

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
БІЛОЦЕРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ПРАВА ТА ЛІНГВІСТИКИ

Кафедра іноземних мов

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ

ПРАКТИКУМ З ГРАМАТИКИ

для самостійної роботи студентів
І курсу агробіотехнологічного факультету
денної та заочної форм навчання

освітнього рівня: «бакалавр»
галузь знань 20 «Аграрні науки та продовольство»
спеціальність 201 «Агрономія»

Біла Церква
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Велика К.І. Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням: практикум з граматики для самостійної роботи студентів I курсу агробіотехнологічного факультету денної та заочної форм навчання. Біла Церква, 2019. 70 с.

Практикум містить опис навчальної дисципліни, мету і зміст, контент змістових модулів, критерії оцінювання навчальних досягнень студентів, структуру навчальної дисципліни, завдання для самостійної та індивідуальної роботи, тестові завдання до тем модульних контрольних робіт.

Рекомендовано для студентів I курсу агробіотехнологічного факультету денної та заочної форм навчання.

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ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

На сьогодні знання іноземних мов як засобу спілкування є невід'ємною частиною суспільного розвитку. Тісні політичні, економічні, культурні та інші контакти України з різними країнами вимагають володіння іноземними мовами як обов'язкового компонента галузі вищої освіти. Якість освіти фахівця, його відповідність міжнародним вимогам щодо компетентності, мобільності у світі все більше залежить від знань іноземних мов. Вони сприяють ефективнішому здійсненню фахової діяльності, оскільки дають змогу одержувати великий обсяг інформації і збагачують знаннями з різних галузей науки і культури.

Сучасними міжнародними освітніми програмами передбачено, що випускники закладів вищої освіти повинні формулювати чіткі висловлювання у певному стилі із загальних, академічних, професійних або побутових тем іноземною мовою (за рекомендаціями Комітету Ради Європи з питань освіти, рівень B2+).¹

Мета і зміст дисципліни

Мета навчання дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» полягає у формуванні навичок практичного володіння англійською мовою в обмеженому обсязі як вторинним засобом письмового та усного спілкування у сфері розмовної мови та професійної діяльності.

Робоча програма є основою для підготовки студентів з урахуванням профілю закладу освіти, фахової лексики, лексичних та граматичних мінімумів, методів навчання.

Завдання вивчення дисципліни – навчити випускників закладів вищої освіти навичкам розмовного мовлення, читання, перекладу та реферування текстів за фахом. Навчання англійської мови студентів спеціальності «Агрономія» розглядається як органічна частина

¹ Common European Framework of Reference For Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment. Cambridge Univ. Press, 2001. 24 p.

формування елементів системи безперервної освіти, якій притаманні цілісність, автономність та специфіка.

Вивчення дисципліни – це оволодіння новим лексичним та граматичним матеріалом, удосконалення навичок усного та писемного мовлення, повторення та закріплення нових граматичних та лексичних одиниць, закріплення навичок роботи з оригінальними текстами, формування у студентів навиків для подальшої самостійної роботи у вивченні іноземної мови.

Контент змістових модулів дисципліни

Курс дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» складається з 4 змістових модулів:

Змістовий модуль 1. «Socializing».

Змістовий модуль 2. «World of work».

Змістовий модуль 3. «Agriculture in Ukraine».

Змістовий модуль 4. «Diagnosing crop problems».

Структура програми навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням»

Найменування показників	Напрямок підготовки, освітній рівень	Характеристика навчальної дисципліни
		денна форма навчання
Кількість кредитів, відповідних ECTS – 5	Галузь знань: 20 «Аграрні науки та продовольство»	Вільного вибору студентів
Тематичних модулів – 4 Змістових модулів – 10	Спеціальність: 201 «Агрономія»	<i>Рік підготовки:</i>
		I
<i>Семестр</i>		
I – II		
Загальна кількість академічних годин – 150		
Кількість академічних годин в одному тижні для денної форми навчання: аудиторних – 2, самостійної	Освітній рівень: «бакалавр»	<i>Практичні</i> 120 год
		<i>Самостійна робота</i> 30 год

роботи студента – 1	Вид контролю: іспит
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Примітка. Співвідношення кількості годин аудиторних занять до самостійної індивідуальної роботи становить: 80% до 20%.

Методи контролю

Форми контролю. Упродовж семестру проводиться поточний, модульний (проміжний) та підсумковий контроль.

1. Поточний контроль проводиться впродовж аудиторних занять.

Основні поточні контрольні завдання:

- фонетичні диктанти на звуки, звукосполучення, слова, словосполучення, речення, тексти монологічного і діалогічного характеру;

- транскрибування та інтонування речень, монологів, діалогів;

- відтворення вивчених текстів напам'ять.

У разі відсутності студента з поважних причин під час написання поточної контрольної роботи йому надається можливість виконати цей вид завдання протягом тижня. Форми контролю (усна або письмова) та види завдань визначає викладач. При цьому загальна кількість поточних контрольних робіт, які студенту дозволяється перездати, не повинна бути більше 50 % від загальної кількості поточних контрольних робіт за цей період часу.

Результати оцінювання доводять до відома студентів на заняттях. У кінці модуля виставляють середню оцінку за підсумками поточного контролю, яка враховується при проведенні модульного контролю.

2. Модульний контроль здійснюється в кінці кожного модуля.

Оцінювання відбувається за 100-бальною системою за семестр і складається з оцінки за підсумками поточного контролю, що виставляється в кінці кожного модуля, та оцінки за модульну контрольну роботу, яка проводиться в кінці кожного модуля. Кожен семестр складається з одного-двох модулів.

У разі відсутності студента з поважних причин при написанні модульної контрольної роботи, невиконання індивідуального завдання або отримання середньої оцінки за модульний контроль менше 60 балів, йому надається можливість протягом тижня виконати цей вид роботи. Форми контролю (усна або письмова) та види модульних завдань визначає викладач, який враховує результати раніше написаної модульної контрольної роботи. Якщо студент у зазначений термін не з'явився без поважних причин, кількість балів цього виду

роботи залишається без змін. Якщо результат – середня оцінка за модульний контроль складає від 0 до 59 балів, студент повинен складати іспит в кінці семестру.

Результати модульного контролю доводять до відома студентів не пізніше 3-х діб з часу його проведення. У кінці семестру на основі оцінок модульного контролю виставляють середню семестрову оцінку, яка одночасно є підсумковою оцінкою з дисципліни.

3. Підсумковий контроль проводиться у формі іспиту.

Контроль знань здійснюється за кредитно-модульною системою.

Оцінювання за формами контролю під час практичного заняття:

- усна відповідь, домашня письмова робота	0 – 2 бали
- доповнення до усної відповіді	0 – 1 бал
- аналіз тексту, транскрибування, інтонування	0 – 2 бали
- нормативне читання	0 – 1 бал
- тексти напам'ять	0 – 1 бал
- тематичні контрольні роботи	0 – 10 балів
- письмова/усна самостійна робота	0 – 10 балів
- модульна контрольна робота	0 – 10 балів
- підсумкова комплексна контрольна робота (перед Іспитом)	0 – 10 балів
Всього протягом роботи на заняттях	0 – 60 балів
Індивідуальна робота	0 – 5 балів
Участь у конференція, олімпіадах	0 – 5 балів

Підсумковий – у формі іспиту – максимум **30** балів.

