cancelled.

But she would not be taking care of the children for us next weekend, if her business trip hadn't been cancelled.

2. Tom isn't going to come to dinner tomorrow because you insulted him yesterday. But he (come) _____ if you (insult) _____ him.

3. Marry is unhappy because she gave up her career when she got married. But Marie (be) _____ happy if she (give, not) _____ up her career when she got married.

4. Professor Teel talked so much about John Elway because he is an expert on the Denver Broncos. But Professor Teel (talk, not) _____ so much about John Elway if he (be, not) _____ an expert on the Denver Broncos.

5. I'm unemployed because I had a disagreement with my boss and I was fired. But I (be, not) _____ unemployed if I (have, not) _____ a disagreement with my boss, and I (be, not) _____ fired.

6. Nicole speaks Mandarin fluently because she lived in Beijing for ten years. But Nicole (speak, not) _____ Mandarin fluently if she (live, not) _____ in Beijing for ten years.

7. I will not help you study for your test because you have spent the last two weeks partying and wasting time. But I (help) _____ you study for your

test if you (spend, not) _____ the last two weeks partying and wasting time.

8. Jen and Stuart are not going skiing with us this year because Jen just had a baby. But Jen and Stuart (go) _____ skiing with us this year if Jen (have, not, just) _____ a baby.

9. I'm completely exhausted, so I will not go with you to the movies tonight. But if I (be, not) _____ completely exhausted, I (go) _____ with you to the movies.

10. She is not worried about the conference tomorrow because she is not giving a speech. But she (be) _____ worried about the conference tomorrow if she (give) _____ a speech.

11. Frank is not going to the graduation ceremony tomorrow because he broke his leg skydiving last week. But Frank (go) _____ to the graduation ceremony if he (break) _____ his leg last week.

11. Answer the following questions using conditionals.

1. What would you do if you lost your purse?
2. What would you do if had \$5000?
3. What would you do if your electric iron were out of order?
4. Where would you live if you were a film-star?
5. Where would you go if you were on holiday?
6. What country would you visit if you had enough money?

4. Modal Verbs

4.1. CAN

Theory Outline:

1. Modal verbs. Definition and usage.
2. Modal verb *can*. Forms and meanings.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.

2. Дроздова Т.Ю. Берестовая А.И. Маилова В.Г. English Grammar: Reference and Practice: учебное пособие для старшеклассников школ и гимназий, студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Издание пятое, переработанное и дополненное. СПб.: ООО «Издательство Химера», 2006. 360 с.

3. Alexander L.G. Longman English Grammar Practice for Intermediate Students. Edinburgh: Longman, 1990. 302 p.

4. Murphy Raymond. English Grammar – Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2015.

5. Dooley Jenny, Evans Virginia. Grammarway 3. Express Publishing, 2011.

2. Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use can/can't and could/couldn't.

1. Igo to the party last night because I was sick.
2. A:Noel cook Italian food? B: Yes, he
3. My sister swim last year, but now she
4. They go shopping yesterday because the store was closed.
5. A:you read when you were four years old? B: Yes I
6. Ellieride a bicycle. She rides it to school every day.
7. I'm very tired, so I go out to the park to play.

8. A:you see the moon last night? B: No, I
9. WhenI talk to you about the company report?
10. Most dinosaurs walked on land, but some fly or even swim.
11. Idrive a truck when I was only sixteen years old.
12. Douglas hit the tree because he stop his car.
13. Excuse me, Ihear you right now. The music is too loud.
14. How many hot dogsyou eat at one time?
15. Iread without my reading glasses. Where are they?

3. Choose ONE word to complete each sentence (can, could, be able to)

1. I'm right-handed. I _____ write with my left hand.
2. Spiderman _____ climb up walls.
3. People used to think that witches _____ able to do magic.
4. When I was young I _____ eat anything I liked, I never got fat.
5. I think my computer's broken. I'm not _____ to send any emails.
6. I'm able _____ start work tomorrow.
7. How long have you _____ able to speak English?
8. _____ / _____ you give me a hand with this exercise?

4. Choose the best answer for each blank.

1. I (can / could / have been able to) swim since I was 11.
2. I'm an interpreter. I (can / could / have been able to) speak 7 different languages.
3. I (can't / couldn't / was able to) drive very well. I failed my test again today.
4. One day I (can / could / will be able to) run a marathon, but I need to practice first.
5. I would love to (can / be able to / being able to) see the future.
6. I live in Florida. I love (can / be able to / being able to) go to the beach every day.

7. The ambulance arrived quickly and they (could / were able to / can't) save everyone.
8. It was really noisy last night, so I (couldn't / cannot / am not able to) sleep.
9. I crashed my car, but the mechanic (could / was able to / can) fix it.
10. Some dinosaurs (could / was able to / will not be able to) walk on two legs.

5. Supply suitable forms of *be able to*, "*will be able to*", "*will not (won't) be able to*" in these sentences.

1. Our teacher says we *will be able to* speak English fluently in a few months.
2. I've been trying for hours, but so far I (not)get through on the phone.
3. If he had asked me earlier, Ihelp him.
4. I'm sure she would have helped you if she
5. I think Iplay table tennis better after a bit of practice.
6. He has managed to live in England for years without speak English.
7. I'm practicing hard because I want topass my driving test first time.
8. If Ising, I would have loved to be an opera singer.

4.2. MAY

Theory Outline:

1. Modal verb *May*. Forms and meanings.
2. Modal verb *May*, expressing uncertainty, supposition implying strong doubt.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.

2. Дроздова Т.Ю. Берестовая А.И. Маилова В.Г. English Grammar: Reference and Practice: учебное пособие для старшеклассников школ и гимназий, студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Издание пятое, переработанное и дополненное. СПб.: ООО «Издательство Химера», 2006. 360 с.

3. Alexander L.G. Longman English Grammar Practice for Intermediate Students. Edinburgh: Longman, 1990. 302 p.

4. Dooley Jenny, Evans Virginia. Grammarway 3. Express Publishing, 2011.

5. Murphy Raymond. English Grammar – Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2015.

2. Comment upon the meaning of modal verbs. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. He may not even know I'm here.
2. May I go out? – asked the student.
3. He may not have known that she was ill, that's why he looks as if nothing has happened.
4. He said I might come to Susan any day I liked.
5. Jessy might not come to the party.
6. Both of you behaved very badly. You might have given me a little encouragement.
7. Please, please make no sign. That boy at the door is mad. He may kill me.

8. May I come and see you this evening? – Of course you may.
9. I might have forgotten to buy her a present, I should look at my diary.
10. I don't know how to help you. Try asking Anton for help. He might be able to find a solution.

3. Fill in the gap with *may/may not, might/might not, may have/might have!*

1. She _____ be here tomorrow.
2. It _____ rain this afternoon.
3. We _____ be home before midnight.
4. You _____ be right.
5. She _____ want to come with us.
6. I _____ see you tomorrow.
7. Do you think I _____ borrow your typewriter?
8. _____ you go camping?
9. I hope that the young couple _____ enjoy many years of happiness together.
10. Let us pray that peace _____ soon return to our troubled land.
11. _____ you both be very happy!
12. _____ God be with you.
13. _____ the New Year bring you all heart desires.
14. _____ she rest in peace.
15. You _____ be my boss, but that doesn't mean you're better than me.
16. Excuse me, _____ I look at your newspaper for a moment?
17. He _____ understood.
18. The water _____ be warm enough to swim.
19. We _____ be buying a new house.
20. I _____ see you again – who knows?

4. Rewrite the sentences using modal verb *may/might*.

1. Perhaps Margaret didn't get the text message.

-
2. It is possible that they went to the cinema.
.....
 3. It is possible that Jake is in his room.
Jake.....
 4. Perhaps Ann is working.
.....
 5. Perhaps she wasn't feeling well yesterday.
.....
 6. Perhaps we will not see them at the New Year's party.
.....
 7. It is possible the weather will be cloudy tomorrow.
.....
 8. Perhaps Mr. Clyde murdered his wife Sally.
.....
 9. Perhaps we are late.
.....
 10. Perhaps he forgot to bring the book.
.....

