

**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 III

УДК: 811.111'367.625

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»

Методичні рекомендації до 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 III / Укл. Е. В. Стрига. Одеса : Університет Ушинського, 2024. 30 с.

3MICT

BCTYII.....	4
UNIT 1. MODAL VERBS.....	5
UNIT 2. NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB	15
UNIT 3. TYPES OF SENTENCES.....	22
RECOMMENDED LITERATURE AND RESOURCES.....	29

ВСТУП

Методичні рекомендації з навчальної дисципліни «Практична граматики (англійська мова)» (Частина III) 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 III наведені тренувальні вправи з опрацювання певних граматичних особливостей вживання модальних дієслів та їх еквівалентів, неособових форм дієслова та типів речення. 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. MODAL VERBS

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

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

EXERCISE 2. Complete the answers to the questions with *was/were able to* ...

1. a: Did everybody escape from the fire?
b: Yes. The fire spread quickly, but everybody *was able to escape* .
2. a: Did you finish your work this afternoon?
b: Yes, there was nobody to disturb me, so I
3. a: Did you solve the problem?
b: Yes, we did. It wasn't easy, but we
4. a: Did the thief get away?
b: Yes. No-one realised what was happening and the thief

EXERCISE 3. Complete the sentences using *could*, *couldn't* or *managed to*.

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

EXERCISE 4. Put in can or could.

1. This is a wonderful place. I *could* stay here forever.
2. I'm so angry with him. Ikill him!
3. I..... hear a strange noise. What is it?
4. It's so nice here. Isit here all day but unfortunately I have to go.
5. Iunderstand your point of view, but I don't agree with you.
6. Peter is a keen musician. He plays the flute and healso play the piano.
7. The company Amy works for isn't doing well. She..... lose her job.
8. Some people are unlucky. Lifebe very unfair.
9. I've been really stupid. Ikick myself.
10. Be careful climbing that tree. You..... fall.

EXERCISE 5. Complete the sentences. Choose from:

*gone could be could come could sleep have moved could have
could have come could have been*

1. a: Are you tired?
b: Yes, very tired. I feel as if I *could sleep* for a week.
2. a: I spent a very boring evening at home yesterday.
b: Why did you stay at home? Youout with us.
3. a: Shall I open this letter?
b: Yes. Itimportant.
4. a: How was your exam? Was it difficult?
b: It wasn't so bad. It..... worse.
5. a: I got very wet walking home in the rain.
b: Why did you walk? Youtaken a taxi.
6. a: Where shall we meet tomorrow?
b: Well, Ito your office if you like.
7. a: Does Tom still live in the same place?
b: I'm not sure. He could
8. a: Did you go to university?
b: No. I could have, but I didn't want to.

EXERCISE 6. Complete the sentences. Use couldn't or couldn't have + these verbs (in the correct form):

afford be be live manage stand study wear

1. I *couldn't live* in a big city. I'd hate it.
2. We had a really good holiday. It *couldn't have been* better.
3. I..... that hat. People would laugh at me.
4. You helped me a lot. Iwithout you.
5. The staff at the hotel were really good. Theymore helpful.
6. There's no way we could buy a car now. Weit.
7. Jack prepared for the exam as well as he could. Heharder.
8. I wouldn't like to live near the motorway. Ithe noise of the traffic.

EXERCISE 7. Complete each sentence with a verb (one or two words).

1. I've lost one of my gloves. I *must have dropped* it somewhere.
2. Their house is very near the motorway. It *must be* very noisy.
3. You've lived in this village a long time. You must..... everybody who lives here.
4. I don't seem to have my wallet with me. I mustit at home.
5. 'How old is Ed?' 'He's older than me. He mustat least 40.'
6. I didn't hear my phone. I mustasleep.
7. 'You're going on holiday soon. You mustforward to it.' 'Yes, I am.'
8. I'm sure you know this song. You mustit before.
9. The road is closed, so we have to go another way. There must..... an accident.
10. 'Do you have a car?' 'You must! How could I afford to have a car?'
11. David is the managing director of a large company, so he must..... quite a high salary.

EXERCISE 8. Use the words in brackets to write sentences with *must have* and *can't have*.

1. We went to our friends' house and rang the doorbell, but nobody answered. (they / go out) *They must have gone out.*
2. Sarah hasn't contacted me. (she / get / my message) *She can't have got my message.*
3. The jacket you bought is very good quality. (it / be / very expensive)
4. I haven't seen our neighbours for the last few days. (they / go away)
5. I can't find my umbrella. (I / leave / it in the restaurant last night)

6. Amy was in a very difficult situation when she lost her job. (it / be / easy for her)
7. There was a man standing outside the cafe. He was there a long time. (he / wait / for somebody)
8. Rachel did the opposite of what I asked her to do. (she / understand / what I said)
9. When I got back to my car, it was unlocked. (I / forget / to lock it)
10. My neighbours were making a lot of noise in the night. It woke me up. (they / have / a party)
11. The light was red, but the car didn't stop. (the driver / see / the red light)
12. Paul has had these shoes for years, but they still look new. (he / wear / them much)

EXERCISE 9. Complete each sentence using the verb in brackets.

