

**Державний заклад «Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний  
університет імені К. Д. Ушинського»**

**Кафедра західних і східних мов та методики їх навчання**

**СТРИГА Е. В.**

Методичні рекомендації для проведення практичних занять та самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Практична граматики (англійська мова)» для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня спеціальностей:

014.029 Середня освіта (Інші мови (Китайська))

014.029 Середня освіта (Інші мови (Корейська))

Частина I

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Друкується за рішенням вченої ради Державного закладу «Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського» (протокол №9 від 29.02.2024)

Укладач: кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри західних і східних мов та методики їх навчання Е. В. Стрига

Рецензенти: Т. М. Яблонська – доктор педагогічних наук, професор, професор кафедри філології Одеського національного морського університету;

Г. В. Мельниченко – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри германської філології та методики викладання іноземних мов Державного закладу «Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського»

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## ВСТУП

Методичні рекомендації з навчальної дисципліни «Практична граматики (англійська мова)» (Частина I) призначені для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня спеціальностей: 014.029 Середня освіта (Інші мови (Китайська)), 014.029 Середня освіта (Інші мови (Корейська)); укладені для проведення практичних занять та самостійної роботи з відповідної дисципліни.

У частині I наведені тренувальні вправи з опрацювання певних граматичних особливостей таких частин мови, як-от: іменник, артикль, займенник, числівник, прикметник та прислівник. Вправи вибрані як з вітчизняних підручників, так і автентичних англомовних джерел, що заявлено у рекомендованому списку літератури.

Убачається, що запропоновані методичні рекомендації постануть доцільними задля досягнення мети означеної навчальної дисципліни, яка полягає в оволодінні здобувачами спеціальностей 014.029 Середня освіта (Інші мови (Китайська)) та 014.029 Середня освіта (Інші мови (Корейська)) практичними вміннями та навичками з граматики сучасної англійської мови, що є необхідною передумовою здійснення адекватної в мовному відношенні англомовної комунікації; формуванні здатності користуватися граматичними ресурсами англійської мови та розвитку умінь пояснювати граматичні явища учням.

Очікується, що методичні рекомендації постануть корисними для здобувачів в оволодінні сучасними знаннями, застосовуванні їх у практичних ситуаціях; бути критичними і самокритичними; вдосконаленні навичок письмової й усної комунікації англійською мовою.

## UNIT 1. NOUN Number

There are two numbers in Noun-Number: Singular and Plural.

### 1. Singular:

When we speak about one person and one thing, we use the noun in singular form.

*Single means one.*

*Plural means many.*

Examples:

- a. A man is smoking within the premises.
- b. A group of cows is called Herd.
- c. Joy is what we want in our lives.
- d. Church is the place of worshipping.
- e. This chair is made of plastic.

*In these sentences, the nouns man, group, joy, church and chair are in singular forms.*

Joy, run, wife, knife, army, hero, ox, life, loaf, baby, city and tooth are few singular-nouns which we use. We have seen the singular form of Noun-Number.

The Noun has various dimension in its usages.

The same Noun can be used in different manner in different contexts.

Study the next form of Noun-Number.

### 2. Plural:

When we speak about more than one person and one thing, we use the noun in plural form.

Examples:

- a. Few men are standing in the foyer.
- b. The groups of cows, coming back to their sheds, are not milch cows.
- c. These chairs are made of plastic.
- d. Children should be given proper guidance.
- e. Keep the knives in a safe place.

**In these sentences, the words men, groups, chairs, Children and knives are plural-nouns.**

Joys, runs, wives, knives, armies, heroes, oxen, lives, loaves, babies, cities and teeth are few singular-nouns which we use.

How to form plural from singular?

**1. By suffixing s to the singular-noun.**

**Examples:**

- Joy-joys
- Run-runs
- Chair-chairs
- Radio-radios
- Canto-cantos
- Memento-momentos
- Dynamo-dynamos
- Piano-pianos

**2. By suffixing es to the singular-noun**

**Examples:**

- Glass-glasses
- Bench-benches
- Bush-bushes
- Church-churches

- Watch-watches
- Buffalo-buffaloes
- Negro-negroes

- Hero-heroes
- Echo-echoes
- Mango-mangoes
- Potato-potatoes

Noun-Number is another part under Noun.

### **3. By changing the last letter y into ies.**

#### **Examples:**

- Baby-babies
- Lady-ladies
- Story-stories
- City-cities
- Army-armies

### **4. By changing the inside vowel of the singular.**

#### **Examples:**

- Man-men
- Woman-women
- Foot-feet
- Tooth-teeth
- Goose-geese

### **5. By suffixing en to the singular.**

#### **Examples:**

- Ox-oxen
- Child-children

### **6. By changing f or fe into ves.**

#### **Examples:**

- Thief-thieves

- Life-lives
- Wife-wives
- Calf-calves
- Knife-knives
- Wolf-wolves
- Leaf-leaves
- Shelf-shelves

**Exceptions:**

- Chief-chiefs
- Roof-roofs
- Gulf-gulfs
- Safe-safes
- Proof-proofs
- Hoof-hoofs

**7. Singular-nouns from foreign languages retain their original plural.**

**Examples:**

- Erratum-errata
- Index-indices
- Radius-radii
- Formula-formulae (or formulas)
- Axis-axes
- Basis-bases
- Criterion-criteria
- Memorandum-memoranda
- Terminus-termini (or terminuses)
- Hypothesis-hypotheses
- Cherub-cherubim (or cherubs)
- Parenthesis-parentheses

**8. By suffixing s to the main word in a compound word.**

**Examples:**

- Commander-in-chief.....commanders-in-chief
- Son-in-law.....sons-in-law
- Step-son.....step-sons
- Maid-servant.....maid-servants
- Passer-by.....passers-by



- Man-servant.....men-servant
- Man-servant.....man-servants

## **9. Special cases.**

### **a. Few nouns which end in s are used in singular form.**

#### **Examples:**

News, Mathematics, Physics, politics, innings etc...

### **b. Few collective nouns, though they are in singular forms, are used in plural forms.**

#### **Examples:**

Poultry, Cattle, People, gentry etc...

### **c. Few nouns have the same forms both in singular and plural forms.**

#### **Examples:**

Sheep, deer, swine, cod etc...