ШКАЛА ОЦІНЮВАННЯ

Оцінка за 100-бальною системою	Оцінка за національною шкалою		Оцінка за шкалою ЕСТ
90 – 100	Відмінно	5	A Відмінно
85 – 89	Добре	4	B Добре (дуже добре)
75 – 84			C Добре
65 – 74	Задовільно	3	D Задовільно
60 – 64			E Задовільно (достатньо)

35 – 59	Незадовільно	2	FX Незадовільно з можливістю повторного складання
1 – 34	Незадовільно	2	F Незадовільно з обов'язковим повторним вивченням дисципліни

**Форми організації занять із дисципліни
«Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням»
в умовах кредитно-модульної системи**

№	Назва змістового модуля	Теми занять	Обсяг годин		
			Практична робота	Самостійна робота	Форми та методи контролю знань
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Socializing	1. The first meeting. Greetings! Presentation.	4		Усне опитування УО
		2. My university.	4		УО
		3. Student life.	4		УО
		4. Socializing.	4		УО
		5. Conversation in the university.	4	4	УО Role play
		6. My family. Friends.	4		УО Writing skills
		7. Description of people and places. (Review).	2	4	УО
		8. The art of Conversation.	2		УО
		9. Communication. People.	2		УО Role play
		10. Daily routine. Weekends. Special event. (Review).	4	4	УО Writing skills.
Модульна контрольна робота			2		
2	World of work	1. World of work. Work and people.	4	4	Усне опитування УО
		2. Time management.	2		УО
		3. My working day.	2		УО

		4. My future profession.	2		УО
		5. Business trip. Transport. On the move.	2	2	УО Role play
		6. Travelling around. Using public transport. (Review).	2		УО Writing skills
Модульна контрольна робота			2		
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Agriculture in Ukraine	1. The history of agriculture.	4	2	Усне опитування УО
		2. Agriculture in Ukraine.	4	2	УО
		3. Farming.	2		УО
		4. Sol. Soil analysis Report.	2		УО
		5. Climate and weather.	2		УО Role play
		6. Preparing, seeding and planting. Crop rotation.	6	2	УО Writing skills
		7. Soil conservation.	2		УО
		8. Seeds. Sowing methods.	4		Усне опитування УО
		9. Plant growth.	4		УО
		10. Fertilizers and environment.	4		УО
		11. Growing season. Cultivation and planting equipment. (Review).	4	2	УО
Модульна контрольна робота			2		
4	Diagnosing crop problems	1. Plant diseases and pests.	6		УО Writing skills
		2. Diagnosing crop problems.	2		УО
		3. Harvest.	6	2	УО Writing skills
		4. Harvest equipment.	4		УО
		5. Storage.	4	2	УО
		6. Agribusiness management. The future market. (Review).	4		УО Role play Writing skills

Модульна контрольна робота	2		
Загальна кількість годин практичних занять за I семестр	52	10	
Загальна кількість годин практичних занять за II семестр	68	20	
Загальна кількість годин практичних занять за рік	120	30	

MODULE I

Unit 1

PRONOUNS (Займенники)

We use **pronouns** when we don't use a **noun** (іменник).

We can say: John is from Scotland.

Or we can say: He is from Scotland.

He is a **subject pronoun**.

The **subject pronouns** are (особові займенники у прямому відмінку):

I – я, you – ти, we – ми, they – вони, he – він, she – вона, it – воно.

Write the answers to the questions using subject pronouns. E.g.: – *Is London in France? – No, it is not.*

1. Does your father have a job?

Yes/no he.....

2. Does your mother have a car?

Yes/no she.....

3. Do dogs eat meat?

Yes/no they.....

4. Do Italian people eat a lot of rice?

Yes/no they.....

Do you have a dog?

Does it eat meat?

Do you have a brother?

Does he have a car?

What city are you from?

Is it big?

Subject + verb+ object

An English sentence usually has a subject – підмет, a verb – дієслово and an object – додаток.

Which word is a subject, a verb, an object?: 1. A student has an examination session. 2. He is a first year student.

Subject pronoun

(особові займенники
у прямому відмінку)

Object pronoun

(особові займенники
у непрямому відмінку)

I	Me – мене
You	You – тебе
We	Us – нас
They	Them – їх
He	Him – його
She	Her – її
It	It – його (с.р)
You	You – вас

Find the subject and the object pronoun.

I see you.

You see me.

They know them.

She likes it.

Change nouns with appropriate pronouns. E.g.: *Nikola told Ann to speak to dean on Monday. He told her to speak to dean on Monday.*

My father is a veterinarian. Nikola and Ann are students. My friend and I usually arrive at the university in time. I saw group mates in the park. Many of our friends study at different faculties. We listened to professor with great interest. Put the manual on the table.

Possessive adjectives (приєднувана форма займенника)	Possessive pronouns (абсолютна форма займенника)
--	--

My	Мое	Mine
Your	Твое	Yours
His	Його	His
Her	Її	Hers
Our	Наше	Ours
Their	Їх	Theirs
Its	Його (с.р.)	

My + noun → **this is my book.**

Mine + noun :

- **Whose book is it?**
- **The book is mine = it's mine.**

Remember we use pronouns when we don't use nouns! *E.g.: This is my test. This is mine (mine = my test). His shoes are cleaner than mine (mine = my shoes).*

Write the correct possessive pronoun for each sentence: *E.g.: That car belongs to me. That car is mine.*

1. That book belongs to those kids. That book is....
2. This bicycle belongs to my neighbour Bill. This bicycle is.....
3. This scarf belongs to my aunt Tina. This scarf is.....
4. This toy belongs to you. This toy is.....
5. This apartment belongs to me and my cousin. This apartment is....
6. These mittens belong to my mother. These mittens are....
7. Those cookies belong to my sister's friends. Those cookies are...
8. These suitcases belong to you and your wife. These suitcases are.....
9. That pillow belongs to me. That pillow is...
10. That lamp belongs to my aunt and uncle. That lamp is....

Choose the correct possessive adjective or possessive pronoun.

1. Where is _____ hat?

- a) my
- b) mine

2. Is this pencil _____ ?

- a) her
- b) hers

3. _____ cat is thin.

a) Our

b) Ours

4. That eraser is _____.

a) my

b) mine

5. What is _____ sister's name?

a) your

b) yours

6. The books are _____.

a) their

b) theirs

7. _____ father is 45 years old.

a) My

b) Mine

8. Is that car _____?

a) their

b) theirs

9. When is _____ class?

a) our

b) ours

10. He likes _____ cookies.

a) her

b) hers

Some verbs such as *to be* and *to have* can be used not only as the main verbs but also as the auxiliary verbs in Present Simple. Due to them we can form affirmative, interrogative and negative forms. They are declined according to the persons.