1. a: Where's Ben?
b: I'm not sure. He *might be having* lunch. (have)
2. a: Who was the guy we saw with Anna yesterday?
b: I'm not sure. It mayher brother. (be)
3. a: Is Ellie here?
b: I can't see her. She may notyet. (arrive)
4. a: Gary said he would meet us in the cafe, but he isn't here.
b: He might..... outside. I'll go and look. (wait)
5. a: How did John know that I'd lost my job?
b: I don't know. I suppose Sam may..... him. (tell)
6. a: Do you know where Jeff is? Is he still in the office?
b: He was here earlier, but he mighthome. (go)
7. a: Where's Emma? What's she doing?
b: I'm not sure. She mightTV. (watch)
8. a: Does Max have any brothers or sisters?
b: I'm not sure. I think he maya younger sister. (have)
9. a: I can't find my umbrella. Have you seen it?
b: You mayit in the restaurant last night. (leave)
10. a: I rang Dan's doorbell, but he didn't answer. I'm sure he was there.
b: He might notthe doorbell. (hear)
11. a: Hannah is supposed to meet us here, and she's already 20 minutes late.
b: She may She's always forgetting things. (forget)

EXERCISE 10. Complete the sentences using *might not have ...* or *couldn't have*

....

1. a: I was surprised Amy wasn't at the meeting. Perhaps she didn't know about it.
b: Maybe. She *might not have known* about it.
2. a: I wonder why Tom didn't come to the party. Perhaps he didn't want to come.
b: It's possible. Heto come.
3. a: I wonder how the fire started. Was it an accident?
b: No, the police say itan accident. It was deliberate.
4. a: Mike says he needs to see you. He tried to find you yesterday.
b: Well, hevery hard. I was in my office all day.
5. a: The man you spoke to – are you sure he was American?
b: No, I'm not sure. He

EXERCISE 11. Complete the sentences using *have/has/had to ...*. Use the verbs in brackets.

1. Robert can't come out with us this evening. *He has to work late.* (he / work)
2. 'The bus was late this morning.' 'How long did you have to wait?' (you / wait)
3. I don't have much time. in ten minutes.(I / go)
4. 'I'm afraid I can't stay long.' 'What time?' (you / go)
5. Joe starts work at 5 a.m. every day, which means at four.(he / get up)
6. We nearly missed the bus this morning. to catch it.(we / run)
7. Is Lisa usually free on Saturdays or? (she / work)
8. There was nobody to help me. everything by myself.(I / do)
9. How old to have a driving licence?..... (you / be)
10. There was a lot of noise from the street. the window.(we / close)
11. Was the exhibition free, or to go in?(you / pay)

EXERCISE 12. Complete the sentences using *have/has/had to* + the verbs in the list. Some sentences are negative (*I don't have to ...* etc.):

ask decide drive get up go make make pay show stand

1. I'm not working tomorrow, so I *don't have to get up* early.
2. Steve didn't know how to change the settings on his phone. I *had to show* him.
3. Excuse me a moment – Ia phone call. I won't be long.
4. You can let me know later what you want to do. Younow.
5. I couldn't find the street I wanted. I..... somebody for directions.
6. This car park is free. You.....

7. A man was slightly injured in the accident, but he..... to hospital.
8. Jane has a senior position in the company. Sheimportant decisions.
9. The train was very full and there were no seats free. Weall the way.
10. When Patrick starts his new job next month, he..... 50 miles to work every day.

EXERCISE 13. Complete the sentences with *mustn't*, *don't have to* or *doesn't have to*.

1. I don't want anyone to know about our plan. You *mustn't* tell anyone.
2. Richard *doesn't have to* wear a suit to work, but he usually does.
3. There's a lift in the building, so weclimb the stairs.
4. I promised Kate I'd call her tomorrow. Iforget.
5. I'm not very busy. I have a few things to do, but Ido them now.
6. Sophie likes weekends because sheget up early.
7. Yoube a good player to enjoy a game of tennis.
8. You should keep trying to find a job. You..... give up.
9. Ieat too much. I'm supposed to be on a diet.
10. We have plenty of time before our flight. We..... check in yet.

EXERCISE 14. Which is correct?

1. We have plenty of time. We *mustn't* / *needn't* hurry. (*needn't* is correct)
2. I have to talk to Gary. I *must* / *mustn't* remember to call him.
3. I have to talk to Gary. I *mustn't* / *needn't* forget to call him.
4. There's plenty of time for you to decide. You *mustn't* / *don't need* to decide now.
5. These are important documents. We *mustn't* / *needn't* lose them.
6. You *mustn't* / *needn't* wait for me. You go on and I'll join you later.
7. This is a dangerous situation and we need to be careful. We *mustn't* / *needn't* do anything stupid.
8. I understand the situation perfectly. You *mustn't* / *don't need* to explain further.
9. a: What sort of house do you want to buy? Something big?
b: It *mustn't* / *needn't* be big – that's not so important. But it *must* / *mustn't* have a nice garden.

EXERCISE 15. Write two sentences for each situation. Use *needn't have* in the first sentence and *could have* in the second (as in the example).

1. Why did you rush? Why didn't you take your time? *You needn't have rushed. You could have taken your time.*
2. Why did you walk home? Why didn't you take a taxi?
3. Why did they stay at a hotel? Why didn't they stay with us?.....
4. Why did she phone me at 3 a.m.? Why didn't she wait until the morning?.....
5. Why did you shout at me? Why weren't you more patient?.....

EXERCISE 16. Complete the sentences. Use *should ... or should have ... + the verb in brackets*.

- 1 You look tired. You *should go* to bed. (go)
- 2 You missed a great party last night. You *should have come* . (come)
- 3 I'm in a difficult position. What do you thinkI now? (do)
- 4 I'm sorry that I didn't take your advice. I..... what you said. (do)
- 5 We lost the game, but we were the better team. We (win)
- 6 We don't see you enough. Youand see us more often. (come)
- 7 We went the wrong way and got lost. Weright, not left. (turn)
- 8 My exam results weren't good. Ibetter. (do)

EXERCISE 17. Read the situations and write sentences with *should / should have / shouldn't / shouldn't have*.