5. Choose the correct verb *can* or *may*.

1. _____ you see anything in this dark room?
2. _____ I borrow your rubber, please? Yes, of course you _____.
3. Kate _____ speak English.
4. Mike has got many books so he _____ read them.
5. _____ I borrow your pen?
6. Only a person who knows the language very well _____ answer such a question.
7. Most children _____ slide on the ice very well.
8. You _____ find any kind of information on the Internet.

9. British Parliament _____ issue laws and form the budget.
10. _____ I try on this coat?
11. You _____ not talk loudly in libraries.
12. He _____ read and write in English.

6. Put in *mightn't* or *couldn't*.

I've got one or two things to do, so I *mightn't have* time to come out tonight.
Dorian *couldn't* work as a taxi driver. He can't drive.

1. We're going to need lots of glasses. Wehave enough, you know.
2. Michaelbe in the office tomorrow. He thinks he's getting a cold.
3. We possibly have a dog, living in a small flat like this.
4. How can you work with all this noise? Iwork in such conditions.
5. Don't ring tomorrow because I..... be in. I'm not sure what I'm doing.
6. Jill had made other plans, so she _____ come with us to the museum yesterday.
7. You _____ smoke on the bus.
8. The clown was very brave. He _____ enter the lion's cage.
9. You _____ use this cup as a pencil holder.

4.3. MUST/ TO HAVE TO

Theory Outline:

1. Modal verb *Must*. Forms and meanings.
2. Modal verb *Have to*, expressing obligation or necessity arising out of circumstances.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.
2. Дроздова Т.Ю. Берестовая А.И. Маилова В.Г. English Grammar: Reference and Practice: учебное пособие для старшеклассников школ и гимназий, студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Издание пятое, переработанное и дополненное. СПб.: ООО «Издательство Химера», 2006. 360 с.
3. Alexander L.G. Longman English Grammar Practice for Intermediate Students. Edinburgh: Longman, 1990. 302 p.
4. Eastwood John. Oxford Practice Grammar. 2nd Revised edition. Oxford University Press, 1999.466 p.
5. Murphy Raymond. English Grammar. Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2015.

2. Complete the following exercises by using the following modal verbs of obligation: *must, mustn't, have to or not have to*.

1. Yesterday Ifinish my geography project.
2. She will.....wait in line like everyone else.
3. All employees.....on time for work.
4. We.....forget to take the chicken out of the freezer.
5. If you are under 13you.....to get your parents' permission.
6. Your daughter may.....try on a few different sizes.

7. The doctor.....get here as soon as he can.
8. Do you.....work next weekend?
9. Bicyclists.....remember to signal when they turn.
10. Angela, you.....leave your clothes all over the floor like this.
11. You.....take me home because my father is giving me a lift.
12. You.....talk to her like that, she is your mother, you.....be kind to her.
13. Natalie.....do the laundry today as it's her sister's turn.

3. Underline the correct option:

1. You **mustn't/don't have to** speed.
2. You **mustn't/have to** wear your seat belt fastened when you drive.
3. You **mustn't/don't have to** use your mobile phone while driving.
4. You **mustn't/don't have to** wash your car every day before going to work, but you **must/have to** keep it clean!
5. If you are fined, you **don't have to/must** pay the fine immediately. You have a few weeks time.
6. You **must/have to** stop when the traffic lights are red!

4. The sentences express obligation (O) or no obligation (N). Complete them with the correct form of *must* or *have to*.

1. Sara _____ go to school yesterday, it was holiday.
2. It isn't her birthday. We _____ buy a present for her.
3. I _____ make dinner last night, my husband cooked on his own.
4. My friend _____ work on Sundays, he is so busy!!
5. That's poisonous! You _____ eat it!
6. Jack _____ translate the letters for his dad because he can't understand French.
7. We _____ pay – it's free.
8. It's very late. I _____ go now.
9. You _____ shout so loud in the library. It's a rule!

5. Rewrite the following sentences using the correct modal verb in its positive or negative form.

1. It is very important that you do not forget to call me tomorrow.

You

2. It is not necessary for them to wait for me.

They.....

3. It is obligatory for us to check out of the hotel before midday.

We.....

4. It is a good idea for him to study hard if he wants to pass his exam.

He.....

5. I feel it is very important that you try to go to bed early tonight.

You.....

6. It isn't a good idea to believe everything you read on the internet.

You.....

7. It is obligatory to drive on the left side of the road in the UK.

You.....

8. It is forbidden to cross the border without a passport.

You.....

9. It is not necessary for his present to be expensive.

His present.....

4.4. MUST/ TO BE TO

Theory Outline:

1. *To be + Infinitive* as a modal expression, its functions.
2. Comparison of modal verbs: *must / have to* and *to be to*.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.

2. Дроздова Т.Ю. Берестовая А.И. Маилова В.Г. English Grammar: Reference and Practice: учебное пособие для старшеклассников школ и гимназий, студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Издание пятое, переработанное и дополненное. СПб.: ООО «Издательство Химера», 2006. 360 с.

3. Eastwood John. Oxford Practice Grammar. 2nd Revised edition. Oxford University Press, 1999. 466 p.

4. Murphy Raymond. English Grammar. Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2015.

2. Paraphrase the following sentences, using modal verb *to be to*.

E. g. We planned to meet at the entrance door at 7:30.

We were to meet at the entrance door at 7:30 pm.

1. What am I supposed to do if they come too early?
2. We expect you to show the place to her.
3. It was arranged that the cup final would be played that evening.
4. Sorry I've got to rush. I expected to meet mother at the metro station at 7 sharp.
5. This is Jane. It is arranged that she will share the room with you.
6. She is supposed to wear that dress at the graduation party.
7. It was arranged that the youngest children would play on the beach.
8. When he was supposed to come. We arranged to meet at 11.

9. He was supposed to be a musician. This was decided even before his birth.
10. It is expected that two more detached houses will be built here.

3. Insert the necessary modal verbs *to have to* or *to be to*.

1. “You to do it alone, without anybody’s help,” she said sternly.
2. They decided that she to send them a telegram every tenth day.
3. The child had stomach trouble and to take pills.
4. Whenthey arrive? Have they written?
5. You ... to learn all the new words for the next lesson.
6. If you..... meet your girlfriend at 3, you must hurry.
7. Sheget up early every day. She can work flexible hours.
8. If I don't ring up before six o'clock, then you to go to the concert hall alone and wait for me at the entrance. Is that clear?
9. Wewear very formal clothes. The office has a relaxed dress code.
10. Ito wear glasses as my eyesight is very weak.

4. Read the following sentences and explain the use of “must”, “have to”, “to be to” in them.

1. He was to telephone the moment she was out of danger.
2. The dress is a size too small. I’ll have to go to the shop and have it changed.
3. I must go and bring these books.
4. You must have known about it, otherwise, you had behaved in a different way.
5. We were meet at the station at 5 o’clock, but she didn’t come.
6. I forgot to take my keys, that’s why I had to go phone my neighbor to open the door.
7. Your mother arranged that she was to come down from London and that I was to come over from Dover to be introduced to you.
8. It's a hospital. You mustn't smoke.
9. I didn’t have to walk, I took a taxi.

10. Drivers must stop when the traffic lights are red.

5. Put the correct form of the verb in the sentences.

have to/	don't/doesn't have to	must /mustn't	to be to
-----------------	------------------------------	----------------------	-----------------

1. I _____ to the railway station. I'm meeting someone.
2. You _____ drive on the right in Europe (except in the UK).
3. The dinner party was great, but I _____ leave early.
4. Do we _____ get up early tomorrow?
5. I have never _____ prepare food for anyone.
6. You _____ leave six to catch the train.
7. Who _____ to go to the library to get the new books? — I was, but I couldn't because I _____ to finish some work at the language school.
8. They _____ show us how to organize party.
9. It was raining hard and we _____ to wait until it stopped raining.
10. You _____ pay to get into that museum – it's free.
11. Tell Julia that she _____ to be here at six. We won't wait for her.
12. I missed the test yesterday, will I _____ take it next week?