### **d. Few nouns are used only in the plural forms.**

#### **Examples:**

Trousers, scissors, spectacles, drawers, thanks, billiards, draughts, annals, tidings etc...

### **e. Few nouns have two different forms in plural. But the two forms have different meanings.**

#### **Examples:**

- Brother.....Brothers (sons of same parents) Brethren (members of a society)
- Cloth.....Cloths (pieces of cloth) Clothes (items of cloth)
- Fish.....Fish (more than one of same variety) Fishes (of different varieties)

- Genius.....Geniuses (persons of great talent) Genii (spirits)
- Index.....Indexes (tables of contents) Indices (signs used in algebra)

**10.Few nouns have different meanings in the singular and in the plural:**

**Examples:**

- Advice (counsel).....advices (information)
- Air (atmosphere).....airs (artificial manners)
- Good (morally correct).....goods (merchandise)
- Force (strength).....forces (troops)
- Physic (medicine).....physics (a branch of science)
- Wood (portion of tree).....woods (a grove of trees)

**11.Few nouns have one meaning in singular but two or more meanings in plural.**

**Examples:**

Custom (habit).....customs (habits & taxes collected on imports)

Quarter (one fourth & a direction).....quarters (fourth parts, living places & directions)

Effect (result).....effects (results & property)

**12.Letters, numbers and other symbols form their plural by adding an apostrophe and s.**

**Examples:**

- Write your i's and l's clearly.
- Add two 8's and six 4's.

These are various kinds of Noun-Number. That means a Noun can be classified by the number of units that the Noun denotes.

### EXERCISES

E  
x  
e M  
r  
a  
s  
E  
r  
e Spanish.  
r

S  
r  
i  
C  
C  
h 2

3  
r 4

n 5

S  
s 7

g  
h

s 9. "There — money in my pocket," I said to the porter, (is, are) (*Hemingway*)

u 1

l 1

12. These white swine — not live, (does, do) (*Sabatini*)

r 1

f 1

4 15. "Good," I said. "No one shall tell me again that fish — no sense with them."

n 1

6 1

7

**Exercise 4. Choose the correct form of the verb, singular or plural. In three sentences either the singular or plural verb is possible.**

1. Gymnastics is / are my favourite sport. (is is correct)

2. My new glasses doesn't / don't fit very well.
3. The police want / wants to interview two men about the robbery.
4. Physics was / were my favourite subject at school.
5. It's a nice place to visit. The people is / are very friendly.
6. Germany is / are playing Spain tomorrow night. Are you going to watch it?
7. Does / Do the police know how the accident happened?
8. Where do / does your family live?
9. Most people enjoy / enjoys music.
10. I like this cafe. The staff here is / are really friendly and efficient.

**Exercise 5. Are these sentences OK? Correct them where necessary.**

1. Three years are a long time to be without a job. *Three years is a long time*  
2
3. Susan was wearing a black jeans.
4. I like Martin and Jane. They're very nice persons.
3. I'm going to buy some new pyjamas.
- h. There was a police directing traffic in the street.
7. This scissors isn't very sharp.
8. The company have decided to open a new factory.
- θ. This plant is very rare species.
- ∅0. Twelve hours are a long time to be on a plane.  
m

**Exercise 6. Which is correct?**

- i
1. a The engine is making strange noise / a strange noise. What is it? (a strange noise is correct)
  - eb We live near a busy road so there's a lot of noise / there are a lot of noises.
  2. a Light / A light comes from the sun.
  - b I thought there was somebody in the house because there was light / a light on inside.
  3. a I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have time / a time for breakfast.
  - rb We really enjoyed our holiday. We had great time / a great time.
  4. a Can I have glass of water / a glass of water, please?  
b Be careful. The window has been broken and there's broken glass / a broken glass on the floor.
  5. a We stayed at a hotel. We had very nice room / a very nice room.  
b We have a big garage. There's room / a room for two cars

c

h

a

n

e

### Exercise 7. Which is correct?

1. Did you have nice weather / a nice weather when you were away? (nice weather is correct)
2. We were very unfortunate. We had bad luck / a bad luck.
3. Our travel / journey from Paris to Berlin by train was very tiring.
4. When the fire alarm rang, there was complete chaos / a complete chaos.
5. Bad news don't / doesn't make people happy.
6. There's some lovely scenery / a lovely scenery in this part of the country.
7. I like my job, but it's very hard work / a very hard work.
8. I want to print some documents, but the printer is out of paper / papers.
9. The trip took a long time. There was heavy traffic / a heavy traffic.
10. Your hair is / Your hairs are too long. You should have it / them cut.

### Exercise 8. Complete the sentences using the following words. Use the plural (-s) where necessary.

*advice chair damage experience experience furniture hair luggage permission progress*

1. We didn't have much *luggage* – just two small bags.
2. We have no....., not even a bed or a table.
3. There is room for everybody to sit down. There are plenty of.....
4. Who is that woman with short.....? Do you know her?
5. Carla's English is better than it was. She's made good.....
6. If you want to take pictures here, you need to ask for.....
7. I didn't know what I should do, so I asked Chris for.....
8. I don't think Dan should get the job. He doesn't have enough.....
9. Kate has done many interesting things. She could write a book about her.....
10. The .....caused by the storm will cost a lot to repair.

### Exercise 9. What do you say in these situations? Use the word in brackets in your sentence.

- 1 Your friends have just arrived at the station. You can't see any cases or bags. You ask: (luggage) *Do you have any luggage?*
- 2 You go to a tourist office. You want to know about places to visit in the town. (information) I'd like .....
- 3 You are a student. You want your teacher to advise you about which courses to do. You say: (advice) Can you give .....

4 You applied for a job and you've just heard that you were successful. You call Tom and say: (good news) Hi, Tom. I..... . I got the job!