1. I'm feeling sick. I ate too much. *I shouldn't have eaten so much.*
2. When we got to the restaurant, there were no free tables. We hadn't reserved one. We.....
3. Laura told me her address, but I didn't write it down. Now I can't remember the house number. I.....
4. The shop is open every day from 8.30. It is 9 o'clock now, but the shop isn't open yet.
.....
5. I was looking at my phone. I wasn't looking where I was going. I walked into a wall.
.....
6. Kate is driving. The speed limit is 30 miles an hour, but Kate is doing 50. She.....

7. I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I went to work. That was a mistake. Now I feel worse.

.....
8. Tomorrow there is a football match between Team A and Team B. Team A are much better.

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

EXERCISE 18. Fill in the blank spaces with the necessary form of must or need.

1. She ... go to bed early, tomorrow is a holiday. 2. You ... an umbrella, it's not raining. 3. You ... cross the road when the lights are red. 4. You ... tell everybody what I've just told you. It's a secret. 5. You ... go to the library. I can lend you this book. 6. You ... finish it if you aren't hungry. 7. You ... smoke in here. It's forbidden. 8. You... drive a car without a license. 9. You ... warm it. I like cold coffee. 10. People ... wear warm clothes in this cold climate. 11. He said he ... go, he had promised to come. 12. I think you ... pull yourself together. 13. He feels he ... spend more time with his family. 14. You ... come and see our new kitchen. 15. Polite neighbors ... make noise after 10.00 p.m.

EXERCISE 19. Put in may (might), can (could) or the contracted forms of may not, might not, cannot, could not (mayn't, mightn't; can't, couldn't).

1. "There is a man I know," I said; "you __ have met him, a man named Longrush." (*Jerome K. Jerome*) 2. He noticed at once that her manner was as natural almost as a frank, manly schoolboy's,... there __ never (he thought) have been a grain of affectation in her. (*Hichens*) 3. I _ neither lie comfortably in bed nor find anything to do with myself if I got up. (*Murdoch*) 4. She jumped up when she saw me and said, "Really, I think she __ have waited a bit before dismantling the house!" (*Murdoch*) 5. I beg the Magistrate's pardon, but __ I request a few minutes private conversation with him on a matter of deep importance to himself? (*Dickens*) 6. "You are a sworn constable?" "I be, sir." "Then pursue the criminal at once, with assistance, and bring him back here. He — have gone far." (contracted) (*Hardy*) 7. I said, " __ I help you?" (*Murdoch*) 8. "Perhaps," said the Captain, "you __ have heard your head governor mention my name?" (*Dickens*) 9. "She's gone, she's gone! Your Heathcliff's run off with her!" gasped the girl. "That is not true!" exclaimed Linton, rising in agitation. "It __ not be: how has the idea entered your head? Ellen Dean, go and seek her. It is incredible: it __ not be." (*E. Bronte*) 10. "I didn't say

he wasn't a colonel," he said, "he ___ have been once for all I know. After all, he's almost forty." (*Benson*) 11. Catherine's cup was never filled: she ___ neither eat nor drink (*E. Bronte*) 12. Oh, welf, you ___ be right. I don't know. I'm not going to try to explain or adjust myself now. (*Dreiser*) 13. "Old Callendar wants to see me at his bungalow", he said not rising. "He ___ have the politeness to say why." (*Forster*)

EXERCISE 20. Translate into English.

1. Бабуся вмiла гарно вишивати. 2. Вони ще не вмiють писати перекази. 3. Умiти готувати – мистецтво. 4. Продавець повинен умiти бути ввiчливим. 5. Вiн умiє розмовляти англiйською? 6. Треба вмiти тримати себе в руках. 7. Вона не вмiє спiвати. 8. Хто вмiє грамотно говорити? 9. Невже ви не вмiєте танцювати? 10. Дизайнеру вдалося пiдiбрати колiр. 11. Вона може писати без помилок. 12. Невже вiн не вмiє керувати автомобiлем? 13. Вона вже давно вмiла кататися на роликах. 14. Парубок вмiє керувати яхтою. 15. Хто вмiє спiвати? 16. Вони давно вмiють плавати. 17. Вона вмiє добре фотографувати. 18. Не можна класти одяг на стiл. 19. Можна запитати, що тут не так? 20. Можна з ним зустрiтися? 21. Їм не можна гратися на дорозi. 22. На кухнi не можна танцювати. 23. Можна йти без парасолi. 24. Можна оглянути фортецю? 25. Можна запитання? 26. Через центр не можна проїхати. 27. Можна вирушати? 28. Не можна в'їжджати до краiни без паспорта. 29. Можна попросити соку? 30. Вони можуть встигнути.

EXERCISE 21. Translate into English.

1. Вони повиннi заповнити документи? 2. Що треба купити до снiданку? 3. Невже вони мають закiнчити роботу? 4. Вона повинна отримати стипендiю. 5. Ми маємо заощаджувати, чи не так? 6. Вiн повинен пiдiйти до пошти. 7. Вона не мала виходити з будинку. 8. Вона повинна купити рукавички. 9. Ти не повинен палити. 10. Невже вона мала купити хлiб? 11. Вiн повинен був отримати грошi вчора. 12. Що вона повинна зараз робити? 13. Хто має написати заяву? 14. Вiн повинен ще це довести! 15. Вони не мають бiльше працювати у суботу. 16. Невже вона не повинна вiдповiдати на цi запитання? 17. Ти не повинен вiд'їжджати. 18. Ви повиннi покуштувати цей сир. 19. Коли має прибути поїзд iз Манчестера? 20. Вiн повинен зустрiти делегацiю. 21. Вони повиннi вiдвiдати мерiю сьогоднi? 22. Ти маєш супроводжувати цю групу, чи не так? 23. Вiн має виступати. 24. Хто має приготувати каву? 25. Ви повиннi говорити голоснiше.

EXERCISE 22. Translate into English.