4.5. OUGHT TO/ SHOULD/ SHALL

Theory Outline:

1. Modal verbs: should and ought to. Forms and meanings.
2. The use of should and ought to in direct and indirect speech.
3. The comparison of *should, must and ought to*.
4. Modal verb shall. Its forms and meanings.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.
2. Дроздова Т.Ю. Берестовая А.И. Маилова В.Г. English Grammar: Reference and Practice: учебное пособие для старшеклассников школ и гимназий, студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Издание пятое, переработанное и дополненное. СПб.: ООО «Издательство Химера», 2006. 360 с.
3. Eastwood John. Oxford Practice Grammar. 2nd Revised edition. Oxford University Press, 1999.466 p.
4. Murphy Raymond. English Grammar. Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2015.

2. For each situation, write a sentence with should or shouldn't and the following.

go to bed so late	take a photograph	go away for a few days
use her car so much	look for another job	put some pictures on the walls

1. Liz needs a change.

..*She should go for a few days.*

2. John always has difficulty getting up.

He.....

3. Mary's living room isn't very interesting.

She.....

4. What a beautiful view!

You.....

5. His salary is very low.

He.....

6. Sara drives everywhere. She never walks.

She.....

3. Change the following sentences in such a way as to use the modal verb should.

Model: I don't advise you to make marks on the book.

You shouldn't make marks on the book.

1. I don't advise you to insist on his doing the work.
2. It's a pity you didn't apologize to him. He felt terribly hurt, I'm sure.
3. I don't think it was right of him to complain. He was wrong himself.
4. I don't advise you to get discouraged so easily, it would be better to follow the path you've chosen in spite of all difficulties.
5. I'm sorry I didn't encourage my son to practice the piano every day.
6. You'd better put up with these small discomforts.
7. I've advised you to speak to him frankly. It will improve things.
8. I don't advise them to make decision in a hurry. It would be better if they considered the matter carefully.

4. Put in should, shouldn't, ought or oughtn't.

I can't come out tonight, Rachel. I ought to do some more work.

I'm behind with everything. I've got so much to do.

Rachel: You (1)worry so much, Vicky. Don't panic.

You (2)..... to relax sometimes. You (3)..... take a break.

Vicky: I know I(4)panic, but I do. I can't help it.

Rachel: Anyway, you're doing OK, aren't you? Your results have been good.

You (5)..... be pleased. You (6)..... to invent problems for yourself.

5. Complete the sentences using the modals *should* or *must*.

1. All citizens _____ taxes every month. (pay)
2. I think you _____ impulse purchases if you want to stay in the black until the end of the month. (make)
3. To my mind you _____ the receipt yesterday. (check)
4. Our employees _____ money to charities. It is not required. (donate)
5. You _____ our customers. If you do it one more time, you will be fired. (overcharge)
6. I _____ so much money last month. I wouldn't be in the red now. (borrow)
7. I _____ utility bills every month. (pay)
8. If you want to save enough money to buy a new car, you _____ your costly hobbies. (sacrifice)
9. We _____ monthly reports. (prepare)
10. I don't want to have any problems with health so I _____ morning exercise daily. (do)
11. We _____ overtime yesterday to meet a deadline. (work)
12. You _____ on the left side of the road in our country. (drive)
13. She _____ that overpriced dress yesterday. (buy)
14. I think you _____ more attentive yesterday. (be)
15. I _____ the shopping tonight. We have already run out of all staple. (do)

6. Choose the correct modal verb (*should*, *would*, *might*)

- 1) I stand so near the tennis court if I were you. You get hit by a ball.
- 2) You.....play with people's feelings. It's psychopathic of you.
- 3) The woman start a fire so close to the tent. She set it on fire.
- 4) Mike is a very bad driver. I.....fasten the seatbelt if I were you.
- 5) You.....laugh at other people's misfortune. It's not nice at all.
- 6) "Have you got a pink necktie I could borrow?" I..... Let me take a look."
- 7) You.....fall into the water if you keep rocking the boat like that.
- 8) I don't think it's a good idea to climb the tree with the thunderstorm all around us. Youget struck by lightning.
- 9) Your rash it getting worse. You.....see a doctor about it.
- 10) You.....switch the electricity off before you mess with the wiring. You..... get an electric shock.
- 11) You..... spend all your time in front of the TV or the computer. Instead, you..... go out and spend time with your friends.
- 12) Your sister.....watch that movie. She's much too young for it. It's got some drastic scenes in it.
- 13) I don't know how fond of blackened pagan metal you are, but you definitely give a listen to the album Hin Vordende Sod OgSø by Ásmegin. It contains some of the most beautiful music I have ever heard. And the vocals are unparalleled.
- 14) Claire talks a lot, but everything she says is banal. She.....be quiet.
- 15) You.....stare the dog in the eyes. Dogs don't like it and you.....get bitten.
- 16) You won't find yourself a girlfriend if you just play computer games in your mum's basement. You go out and socialize.
- 17) I know your wife is upset and not talking, but it.....make your situation better if you buy her flowers.

- 18) You..... never ask a woman about her age. It's not polite.
- 19) They walk on the ice. It's not thick enough. They fall through.
- 20) You.....apply some pressure when shaking someone's hand. Your hand..... feel like a limp fish.

7. Circle the correct auxiliary modal verb in each sentence.

Example: When you grow up, you (shall, should) be a great football player.

- 1) Mom thinks you (should, shall) clean your room.
- 2) Trains (shall, should) go faster.
- 3) This weekend (should, shall) be the best weekend ever!
- 4) I (should, shall) be a writer when I get older.
- 5) Police (shan't, shouldn't) be allowed to drive so fast.
- 6) Our team (should, shall) have tried harder.
- 7) After you are finished washing my car, you (shall, should) get me something to eat.
- 8) (Shall, Should) we be ready by ten?
- 9) If we want to make money, we (should, shall) get a job.
- 10) The world (should, shall) be peaceful.

4.6. WILL/WOULD

Theory Outline:

1. Modal verbs: will/ would expressing volition, persistence.
2. The use of the modal construction will + indefinite infinitive of a full verb/ will + perfect infinitive.
3. The use of would in affirmative and negative sentences.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка: учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.

2. Eastwood John. Oxford Practice Grammar. 2nd Revised edition. Oxford University Press, 1999. 466 p.

3. Murphy Raymond. English Grammar. Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2015.

2. Use the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I don't want to speak to Mary today but Ispeak to her tomorrow.
2. My dad usually gets up early, but on Sundays he.....stay in bed until nine or ten o'clock.
3. It's a lovely, sunny day today. We.....need an umbrella.
4. My brother was so angry that he.....answer my phone calls for a week.
5. I promise I.....write to you every day.
6. Nicky thought she.....be late for the meeting so she took a taxi from the station.
7. Don't worry. I'm sure your new passport.....be ready soon.
8. When I was in the army, we..... get up at 5 a.m. every day.
9. Michele was sure he.....pass his exam, so he was amazed when he got such a good result!
10. Hello.you open the door for me, please?

3. Look again at the sentences from the last exercise. Why is 'will' or 'would' used in each sentence? Choose the correct explanation.

1. I don't want to speak to Mary today but I'LL SPEAK to her tomorrow.

- a) a belief about the future;
- b) willingness;
- c) typical behavior;
- d) a promise, offer or request.

2. My dad usually gets up early, but on Sundays he'LL STAY in bed until nine or ten o'clock.

- a) a belief about the future;
- b) willingness;
- c) typical behavior;
- d) a promise, offer or request.

3. It's a lovely, sunny day today. We WON'T NEED an umbrella.

- a) a belief about the future;
- b) willingness;
- c) typical behavior;
- d) a promise, offer or request.

4. My brother was so angry that he WOULDN'T ANSWER my phone calls for a week.

- a) a belief about the future;
- b) willingness;
- c) typical behavior;
- d) a promise, offer or request.