To be (быти)

I am We You are They He She is It	I am not We You are not They He She is not It	Am I ? he? Is she? it? we? Are you? they?
--	--	--

Fill in the spaces with *am, is, or are*.

1. I...happy. 2. She...tall.
3. We...students.
4. They....Japanese.
5. It.....hot.
6. Donald....a doctor.
7. He....short. 8. I...from India.
9. The boy.....hungry.
10. We.....sleepy.

Complete the description of Hannah, and her family and friends. Use the words from the box : 'm (am) / 'm not (am not) 's (is) / isn't (is not) 're (are) / aren't (are not).

Hello, I (1).....Hannah. I (2).....British. I (3).....from Canada. My favourite sport (4).....basketball, but I (5)..... a good player because I (6).....very tall. This (7)my brother, Josh. He (8)..... interested in sports. He thinks it... (9) boring. Mark and Steffi (10).....our friends. They..... (11) at work today because it..... a holiday. It (12).....Steffi's birthday today, she (13)..... 18 years old.

Rose works for a magazine. She is asking a man some questions. Complete the questions and the answers.

What's your name?	Alberto Simonetti.
_____ from?	_____ Italy.

_____ old _____ ?	_____ 20
_____ job?	_____ a student.
_____ here?	Because I want to visit your country.
You are welcome	

Write what Hannah says about her father.

This is my father.

(Steve) _____

(45 years old) _____

(engineer) _____

(interested in cars) _____

(not at work today – sick) _____

Read the answers first then write the questions about the people.

YOU: (1) *Who is that man?*

MARIA: *That's my father. He's a dentist.*

YOU: (2)

MARIA: He's 58.

YOU: (3).....thatmother?

MARIA: Yes, it is. She's a dentist, too.

YOU: (4)..... ?

MARIA: That's my sister, Laura.

YOU: (5)..... ?

MARIA: She's 30.

YOU: (6)..... your brother?

MARIA: No, it's Laura's husband.

YOU: (7)

MARIA: Ferdinand.

YOU: (8)..... their children?

MARIA: Yes. Those are their children, Ella and Francisco.

To have (мати)

I	I	
---	---	--

You have got	We	he
They	You haven't not	Has she got?
We	They	it
He	He	we?
She has got	She hasn't got	Have you?
It	It	they?
		I?

Let's see what we have: 1. I..... two legs. 2. You small ears.
 3. She..... long blond hair. 4. It..... long legs. 5. He.....blue eyes.
 6. We.....two arms.

Fill in with *have* or *has* in the following sentences.

The boy..... a ball. 2. My sistera boyfriend. 3. I... two sisters.
 They.....blond hair. 4. My brother.....a red car. It.....four doors.
 5. This house.....a very big garden. 6. The boys.....an important
 test tomorrow. 7. My cat.....a long tail. 8. The book.....a nice cover.
 9. We.....good news for you. 10. You.....a nice voice.

Choose the correct PRESENT TENSE form of the verb to have for each sentence.

1. My sisters all _____ boyfriends.
 - have
 - has
2. The teacher _____ a yellow shirt.
 - have
 - has
3. My brother _____ a great job.
 - has
 - have
4. _____ he got a dog?
 - has
 - have
5. They _____ got a lot of money
 - have
 - has
6. My cousin and his wife _____ got three children.
 - has
 - have

7. _____ your friend got a sister?
- has
 - have
8. Yes, my friend _____ got a sister.
- have
 - has
9. They _____ got time to play with us.
- have not
 - has not

Unit 2

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS (Злічувані та незлічувані іменники)

<i>Language reference:</i>

Countable nouns are those that can be counted.

Examples:

- I have *two* **dogs**.
- Sandra has *three* **cars**.
- Jessie has *ten* **dollars**.

Uncountable nouns are those that cannot be counted.

Examples:

- Mack drinks a lot of **water**.
- Cindy gives great **advice**.
- Paul enjoys **politics**.

Uncountable nouns take a singular verb and they are not used with a/an/. These are:

- **Mass nouns**
- **Subjects of study**
- **Languages**
- **Sports**
- **Diseases**
- **Natural phenomena**
- **Collective nouns.**
- **Liquids and Gases**

- Solid and Granular Substances
- Energy Words and Forces
- Grouped Concepts
- Information and Abstract Concepts

Write down the following words into the right column.

Time, books, sugar, milk, pens, hair, chairs, meat, butter, pencils, bread, jam, friends, fingers, flour, apples, oil, cars, salt, houses, cheese, rice, tea, games, tomatoes, cream, honey, carrots.

Countable

Uncountable

--	--

Language reference:

We use how much with uncountable nouns, how many – with countable nouns.

Choose **how much** or **how many**.

- a) _____ cheese do you buy?
- b) _____ books are there in your bag?
- c) _____ films did Tom see last week?
- d) _____ money do you spend every week?
- e) _____ friends does Linda have?
- f) _____ sugar do we need?
- g) _____ tomatoes are there in the fridge?
- h) _____ meat are you going to buy?
- i) _____ milk did you drink yesterday?
- j) _____ apples do you see?

Language reference:

We use little with uncountable nouns, few – with countable nouns.

Insert little or few.

1. He has got _____ friends.
2. I drink _____ coffee in the morning.
3. We must hurry. We have got very _____ time.
4. The Smiths have _____ money. They aren't rich.
5. There was _____ lemonade in the bottle.
6. There were _____ peaches in the basket.
7. There is _____ juice in my glass. Have you got any juice?
8. There is _____ time before lesson starts.

Complete the sentences with the most appropriate countable or uncountable noun.

1. We drove round for half an hour looking for _____.
A) a parking
B) some parking
C) a parking space
2. I'm afraid I haven't on me _____.
A) a money
B) any moneys
C) some moneys
D) some money
E) any money
3. I suddenly heard _____ from the room next door.
A) a loud laughter
B) a loud laugh
C) loud laugh
4. Could I have some more _____ please?
A) macaroni
B) macaronis
5. Haven't we done _____!
A) a lot of shoppings
B) a lot of shopping
C) a shopping
D) some shopping

6. Here's _____ that will interest you.
A) a new
B) a piece of news
C) a news
7. What _____!
A) beautiful countryside
B) a beautiful countryside
C) beautiful country
8. A lot of people don't eat _____.
A) pig
B) pork
C) hog
9. I receive _____.
A) all kinds of letters
B) all kind of letters
C) all kinds of letter
10. We sell _____.
A) all kinds of cloth
B) all kind of cloth
C) all kind of cloths
11. While you're at the greengrocery, please get a _____.
A) green
B) salad
C) lettuce
12. We've had _____ lately.
A) very good time
B) very good weather
C) a very good weather
D) good climate
13. Do you need _____?
A) a help
B) any help
C) any helps
D) helps
14. Could I try _____ please?

- A) one of this chocolate
- B) one of these chocolates.

15. I've never seen anyone eat _____ as quickly as you do!

- A) a bar of chocolate
- B) some chocolate

PLURALS (Множина іменників)

Language reference:

Singular
a / one bird

Plural
two birds

We form the plurals of most nouns by adding **-s**.