1. Не завадило б випити кави. 2. Варто поїсти перед подорожжю. 3. Варто було б потрапити до банку до обіду. 4. Їй варто піти до дантиста. 5. Йому варто провести її до вокзалу. 6. Не завадило б збиратися швидше. 7. Не варто було залишати місто. 8. Варто невідкладно йти додому. 9. Йому не завадило б вдягатися тепліше. 10. Їй не завадили б рукавиці. 11. Їм не варто було б палити. 12. Чашка кави їм би не завадила. 13. Їй варто було б приділяти йому більше уваги. 14. Не варто було приходити так пізно. 15. Йому варто висипатися. 16. Не варто гратися на дорозі. 17. Їм варто було б невідкладно виїжджати. 18. Дітей варто було б одягнути легше. 19. Їм варто зустріти батьків. 20. Йому варто виконати завдання до п'ятниці. 21. Йому варто було б бути артистом. 22. Не варто було затримуватися на дискотеці. 23. Їй варто було б побільше читати. 24. Не варто приїжджати без дзвінка. 25. Йому варто частіше писати.

EXERCISE 23. Translate into English.

1. Не можна чіпати собаку! 2. Можна буде здати іспит достроково? 3. Ви можете сказати, котра година? 4. Вони повинні пояснити це один одному. 5. Невже цього можна досягнути без тренування? 6. Ви не могли б підвезти мене? 7. Вона, напевно, вже чекає. 8. Можна поставити стілець у куток. 9. Якщо не можеш сказати – натякни! 10. Досягти результатів можна тільки наполегливою працею. 11. Хто має їх зустрічати? 12. Може піти до Тома? 13. Книгу можна взяти у бібліотеці. 14. Можна вже йти? 15. Вона може зачекати. 16. Мені можна одразу відповідати на запитання? 17. Можна мені ще хліба? 18. Хтось має приглянути за дітьми. 19. Тут не можна переходити вулицю! 20. Невже вони мають мешкати в одній кімнаті? 21. Дозвольте відкрити вікно. 22. Самому вам цього не вирішити. 23. Варто більше гуляти. 24. Можемо розпочати о шостій. 25. Не могли б ви повторити?

UNIT 2. NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

EXERCISE 1. Complete the sentences. Choose from these verbs (in the correct form):

answer apply forget interrupt listen live lose make pay read travel try

1. He tried to avoid *answering* my question.
2. I'm trying to concentrate. Please stopso much noise!
3. I enjoy..... to music.
4. I considered for the job, but in the end I decidedagainst it.
5. Have you finishedthe newspaper yet?
6. We need to change our routine. We can't go onlike this.
7. It's better to avoidduring the rush hour.
8. My memory is getting worse. I keepthings.
9. I've put off..... this bill so many times. I really must do it today.
10. I've given up..... to learn Japanese. I was making no progress.
11. If you gamble, you riskyour money.
12. Would you mind not..... me all the time? Let me speak!

EXERCISE 2. Put the words in the right order.

1. Did she really say that? I (that / remember / her / saying / don't). *I don't remember her saying that.*
2. It's OK if you want to drive my car. I (driving / don't / it / you / mind). I
3. What a stupid thing to do! Can (imagine / so stupid / being / you / anybody)?
Can.....
4. We can't control the weather. We (raining / stop / it / can't). We.....
5. I'll be as quick as I can. I (waiting / want / keep / you / don't / to). I.....

EXERCISE 3. Put the verb into the correct form, to ... or -ing.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy *watching* TV. It's relaxing. (watch)
2. I've decidedfor another job. I need a change. (look)
3. I'm not going anywhere! I refuse (move)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind..... . (wait)
5. Tina ran in a marathon last week, but she failed (finish)
6. I wish that dog would stop..... . It's driving me crazy. (bark)
7. They didn't know I was listening to them. I pretended..... asleep. (be)
8. We were hungry, so I suggesteddinner early. (have)

9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk..... the train. (miss)
10. David is very quiet. He tends not..... Much. (say)

EXERCISE 4. Which is right?

1. You aren't allowed take / to take pictures here. (*to take is correct*)
2. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me do / to do?
3. The film was very sad. It made me cry / to cry.
4. Lisa's parents always encouraged her study / to study hard at school.
5. Please don't interrupt me. Let me finish / to finish.
6. You can't make people do / to do things they don't want to do.
7. You can't force people do / to do things they don't want to do.
8. Sarah won't let me drive / to drive her car. She doesn't trust me.
9. Why did you change your decision? What made you change / to change your mind?
10. If you enter a country with a tourist visa, you are not allowed work / to work there.

EXERCISE 5. Put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to

1. They denied *stealing* the money. (steal)
2. I don't enjoy..... very much. (drive)
3. I can't afford..... away. I don't have enough money. (go)
4. Have you ever considered..... to live in another country? (go)
5. We were unlucky to lose the game. We played well and deserved (win)
6. Why do you keepme questions? Leave me alone! (ask)
7. Please stopme questions! (ask)
8. I refuseany more questions. (answer)
9. The driver of one of the cars admitted..... the accident. (cause)
10. Mark needed our help, and we promisedwhat we could. (do)
11. I don't mindalone, but I'd rather be with other people. (be)
12. The wall was quite high, but I managedover it. (climb)
13. Sarah doesn't know about the meeting. I forgother. (tell)
14. I've enjoyedto you. I hope..... you again soon. (talk, see)

EXERCISE 6. Complete the sentences with a suitable verb in the correct form, -ing or to

1. a Please remember *to lock* the door when you go out.
b He says we've met before, but I don't rememberhim.
c Someone must have taken my bag. I clearly remember..... it by the window and now it isn't there.
d When you see Steve, remember..... hello to him from me.
e
A: You lent me some money a few months ago.
B: Did I? Are you sure? I don't remember..... you any money.
f
A: Did you remember..... your sister?
B: No, I forgot. I'll phone her tomorrow.
2. a The course I did wasn't very good, but I don't regret..... it.
b I knew they were in trouble, but I regret..... I did nothing to help them.
c It started to get cold, and he regretted nothis coat.
d I now regret..... my job. It was a big mistake.
3. a Ben joined the company nine years ago. He became assistant manager after two years, and a few years later he went onmanager of the company.
b I can't go on..... here any more. I want a different job.
c When I came into the room, Lisa was reading a book. She looked up and said hello, and then went onher book.
d Food prices have gone up again. How are we going to manage if prices go on

EXERCISE 7. Which is right?