5 You are at the top of a mountain. You can see a very long way. It's beautiful. You say: (view) It..... , isn't it?

6 You look out of the window. The weather is horrible: cold, wet and windy. You say: (weather) What..... !

1. Ви коли-небудь бачили оленів у лісі? – Так, одного разу я бачив відразу двох оленів. 2. Том надягнув брюки і сорочку. 3. У лікарні працюють багато жінок-лікарів. 4. На вихідні ми їздимо за місто. 5. Трактористи працювали всю ніч, збираючи врожай. 6. Не могли б ви відрізати мені кілька шматочків пирога? 7. Вам слід надягнути плащ. 8. Він помив усі тарілки холодною водою. 9. Колись школярі носили червоні галстуки. 10. Купи молока, яєць і олії 11. На півдні діти їли багато фруктів. 12. У книзі було два малюнки. 13. Дитячий одяг висить у шафі в спальні. 14. Ти вмієш грати в шахи? 15. Яка у вас зарплатня? 16. Деревя ростуть навколо будинків. 17. Додайте ще вугілля. 18. Джейн знає дві мови. 19. На десерт вони замовили три морозива. 20. Учора він приніс дві зарплати. 21. У цьому парку багато клумб. 22. По дорозі мчали дві вантажівки. 23. До зоопарку привезли шість вовків. 24. Ти можеш позичити мені трохи грошей? 25. Його найулюбленішим предметом була фізика.

## CASE EXERCISES

**Exercise 1. In some of these sentences, it is more natural to use -'s or -'. Change the underlined parts where necessary.**

1. Who is the owner of this restaurant? *OK*
2. How old are the children of Chris? *Chris's children*
3. Is this the umbrella of your friend?
4. Write your name at the top of the page.
5. I've never met the daughter of James.
6. How old is the son of Helen and Andy?
7. We don't know the cause of the problem.
8. I don't know the words of this song.
9. The friends of your children are here.
10. What is the cost of a new washing machine?
11. The garden of our neighbours is very small.
12. The hair of David is very long.
13. I work on the ground floor of the building.

14. I couldn't go to the party of my best friend.
15. George is the brother of somebody I knew at college.
16. Have you seen the car of the parents of Ben?
17. What is the meaning of this expression?
18. Do you agree with the policy of the government?

**Exercise 2. Which is right?**

1. Don't step on the cat's tail. (cat / cat's / cats')
2. It's my birthday tomorrow. (father / father's / fathers')
3. Those look nice. Shall we buy some? (apples / apple's / apples')
4. clothes are expensive. (Children / Children's / Childrens')
5. Zurich is largest city. (Switzerland / Switzerland's / Switzerlands')
6. Your parents are your grandparents. (parents / parent's / parents')
7. I took a lot of when I was on holiday. (photos / photo's / photos')
8. This isn't my coat. It's . (someone else / someone else's / someone elses')
9. Have you read any of poems? (Shakespeare / Shakespeare's / Shakespeares')

**Exercise 3. Read each sentence and write a new sentence beginning with the underlined words.**

1. The meeting tomorrow has been cancelled.  
*Tomorrow's meeting has been cancelled.*
2. The storm last week caused a lot of damage.  
Last.....
3. The only cinema in the town has closed down.  
The.....
4. The weather in Britain is very changeable.  
.....
5. Tourism is the main industry in the region.  
.....

**Exercise 4. Use the information given to complete the sentences.**

1. If I leave my house at 9 o'clock and drive to the airport, I arrive at about 11.  
So it's about *two hours' drive* from my house to the airport. (drive)

2. If I leave my house at 7.40 and walk to the centre, I get there at 9 o'clock.  
So it's from my house to the centre. (walk)
3. I'm going on holiday on the 15th. I have to be back at work on the 25th.  
So I've got . (holiday)
4. I went to sleep at 2 o'clock this morning and woke up an hour later. After that I couldn't sleep. So last night I only had . (sleep)

**Exercise 5. Explain the use of the possessive case.**

1. Philip heard a man's voice talking quickly, but soothingly, over the phone.  
(/. *Shaw*)
2. Presently Rex was on his two miles' walk to Offendene. (*Eliot*)
3. That early morning he had already done a good two hours' work. (*Galsworthy*)
4. Bowen sat on the veranda of Buckmaster's house. (*Amis*)
5. Crime is the product of a country's social order. (*Cronin*)
6. I spotted the bride's father's uncle's silk hat on the seat of a straight chair across the room. (*Salinger*)
7. I spent Christmas at my aunt Emily's. (*Braine*)
8. We took some bread and cheese with us and got some goat's milk up there on the pasture. (*Voynich*)
9. He was still thinking of next morning's papers. (*Snow*)
10. Why, for God's sake, why must we go through all this hell? (*Saroyan*)
11. A man stepped out from a tobacconist's and waved to them, and the car slid to the kerb and stopped. (*Greene*)
12. A woman's love is not worth anything until it has been cleaned of all romanticism. (*Murdoch*)
13. Her skin was as dry as a child's with fever. (*Greene*)
14. They were to leave the house without an instant's delay and go at once to the river's edge and go aboard a steamer that would be waiting there for them.  
(*Buck*)
15. And he lifted his strange lowering eyes to Derek's. (*Galsworthy*)
16. I was encouraged when, after Roger had proposed the guest of honor's health, Lufkin got up to reply. (*Snow*)
17. "Where are the children?" "I sent them to mother's." (*Cronin*)
18. To Elizabeth it seemed that the lines with which fear had falsely aged his face were smoothed away, and it was a boy's face which watched her with a boy's enthusiasm. (*Greene*)



19. For four months, since in the canteen she saw Jon's tired smile, he had been one long thought in her mind. (*Galsworthy*)

20. Since his illness, however, he had reluctantly abandoned this attempt to get  
t  
w

**Exercise 6. Put the noun in the possessive case. Explain the use of the possessive case.**

1 t

2. He stopped to dinner that evening and much to — satisfaction made a favorable  
f

3 o

4 u

5 r

6

7 h

8 o

9 u

0 r

1 s

1 '

w

o

r

k

o

u

t

o

f

e

a

c

h

d

a

y

.

(*Mundack*)

## UNIT 2. ARTICLE

e  
r  
c  
i  
s  
e

M  
a  
r  
y

e  
r  
c  
i  
s  
e

2 I've been walking for hours. I've got sore feet / some sore feet.

. I don't feel very well. I've got sore throat / a sore throat.

.

. It might rain. Don't go out without umbrella / without an umbrella.

.

e

r

c I've seen *some* good movies recently.

i

s I know lots of people. Most of them are – students.

e

3..... child, I used to be very shy.

.....birds, for example the penguin, cannot fly.

. Questions, questions, questions! You're always asking..... questions!

. I didn't expect to see you. What..... surprise!

.

.....hotels?

.....shops will be open, but most of them will be closed.

.....nice shoes. Where did you get them?

.....visa to visit .....countries, but not all of them.