BUT
nouns ending in **-s, -ss,**

sh- ch,- x or -o +es

E.g.:

Singular	Plural
<i>Bus</i>	<i>Buses</i>
<i>glass</i>	<i>glasses</i>
<i>dish</i>	<i>dishes</i>
<i>torch</i>	<i>torches</i>
<i>box</i>	<i>boxes</i>
<i>potato</i>	<i>potatoes</i>

Nouns ending in – f or – fe
by removing the – f or – fe + **ves**.

- A knife – knives;
- A life – lives.

Nouns ending in consonant + y + -ies

- A city – cities;
- A butterfly – butterflies.

BUT

vowel (a, e, o, u) + y -r -s

A boy – boys;

A day – days.

Write down these nouns in the plural form.

A pen, a class, a story, a road, a day, a bush, a desk, a table, a fox, a lady, a knife, a bus, a match, a way, a house, a family, a wolf, a country, a dictionary, a thief, a key.

<u>Remember!</u>	
A child – children	a foot – feet
a man – men	a goose – geese
a woman – women	a louse – lice
a tooth – teeth	a mouse – mice
	an ox – oxen

A sheep –sheep
a deer – deer
a swine – swine
a fish – fish

Write down these nouns in the plural form.

A man, the man, a woman, the woman, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a boy, the sheep, a sheep, a deer, the life, a tomato, a secretary, the airport, the tragedy, a child, the foot, an ox.

<u>Remember!</u>
This – these
That – those
It – they
Is – are
There is – there are

Write down these word combinations in the plural form.

This magazine, that sticker, this stamp, that sandwich, this poster, this teacup, this egg, that match, this knife, this family, that comedy, this lady.

Write down these sentences in the plural form.

A. This is a spider. That is a snail. This is a space film. This man is an engineer. That woman is my sister. That goose is big. This mouse is white. This girl has a blue sweater. This boy has a warm coat.

B. That is not a king. That book is not dull. That is not a queen. That is not a goose.

C. Is this a bookcase? Is that a plane? Is the window open? Is the door closed?

D. It is a cigarette. It is a cat. It is a delicious lemon pie for dessert. It is a nice cotton dress for my niece. I have a good pen.

E. It is not a delicious lemon pie for dessert. It is not a nice cotton dress for my niece. It isn't a bag. It is not my copybook, it is his.

Is it a rose? Is it a flower? Is it a lion?

Translate the following word combinations.

A) Ці квіти, багато книжок, улюблені квіти моєї мами, цікаві моменти нашого життя, ці гарні квіти, багато помилок, дві пари взуття, ті журнали, ті дами, ці вікна.

B) Ті чоловіки – агрономи. Ті жінки – мої сестри. Ті гуси – великі. Вони є студентами нашого університету. Ми використовуємо різні сорти насіння.

ARTICLES

(Артикли)

Language reference:

The indefinite article **a/an** is used with singular countable nouns to talk about indefinite things. e.g.: *There is a man waiting for you at the door.*

a + consonant (b, t, c, d, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z)

E.g.:

A book;

a sandwich; a lamp;

an + vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u)

E.g.:

An organ;

an idea;

an artist.

Circle the correct variant.

A / an biscuit, a / an cake, a/an apple, a / an pineapple, a / an onion, a / an tomato, a / an egg, a / an lemon, a / an octopus, a / an orange, a / an watermelon, a / an olive, a / an sandwich.

Write the following words in the correct column with *a* and *an* article.

Atlas, book, eraser, bag, suit, engineer, artist, octopus, elephant, notebook, pan, teapot, ruler, idea, adjective, adverb, seminar, animal.

Language reference:

The definite article **the** is used with singular and plural nouns, countable and uncountable ones to talk about definite things or when the noun is mentioned for the second time. *E.g.: The green building is my school. There is a car parked in the middle.* When the noun is mentioned for the first time we use the indefinite article **an/a**.

Write down the article where it is necessary.

1. He hasn't got _____ car. But he has got _____ computer. _____ computer is new.
2. My _____ friends have got _____ cat and _____ dog. _____ dog never bites _____ cat.
3. This is ___ tree. _____ tree is green. I can see _____ three boys. _____ boys are playing.
4. I have _____ bicycle. _____ bicycle is blue. My _____ friend has no _____ bicycle.
We write _____ dictation yesterday. _____ dictation was long.
What _____ surprise! Our _____ parent gave us _____ DVD player for Christmas!

***The* is used before: nouns which are unique; before ordinal numerals, names of rivers and seas.**

Write down the article where it is necessary.

1. Alex is _____ first to come and _____ last to leave.
2. _____ Thames flows in to _____ North Sea.
3. What is _____ weather like today? – _____ weather is fine.
4. _____ sun is shining so brightly today.
5. _____ sky is grey.
6. You can't see _____ moon in _____ sky tonight.

Remember! in the middle

in the corner
Where is the.....? What a nice.....!
to the right
to the left
in the morning
in the afternoon
in the evening

Write down the article where it is necessary.

1. Where is _____ cat ?
 – _____ cat is on ___ sofa.
2. Where are _____ flowers?
 – _____ flowers are in _____ beautiful vase.
3. There is _____ jar of _____ orange _____ marmalade in _____ middle of _____ shelf.
4. There is _____ big _____ box of cereal to _____ right of you.
5. There is _____ bunch of _____ bananas on _____ table.
6. There is _____ beautiful picture in my father's _____ study. _____ picture is on _____ wall to _____ left of window. What _____ picture!
7. In _____ morning my brother and I get up at eight o'clock and walk to _____ school.

Unit 3
WORD ORDER
(Порядок слів у реченні)

Language reference:

For the beginning, remember this simple rule:

Positive sentences (твердження)

Subject	Verb	Object
I	speak	English
I	can speak	English

Arrange the words to make affirmative sentences.

1. like / I / you →
2. French / I / speak →
3. hates / pigeons / he →
4. they / song / a / sing →
5. sell / flowers / we →

6. you / see / me / can →
 7. buy / milk / he / wants to →

Negative sentences (заперечна форма)

Subject	Ax. verb + not	Object
I	do not speak	English
I	can not speak	English

Arrange the words to make negative sentences.

- I watch TV. –
- We play football. –
- It is boring. –
- She cleans her room. –
- You ride your bike every weekend. –
- Sandy takes nice photos. –
- They open the windows. –
- He buys a new CD. –
- I am late. –
- She has a cat. –

Interrogative sentences (питальна форма)

Ax. verb (допоміжне дієслово)	Subject	Verb	Object
Do	you	speak	English?
Can	you	speak	English?

Arrange the words to make questions.

- do / a dog / you / have →
- you / coffee / do / like →
- speak / she / English / does →
- he / can / dance –
- play / at / you / the weekends / do / tennis →
- the train / when / leave / does →
- on / they / holiday / are →
- she / Australia / from / is →

Subject questions (питання до підмета)

Subject	Verb
---------	------

Who lives here?
 What hangs on the wall?
 Whose bag lies on the table?