5. I promise I'LL WRITE to you every day.

- a) a belief about the future;
- b) willingness;
- c) typical behavior;
- d) a promise, offer or request.

6. Nicky thought she'D BE late for the meeting so she took a taxi from the station.

- a) a belief about the future;
- b) willingness;
- c) typical behavior;
- d) a promise, offer or request.

7. Don't worry. I'm sure your new passport WILL BE ready soon.

- a) a belief about the future;
- b) willingness;
- c) typical behavior;
- d) a promise, offer or request.

8. When I was in the army, we'D GET UP at 5 a.m. every day.

- a) a belief about the future;
- b) willingness;
- c) typical behavior;
- d) a promise, offer or request.

9. Michele was sure he WOULDN'T PASS his exam, so he was amazed when he got such a good result!

- a) a belief about the future;
- b) willingness;
- c) typical behavior;
- d) a promise, offer or request.

10. Hello. WILL/WOULD you OPEN the door for me, please?

- a) a belief about the future;
- b) willingness;
- c) typical behavior;
- d) a promise, offer or request.

4. Will, would, shall and should (A-D).

What would you say? Use *will*, *would*, *shall* or *should*.

Offer to make the tea.

Shall I make the tea ?

1. Suggest going to the swimming-pool.
2. Refuse to take any risks.
3. Say politely that you want a shower.
4. Tell someone it's best they don't decide in a hurry.
5. Predict the end of the world in the year 3000.

5. Complete the paragraph using the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Use would or will for habits and general truths wherever possible.

1. Music had played an important role in my life since I was very young. When I was a boy, our family (1) would sit(sit) on the green lawn in the center of town on Saturday nights listening to the town band. Between songs, I (2)_____ (like) to talk to the musicians about their instruments, which fascinated me. I (3) _____ (ask) them if I could play their trumpets and clarinets, and they (4) _____ (say) no in as gentle a way as they could. Who could have imagined that I would become an instrument maker? I've got my own family now. On warm Saturdays, I (5) _____ (take) them down to the center of town to listen to the town band. And, every time we go, my own son (6) _____ (bother) the musicians with questions and requests. After all, like father, like son!

6. Complete the sentences using would + the following verbs (in the correct form).

Be (2) do do enjoy enjoy have pass stop

1. They helped us a lot. I don't know what we would have done without their help.
2. You should go and see that movie. You..... it.
3. It's a pity you couldn't come to Jack's birthday last night. You..... it.
4. Shall I go to the meeting? What.....you.....there?

5. I was riding a bike when I saw you. Otherwise I to talk.
6. We went home by bus last night but got stuck in the traffic. It
quicker to walk.
7. Why don't you go and see Marlin? Shevery pleased to see you.
8. Why didn't you go to the exam last morning? I'm sure you.....it.
9. In an ideal world evidently, everybody.....enough to eat.

4.7. NEED/DARE

Theory Outline:

1. Modal verbs: *need* expressing necessity. The use of modal verb *need* in interrogative and negative sentences.
2. The use of the modal verb *dare* expressing courage, daring to do something
3. Modal verb *dare* in interrogative sentences.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.
2. Alexander L.G. Longman English Grammar Practice for Intermediate Students. Edinburgh: Longman, 1990. 302 p.
3. Eastwood John. Oxford Practice Grammar. 2nd Revised edition. Oxford University Press, 1999. 466 p.
4. Murphy Raymond. English Grammar. Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2015.

2. Paraphrase the following sentences using modal verb *need*.

Example: *It is not necessary to go to the shop. You need not go to the shop.*

1. It was not necessary for mother to cook this enormous dinner: we have brought all the food the children may want.
2. Why do you want to press the skirt? It is not creased at all.
3. It is not necessary to buy sugar. I've just bought 1 kg.
4. It wasn't necessary to go there, Jim had known about it before.
5. It was not necessary for you to remind me about Jane's birthday. I remember the date very well.
6. Why do you want to buy a new laptop? I could have lent you mine.
7. There is no need for him to learn about this.
8. Is it necessary for me to get up early tomorrow?

3. Complete the sentences using the correct forms of modal verb need (didn't need to do or needn't have done).

1. She took her money with her but her boyfriend paid.

She _____ her money with her because her boyfriend paid.

2. She didn't take her money with her; her boyfriend always paid.

She _____ her money with her; her boyfriend always paid.

3. Although she bought some suntan oil, it rained every day of the holiday.

She _____ some suntan oil, it rained every day of the holiday.

4. He went to the meeting and found it had been put off.

He _____ to the meeting because it had been put off.

5. As he knew there was a buffet car on the train, he didn't take any sandwiches.

He _____ any sandwiches, for he knew there was a buffet car on the train.

Complete these sentences using "NEED" in the correct form:

6. They rang the landlady but the flat had already been let.

They _____ the landlady since the flat had already been let.

7. We didn't pack our towels because we had been told the hotel would provide some.

We _____ our towels because we had been told the hotel would provide some.

8. I was going to ring my mother yesterday. However, she unexpectedly came to see me.

I _____ my mother yesterday because she came to see me.

9. I cleaned my shoes and then walked across a muddy field.

I _____ my shoes. If only I'd imagined I would then walk across a muddy field!

10. I didn't tell her I loved her but she knew it anyway.

I _____ her I loved her but she knew it anyway.

4. Supply dare, daren't, dare not have (done), didn't dare (do), etc.

1. He.....meet his uncle George.
2. You..... address me in that tone!
3. I knew I was right, but Isay so at the time.
4.to lay a hand on him.
5. We didn't like how they met us, but wesaid so. It would have been rude.
6. Her dress was awful, but I her about it.
7. If hego there again everyone will find out who he really is.
8. Susan.....complain about her boss's attitude.
9. My friendme kiss a stranger.

5. Express some threat using the verb 'dare' with the following statements.

Model: You dare touch me, I'll fight you.

1. to laugh at me;
2. to speak with me in such a tone;
3. to argue with;
4. open my letters;
5. hit me.

6. Put the correct form of the verb expressing necessity (absence of necessity).

1. She take any other literature classes. American Literature 101 is the only required course.
2. She (get up) early. The lessons begin at 9.
3. Ipass this exam.
4. He doesn't need to take a jacket. It's going to be hot today.
5. Youhurried. There was plenty of time.

6. They (get) a permit to enter the national park as the note said "entrance free".
7. Youclean the windows. The window-cleaner will come tomorrow.
8. I was rather afraid that he might act as though we were intimate friends. But I(worry).
9. I'm sorry I bought these gloves. Mother gave me better ones for my birthday. You.....(buy) me new.
10. You.....take a pen, I took one with me.

MODULE II.

1. The Infinitive

Theory Outline:

1. General notion.
2. The functions of the infinitive in the sentence.
3. The Infinitive Constructions.
 - 3.1. The Complex Object (the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction).
 - 3.2. The Complex Subject (the Nominative-with-the-Infinitive).
 - 3.3. The For-to-Infinitive Construction.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.
2. Дроздова Т.Ю. Берестовая А.И. Маилова В.Г. English Grammar: Reference and Practice: учебное пособие для старшеклассников школ и гимназий, студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Издание пятое, переработанное и дополненное. СПб.: ООО «Издательство Химера», 2006. 360 с.
3. Негривода О.О. «Практична граматика англійської мови: «Безособові форми дієслова»: навчальний посібник. Одеса: Бондаренко М.О., 2020. 203 с.
4. Evans Virginia, Dooley Jenny. New Round-up 6: English Grammar Practice. Pearson Longman, 2011.

2. Write the correct form of the infinitive.

1. I went to have gone
2. She is writing
3. He has been playing
4. It is fixed.....
5. He had worked

6. She will type.....
7. It was read
8. He was cleaning.....
9. They have been informed
10. Jack will be sleeping.....

3. Fill in the correct form of the *infinitives*.

1. My boss expects me to work (work) overtime tonight.
2. The suspect claimed (work) at the time of the robbery.
3. I was sorry (hear) that she had failed the exam.
4. The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems.....
(force).
5. "Robert appears (overtake) John on the last lap ."
"Yes, he's passed him!"
6. Mike was the last runner (finish) the marathon.
7. I'd like..... (book) a return ticket to London, please.
8. Stop pretending(eat) your food - just finish it up, please.
9. It was very kind of Paula(lend) me her laptop.
10. Leslie seems(enjoy) her new job.
11. Kim plans (start) her own business after she graduates.
12. Jane appears (get) annoyed with her neighbour now.