. I don't believe his parents were... liar. He's always telling..... lies.

e

r

c

i... book is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put .... magazine.

s... accident this morning. .... car crashed into .... tree. .... driver of car wasn't hurt,

e

4..

...

e

r..

c..

p. It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in .... garden.

s. I like living in this house, but it's a shame that .... garden is so small.

e..

5.. good restaurant.

b.. best restaurant in town.

l..

u

e

. a What's .... name of that man we met yesterday?  
b We stayed at a very nice hotel – I can't remember .... name now.  
... French name, but in fact she's English, not French.

.  
b. It's not easy to get for? job at the moment.  
.... interesting job?

. a 'Are you going away next week?' 'No, .... week after next.'  
b I'm going away for .... week in September.

.... week.

e

r

haven't been to cinema / the cinema for ages. (*the cinema is correct*)

i

s

e

6

6. It's confusing when two people have same name / the same name.

e

r

c

i I'm fed up with doing same thing every day.

s

e

7

. What's on at cinema this week?

.

. You'll find information you need at top of page 20.

e

r

c Why aren't your children *at school* today? Are they ill?

i

s....., but he enjoys it now.

e

7

C

.....to meet their children.

.

.....start in the morning?

.....? Do you take them?

.....you attended?

..... ?

e..... isn't very far.

r

c

b Neil left school and got a job. He didn't want to go to university / the university.

s

e

8a My brother has always been healthy. He's never been in hospital / the hospital.

W

.

. a John's mother is a regular churchgoer. She goes to church / the church every

doesn't go to church / the church.

c The village is very nice. You should visit church / the church. It's interesting.

e

r

c

i

s

eI'm looking for Professor Brown / the Professor Brown. Do you know where she

9

W

.

.

. Do you know Wilsons / the Wilsons? They're a very nice couple.

.

.

e

r

c

i

s

- .  
 . Many tourists in London visit St Paul’s Cathedral / the St Paul’s Cathedral.
- .  
 . I’d like to go to China and see Great Wall / the Great Wall.
- .  
 . ‘Which cinema are we going to this evening?’ ‘Classic / The Classic.’
- .  
 . You should go to National Museum / the National Museum. It’s very interesting.
- . If you’re looking for a department store, I would recommend Harrison’s / the Harrison’s.
- .  
 . ‘Which newspaper do you want?’ ‘Morning News / The Morning News.’
- .  
 .  
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 .  
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 6  
 P  
 8  
 9  
 1  
 11  
 12  
 13  
 14  
 15  
 16  
 17  
 18

11. At last they reached — door at which \_\_\_ servant knocked cautiously. (*Murdoch*)

2

1

2\_\_ physics, \_\_ metaphysics, \_\_ philosophy, and — politics (in which I include \_\_

2

4

5

6

2

28. During — reading of \_\_ paragraph, and for \_\_ minute or two afterwards, he sat with his gaze fixed on — modest Mr. Toots, like — man entranced. (*Dickens*)

2

9

0

3

2

3

4

6

3

38. Yet, in — bright drawing room in \_\_ Lord North Street, all he was thinking of...

3

4

0

.

### UNIT 3. PRONOUN EXERSICES

e  
r  
c  
i  
s  
e

1. A few students did well, but the other didn't.

2. Don't give advice on another issues.  
Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

e  
r

1. Цей словник – мій, а той – її. 2. Хто перекладає текст зараз? 3. Ці тексти досить складні. 4. Чий це словник? 5. Хто за професією твій брат? 6. Ті будинки – нові. 7. Кому ти допомагаєш з англійської мови? 8. Чиї ті зошити? 9. Що ти читаєш? 10. Хто з вас вчиться у цій групі? 11. Як це називається? 12. Хто викладає у вашій групі? 13. Який з підручників твій? 14. Та вправа довша, ніж ця. 15. З чого він складається? 16. Чий цей диктант? 17. Хто зі студентів знає німецьку мову? 18. Що він сказав? 19. Якого кольору це авто? 20. Чий брат студент? 21. Який з цих телефонів кращий? 22. Що сказав учитель? 23. Кого ти



зустрів учора? 24. Чиє авто дорожче? 25. Хто з вас живе тут? 26. Ці поради дуже слухні.

### З

яким не подобається гучна музика. 2. Давай подивимося який-небудь фільм. 3. У нього є кілька друзів, але мало. 4. Дай мені молоко, будь ласка. 5. Ви можете взяти будь-яку книгу і прочитати її. 6. Якщо ви маєте будь-які запитання, запитуйте зараз. 7. У чашці – вода. 8. На столі немає жодних книг, там лише кілька зошитів. 9. Поклади словники на полицю. 10. У пляшці багато олії? – Ні, мало. 11. Ніхто не знає про це. 12. На цій вулиці мало будинків. 13. Хтось має допомогти їй. 14. На столику немає жодних газет, там взагалі нічого немає. 15. На вулиці ще лежить сніг? – Так, але вже мало. 16. Хочеш ще кави? 17. Вони ніколи не писали жодних листів. 18. Маєш хоч якісь словники вдома? 19. У пляшці – сік? 20. Можу я що-небудь зробити для вас? 21. Якщо ти знаєш хоч когось тут, скажи мені. 22. Вони мають мало часу і багато роботи. 23. Ніхто не купує газети. 25. Ми маємо небагато вільного часу.

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Є супермаркет розташований на іншому боці вулиці. 2. Кожний це знає. 3. В одній з цих книжок – біографія письменника, а в іншій – його оповідання. 4. Ми рідко бачимося, бо дуже заклопотані. 5. У їхній родині усі люблять один одного. 6. Ми бачимося щодня. 7. Хочу прочитати ще одну книгу. 8. Чи не маєте якісь інші журнали? – Вибачте, інших немає. 9. Деякі вчать в бібліотеці, інші – вдома. 10. Він прочитав усю книгу. 11. Усі мої друзі не палять. 12. Кожен студент має виступити. 13. Мені не подобається ця сукня, дайте якусь іншу. 14. Я вже прочитав ці книги, дайте мені інші. 15. Давай поговоримо іншим разом. 16. Усі справи у цьому уроці легкі. 17. З цих двох словників один – англо-український, а інший – українсько-англійський. 18. Давайте виконаємо інші справи цього уроку. 19. Усі студенти в нашій групі допомагають один одному. 20. Я не можу прийти завтра, прийду в якийсь інший день. 21. Інші справи не такі важкі. 22. Вони ледве знають один одного. 23. Візьми ще один бутерброд. 24. Годинник б'є щогодини. 25. Після уроку ви можете поговорити один з одним.