Make up sentences from this table

Which of you Which of these girls Whose sister	knows French well? studies at the university? works at that plant?
--	--

POSITION OF ADVERBIALS
 (Розташування прислівників у реченні)

Language reference: adverbials (прислівники)

1. An adverbial can be a **word** (*usually, really, probably, softly*) or a **phrase** (*at home, once a week, to get a good job, when I was a child*). You generally use an adverbial to provide additional information about a verb or an adjective.

Types of adverbials

Adverbials fulfill a number of functions.

1. You can use them to add information about the verb by:

- a) describing how often something happens
*I speak to my mother on the phone **every other day**.*
- b) describing where the action happens
*I was mugged **on the way home**.*
- c) describing when the action happens
*The dinner will probably be ready **by then**.*
- d) telling us how long an action continued for
*He'd been dreaming about it **for months**.*

2. You can use them to give extra information about adjectives, for example, by grading them.

He was ***extremely*** happy to see her. It was ***fairly*** hot for the time of year.

Position of adverbials

You can use adverbials in **three** positions in a sentence.

1. Initial position: *on the whole I prefer to eat home-made food.*

2. You tend to use one-word adverbials of frequency, emphasis and probability in **the mid position**. Between the subject and the main verb: I **never** trusted him. Between an auxiliary and the main verb: I've **always** loved travelling by train.

In negative sentences the adverb can be placed either between the subject and a negative auxiliary: I **really** don't think you should be doing that. Or directly after the negative auxiliary: I don't **really** think you should be doing that.

Adverbs of probability usually follow the first pattern and adverbs of frequency usually follow the second: they **probably** didn't mean to offend you. I don't **always** get along with him.

3. You tend to use longer adverbial phrases and adverbs of manner in the final position: *they finished the job as quickly as they could.*

Changing the position of the adverb we can change the meaning of the sentence: **only** Sarah has Pierre's e-mail address, (no-one else has it). Sarah **only** has Pierre's e-mail address, (and nothing else).

1. Work with a partner. Look at the sentences below. Where would you normally place the adverb always in each of them?

- We define ourselves according to our place of birth.
- We have defined ourselves according to our place of birth.
- We would have defined ourselves according to our place of birth.
- We wouldn't have defined ourselves according to our place of birth.

2. Look at this sentence.

(1) We (2) define (3) ourselves (4) according to our place of birth (5).

a) In which position, 1-5, would you normally add these adverbials to this sentence?

- when we are children
- if we live there
- on the whole
- often
- to some extent
- probably

Which adverbials would you not use in position 2?

In which position can you never add an adverbial?

3. Look at these pairs of sentences. The adverbials in *italics* are in different positions. How does this change the meaning of the sentence?

For example:

A. Actually he's performing in the play tomorrow, (and not doing something else)

B. He's actually performing in the play tomorrow, (and not just sitting in the audience)

1 A. *Only* Kate knows how to look after horses.

1 B. Kate *only* knows how to look after horses.

2 A. *Honestly*, I can't speak to her any more.

2 B. I can't speak to her *honestly* any more.

3 A. *Earlier*, I had wanted Rich to come to the meeting.

3 B. I had wanted Rich to come to the meeting *earlier*.

4. Make up your own sentences using the adverbs: often, seldom, rarely, always, never, ever, once in a blue moon, hardly ever, sometimes, already, yet, very often.

Unit 4

GRAMMAR QUESTIONS

She comes from Australia.

She's studying art.

- What tenses are the two verb forms in these sentences?

What is the difference between them?

Present Simple	
Form statement: I/you/they/we travel	
negative: I/you/they/we don't travel	
question: Do I/you/they/we travel?	
He/she/it travels	
He/she/it doesn't travel	
Does he/she/it travel	
Use	Example
Current habits	Tommy walks to work.
To talk how often the	Angela doesn't visit us very often.

things happen	
Permanent situations	Carlo works in a travel agency.
States	Do you have an up-to-date passport?
General truths and facts	Poland is an European Union.

Present Continuous

Form statement: I am travelling
you/they/we are travelling
he/she /it is travelling

negative: I am not travelling
you/they/we aren't travelling
he/she/ it is not travelling

question: Am I travelling?
Are you/they/we travelling?
Is he/she/it travelling?

Use	Example
Actions happening now	Toby is walking to work.
Temporary situation	She is working at the museum until the end of the month.
Annoying habits	My brother is always borrowing CD without asking!

Make the following sentences negative and interrogative, use Present Simple.

He meets a lot of people. She looks after passengers. I go to the park every Sunday. We speak English at the English lessons. I sometimes watch hockey matches on TV.

John and Stephe have very different lives. Read about John. Then complete the sentences about Stephe. Use Present Simple, negative and then positive.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. John gets up early. | Stephe doesn't get up early.
She...(stay)...in bed until 10 o'clock. |
| 2. He drives a car. | She.....(ride).....a bike. |
| 3. He works in an office. | She.....(stay).....at home. |
| 4. He has lunch in a restaurant. | She...(make).....lunch at home. |

Complete the sentences by putting in the verbs. Use Present Simple.

1. My friend is finding life in Paris a bit difficult. He..... (speak) French. 2. Most students live quite close to the college, so they (walk) there. 3. My sports kit is really muddy. This shirt (need) a good wash. 4 I've got four cats and two dogs. I (love) animals. 5. No breakfast for Mark, thanks. He.....(eat) breakfast. 6. What's the matter? You(look) very happy. 7. Don't try to ring the bell. It (work).

Complete the conversation. Put in the present simple forms.

Stephie: *Do you like* (you / like) football, Tom?

John: I *love* (I / love) it. I'm a united fan. (1).....(I / go) to all their games. Nick usually (2) (come) with me. And (3) (we / travel) to games, too. Why (4) (you / not / come) to a match some time?

Stephie: I'm afraid football (5)..... (not / make) sense to me – men running after a ball. Why (6) (you / take) it so seriously?

John: It's a wonderful game. (7)(I / love) it.

Stephie: How much (8).....(it / cost) to buy the tickets and pay for the travel?

John: A lot. (9) (I / not / know) exactly how much. But (10)..... (that / not / matter) to me. (11) (I / not / want) to do anything else. (12) (that / annoy) you?

Stephie: No, (13) (it / not / annoy) me. I just (14)(find) it a bit sad.

Make up five sentences from each table. Use Present Continuous

I	am is are	(not)	cleaning the room
You			playing hockey
We			having breakfast
They			reading a newspaper
He			cooking dinner
She			listening to the radio
It			

What	I	cleaning
	you	playing
	we	watching

	am	they	reading
	is	he	cooking
	are	she	listening
		it	speaking about

Rachel is in the computer room at the university. Complete her conversation with Andrew. Put in a present continuous form of the verb where it is needed.

John: What (▶) *are you doing?* (you / do)

Stephie: (▶) *I'm writing* (I / write) a letter to a friend. He's a disc jockey. Vicky and I (1) (try) to organize a disco.