4. Complete the following account with past infinitives. One sentence will be in the passive.

My husband and I took a five-day trip out of town and left the kids in charge. On the morning we were returning, we called our son and daughter. We expected them to have cleaned(clean)¹ the house because we were having dinner guests that evening. When I asked Jennifer about this, she at first seemed _____ (not/hear)² me and quickly changed the subject. I persisted in the question, and this time Jennifer pretended _____

(*not/understand*)³ what I'd said. "You mean the house needs to be clean tonight?" she said. "Yes," I said. "Did you clean it?". "Well, sort of. Josh supposed _____ (*get*)⁴ some cleaning supplies, but I can't find them anywhere. I did what I could, Mom." "Well, this is important, Jen. We expect you _____ (*finish*)⁵ the cleaning by the time we get home," I said in my firmest voice.

When we got home, the house appeared _____ (*hit*)⁶ by a tornado. The kids were nowhere to be found. Dirty dishes were everywhere. Jennifer and Josh appeared _____ (*feed*)⁷ the animals, but they seemed _____ (*not/do*)⁸ anything else. Next time we won't leave to the kids.

5. Put -to where necessary before the infinitives:

1. The teacher made me repeat it all over again.
2. You needn't..... ask for permission, I let you take my books whenever you like.
3. Will you help me move the table?
4. He is expected arrive in a few days.
5. You seemknow these places very well.
6. You had bettermake a note of it.
7. I heard the door open and saw a shadowmove across the floor.
8. He told me try do it once again.
9. I'd rather walk a little before going to bed.
10. There is nothing..... do but wait till somebody comeslet us out.
11. You ought not..... show your feelings.
12. Why not wait a little longer?
13. I felt her shiver with cold.
14. We should love you..... stay with us.
15. You are not mention this to anyone.
16. We got Mother cut up some sandwiches.

17. Rose wanted them stop laughing, wanted the curtain come down.
18. I'll have go there.
19. There doesn't seem be anything wrong with you.
20. She helped me ... get over my fear.
21. Look here, Jane, why ,..... be so cross?
22. He was seen make a note of it.
23. What made you deceive me?
24. He was not able explain anything.

6. Complete the following, using the infinitive

a) as subject:

1. ... would be unjust.
2. ... was very pleasant,
3. ... is the only thing to do.
4. ... would be much more useful.
5. ... is not an easy matter.

b) as predicative:

1. My hobby is
2. The best way to master a foreign language is .. .
3. The next thing to be done is
4. Our aim was
5. To say so means
6. His only wish is

c) as object:

1. He asked
2. In the kindergarten children are taught
3. I am so glad
4. We are awfully sorry
5. The doctor advised

6. The child is afraid
7. I've clean forgotten
8. Everybody promised
9. Would you like ... ?
10. Who has allowed you ... ?
11. Aunt Polly instructed Jim

d) as attribute:

1. He was always the first
2. We have nothing
3. This is a chance
4. Benny has no friends
5. He is not a man
6. She made an attempt
7. Is there anybody ... ?
8. He always finds something
9. This is the information
10. He spoke of his wish

e) as adverbial modifier of purpose:

1. He came immediately
2. We'll stay after the lecture
3. They stopped ...
4. Write down this rule
5. I've opened the door
6. He stepped aside politely
7. ... you must work hard. 8. The boy ran out....

f) as adverbial modifier of result:

1. She was too frightened ...
2. The article is too difficult
3. The fence is high enough
4. The baby is too restless

5. The weather is warm enough
6. We are too busy
7. She was grown-up enough
8. The night was too dark... .

7. Replace the subordinate clauses by attributive infinitives:

1. There weren't many children in the neighbourhood who we could play with.
2. He fell asleep with full determination that he would go and see for himself.
3. He is a man one can trust.
4. We didn't know the way to the station, and there wasn't anyone who we could ask.
5. He was the first person who came to the bar and the last who left it.
6. It isn't a thing you can joke about. It's a serious matter.
7. He will always find something that makes him laugh at.
8. They decided that it was a nice little town where they could live quietly for a while.
9. He's not a man who you can easily frighten.
10. There's nothing that we might discuss now. Everything is settled.
11. He was the first man who guessed what George was driving at.
12. No doubt it was the best time when he could find them all at home.
13. A good housewife will always find something that must be done about the house.
14. The old general wanted nothing but a grandson who he could dandle on his knee.

8. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use infinitives of result:

Examples: 1. The storm was so strong that I couldn't go out.

The storm was *too strong* (for me) *to go out*.

2. The text is so short that it can be translated in an hour.

The text is *short enough to be translated* in an hour.

1. It was so dark that he could see nothing before him.
2. You are so experienced, you ought to know better.
3. She was so excited that she couldn't utter a word.
4. He was so angry, he wouldn't speak to me.
5. His English vocabulary is very poor; he can't make himself understood.
6. She knows English so well that she can read Somerset Maugham in the original.
7. Mr. Burton was so cruel that he could send a man to death.
8. The story "A Friend in Need" is so tragic, it can't be merely ironical.
9. The man was so down and out that he could not get a decent job.
10. The man was not very strong and so was unable to swim the distance. It was very late, nobody could save him.

9. State the functions of infinitives in the following sentences:

1. He came into the room to shut the windows.
2. He seemed to know all about influenza and said there was nothing to worry about.
3. Do you want me to read to you?
4. I made a note of the time to give the various capsules.
5. They said the boy had refused to let anyone come into the room.
6. You can't come in. You mustn't get what I have.
7. Don't make me laugh.
8. It took me about five minutes to work out how much a suit at nine and a half guineas would cost.
9. The British Museum is much too big to be seen in an hour or so.
10. Father decided to take a holiday from his office so as to help in celebrating the day.
11. It was necessary to make it in a day, just on Monday.
12. She was sitting near enough to see his face.
13. That's how I used to be myself.
14. A railway station is the most difficult of all places to act in.

15. I think the best way to get a general idea of a country-is to study the map.

10. Point out the Complex Object and the Complex Subject with the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. The pills my doctor has given me make me feel rather odd.

2. I want you to say to yourself that he died a gallant death in the service of his country, and we must be proud of him.

3. I had seen my father leave the house that very morning.

4. Just as he was falling into unconsciousness he heard his door open and quickly shut.

5. George was sure that fresh air and exercise would make us sleep well.

6. I've never known a chap spend so much time on radiograms.

7. I thought it to be the signal to start.

8. We didn't expect him to come back so soon and were wondering what had happened.

9. She felt somebody touch her gently by the hand.

10. I'd like it to be done as quietly as possible, without attracting anybody's attention,

11. She didn't seem to notice his unfriendly tone.

12. The number to which I had been directed turned out to be a house standing a little by itself, with its back to the river.

13. "He appears to be asleep, my lady," said the butler.

14. Lady Franklin seemed to expect an answer.

15. The boy was made to repeat his story twice.

16. Professor Lee was expected to join the expedition in North Africa, but he had fallen ill.

17. He was heard to say that it would rain and ordered the door to the balcony to be shut.

18. I looked at the house with suspicious curiosity, and it seemed to be looking back at me.

19. He is said to have been a sailor in his youth.
20. You're not likely to keep us company, Jim, are you?

11. Paraphrase, using "for- phrases" with infinitives:

1. She held out the telegram so that I might see it.
2. It's quite natural that you should think so.
3. The first thing he must do is to ring them up.
4. Let us wait till they settle this matter.
5. This is a problem you should solve all by yourself.
6. I shall bring you the article that you may read.
7. I gave an umbrella to the children lest they should get wet through.
8. I've put on weight. I can't wear this dress any longer.
9. It is unbelievable that a man should go so far beyond his limit.
10. He spoke loudly so that everyone might hear him.
11. There is nothing that I may add.
12. It is very unusual that he should have said such a thing.
13. It's high time you knew Grammar well.
14. This is a boy you can play with.