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5

. It's not my fault. You can't blame .....  
. What I did was really bad. I'm ashamed of .....

. 'Can I take another biscuit?' 'Of course. Help .....

. I want you to meet Sarah. I'll introduce .....to her.

. Don't worry about us. We can take care of .....

. Don't worry about the children. I'll take care of .....

.....in.

e

r

c

i

s.....ill.

e.....

6.....presents at Christmas.

. Tracy and I don't see .....very often these days.

. We couldn't get back into the house. We had locked .....out.

. They've had an argument. Now they're not speaking to .....

. We'd never met before, so we introduced .....to.....

e

r

c Why do you need to borrow my car? Why don't you *use your own car* ?

i How can you blame me? It's not my fault. It's .....

s She's always using my ideas. Why can't she use .....

e Please don't worry about my problems. I'm sure you have .....

7 I can't make his decisions for him. He has to make .....

e

r

c

i

s.....

e.....

8 'Who was Tom with when you saw him?' 'Nobody. He was by .....

. I don't like strawberries with cream. I like them on .....

. I went out with Sally because she didn't want to go out on .....

e  
r  
c She isn't popular. She has *few* friends.  
i  
s.....free time.  
e..... pictures at the wedding?  
g The weather ~~is~~ ~~isn't~~ very dry recently. We've had .....rain.  
: I don't know London well. I haven't been there for .....years.  
. .  
. I'm not very ~~different~~ ~~from~~ ~~them~~.....to do.  
. .  
It's a wonderful place to live. ~~UNIT 4~~ **NUMERAL**.....better places to be.

### Years, months, dates

Роки та дати в англійській мові мають свої правила та написання. Так, для позначення року, в якому є 4 цифри, але який менше за число 2000, використовується принцип “число+число”. Наприклад:

1467 – fourteen sixty-seven (чотирнадцять + шістдесят сім)

1600 – sixteen hundred (шістнадцять + сотня)

1703 – seventeen hundred and three (сімнадцять + сотня + три)

1998 – nineteen ninety-eight (дев'ятнадцять + дев'яносто вісім)

Проте у випадку з роками, що йдуть з 2000 включно, вимова буде такою, як і для звичайного числа:

2000 – two thousand (дві тисячі)

2003 – two thousand and three (дві тисячі та три)

2010 – two thousand and ten (дві тисячі та десять)

Слово **year** (рік) після вимовляння дати може не використовуватися.

Перед роком та місяцем в англійській мові використовується прийменник in.

Проте якщо відома точна дата місяця, коли відбулася якась подія, то використовується прийменник on:

In 1997 we visited Great Britain. – У 1997 ми відвідали Велику Британію.

On 18th January (читається як eighteenth of January), 2014 we went to the cinema.

– 18 січня 2014 ми ходили в кіно.

Як ви помітили, дати записуються порядковими числівниками.

Також є розповсюдженими наступні формати запису дат, як і в українській мові:

01.17.98

01/17/98

## Time

Час в англійській мові можна вимовити по-різному. Так, відповідаючи, що зараз 11:45 на годиннику можна сказати:

eleven (o'clock) forty-five – одинадцять сорок п'ять

quarter to twelve - за чверть до дванадцятої

fifteen minutes to twelve – п'ятнадцять хвилин до дванадцятої

forty-five past eleven – сорок п'ять після одинадцятої

Тож “котра година” в англійській можна сказати декількома способами:

1. Година+хвилина:

The train departs at **six forty-one**. – Поїзд відправляється об 6:41.

2. Хвилин(и) “*після*” години. Для використання цього варіанту вживається слово **past**, що розташовується після зазначення хвилин. В США також використовується слово **after**. Пам'ятайте, що **past** використовується для позначення частини години від нуля до 30 хвилин:

Today we closed ten **past** nine. – Сьогодні ми зачинилися в 9:10.

3. Хвилин(и) “*за*” годину. В такому разі вживається **to** (в Америці є частим використання **of**), а час, коли можна використати цей варіант обмежений 31-59 хвилинами:

The aircraft takes off at five minutes **to** ten. – Літак злітає за п'ять до десятої.

4. Якщо година точна, без хвилин, то додатково може використовуватися слово o'clock:

At ten **o'clock** we leave the hotel. – О десятій годині ми полишимо готель.

Проте слово o'clock не може використовуватися на письмі, якщо час записується з хвилинами (наприклад, 10:00) та з словами a. m. и p. m.

5. Слова **a. m.** и **p. m.** позначають, відповідно, час до опівдня та після нього. За ситуацією, їх можна перекласти як “ранку” та “вечора”:

We woke up at **4:45 a.m.** – Ми прокинулися в 4:45 ранку.

I went to sleep at **11:45 p.m.** – Я пішов спати в 11:45 вечора.

6. Якщо зараз “*о пів на якусь годину*“, то використовується словосполучення **half past**:

The train departs at **half past** nine. – Потяг відходить о пів на десяту.

7. Як і в українській мові, розповсюджене використання слово “чверть” – quarter:

The bus arrives a **quarter** to eight. – Автобус прибуває за чверть до 8.

## Прості дроби (vulgar fractions)

Прості дроби складаються з кількісного чисельника і порядкового знаменника:

1/9: one-ninth (one ninth)

1/6: one-sixth (one sixth)

Виключеннями є 1/2 і 1/4, які читаються як “**one half**” та “**one quarter**”.

Якщо чисельник більше одного, знаменник використовується у формі множини:

4/6: four-**sixths** (four sixths)

7/10: seven-**tenths** (seven tenths)

У змішаних числах дробова частина приєднується до цілої сполучником and:

4 1/5: four **and** one-five (four and a five)

Іменники, що пов'язані з дробовим числом, використовуються в однині і з прийменником of:

1/4 mile – one quarter **of** a mile – одна чверть милі

Іменники, пов'язані зі змішаним дробом, використовуються в множині і без прийменника of:

4 1/5 kilograms – four and one sixth **kilograms** – чотири цілих і одна п'ята кілограма

### Десяткові дроби (decimal fractions)

В десяткових дробах дробова частина приєднується до цілої словами point або decimal, а на письмі позначається точкою:

0.7 – Nought (брит.) / zero (амер.) **point** seven

6.1 – six **decimal** one

Якщо ціла частина дорівнює нулю, то вона може не читатися:

0.55 (.75) – point fifty five

### Перехід числівників до класу іменників

Англійські числівники можуть перейти в клас іменників. У такому випадку вони можуть використовуватися у множині, використовуватися з артиклем і прикметниками.