1. We spend too much time sitting down. We need getting / to get more exercise.
(*to get is correct*)
2. These clothes are dirty. They all need washing / to wash.
3. My grandmother isn't able to look after herself any more. She needs looking / to look after.
4. I can't make a decision right now. I need thinking / to think about it.
5. Your hair is getting very long. It will need cutting / to cut soon.
6. I need a change. I need going / to go away for a while.
7. That shirt looks fine. You don't need ironing / to iron it.
8. That shirt looks fine. It doesn't need ironing / to iron.

EXERCISE 8. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. I don't like him, but I can't help *feeling* sorry for him. (feel)
2. I've lost my phone. Can you helpme for it? (look)
3. They were talking very loudly. We couldn't help..... what they said. (overhear)
4. He looks so funny. Whenever I see him, I can't help (smile)
5. The fine weather helped..... it a really nice holiday. (make)
6. Did you help..... the meeting? (organise)
7. I think about what happened all the time. I can't help..... about it. (think)
8. I can't help you..... a job. You have to find one yourself. (get)

EXERCISE 9. Make sentences using -ing or to Sometimes either form is possible.

1. Paul lives in Berlin now. It's nice. He likes it. (He / like / live / there)
He likes living there.
2. Jane is a biology teacher. She likes her job (She / like / teach / biology) She
3. Joe always has his camera with him and takes a lot of pictures. (He / like / take / pictures).....
4. I used to work in a supermarket. I didn't like it much. (I / not / like / work / there)
.....
5. Rachel is studying medicine. She likes it. (She / like / study / medicine).....
6. Dan is famous, but he doesn't like it. (He / not / like / be / famous).....
7. Jennifer is a very careful person. She doesn't take many risks. (She / not / like / take / risks).....
8. I don't like surprises. (I / like / know / things / in advance).....

EXERCISE 10. Complete the sentences with a verb in the correct form, -ing or to In two sentences either form is possible.

1. It's fun to go to new places – I enjoy *travelling* .
2. 'Would you like..... down?' 'No, thanks. I'll stand.'
3. The music is very loud. Would you mindit down?
4. How do you relax? What do you likein your spare time?
5. When I have to take a train, I'm always worried that I'll miss it. So I liketo the station in plenty of time.
6. I enjoybusy. I don't like it when there's nothing to do.
7. I would love..... to your wedding, but I'm afraid I'll be away.

8. I don't like..... in this part of town. I want to move somewhere else.
9. Do you have a minute? I'd like..... to you about something.
10. If there's bad news and good news, I likethe bad news first.
11. Shall we leave now, or would you prefera little?
12. Steve wants to win every time. He hates.....

EXERCISE 11. Use either the Infinitive or Participle I of the verb in brackets as the second element of the Complex Object.

1. She watched him ... till she could see him no more (walk).
2. I noticed him ... her a quick look (give).
3. When I turned my head I saw him ... still in the doorway (stand).
4. As he sat on the bank of the river he felt the wind ... colder and colder (get).
5. I heard the children ... behind the wall (cry).
6. He thought he heard somebody ... him (call).
7. She noticed him ... something to the man sitting in front of him (pass).
8. Did you hear her ... that unpleasant remark (make)?
9. We saw people ... of the building and then we heard the fire alarm ... (get out, ring).
10. The parents enjoyed watching the children ... with the dog (play).
11. She saw him ... something out of the refrigerator (take out).
12. The Shows noticed the inspector ... them all the time (watch).
13. The children, looking through the window, watched the first snow ... (fall).
14. I'd like you ... the paper today (deliver).
15. The President wanted the contract ... after the talks (sign).

EXERCISE 12. Translate into English. (Infinitive)

1. Хто порадив вам вступати до університету?
2. Він благав її не від'їжджати.
3. Легко робити те, що вмієш.
4. Він не збирається залишатися тут.
5. Час йти спати.
6. Вона бажає, аби він продовжував дослідження.
7. Дорого коштувало намалювати портрет?
8. Він не дозволяє їм гуляти.
9. Вона ніколи не чула, як він співає.
10. Він примусив їх порушити мовчання.
11. Планується розпочати експеримент.
12. Соромно просити гроші.
13. Він готовий допомогти?
14. Необхідно знайти фахівця, чи не так?
15. Вона напевно не отримає роботу.
16. Він завжди приходив останнім.
17. Він зупинився, щоб відпочити.
18. Вона умовила продати авто.
19. Важко розуміти іноземця.
20. Вони щасливі, що їх врятували.
21. Не слід розмовляти таким тоном.
22. Все було зроблено, аби врятувати його.
23. З ним важко мати справу.
24. Він застарий, аби йти швидко.
25. Ніколи не пізно почати нове життя.