12. Make up sentences, using the following infinitive phrases parenthetically:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. to cut a long story short; | 5. to say the least of it; |
| 2. to put it mildly; | 6. to say nothing of ...; |
| 3. to crown all; | 7. to begin with; |
| 4. to tell you the truth; | 8. to judge by her appearance. |

2. The Gerund

Theory Outline:

1. General notion.
2. The functions of the gerund in the sentence.
3. The Gerundial Constructions.
4. The gerund and the Infinitive.
5. The Gerund and the Verbal Noun.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.
2. Дроздова Т.Ю. Берестовая А.И. Маилова В.Г. English Grammar: Reference and Practice: учебное пособие для старшеклассников школ и гимназий, студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Издание пятое, переработанное и дополненное. СПб.: ООО «Издательство Химера», 2006. 360 с.
3. Негривода О.О. «Практична граматики англійської мови: «Безособові форми дієслова»: навчальний посібник. Одеса: Бондаренко М.О., 2020. 203 с.
4. Evans Virginia, Dooley Jenny. New Round-up 6: English Grammar Practice. Pearson Longman, 2011.

2. Complete each sentence with one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

answer	apply	be	forget	listen	live
lose	make	pay	read	try	use

1. He tried to avoid answering my question.
2. Could you please stop so much noise?
3. I enjoy to music.
4. I consideredfor the job, but in the end I decided against it.

5. Have you finished the newspaper yet?
6. We need to change our routine. We can't go onlike this.
7. I don't mind youmy phone, but please ask me first.
8. My memory is getting worse. I keep things.
9. I've put offthis bill so many times. I really must do it today.
10. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody..... so stupid?
11. I've given up To lose weight – it's impossible.
12. If you gamble, you risk your money.

3. Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Use only one word each time.

1. We ran ten kilometres without stopping.
2. He left the hotel without his bill.
3. It's a nice morning. How aboutfor a walk?
4. We were able to translate the letter into English withouta dictionary.
5. Before.....to bed, I like to have a hot drink.
6. It was a long trip. I was very tired after on a train for 36 hours.
7. I was annoyed because the decision was made without anybody..... me.
8. After the same job for ten years, I felt I needed a change.
9. We got lost because we went straight instead of left.
10. I like these pictures you took. You're good at pictures.

4. Use the verb in parentheses to create a passive gerund for each sentence or question.

Example: He hates being told what to do. (tell)

1. The baby likes _____ by her mother. (hold)
2. They're afraid of _____ because the neighborhood is dangerous. (attack)
3. The students don't look forward to _____ on their math skills. (test)

4. _____ to live in solitary confinement was very difficult.
(force)
5. Rabbits live in fear of _____ alive by a fox or a large bird.
(eat)
6. The customer insists on _____ a refund for his purchase.
(give)
7. _____ at the moment are the concerns of the parents. (address)
8. Martha hates _____ to stay late at work. (ask)
9. _____ for a suit is necessary if you want it to fit properly.
(measure)
10. Forced to give up her driver's license, Gertrude doesn't like _____
_____ around town by her daughter. (drive)

5. Paraphrase the sentences using **before**, **after**.

1. When they entered the house, they heard the strange noise.
2. After she had passed the exams, she was very pleased.
3. When he reached his destination, he sent a telegram home.
4. Before I went out, I phoned Ann.
5. When he entered, she stood up and left the room. She even didn't look at him.
6. Before Robert read the letter, he felt very worried.

6. Fill in the preposition:

- 1) The girls **insisted** ___ going out with Jenny.
- 2) I am **looking forward** _____ getting married soon.
- 3) She **concentrated** _____ creating the designs and her husband on printing and merchandising them.
- 4) The stranger **apologized** _____ calling late in the evening.
- 6) She often **complains** _____ having nightmares.
- 7) On a hot summer day, who doesn't **think** _____ spending the afternoon with a fishing pole?

- 8) He **was afraid** _____ being caught by the police.
- 9) How many years does it take to **be good** _____ playing guitar?
- 10) Have you ever **dreamed** _____ starting a business?

7. Complete the sentences with simple gerunds or past gerunds.

Martha, who is 20 years older than I am, is my best cross-generational friend. Having met ¹(meet) her when I was an unhappy college sophomore is one of the best things that has ever happened to me. Martha and I have stayed friends. I look forward to _____ ²(see) her whenever our schedules permit. Our relationship hasn't always been smooth, though.

Martha and I were both in the same calculus class. I was having a lot of difficulty and was angry at myself for _____ ³(enroll) in a class that I didn't need for my degree. It was too late to drop the class, however, and since I was frustrated, I frequently got irritated with the teacher for _____ ⁴(assign) so much difficult homework every day.

Martha stopped me one day after class. She said she was tired of my continual _____ ⁵(argue) with the teacher. "You need to grow up," she said. I was offended at first, but the older I get the clearer it is to me that her _____ ⁶(say) that amounts to one of the major events in my life. I had to change my negative attitude. I did need to grow up.

A few days later I asked Martha if she would mind _____ ⁷(study) with me and _____ ⁸(help) me with the homework. She agreed. With a lot of patient work, I succeeded in _____ ⁹(pass) the course. Eventually we became great friends.

I suspect that most of us know someone whose _____ ¹⁰(tell) us what we needed to hear when we needed to hear it made a difference in our life. Martha has certainly made a difference in mine.

8. Answer the questions.

1. What do you like doing in your spare time?

2. What would you like to do tonight?
3. If you want to lose weight, what must you stop doing?
4. What can you remember doing when you were a child?
5. What must you remember to do each day?
6. What do you regret doing in the past?
7. What did the doctor regret to inform the patient's wife about?
8. What did the guests go on doing all night at the party?
9. When you left school, what did you go on to do?
10. What can you try doing if you want to improve your English?
11. If money burns a hole in your pocket, what must you try not to do?
12. If your room is in a mess, what does it need?
13. What does the government need to do to reduce inflation?
14. If you lived in Italy, what would you have to get used to eating?

9. Use a complex with a Gerund instead of the subordinate causes.

1. I remember that the children looked through the album last Sunday.
2. Mum suggested that we should make up.
3. Nancy insists that her father should allow her to keep a monkey as a pet.
4. My sister is very displeased that i have broken her favourite cup.
5. I insist that you should tell us what the real reason is.
6. Helen was confused that we were watching her.
7. There is a chance that my family will move to another city.
8. Do you mind if they join us?
9. The police have no objection that the man should be set free.
10. Do you remember that they promised to call us?
11. It may upset you to know that Rita is leaving soon.
12. Fancy how Boris appeared here all of a sudden!
13. I'm trying to tell you i have no objection if you see Jim.

10. Complete the sentences with a possessive noun or pronoun and a gerund.

1. I have two best friends, Bob and Mary. Bob is my co-worker. I'm grateful for his giving me a ride to work every day.

(he/give)

2. I'm new to the firm, so I also appreciate _____ me learn my job.

(Bob/help)

3. _____ my work is hard to deal with, so Bob's encouragement is vital.

(My boss/criticize)

4. Mary is my neighbor. _____ so close is wonderful.

(She/live)

5. I especially appreciate _____ me on tough issues.

(Mary/ advise)

6. She knows how to deal with _____ discouraged.

(I/ become)

7. I couldn't ask for two better friends than Bob and Mary. I'm thankful for _____ there for me when I need them.

(they/be)

8. _____ together frequently helps us stay close.

(We/ get)

11. Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or -ing form.