Про перехід числівника до розряду іменника можна говорити, коли:

1. Значення слів **hundred, thousand, million** змінюється на “*дуже багато*”:

**hundreds** of visitors – сотні відвідувачів

**thousands** of children – тисячі дітей

**millions** of immigrants – мільйони іммігрантів

2. Йдеться про шкільні оцінки:

I got **a two** in Mathematics. – Я отримав двійку по математиці.

3. Мова йде про групи осіб або предметів:

You should go only in **twos**, do you understand? – Вам належить ходити тільки по двох, зрозуміло?

Please, arrange the chairs in **fours**. – Будь ласка, розстав стільчики по чотири.

4. Або ж про карти:

**the nine** of diamonds – дев'ятка бубен

**the five** of hearts – п'ятірка черви

5. Або про десятиріччя:

the late **eighties** – пізні вісімдесяті

## EXERSICES

e

r

€1956., 1945., 1917., 1905., 1900., 1812., 2000., 1799., 1242., 1066., 1848., 1871.,  
£2010., 1725., 1147., 1612., 2011., 2113., 1496., 1564.;

£7.01.1980., 4.02.1936., 11.03.1908., 1.04.1981., 29.05.1949., 13.06.1946.,

€5.07.1976., 12.08.1967., 4.04.1954., 28.10.1965., 5.11.1943., 3.12.1928.

**1. Write in English.**

**Exercise 2. Write in English.**

9, 11, 13, 24, 67, 22, 90, 34, 43, 51, 77, 33, 12, 66, 28, 41, 14, 50, 99, 65, 67, 57,  
75, 89, 44, 100;

112, 176, 235, 507, 198, 413, 803, 369, 555, 643, 290, 542, 789, 901, 721, 409,  
543, 303, 438, 888;

1112, 5098, 4444, 2098, 5975, 4328, 9856, 1876, 9089, 3003, 2067, 7000, 6490,  
4309, 8800, 5540, 2870, 9000.

**Exercise 3. Translate into English.**

друга картина, тринадцятий поверх, двадцять шоста сторінка, п'яте питання,  
одинадцятий місяць, сорок другий день, третя версія, триста тридцять шоста  
кімната, восьмий тиждень, тридцять перший дзвінок, четверта сукня,  
сімнадцятий текст, вісімдесят восьмий розділ, двісті сорок другий автобус.

**Exercise 4. Translate into English.**

**a) dates** *Model: 7/V 1988 – the seventh of May, nineteen eighty-eight*

6/I 1678  
15/XII 1997  
31/X 1561  
16/II 1999  
10/III 1831  
18/V 2000  
21/VI 2017  
12/IV 2003

**b) vulgar fractions** *Model: 2/3 – two thirds*

3/5	2/4
5/8	1/15
7/16	5/25
9/32	1/6
8/19	3/5
5/6	4/7

**c) decimal fractions** *Model: 2.53 – two point five three*

25.16	3.701
38.91	49.165
40.75	51.475
0.01	45.167
4.058	3.108
61.95	51.057

**d) time** *Model: 11.05 – It's five minutes past (after) eleven*

*1.45 – It's a quarter to two*

*3.30 – It's half past three*

12.05  
11.00  
6.45

8.15  
6.30  
7.10  
1.02  
6.40  
8.35  
4.15  
10.45  
12.10

## **UNIT 5. ADJECTIVE.**

### **EXERSICES**

**Exersice 1. Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position.**

1. a beautiful table (wooden / round) a beautiful round wooden table
2. an unusual ring (gold)
3. an old house (beautiful)
4. red gloves (leather)
5. an American film (old)
6. pink flowers (tiny)
7. a long face (thin)
8. big clouds (black)
9. a sunny day (lovely)
10. an ugly dress (yellow)
11. a wide avenue (long)
12. important ideas (new)
13. a new sweater (green / nice)
14. a metal box (black / small)
15. long hair (black / beautiful)
16. an old painting (interesting / French)
17. a large umbrella (red / yellow)
18. a big cat (black / white / fat)



**Exersice 2. Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word in brackets + -ing or -ed.**

1. The movie wasn't as good as we had expected. (*disappoint...*)
  - a The movie was *disappointing*.
  - b We were *disappointed* with the movie.
2. Donna teaches young children. It's a very hard job, but she enjoys it. (*exhaust...*)
  - a She enjoys her job, but it's often .....
  - b At the end of a day's work, she is often .....
3. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (*depress...*)
  - a This weather is .....
  - b This weather makes me .....
  - c It's silly to get .....because of the weather.
4. Clare is going to Mexico next month. She's never been there before. (*excit...*)
  - a It will be an .....experience for her.
  - b Going to new places is always .....
  - c She is really .....about going to Mexico.

**Exersice 3. Choose the correct word.**

1. I was disappointing / disappointed with the movie. I had expected it to be better. (*disappointed is correct*)
2. I'm not particularly interesting / interested in football.
3. The new project sounds exciting / excited. I'm looking forward to working on it.
4. It can be embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
5. Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?
6. I'd never expected to get the job. I was amazing / amazed when I was offered it.
7. She's learnt very fast. She's made amazing / amazed progress.
8. I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing / amused.
9. I'm interesting / interested in joining the club. How much does it cost?
10. It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Everybody was very shocking / shocked.
11. Why do you always look so boring / bored? Is your life really so boring / bored?
12. He's one of the most boring / bored people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything interesting / interested.

**Exersice 4. Complete the sentences using a comparative form (older / more important etc.).**

1. This restaurant is very expensive. Let's go somewhere *cheaper*.
- 2.. This coffee is very weak. I like it .....
- 3 The town was surprisingly big. I expected it to be .....
4. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be .....
5. The weather is too cold here. I'd like to live somewhere .....
6. Sometimes my job is a bit boring. I'd like to do something .....
7. It's a shame you live so far away. I wish you lived .....
8. It was quite easy to find a place to live. I thought it would be .....
- 9.. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do .....
- 10 Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be .....
11. You hardly ever call me. Why don't you call me .....
12. You're too near the camera. Can you move a bit .....away?