EXERCISE 13. Translate into English. (Participle)

1. Повернувши за ріг, вони ледве не наїхали на овець, що переходили дорогу.
2. Вони вийшли на освітлені вулиці.
3. Він бачив, як вона виходила.
4. Вона сиділа вдома, всіма забута.
5. Закінчена картина стояла біля стіни.
6. Обганяючи інше авто, він потрапив у аварію.
7. Мені не сподобалася написана тобою робота.
8. Продивляючись журнал, він знайшов цікаве оголошення.
9. Пошкоджена нога довго турбувала його.
10. Дивлячись на дітей, які гралися, він заспокоївся.
11. Його стурбований вигляд засмутив її.
12. Він чув, як вони тихо розмовляли.
13. Відчинивши двері, він зупинився на порозі.
14. Не знаючи, що робити, вона вирішила зачекати.
15. Його вилаяли за розбите вікно.
16. Уладнавши всі проблеми, вони поїхали у відпустку.
17. Відчуваючи, що не мала рації, вона вирішила припинити суперечку.
18. Він просидів усю ніч, думаючи про майбутнє.
19. Проміні сонця, що сходило, падали на дзеркало озера.
20. Він сидів із заплющеними очима.
21. Зайшовши до приймальні, вона звернулася до секретаря.
22. Будучи запрошеною на вечірку, вона не знала, що надягти.
23. Він ще не вивчив матеріал, пов'язаний з проблемою.
24. На столі лежала згорнута газета

EXERCISE 14. Translate into English. (Gerund)

1. Вона зацікавилася подорожуванням до екзотичних країн.
2. Він здивований тим, що вони їй заважають.
3. Їй не подобається, коли її не зустрічають.
4. Не змарнуй нагоди сходити на показ мод.
5. Вона припинила нервуватися і сконцентрувалася.
6. Побачивши її, він припинив базікати і побіг назустріч.
7. Він стояв мовчки, не знаючи, що робити.
8. Взявши гітару, вона почала неголосно співати.
9. Він тренується грати в теніс кожного дня.
10. Вона надто лінива, аби тренуватися щодня.
11. Вона шкодувала, що не вміє плести.
12. Вона не могла зрозуміти його від'їзду.
13. Краще б книжку почитав замість того, щоб дивитися телевизор з ранку до ночі.
14. Їй подобається читати сучасну літературу.
15. Навіть не думай, аби піти додому, перш ніж закінчиш роботу.
16. Вони мають певні труднощі у знаходженні джерел фінансування.
17. Перш ніж одержати підвищення, він працював по п'ятдесят годин на тиждень.
18. Терпіти не можу, коли треба чекати.
19. Вона рекомендувала скуштувати рибу.
20. В обмін на її приїзд він готовий був на все.
21. Не вагайтеся ні секунди, аби зателефонувати нам.
22. Вона заперечувала свою участь у цій справі.
23. Це є вимогою для одержання цієї посади.
24. Вона мала намір поїхати додому сьогодні ж.
25. Вона мала відразу до подорожування літаками.

EXERCISE 15. Translate into English. (Infinitive)

1. Він поклявся розказати цю легенду всім. 2. Вони розійшлися, аби відпочити. 3. Вона вийшла, щоб попроситися. 4. Вона попередила його, щоб він не їхав сам. 5. Вона дозволила йому зателефонувати. 6. Він приготувався малювати. 7. Проводити час на свіжому повітрі – корисно. 8. Вони відмовилися розглядати це. 9. Вона бачила, як він пішов. 10. Вони бажали лише розмовляти.

1

1

EXERCISE 16. Translate into English. (Participle)

В Вони попросили балакунів вийти до коридору. 2. Проаналізувавши факти, він усе зрозумів. 3. Листи, що надсилаються авіапоштою, швидше доходять до адресата. 4. Не бажаючи заважати, він пішов. 5. Думка, висловлена критиком, ауперечила загальноприйнятим стандартам. 6. Він спостерігав, як вони грали в шахи. 7. Питання, що обговорювалися на зустрічі, є дуже важливими. 8. Купивши квитки, вони вирішили прогулятися. 9. Він не знав, що було в аисті, який принесли сьогодні. 10. Книжка, присвячена астрології, бористувалася успіхом. 11. Він нічого не сказав, ображений її реакцією. 12. Невирішені питання не давали йому спокою. 13. Вишиті джинси виглядали рригінально. 14. Пробувши там біля години, він вирішив повернутися.

о

EXERCISE 17. Translate into English. (Gerund)

и

1. На вихідні він любив не робити нічого – просто відпочивати. 2. Він апробував почитати. 3. Вони кинули курити після цього неприємного випадку. 4. В момент обгону авто перекинулося. 5. Він віддає перевагу спілкуванню з їмолоддю. 6. Він не міг не помітити, що вона плакала. 7. Певний час він не міддавався умовлянням, але кінець кінцем поступився. 8. Зітхнувши, вона почала готувати вечерю. 9. Вона не заперечувала, аби він відкрив вікно. 10. Вони не бачили жодної проблеми у фінансуванні свята. 11. Після вкінчення роботи вони розійшлися хто куди. 12. На час початку змагань ще дічого не було відомо. 13. Він без зусиль витримував холодний північний клімат. 14. Він не спроможний на повсякденну роботу.

і

д

а

т

и

UNIT 3. TYPES OF SENTENCES

й

о

е

EXERCISE 1. Make sentences using the words below. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. the, street, her, yesterday, I, in, met *I met her in the street yesterday*

1. day, a, it, yesterday, happy, was,.

2. hotel, stayed, a, during her visit, Helen, at,.

3. watching, John, now, TV, is, in the living room

4. tomorrow, go, she, will, home.

5. me, from his place, Robert, up, called, then.

6. watch, at the watchmaker's, I, my, repaired, had, yesterday.

7. tenth, room, the, the, on, floor, is.

8. fine, was, weather, then, the.

9. at once, police, called, woman, the, the.

10. England, she in, went, school, to. _____

EXERCISE 2. Most of the sentences below have mistakes. Find and correct them.