John: That sounds a lot of work. How (2)..... (you/find) time for your studies?

Stephie: Well, as I said, Vicky (3) (help) me. (4)..... (we / get) on all right. (5)..... (we / not / spend) too much time on it. (6) (it / not / take) me away from my studies, don't worry about that. Oh, sorry, (7) (you / wait) for this computer?

John: Well, I'm in a hurry.

Rachel: (8)..... (I / correct) the last bit of the letter. I've nearly finished.

How do you spell it? Write the continuous form (-ing) of these verbs in the correct list.

Arrive. Begin. Come. Cry. Dance. Decide. Die. Dig. Forget. Have. Help. Laugh. Listen.
Lie. Live. Make. Play. Put. Rob. Start. Stop. Swim. Tie. Wear. Win. Work. Write.

+ing

n-nn, t-tt+ing

e – ing

ie – ying

Crying	Beginning	Arriving	Dying

You are talking to your friend, Vicky, on the phone. Ask questions to find out what she and her family are doing.

You

Your friend, Vicky

<i>E.g.: Where are you?</i>	In the sitting room.
What are you doing _____ (do) ?	I'm talking to you!
_____ (sit)?	On the floor.
_____ (laugh)?	Because there's a funny man on TV.
_____ (watch)?	A comedy programme.
_____ (enjoy) it?	Yes, I am. But I'm listening to you too.
Where _____ Pete?	In the kitchen.
_____ (cook) dinner?	No, he's talking to someone.
_____ (talk) to?	His friend, James.
and where _____ your parents?	In the kitchen too.
_____ (talk) to James?	No, they're making dinner.
_____ (make)?	My mum is cooking fish and my dad is cutting the bread.

Stephie is in the computer room at the university. Complete her conversation with Stew . Put in a present continuous form of the verb.

Stew: What (►) *are you busy with?* (to be busy)

Stephie: (►) *I'm writing* (I / write) an e-mail to our English teacher.

We (1) (try) to organize the conference for our faculty.

Stew: That sounds a lot of work. How (2).... (you / find) time for your conference?

Stephie: Well, as I said, our teacher (3)(help) me. (4)..... (we / get) on all right. (5)..... (we / not / spend) too much time on it. (6) (it / not / take) me away from my examination session, don't worry about that. Oh, sorry, (7) (you / wait) for this computer?

Stew: Yes, but there's no hurry.

Stephie: (8).....(I / write) the last word in the e-mail. I've nearly finished.

TEST I

Exercise 1. Fill in the spaces with **am**, **is**, or **are**.

1. I....happy.
2. She.....tall.
3. We...students.
4. They....Japanese.
5. It.....hot.
6. Donald....a doctor.
7. He....short.
8. I...from India.
9. The boy.....hungry.
10. We.....sleepy.

Exercise 2. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. doing / homework / Betty and Ann / are / their
2. next week / are / they / moving
3. I / am / tonight / out / not going
4. they / what / are / doing?
5. biting / you / always / nails / are / your!
6. is / at / week / aunt's / staying / this / Beth / her / house
7. children / TV / are / watching / the?
8. Lucy / tidying / not / room / now / her / is /

Exercise 3. Fill in with *have* or *has* in the following sentences.

1. The boy..... a ball.
2. My sistera boyfriend.
3. I... two sisters.
- They.....blond hair.
4. My brother.....a red car.
- It.....four doors.
5. This house....a very big garden.
6. The boys.....an important test tomorrow.
7. My cat.....a long tail.
8. The book.....a nice cover.
9. We....good news for you.
10. You.....a nice voice.

Exercise 4. Let's see what we have.

1. I..... two legs.
2. You small ears.
3. She..... long , blond hair.
4. It.... long legs.
5. He.....blue eyes.
6. We.....two arms.

Exercise 5. Write words in the right order to make sentences.

1. cat / The / eyes. / has / green
2. long tail / This / cat./ a / has
3. Lee / many / has / books.
4. friends / many / have / I/
5. house / a / big / Mrs. Cohen / has
6. have / My sisters / birds. / two

Exercise 6. Read and circle.

1. Costas is **my/ mine** friend.
2. This is John's bed. It's **his / her** bed.
3. This car is **their / theirs**.
4. The brown hat is **my / mine**.
5. It is Ann's dress, It's **her / hers dress**.
6. Dimitriy is **their / theirs son**.
7. These books are **your / yours**.
8. **My / Mine** jacket is red.
9. This is our / ours house. It's **our / ours**.
10. This is Jane's bag. It's **her / hers bag**.

Exercise 7. Write the sentences.

E.g.: Oliver/cat

This is Oliver's cat

It is his cat

This cat is his

1. the girls/bags
2. Luigi/bus
3. The boys/books
4. Mr. Brown/hat
5. Rose/bike

Exercise 8. Write the correct possessive pronoun for each sentence. E.g.:

That car belongs to me. That car is mine.

1. That book belongs to those kids. That book is.....
2. This bicycle belongs to my neighbour Bill. This bicycle is.....
3. This scarf belongs to my aunt Tina. This scarf is.....
4. This toy belongs to you. This toy is.....
5. This apartment belongs to me and my cousin. This apartment is...
6. These mittens belong to my mother. These mittens are.....
7. Those cookies belong to my sister's friends. Those cookies are...
8. These suitcases belong to you and your wife. These suitcases are.....

9. That pillow belongs to me. That pillow is...
10. That lamp belongs to my aunt and uncle. That lamp is...

Exercise 9. Choose the correct possessive adjective or possessive pronoun.

- 1. Where is _____ hat?**
 - a) my
 - b) mine
- 2. Is this pencil _____?**
 - a) her
 - b) hers
- 3. _____ cat is thin.**
 - a) Our
 - b) Ours
- 4. That eraser is _____.**
 - a) my
 - b) mine
- 5. What is _____ sister's name?**
 - a) your
 - b) yours
- 6. The books are _____**
 - a) their
 - b) theirs
- 7. _____ father is 45 years old**
 - a) My
 - b) Mine
- 8. Is that car _____?**
 - a) their
 - b) theirs
- 9. When is _____ class?**
 - a) our
 - b) ours
- 10. He likes _____ cookies**
 - a) her
 - b) hers

Exercise 10. Answer each question, choosing the response which has the correct word order.

- 1.-Q: *Who knows about this?*

-A: _____ knows about this. It's a secret.

Really no one

No one really

2.-Q: *How many times did you tell him?*

-A: _____ told him once

I only

Only I

3.-Q: *How much do you eat?*

-A: _____.

A lot I

Eat I eat a lot

4.-Q: *Are you going to try hard?*

- A: I _____ to do my best

try always

always try

5.- Q: *Did you call me?*

- A: Yes, I _____

called you many times

many times called you

6.-Q: *How many times have you been there?*

I have been _____

twice there

there twice

7.- Q: *What is your name?*

- A: I'm not going to _____.tell you _____

again

again tell you

8.- Q: *What do you think of Tom?*

- A: I think he's _____.

a little stupid

little a stupid

9.- Q: *Have you ever prepared this dish before?*

- A: No, I've never tried _____ before.

this to make

to make this

10.- Q: *Why did you do that!!!???*

A: I'm sorry. I was _____ to help.

trying only

only trying

Exercise 11. Find and underline the adverbials in the sentences.