**Exersice 5. Read the situations and complete the sentences. Use a comparative form (-er or more ...).**

1. Yesterday the temperature was six degrees. Today it's only three degrees. It's *colder today than* it was yesterday.
2. Dan and I went for a run. I ran ten kilometres. Dan stopped after eight kilometres. I ran .....Dan.
3. The journey takes four hours by car and five hours by train. The journey takes..... train..... car.
4. I expected my friends to arrive at about 4 o'clock. In fact they arrived at 2.30. My friends..... I expected.
5. There is always a lot of traffic here, but today the traffic is really bad. The traffic today .....usual.

**Exersice 6. Translate into English.**

1. Це яблуко краще, візьми його. 2. Текст 5 складніший за текст 4, чи не так?
3. Цей відеофільм – найцікавіший за всі, які в мене є. 4. Гелен – моя старша сестра, а Тім – мій молодший брат. 5. Ця вправа простіша, ніж попередня вправа. 6. Яка твоя найулюбленіша книга? 7. Моя кімната менша за кімнати моїх батьків, вона – найменша у нашій квартирі. 8. Сіті – найдавніша частина Лондона, чи не так? 9. Книга довша і цікавіша за фільм. 10. Цей район гірший за наш. 11. Восени дні коротші, ніж влітку, а ночі – довші. 12. У нових районах вулиці ширші, ніж у старих. 13. Суп сьогодні смачніший, ніж зазвичай. 14. Твій брат найвищий у класі? – Ні, Джек вищий. 15. Січень і лютий –

найхолодніші місяці, а липень і серпень – найспекотніші. 16. Цей переклад найгірший у вашій групі. 17. Це завдання, здається, простіше. 18. Центральна частина міста чистіша і більш приваблива, ніж околиці. 19. Ця кімната світліша, ніж моя. 20. Друга частина книги є менш цікавою. 21. Вітальня – найбільша і найзатишніша кімната у вашій квартирі. 22. Темза – найбільша річка Великобританії. 23. Чий комп'ютер дорожчий, твій чи Емми? 24. Це – найвіддаленіший район міста. 25. Книги у паперових обкладинках є найдешевшими.

### **Exersice 7. Give the comparative and superlative degrees.**

Cosy, merciful, bad, complete, fat, cheap, big, clumsy, stupid, far, miserable, narrow, virtuous, simple, merry, regular, expensive, low, deep, sad, significant, bitter, intimate, lazy, old, serious, tiny, clever, little, considerate, gay, good, much, dark, beautiful, dear, fit.

### **Exersice 8. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use much / a bit etc. + a comparative form. Use than where necessary.**

1. The problem is much more serious than we thought at first. (much / serious)
2. This bag is too small. I need something ..... (much / big)
3. I liked the museum. It was .....I expected. (a lot / interesting)
4. It was very hot yesterday. Today it's ..... (a little / cool)
5. I'm afraid the problem is .....it seems. (far / complicated)
6. You're driving too fast. Can you drive .....? (a bit / slowly)
7. I thought he was younger than me, but in fact he's ..... (slightly / old)

### **Exersice 9. Complete the sentences using ... and ...**

1. It's getting *more and more difficult* to find a job. (difficult)
2. That hole in your sweater is getting ..... (big)
3. I waited for my interview and became ..... (nervous)
4. As the day went on, the weather got ..... (bad)
5. Health care is becoming ..... (expensive)

6. Since Anna went to Canada, her English has got ..... (good)
7. These days I travel a lot. I'm spending .....away from home. (time)

**Exercise 10. Complete the sentences using *the ... the ...* .**

1. You learn things more easily when you're young.  
The *younger you are* , the easier it is to learn.
2. It's hard to concentrate when you're tired.  
The more tired you are, the .....
3. We should decide what to do as soon as possible.  
The ....., the better.
4. I know more, but I understand less.  
The..... , the less I understand.
5. If you use more electricity, your bill will be higher.  
The more electricity you use, .....
6. Kate had to wait a long time and became more and more impatient.  
The ....., the more .

**Exercise 11. Write sentences using the same as.**

1. David and James are both 22 years old. David *is the same age as* James.
2. You and I both have dark brown hair. Your hair .....mine.
3. I arrived at 10.25 and so did you. I arrived .....you.
4. My birthday is 5 April. It's Tom's birthday too. My birthday .....Tom's.

**Exercise 12. Use the adjective in the comparative or superlative degree.**

1. They had dined well and were now drinking hard... their faces getting \_\_\_ and \_\_\_  
(red, red) (*Priestley*)
2. Was there anything in the world \_\_\_ than indecision? (bad) (*Galsworthy*)
3. He was only five years \_\_\_ than I was, which made him forty-five, (young) (*Snow*)
4. He loved his brother and he had done his brother what people seemed to consider  
\_\_\_ of wrongs, (bitter) (*Greene*)
5. \_\_\_ sin towards our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to  
them, (bad) (*Shaw*)
6. He had been a great fencer, before the war, \_\_\_ fencer in Italy, (great) (*Hemingway*)
7. She is stopping at one of \_\_\_ hotels in town, (good) (*Saroyan*)

8. Difficult to believe it was so long ago, he felt young still! Of all his thoughts this was \_\_, \_\_ With his white head and his loneliness he had remained young and green at heart, (poignant, bitter) (*Galsworthy*)
9. She received congratulations as if she were \_\_ of women, (happy) (*Hansford Johnson*)
10. Kate remembered the little general; he was a good deal \_\_ than herself, (small) (*Lawrence*).
11. I think we'll resume the conversation when you're a little \_\_, Caroline, (calm) (*Maugham*)
12. They had never made \_\_ pretence of believing him. (little) (*Greene*)

## UNIT 6. ADVERB. EXERCISES

### Exercise 1. Correct the sentences.

1. in South always to go my summer friends the  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. home English still sometimes at speak we  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. learns knows also although English German she she well  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. been just on seldom has has arrived he he time never  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. well loud my never to listens she music sings sister but  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. of car drives town his fast runs new though seldom he out  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. everywhere winter can snow see in you  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. home comes late usually she  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. to started failed working they they do early although task easily the  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. have this it don't already either know they they though text read  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## Exercise 2. Correct the sentences.