1. There is a clock on the wall, isn't it?

2. She has a book, hasn't she?

3. I am a student, am not I?

4. Jane likes reading, doesn't Jane?

5. That was a good film, wasn't that?

6. Everybody is here, is not he?

7. You should go home, should you?

8. Richard will be fourteen tomorrow, will not he?

9. This was a good news, wasn't this?

10. Let's go there, letn't we?

EXERCISE 3. Put in there is/was or it is/was. Some sentences are questions (is there ... ? / was it ... ? etc.) and some are negative (there isn't / it wasn't etc.).

1. The journey took a long time. *There was* a lot of traffic.
2. What's the new restaurant like? *Is it* good?
3.something wrong with the washing machine. It's not working properly.
4. I wanted to visit the museum yesterday, but..... enough time.
5. What's that new building over there?a hotel?
6. How can we get across the river?a bridge?
7. A few days ago..... a big storm, which caused a lot of damage.
8. I can't find my phone.in my bag – I just looked.
9.anything interesting on TV, so I turned it off.
10.often very cold here, but much snow.
11. I couldn't see anything.completely dark.
12. 'a bookshop near here?' 'Yes, one in Hudson Street.'
13.difficult to get a job right now. a lot of unemployment.
14. When we got to the cinema, a queue outside.a very long queue, so we decided not to wait.

EXERCISE 4. Read the first sentence and then write a sentence beginning *There*

1. The roads were busy yesterday. *There was* a lot of traffic.
2. This soup is very salty. *There*in the soup.
3. The box was empty..... in the box.
4. About 50 people came to the meeting.at the meeting.
5. The film is very violent.
6. I like this town – it's lively.....

EXERCISE 5. Complete the sentences. Use *there would be*, *there used to be* etc. Choose from:

won't may would wouldn't should used to is going to

1. If people drove more carefully, there would be fewer accidents.
2. 'Do we have any eggs?' 'I'm not sure. some in the fridge.'
3. I think everything will be OK. any problems.
4. Look at those clouds. a storm. I'm sure of it.
5. There isn't a school in the village. one, but it closed a few years ago.
6. People drive too fast on this road. I think a speed limit.

7. If people weren't so aggressive, any wars.

EXERCISE 6. Are these sentences OK? Change it to there where necessary.

1. They live on a busy road. It must be a lot of noise. *There must be a lot of noise.*
2. It's a long way from my house to the nearest shop. *OK*
3. After the lecture it will be an opportunity to ask questions.
4. Why was she so unfriendly? It must have been a reason.
5. I like where I live, but it would be nicer to live by the sea.
6. How long is it since you last went to the theatre?
7. It used to be a lot of tourists here, but not many come now.
8. My phone won't work here. It's no signal.
9. It was Ken's birthday yesterday. We had a party.
10. We won't have any problem parking the car. It's sure to be a car park somewhere.
11. I'm sorry about what happened. It was my fault.
12. I was told that it would be somebody to meet me at the station, but it wasn't anybody.

EXERCISE 7. Is the word order OK or not? Correct the sentences where necessary.

1. Did you see your friends yesterday? *OK*
2. Ben walks every morning to work. *Ben walks to work every morning.*
3. Joe doesn't like very much football.
4. Dan won easily the race.
5. Tanya speaks German quite well.
6. Have you seen recently Chris?
7. I borrowed from a friend some money.
8. Please don't ask that question again.
9. I ate quickly my breakfast and went out.
10. Did you invite to the party a lot of people?
11. Sam watches all the time TV.
12. Does Kevin play football every weekend?

EXERCISE 8. Complete the sentences. Put the parts in the correct order.

1. We (the children / to the zoo / took). *We took the children to the zoo .*
2. I (a friend of mine / on my way home / met). I
3. I (to put / on the envelope / a stamp / forgot). I
4. We (a lot of fruit / bought / in the market). We
5. They (opposite the park / a new hotel / built). They
6. Did you (at school / today / a lot of things / learn)? Did you..... ?
7. We (some interesting books / found / in the library). We
8. Please (at the top / write / of the page / your name). Please

EXERCISE 9. Complete the sentences. Put the parts in the correct order.

1. They (for a long time / have lived / in the same house). *They have lived in the same house for a long time .*
2. I (to the supermarket / every Friday / go). I..... .
3. Why (home / did you come / so late)? Why..... ?
4. Sarah (her children / takes / every day / to school). Sarah
5. I haven't (been / recently / to the cinema). I haven't
6. I (her name / after a few minutes / remembered). I
7. We (around the town / all morning / walked). We
8. My brother (has been / since April / in Canada). My brother
9. I (on Saturday night / didn't see you / at the party). I
10. Lisa (her umbrella / last night / in a restaurant / left). Lisa
11. The moon (round the earth / every 27 days / goes). The moon
12. Anna (Italian / for the last three years / has been teaching / in London).
Anna.....

EXERCISE 10. Is the word order OK or not? Correct the sentences where necessary.

1. Helen drives always to work. *Helen always drives to work.*
2. I cleaned the house and also cooked the dinner. *OK*
3. I have usually a shower in the morning.....
4. I'm usually hungry when I get home from work.....
5. Steve gets hardly ever angry.
6. I called him and I sent also an email.....
7. You don't listen! I have always to repeat things.....
8. I never have worked in a factory.....
9. I never have enough time. I'm always busy.
10. When I arrived, my friends already were there.....

EXERCISE 11. Rewrite the sentences to include the word in brackets.