The children were playing happily.

He was driving as fast as possible.

I saw him there.

We met in London.

They start work at six thirty.

They usually go to work by bus

Perhaps the weather will be fine.

He is certainly coming to the party.

Exercise 12. Write down the sentences in the plural.

This is a spider. That is a snail. This is a space film. This is a boy. This is a baby. Is the window open? It is a sheep. That isn't a goose. This isn't a mouse. Is that a flower?

MODULE II

Unit 5

PAST Simple

Form statement: I/you/they/we/he/she/it travelled

negative: I/you/they/we/he/she/it didn't travel

question: Did I/you/they/we/he/she/it travel?

Use	Example
Completed action	I saw Toby yesterday.
Repeated action in the past	I went to the theater three times last month.
General truth about the past	Fifty years ago people didn't have the cell phones.
Main events in a story	Mike came in to the room and switched on the light.

PAST CONTINUOUS

Form statement: I was travelling

	you/they/we were travelling he/she/it was travelling negative: I wasn't travelling you/they/we weren't travelling he/she/it wasn't travelling question: Was I travelling Were you/they/we travelling Was he/she/it travelling?
Use	Example
The action happening in a moment in the past	Toby was walking to work at 8 o'clock.
Two actions in progress at the same time in the past	I was reading a book while you were writing the e-mail.
Back ground information in a story	It was raining, so Tomy decided to go home.

1. Form Past Simple of the following regular verbs.

to look, to seem, to dress, to love, to cry, to jump, to profit, to enjoy, to hurry, to clear, to regret, to carry, to cook, to repair, to shout, to scatter, to rob, to stir, to compel, to peel.

2. Form Past Simple of the following regular verbs.

To speak, to hear, to see, to drive, to burn, to fly, to run, to leave, to write, to come, to put, to cost, to cut, to go, to be, to got, to have, to make, to read, think, catch, to buy, to dream, drink.

3. Make up five sentences.

I	spoke	my room
He	wrote	a poem
She	came	home
It	went	to work
We	cleaned	English

I	didn't	go	my room
He		clean	a poem
She		speak	home

It		come	to work
We		write	English

Did	I	speak	my room?
	he	write	a poem?
	she	come	home?
	it	go	to work?
	we	clean	English?

4. Make up sentences using the auxiliary verb to be of the Past Simple Tense.

I/he/she/it	was(not)	home late
You/they/we	were (not)	at the cinema at the airport
Was	I/he/she/it	the last? the first?
Were	you/they/we	late? in time?

5. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets.

1. He said: "I your friend this morning (see; sees; saw)". 2. I to my cousin three weeks ago (write, writes; wrote). 3. "It is a very lovely ring", he said. She looked pleased. "George it to me yesterday", she said (give, gives, gave). 4. He ... you here about two months ago (see/sees/saw). 5. I you at five, but you weren't in (call/calls/called). 6. I that girl to drive myself when she was fifteen (teach/teaches/taught). 7. Lucy and I there two years ago (is/are/was/were). 8. His mother three or four years ago (die/dies/died). 9. I should like to tell you what eighteen months ago (happen/happens/happened). 10. I'm not much of a theatre-goer myself, but my wife along and the play last week (go/goes/went; see/sees/saw).

6. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. She was standing alone before the fire. 2. They were crossing the street at the wrong place. 3. I was listening to their conversation. They were talking about our party. 5. George was preparing for his examination the whole day. 6. She was playing the piano when you came in. 7. The children were doing

their homework at six. 8. Their son was going to be a painter.

7. Change the following into Past Continuous.

1. The man is standing near the door. 2. Tom told a story. 3. The children swam in the river. 4. Is Mary wearing a white dress? 5. She went to the cinema. 6. They did not work in the garden. 7. We are not sitting by the window. 8. The workers built a bridge. 9. The girl tried on a dress. 10. The old man spoke in a low voice.

8. Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1. I *saw* / *was seeing* Maria for the first time at Ray's birthday party.
- 2. Richard *watched* / *was watching* TV when the phone rang.
- 3. When we were on holiday, we went / were going to the cafe almost every day.
- 4. Denise *practised* / *was practising* the song every day until she could sing it perfectly.
- 5. The phone was engaged when I called. Who *did you talk* / *were you talking to*?
- 6. Mr Connors *owned* / *was owning* two houses and a villa in the south of France.

9. Complete using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Where (you / go) when I saw you on the bus last night? 2. (you / enjoy) the film? 3. When we shared a room, Zoe (always / take) my things. It was so annoying! 4. When I went to get the tickets, I realised I (not / have) any money. 5. When I was young, we (go) to France every year on holiday. 6. Elvis (become) famous for the song Blue Suede Shoes. 7. When you rang last night, I (work) in the garden so I didn't hear the phone.

Unit 6

Future Simple

Form statement: I/you/they/we/he/she/it will
travel

negative: I/you/they/we/ he/she/it won't
travel

question: will I/you/they/we / he/she/it travel?	
Use	Example
Facts about future	The new airport will be the biggest in Ukraine.
Predictions	Angela will have a great time at Christmas.
Offers and requests	We'll help you.
Decision made now	I know! I'll do it now.

Future Continuous	
Actions in progress at a stated future time	He'll be sunbathing in Hawaii this time next week.
Actions which are the result of a routine (instead of the Present Continuous)	I'll be seeing John tomorrow. (We work in the same office so we'll definitely meet).
When we ask politely about people's arrangements to see if they can do smth. for us	Will you be going to the supermarket? Can you buy me some tea?

With offers which are questions we use **shall** with I and we, e.g.: *Shall I help you?*

We don't use **will** with arrangements: ~~*we'll see our grandma this weekend.*~~

Make up sentences.

What	will	I he she we you they	do tomorrow? discuss in the evening? study next year? tell her? sing? build there?
------	------	-------------------------------------	---

I He		ring you up start	tomorrow. in the morning.
---------	--	----------------------	------------------------------

She		clean the room	next week.
We		go to the circus	on Sunday.
You	will (not)	visit them	on Friday
They		come back	home
		send a telegram	to Kyiv

1. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. The meeting will begin at eight. 2. They will be in Brussels the day after tomorrow. 3. She will cook breakfast for us. 4. We shall start at dawn. 5. The boy will be seven next year. 6. The plane will take off in five minutes. 7. We shall climb the mountain next week. 8. I shall see you on Monday. 9. I'll buy a camera next month. 10. They'll tell us about it.

2. Change the following into Future Simple.

1. The pupils have dictations twice a week. 2. I spend my summer holidays in the country. 3. Our engineer left for Kyiv on Monday. 4. She agrees with him. 5. Our school year begins on the 1st of September. 6. We do our homework in the afternoon. 7. My brother is a driver. 8. I saw him at school. 9. We sleep in the open air. Her husband worked at the factory. 11. They are at home. 12. I am busy on weekdays.