1. Tom stopped **to pick up** (pick up) his dry cleaning on the way home.

2. If you don't stop(eat) so much chocolate, you 'll make yourself ill.

3. Try (phone) John at the office if he's not at home.

4. I tried my best (finish) the test, but there just wasn't enough time.

5. He was promoted in 1990 and went on (become) a company director.

6. The band went on (play) even after the lights had gone out.

7. Jane was afraid (show) her school report to her parents.

8. I'm afraid of (lose) my way in the forest.

9. What do you mean (do) with all that money?

10. Playing a musical instrument well means (practice) for years.
11. I regret (tell) you that your appointment has been cancelled.
12. She regrets (spend) so much money on her new dress.
13. Do you remember (ride) a bicycle for the first time?
14. Remember (post) the letters on your way home.

12. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* or *-ing* form.

Dear John,

I was glad to receive your email. I didn't go to the party on Saturday night because I injured myself at football practice last week. I'm trying hard not 1) *to feel* (**feel**) sorry for myself, but I must admit it 's difficult. I want 2) (**be**) on the pitch with the rest of the team - not sitting here with a broken leg! My coach was sorry 3) (**hear**) I had been hurt. Our team doctor told him I wouldn't be able to play again this season. The season won't end for another five months, so I'd prefer 4) (**believe**) that my leg will heal before then. I mean 5) (**do**) everything I can to get better. Our team has won all our games this year and if we continue to do so there's a good chance we will go on 6) (**play**) in the final. I'll never forget 7) (**play**) in the final last year and I'd love to experience that again!

By the way, do you want to come to my house next weekend to watch a film? Remember 8) (**bring**) my CDs with you if you can!

Take care,

David

13. Underline the correct form.

- a. Sarah agreed *help* / *helping* / *to help* me with the project.
- b. They won't permit *build* / *building* / *to build* in the village.
- c. My parents always expect me *to do* / *doing* / *do* well in exams.
- d. Her dad won't let her *to stay* / *staying* / *stay* out late at night.

- e. The coach told me *to train / training / train* harder if I wanted to play in the team.
- f. The weather was too bad *to play / playing / play* the match.
- g. They don't allow *to park / parking / park* in our street.
- h. You asked me *to come / coming / come* so here I am.
- i. Do you want me *to give / giving / give* you a lift to school?
- j. He offered *to lend / lending / lend* me some money.
- k. At my school they encourage all students *to do / doing / do* some sport.

14. Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or the -ing form.

I hate 1) ...sitting...(sit) in this awful cell day after day. I must admit that I regret 2) (rob) that bank but I regret 3) (be) caught even more! I tried so hard 4) (become) a successful criminal because I've never really wanted 5) (work). My parents meant 6) (bring me up) properly, but they failed. I remember 7) (lie) and 8) (steal) when I was a teenager and I stopped 9) (go) to school when I was 15. I'll never forget the police 10) (arrest) me for the first time. I still went on 11) (break) the law when I got out of prison. Being a criminal means 12) (spend) most of your life in prison. When I get out of here, I'm going to try very hard 13) (stay) out of trouble.

3. The Participle

Theory Outline:

1. General notion.
2. The functions of Participle I and Participle II in the sentence.
3. The Participial Constructions.
 - 3.1. The Objective Participial Construction.
 - 3.2. The Subjective Participial Construction.
 - 3.3. The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.
 - 3.4. The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction.
4. The Participle and the Gerund. The Participle and the Infinitive.

Tasks

1. Read the following reference sources, analyze them and take notes on the issues of the module. Be ready for further discussion.

1. Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.
2. Дроздова Т.Ю. Берестовая А.И. Маилова В.Г. English Grammar: Reference and Practice: учебное пособие для старшеклассников школ и гимназий, студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Издание пятое, переработанное и дополненное. СПб.: ООО «Издательство Химера», 2006. 360 с.
3. Негривода О.О. «Практична граматики англійської мови: «Безособові форми дієслова»: навчальний посібник. Одеса: Бондаренко М.О., 2020. 203 с.
4. Evans Virginia, Dooley Jenny. New Round-up 6: English Grammar Practice. Pearson Longman, 2011.
5. Murphy Raymond. English Grammar. Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2015.

2. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the verbs from the box. You may have to change the form of the word.

<i>Surround</i>	<i>twinkle</i>	<i>steal</i>	<i>publish</i>	<i>surprise</i>	<i>break</i>
<i>forget</i>	<i>approach</i>	<i>write</i>	<i>smile</i>		

1. He found broken cup on the table.
2. He entered the room _____.
3. He came up to the fence _____ the garden.
4. She felt quite _____.
5. He tried to sell the _____ car.
6. She observed the _____ ship.
7. She likes to watch the stars _____ in the sky.
8. I saw her _____ look.
9. He couldn't read the note _____ in pencil.
10. They discussed the book _____ the previous month.

3. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the Participle.

- I.** 1. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse.
2. (to lay) down on the soft couch, the child fell asleep at once.
3. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady.
4. He left (to say) he would be back in two hours.
5. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read.

- II.** 1. (to reject) by the publisher, the story was returned to the author.
2. (to reject) by publishers several times, the story was accepted by a weekly magazine.
3. (to wait) in the reception room, he thought over what he would say.
4. They reached the peak at dusk, (to leave) their camp with the first light.
5. The friends went out into the city (to leave) their cases at the left-luggage departure.

4. Underline the correct participle.

A: I didn't know you were 1) **interesting** / **interested** in gardening.

B: I'm not. I think it's really 2) **boring / bored** but my mum's hurt her back and she was 3) **concerning / concerned** that the garden would become a mess.

A: Oh, I understand now. I was really 4) **surprising / surprised** to see you with a spade in your hand!

B: Don't laugh! This is really 5) **tiring / tired**, I feel 6) **exhausted / exhausting** already.

5. Point out the First Participle and state its functions in the sentence:

1. She sat very still, and the train rattled on in the dying twilight.
2. I sat quite silent, watching his face, a strong and noble face.
3. He wished to say something sympathetic, but, being an Englishman, could only turn away his eyes.
4. She was always to him a laughing girl, with dancing eyes full of eager expectation.
5. It was a bright Sunday morning of early summer, promising heat.
6. The door opened and he entered, carrying his head as though it held some fatal secret.
7. I'm afraid it's the moon looking so much like a slice of melon.
8. Lying he spoke more quickly than when he told the truth.
9. I hadn't slept the night before, and, having eaten a heavy lunch, was agreeably drowsy.
10. When driving in London itself she had as immediate knowledge of its streets as any taxi-driver.

6. Point out the Second Participle and state its functions in the sentence:

1. His name was well-known among the younger writers of France.
2. London, like most cities which have a long history behind them, is not really one single city, but rather a collection of once separated towns and villages which in the course of time have grown together.

3. The door opened. A little frightened girl stood in the light that fell from the passage.
4. The broad thoroughfare which runs between Trafalgar Square and the Houses of Parliament, is known as Whitehall.
5. The child kept silent and looked frightened.
6. Finella glanced up at the top of the hill. High in the air, a little figure, his hands thrust in his short jacket pockets, stood staring out to sea.
7. He lived in a little village situated at the foot of a hill.
8. He fell asleep exhausted by his journey.
9. If you hadn't caught sight of him at the door he might have slipped out unnoticed.
10. In the coppice they sat down on a fallen tree.

7. Make one sentence from two using an *-ing* clause.

1. Jim was playing tennis. He hurt his arm.

Jim hurt his arm playing tennis _____.

2. I was watching television. I fell asleep.

_____.

3. The man slipped. He was getting off the bus.

_____.

4. I was walking home in the rain. I got wet.

_____.

5. Margaret was driving to work yesterday. She had an accident.

_____.

6. Two firemen were overcome by smoke. They were trying to put out the fire.

_____.

8. Make sentences beginning *Having*.....

1. She finished her work. Then she went home.

Having finished her work, she went home _____.

2. We bought our tickets. Then we went into the theatre.

3.They continued their journey after they'd had dinner.

4.After Lucy had done all her shopping, she went for a cup of coffee.