1. Sugar can contribute also to heart disease.
2. The customer is right always.
3. Just it came and went.
4. We found the house enough easily.
5. The English language is changing constantly.
6. I didn't introduce myself, either.
7. I haven't yet been to the new exhibition.
8. Traffic noise is sometimes a problem.
9. He who never climbed never fell.
10. Women live longer usually than men.

## Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Ми живемо тут.
2. Іноді я дивлюся цю програму.
3. Ми все ще перекладаємо текст.
4. Мій брат незабаром приїде.
5. Вони повільно йшли вулицею.
6. Мої книги там.
7. Я часто зустрічаю їх тут.
8. Вона встає рано.
9. Вони добре розмовляють англійською мовою.
10. Студенти рідко перекладають без словника.
11. Іноді ми дивимося фільми на заняттях.
12. Я скрізь шукаю ручку, але не можу її знайти.
13. Він дивно виглядав.
14. Вона сердито подивилася на нас.
15. Троянда гарно пахне.
16. Вона чудово співає і грає на піаніно.
17. Діти були одягнені просто, але охайно.
18. Кімната виглядає прибраною.
19. Я добре почуваюся сьогодні.
20. Вони відмінно грають у баскетбол.
21. Стає холодно.
22. Він холодно привітав їх.
23. Сюди легко добиратися.
24. Ти можеш легко перекласти це.
25. Рада знову зустріти вас.
26. Вона приємно посміхнулася і запросила увійти.

## Exercise 4. Which is right?

1. I'm tired because I've been working hard / hardly. (*hard is correct*)
2. I wasn't in a hurry, so I was walking slow / slowly.
3. I haven't been to the cinema late / lately.
4. Slow down! You're walking too fast / quick for me.
5. I tried hard / hardly to remember her name, but I couldn't.
6. This coat is practically unused. I've hard / hardly worn it.
7. Laura is a good tennis player. She hits the ball very hard / hardly.

8. It's really dark in here. I can hardly see / see hardly.
9. Ben is going to run a marathon. He's been training hard / hardly

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences. Use hardly + the following verbs (in the correct form):**

*change hear know recognise say sleep speak*

1. Scott and Tracy have only met once before. They *hardly know* each other.
2. You're speaking very quietly. I can .....you.
3. I don't feel good this morning. I .....last night.
4. We were so shocked when we heard the news, we could .....
5. Kate was very quiet this evening. She .....anything.
6. Gary looks just like he looked 15 years ago. He has .....
7. David looked different without his beard. I him.....

**Exercise 6. Complete these sentences with hardly + any/anybody/anything/anywhere/ever.**

1. I'll have to go shopping. There's *hardly anything* to eat.
2. It was a very warm day and there was .....wind.
3. 'Do you know much about computers?' 'No, .....
4. The hotel was almost empty. There was .....staying there.
5. I listen to the radio a lot, but I .....watch TV.
6. It was very crowded in the room. There was..... to sit.
7. We used to be good friends, but we .....see each other now.
8. We invited lots of people to the party, but..... came.
9. It didn't take us long to drive there. There was..... traffic.
10. There isn't much to do in this town. There's..... to go.

**Exercise 7. Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets in the correct order.**

1. What's her name again? *I can never remember* (remember / I / never / can) it.
2. Our cat (usually / sleeps) under the bed.
3. There are plenty of hotels here. (usually / it / easy / is) to find a place to stay.
4. Mark and Amy (both / were / born) in Manchester.
5. Lisa is a good pianist. (sing / she / also / can) very well.
6. How do you go to work? (usually / you / do / go) by bus?
7. I see them every day, but (never / I / have / spoken) to them.

8. We haven't moved. (we / still / are / living) in the same place.
9. This shop is always busy. (have / you / always / to wait) a long time to be served.
10. This could be the last time I see you. (meet / never / we / might) again.
11. Thanks for the invitation, but (probably / I / be / won't) able to come to the party.
12. I'm going out for an hour. (still / be / you / will) here when I get back?
13. Helen goes away a lot. (is / hardly ever / she) at home.
14. If we hadn't taken the same train, (never / met / we / would / have) each other.
15. The journey took a long time today. (doesn't / take / it / always) so long.
16. (all / were / we) tired, so (all / we / fell) asleep.
17. Tanya (says / always) that she'll phone me, but (does / she / never).

## **RECOMMENDED LITERATURE AND RESOURCES**

### **Basic literature**

1. Верба Л.Г, Верба Г.В. Граматика сучасної англійської мови. Довідник: Мова англ., укр. Київ: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2015. 352 с.
2. Черноватий Л. М. та ін. Практична граматики англійської мови з вправами: Базовий курс: Посібник для студентів вищих закладів освіти та середніх навчальних закладів з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2015. 248 с.
3. Черноватий Л. М. та ін. Практична граматики англійської мови з вправами: Посібник для студентів вищих закладів освіти. Том 1. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2016. 276 с.
4. Murphy R. English Grammar in Use with Answers. Cambridge University Press. 2019. 399 p.

### **Supplementary literature**

1. English Idioms in Use: Intermediate with Answers. Cambridge University Press, 2018, 192 p.
2. Eastwood John. Oxford Practice Grammar Intermediate. Tests with Answer key Oxford University Press, 2019. 56 p.
3. Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs for Intermediate and Advanced Learners. Pearson Education ESL, 2015. 624 p.
4. Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar. Current Online Version. Oxford University Press, 2014. 448 p.



## Recourses

1. Вивчення англійської : офіційний сайт. URL: <https://www.englishclub.com/>
2. Граматика від Британської Ради : офіційний сайт. URL: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar>
3. Довідник англійської граматики в таблицях і схемах онлайн. Усі правила англійської мови з прикладами : офіційний сайт. URL: <https://grammarway.com/ua>
4. Лондонський словник фразових дієслів : офіційний сайт. URL: <https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/phrasal-verb>.
5. Посібники, поради та ресурси, що допоможуть у вивченні англійської мови : офіційний сайт. URL: <https://www.thoughtco.com/>
6. Бібліотека Університету Ушинського : офіційний сайт. URL: <https://library.pdpu.edu.ua>
7. Репозитарій Бібліотеки Університету Ушинського : офіційний сайт. URL: <http://dspace.pdpu.edu.ua/>