1. Clare doesn't drive to work. (usually) *Clare doesn't usually drive to work.*
2. Katherine is very generous. (always).....
3. I don't have to work on Sundays. (usually).....
4. Do you watch TV in the evenings? (always).....
5. Martin is learning Spanish, and he is learning Japanese. (also)
Martin is learning Spanish and he.....
6. a We were on holiday in Spain. (all).....
b We were staying at the same hotel. (all).....
c We had a great time. (all)
7. a The new hotel is expensive. (probably).....
b It costs a lot to stay there. (probably).....
8. a I can help you. (probably).....
b I can't help you. (probably)

EXERCISE 12. 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).

EXERCISE 13. Define the type of the sentence according to the purpose of the utterance.

1. Ireland is often called the 'Emerald Isle' because of its lush green countryside. 2. What's the best way to learn a foreign language? 3. Respect other people's customs when you travel. 4. Example is the only way of educating (Albert Einstein). 5. Get out of the car right now! 6. Would you give him my message, please? 7. You are forgetting yourself! 8. English is a member of the Indo-European family of languages. 9. Do you believe in UFO (Unidentified Flying Objects)? 10. Be careful driving while it is snowing! 11. Curiosity is the beginning of knowledge. 12. What a beautiful sunset it is! 13. What do you know about marketing? 14. Watch out! 15. Finish your work, please. 16. In this part of the country birds fly south in winter.

EXERCISE 14. Construct a declarative, an interrogative, an imperative or an exclamatory sentence.

1. An interesting book (excl.). 2. My friend's address (inter.). 3. Peter's library (decl.). 4. A map of the United States (imper.). 5. A small island (excl.). 6. Mountains of Great Britain (decl.). 7. Shakespeare's birthplace (inter.). 8. An exciting thriller (excl.). 9. A different example (imper.). 10. The capital of the Republic of Ireland (inter.). 11. An inexpensive way to travel (decl.). 12. A strange remark (excl.). 13. The largest freshwater lake in the world (inter.). 14. A good time (imper.). 15. New ways of communication (decl.).

EXERCISE 15. Put the sentences below into the negative and interrogative.

1. A small child sees the world differently from an adult. 2. The world changes very fast. 3. She gets a lot of faxes every day. 4. Our grammar lesson lasts two hours.

5

.

J

a

c

k

EXERCISE 16. Put disjunctive questions to the following sentences.

w

1. They will be at home tonight. 2. The lecture begins at 12 o'clock. 3. She can do it tomorrow. 4. The examination was difficult. 5. He has returned to London. 6. She has a big dog. 7. He lives in that house. 8. I am the best student in the class. 9. There are twelve months in a year. 10. There were too many people at the party. 11. Nick likes to tell jokes. 12. He can fix anything. 13. Customs are different in every country. 14. Talk shows have become very popular on our TV. 15. He won the first prize.

EXERCISE 17. Put general and alternative questions to the following statements.

n

1. It is cold outside. 2. There is a vacuum cleaner in his room. 3. Barbara does her shopping twice a week. 4. There are three computers in the office. 5. David comes home late on Mondays. 6. He is fluent in English and German. 7. This office gets a lot of faxes every day. 8. There is tea and coffee on the table. 9. He needs a sleeping-bag for the trip. 10. Allan can solve this problem. 11. Jennie has a great new backpack. 12. My brother likes vanilla ice-cream. 13. She has black hair and blue eyes. 14. There are several unopened letters on her desk. 15. Bison is another name for buffalo.

t

e

r

c

o

EXERCISE 18. Classify each of the sentences below according to their structure.

a

n

y

.

6. California has a lot of rain in winter. 7. A tree grows in height as well as in

1. Great Britain is a small island, but it is rich in minerals. 2. What an interesting book I bought yesterday! 3. I know that he is in London now. 4. Ask her where he is now. 5. Alicia, Joy, and David came in. 6. Read about the weather and then decide on your vacation. 7. Don't forget! 8. Can you explain the term 'brainstorming' to us? 9. My boss gets angry if he is interrupted. 10. I can't explain what it means. 11. Leave me and my friend alone, or I will call the police. 12. Mike smiled at his colleague, but Steve frowned at him. 13. Is there any hope? 14. If you listen attentively, the meaning will not escape you. 15. To know everything is to know nothing.

EXERCISE 19. Classify each of the sentences below according to the purpose of the utterance.

1. Come here as soon as you can! 2. They are students, aren't they? 3. Nobody knows anything about it. 4. There is a picture on the wall. 5. Don't translate this word. 6. What a kind woman she is! 7. This is plastic, isn't it? 8. St. Augustine, Florida, was founded in 1565 and it is the oldest city in the United States. 9. Don't let me down, Mike. You know how important it is for me! 10. Close the windows and pull down the shades, please. 11. Public speaking was always his strong point. 12. Why can't you help them? 13. Studying late is not the best policy. 14. Well, this is a surprise! 15. Many English textbooks begin with units about families.

EXERCISE 20. Ask special questions to the sentences. (at least 2-3 to each)

1. In spring they planted corn on the new land. 2. At the age of fifteen he published his first poem in a youth magazine. 3. Yesterday Dick played tennis with Bob at the country club. 4. Joy took her younger brother to the cinema on Sunday. 5. In the morning she went to the bakery for bread. 6. She went to the post office yesterday to buy some stamps. 7. When she was young she used to type fifty words a minute. 8. Kevin had to leave his car at the gas station the other day. 9. He gave me a great present for my birthday last year. 10. The Dickinsons bought a nice cottage on the lake last summer. 11. Mike and his friends went hiking in the mountains last summer. 12. She left several messages on my voice mail. 13. Steven made lots of money playing on the stock market last year. 14. Mom made a delicious cake for my

b
i
r
t
h
d
a
y

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.

Черноватий Л. М. та ін. Практична граматики англійської мови з вправами: Посібник для студентів вищих закладів освіти. Том 2. Вінниця: Нова книга,

5. 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/>