**9. Point out the Objective and the Subjective Participial Construction.
Translate into Ukrainian.**

1.The din in the entrance hall continued, and more vehicles could be heard arriving at the door. (Murdoch)

2.In the midday quiet of the bush she heard a small bird singing. (Young)

3. The taxi could be seen waiting outside. (Murdoch)

4. His face clouded when he heard his name spoken. (Green)

5. She had the drawing-room redecorated. (Maugham)

6. All the while she felt her heart beating with a vague fear. (Eliot)

7. The darkness found him occupied with these thoughts. The darkness found Mr. and Mrs. Plornish knocking at his door. (Dickens)

8. Somewhere a long way off a telephone bell rang and a voice could be heard speaking. (Greene)

9. For their New Year's Eve party she had all the furniture moved out of the parlor and sitting-room. (Stone)

10. Get your things packed. (Cronin)

11. Temple heard the woman fumbling at the wall. (Faulkner)

12. The two men were heard descending. (Dickens)

13. Two days later she heard sleigh bells coming up the drive. (Stone)

14. They wanted the Committee convened over the week-end. (Snow)

15. She had her bed moved to the corner of the porch. (Buck)

16. Mary could feel Elizabeth reviewing their hopes and dreams, their relationship as sisters. (Stone)

17. She averted her eyes each time she found herself being stared at. (Caldwell)

18. She heard the musicians turning up in the back parlour. (Stone)

10. Open the brackets. Use the appropriate forms of the Participle or of the Infinitive.

1. He did not wish himself (to criticize).
2. She's been like that ever since she had her youngest (to kill) in Africa.
3. Do you want your things (to move) to room 305?
4. Nobody expected any measures (to take).
5. How can I make myself (to hear) in this uproar?
6. And I want everything (to deliver) at my hotel.
7. Nobody heard the door (to open).
8. When do you want the letters (to type)?
9. I had the dress (to copy) and sent the original back.
10. How could you leave that child (to cry) in the darkness?
11. There were so many people there and nobody saw it (to do).
12. They found him (to wander) in the park.
13. They found the lock (to break) and the man (to go).
14. He ordered the garage door (to lock and to seal).
15. How he got himself (to elect) is a mystery.

11. Put the verbs in brackets into the *infinitive* or *-ing* form.

The Letter

Standing at my letterbox, I nervously ripped open the creamy white envelope. 'Dear, Sarah Jones', the letter began. 'We regret 1) *to inform* (inform) you that your application has been unsuccessful'. I looked up. I couldn't continue 2) (read) any further. Just then my mobile rang. It was my dad. He wanted 3) (find out) if I had got the job. I told him what the letter said. 'Cheer up', he replied. 'If you keep 4)(send) out applications, you will find a job eventually. Can you tell me what they said?' 'What's the use of 5)(read) anymore', I replied disappointedly. I looked down at the letter again. The letter continued; 'We

do not feel you are experienced enough 6) (work) in our marketing department. However, after 7)7) consider) your CV, we would like 8) (offer) you some training for another position in our company. We would be glad 9)(meet) with you to discuss this. We look forward to 10) (hear) from you soon'. I suggest 11) (read) all the way to the end next time, sweetheart! ', dad said.

12. State whether the - ing form is a participle, a gerund or a verbal noun:

1. To my mind the setting of the scene was beautiful.
2. As to his stooping, it was natural when dancing with a small person like myself, so much shorter than he.
3. I found him in exactly the position I had left him, staring still at the foot of the bed.
4. If possible, give up smoking, at least for a time.
5. There you can see the Fire of London with the flames coming out of the windows of the houses.
6. Having finished the work, he seemed more pleased with himself than usual.
7. Pausing in his story, Burton turned to me.
8. I admired the grounds and trees surrounding the house.
9. Father said that we were not to let the fact of his not having had a real holiday for three years stand in our way.
10. I saw there wooden cabins with beds, electric light, running water.
11. Most Englishmen are not overfond of soup, remarking that it fills them without leaving sufficient room for the more important meat course.
12. The evening meal goes under various names: tea, "high tea," dinner or supper depending upon its size and also social standing of those eating it.
13. Colleges give a specialized training.

Рекомендована література

Базова

1. Блох М.Я., Лебедева А.Я., Денисова В.С. Практикум по английскому языку: Грамматика. Сборник упражнений: учеб. пособ. Москва: Астрель 2000. 240 с.
2. Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособ. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 381 с.
3. Дроздова Т.Ю. Берестовая А.И. Маилова В.Г. English Grammar: Reference and Practice: учебное пособие для старшеклассников школ и гимназий, студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Издание пятое, переработанное и дополненное. СПб.: ООО «Издательство Химера», 2006. 360 с.
4. Негривода О.О. «Практична граматика англійської мови: «Безособові форми дієслова»: навчальний посібник. Одеса: Бондаренко М.О., 2020. 203 с.
5. Практична граматика англійської мови з вправами: Базовий курс/ За ред. Л. М. Черноватого та В. І. Карабана. Вінниця: Нова Книга 2007. 240 с.
6. Саакян А. М. Упражнения по грамматике современного английского языка. Москва: Рольф 2001. 448с.
7. Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка / Каушанская В. Л. и др. Москва: Старт 2000. 215 с.
8. Alexander, L. G. Longman English Grammar / consultant, R. A. Close. 7th impression. London, Longman Group UK Limited, 1999. 376 p.
9. Alexander, L. G. Longman English Grammar Practice for intermediate students .11th impression. London, Longman Group UK Limited, 1998. 298 p.
10. Alexander, L. G. Longman Advanced Grammar: Reference and Practice. 12th impression. London, Longman Group UK Limited, 2005. 306 p.

Допоміжна

1. Качалова К.Н., Израилевич Е.Е. Практическая грамматика английского языка с упражнениями и ключами. Санкт-Петербург: БАЗИС 2004. 608 с.

2. Крылова И.П. , Гордон Е.М. Грамматика современного английского языка: Учеб. пособ. 7-е изд. Москва: «Университет» 2001. 448 с.
3. Павлоцкий В.М., Тимофеева Т.М. Практикум по грамматике английского языка. 8-е изд. Санкт-Петербург: БАЗИС 2003. 546 с.
4. Практический курс английского языка. 2 курс: Учеб. пособ. / Под ред. В.Д. Аракина. 5-е изд. Москва: ВЛАДОС 2001. 520 с.
5. Романова Л.И. Практическая грамматика английского языка. 2-е изд. Москва: Айрис-пресс 2003. 384 с.
6. Dooley Jenny, Evans Virginia. Grammarway 3. Express Publishing, 2011.
7. Evans Virginia, Dooley Jenny. New Round-up 6: English Grammar Practice. Pearson Longman, 2011.
8. Murphy Raymond. English Grammar. Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2015.
9. A.J. Thompson, A.V. Martinet. A Practical English Grammar. 4th edition - Oxford University Press, 2004. 384 p.
10. A.J. Thompson, A.V. Martinet. A Practical English Grammar - Exercises 1-third edition - Oxford University Press, 2004 - 182 p.
11. A.J. Thumpson. A.V. Martinet. A Practical English Grammar. Exercises 2-third edition - Oxford University Press. 2003. 200 p.

Інформаційні ресурси

1. <http://www.englishgrammar.org>
2. <http://www.engvid.com/topic/grammar>
3. [grammarhttp://www.grammarly.com/blog/thank-you-email-after-interview](http://www.grammarly.com/blog/thank-you-email-after-interview)
4. <http://www.learnenglishbritishcouncil.org/en/english->
5. <http://www.quora.com/topic/English-Grammar>
6. www.reddit.com/r/grammar
7. <https://library.pdpu.edu.ua/>

Навчальне видання

Негрівода Олена Олексіївна, Бошков Андрій Валерійович

Методичні рекомендації
з дисципліни «Практична граMATика (основна іноземна мова)»
для самостійної роботи здобувачів
другого року навчання (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти

Авторська редакція

Підписано до друку 25.03.21. Формат 60*90 1/16.

Печать офсетна. Папір типографський № 3.

Тираж 300 екз.

Копіювальний центр «Магістр»

м. Одеса, вул. Мечнікова, 36

тел. 732-18-27