2. Change the following into Future Continuous.

1. The pupils have dictations twice a week. 2. I spend my summer holidays in the country. 3. Our engineer left for Kyiv on Monday. 4. She agrees with him. 5. Our school year begins on the 1st of September. 6. We do our homework in the afternoon. 7. My brother is a driver. 8. I saw him at school. 9. We sleep in the open air. Her husband worked at the factory. 11. They are at home. 12. I am busy on weekdays.

4. Complete the conversation. Put in a pronoun and the future continuous form of the verb.

- Daniel: I'm going to go into business when I leave college. Five years from now (►) *I'll be running* (I / run) a big company. I expect (1)..... (I / earn) lots of money.

- Vicky: I don't know what (2)..... (I / do). What about you, Natasha? What (3)..... (you / do), do you think?

- Natasha: I'm too lazy to do any work. I intend to marry someone very rich. (4)..... (I / give) dinner parties all the time. We'll have a cook (5)..... (who / do) all the work, of course. And you'll both get invitations.

- Vicky: You're joking, aren't you, Natasha? I expect (6).....(you / play) in an orchestra. That's what you really want to do, isn't it?

5. Put in the answers. People are saying what they will be doing as part of their routine.

► David: When are you going to the club, do you know?

(Nick goes to the club every Friday.)

Nick: *I'll be going there next Friday.*

- Vicky: Are you likely to see Ilona in the near future?

(Emma sees Ilona every day.)

- Emma: tomorrow.

- Claire: Are you going to France again soon?

(Henry goes to France every summer.)

- Henry:.....

- Jessica: When are you going to play badminton again?

(Matthew plays badminton every weekend.)

- Matthew:.....

- Andrew: When are you having lunch in the canteen?

(Daniel has lunch in the canteen every day.)

- Daniel:

TEST II

Exercise 1. Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. I *saw* / *was seeing* Maria for the first time at Ray's birthday party.

2. Richard *watched* / *was watching* TV when the phone rang.

3. When we were on holiday, we *went* / *were going* to the cafe almost every day.

4. Denise *practised* / *was practising* the song every day until she could sing it perfectly.

5. The phone was engaged when I called. Who *did you talk* / *were you talking* to?

6. Mr Connors *owned / was owning* two houses and a villa in the south of France.

Exercise 2. Complete using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Where _____ (you / go) when I saw you on the bus last night?
2. _____ (you / enjoy) the film?
3. When we shared a room, Zoe _____ (always / take) my things. It was so annoying!
4. When I went to get the tickets, I realised I _____ (not / have) any money.
5. When I was young, we _____ (go) to France every year on holiday.
6. Elvis. _____ (become) famous for the song Blue Suede Shoes.
7. When you rang last night, I _____ (work) in the garden so I didn't hear the phone.

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple or Future Simple.

You 1) (meet) Agent 205 under the clock at the Leicester Square Station. When she 2) (arrive), she 3) (have) an envelope to give you. Before she 4) (give) it to you, she 5) (ask) you for the secret code. The secret code is "Jaguar". Take the envelope and go into the station. When the train 6) (come), get on it and go to Waterloo Station. As soon as you 7) (reach) Waterloo, take a taxi to the Opera House. By the time you 8) (get) there, Jenny 9) (be) there. Give her the envelope. Wait until she 10) (drive) off and then go home. We 11) (call) you there. If you 12) (think) someone is following you at any time, stop and go home. We 13) (contact) you. Do you have any questions?

Exercise 4. You want to ask a friend to do something for you or to let you do something. Find out if it is convenient for your friend. Use the verbs in brackets.

► You want to have a look at your friend's magazine tonight, (read) *will you be reading your magazine tonight?*

1 You want your friend to take your library book back today, (go to)

2 You want your friend to send your best wishes to Vicky soon, (write to)

3 You want to use your friend's calculator this afternoon, (use)

4 You want your friend to give a photo to Daniel tomorrow, (see)

5 You want your friend to give you a lift to the festival, (drive)

6 You want your friend to give a message to her sister soon, (phone)

Exercise 5. Make up sentences in Future Simple.

1. Harry / cause / trouble

▪ Positive: _____

▪ Negative: _____

▪ Question: _____

2. you / copy / the homework

▪ Positive: _____

▪ Negative: _____

▪ Question: _____

3. the clouds / disappear

▪ Positive: _____

▪ Negative: _____

▪ Question: _____

4. he / marry / his girlfriend

▪ Positive: _____

▪ Negative: _____

▪ Question: _____

MODULE III

Unit 7

Present Perfect Continuous	
Form statement: I/you/they/we have been travelling he/she/it has been travelling negative: I/you/they/we/ haven't been travelling he/she/it hasn't been travelling question: Have I/you/they/we been travelling Has he/she/it been travelling?	
Use	Example
Actions continuing up to now or just before now.	I have been learning Spanish for tree years.

Present Perfect	
Form statement: I/you/they/we have travelled he/she/it has travelled negative: I/you/they/we/ haven't travelled he/she/it hasn't travelled question: Have I/you/they/we travelled Has he/she/it travelled?	
Use	Example
Situations that started in the past and are true now	Mrs. Morton has been an English teacher for two years.
Completed actions at a time in the past which is not mentioned when	I've already read the article. I've bought a new dress. I've closed the door.
Completed actions where important thing is the result now	They've all done their homework.

1. Make the following interrogative and negative.

Mary has switched on the light. Our grand father has travelled much. The student has passed all his exams. Robert has come back. The director has signed the order.

2. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. I have been working at this plant for half and our. He has been learning English for three years. She has been looking for it since I came here. They have been building this factory since 2000. We have been waiting for them for an hour.

3. Gone to or been to?. Complete the conversation. Put in gone or been.

Emma: Hi. Where's Rachel?

Vicky: She's (►) *gone* to the supermarket to get something for a meal.

Emma: But I've got some chicken for tonight. I've just (1) to a supermarket on my way home, that new place near the station.

Natasha: I haven't (2)to that one yet.

Vicky: Where's Jessica? Isn't she here?

Emma: No, she's (3) to London. She'll be back tomorrow.

4. Ever and never . Write the questions and answers. Use the information in brackets.

Matthew: (sailing?) *Have you ever been sailing?*

Natasha: (no, windsurfing) No, *I've never been sailing, but I've been windsurfing.*

1. Laura: (San Francisco?).....

Mark: (no, Los Angeles)But.....

2. Tom: (basketball?).....

Trevor: (no, volleyball).....But

3. Daniel: ('Hamlet?').....

Vicky: (no, 'Macbeth').....But.....

5. Complete using the correct present perfect form.

1. I _____(see) this comedy already.

2. Joe and Tomy _____(have) the car for about a year.

3. She _____(not/pass) her exams yet.

4. Sue _____(be) a teacher for three years.

5. This new computer _____(make) my life a lot easier.

6. _____Paul _____(meet/ever) famouse person?

7. We _____(not/decide) yet what to give Tom for his birthday.

6. Circe the correct variant.

1. I think we *have seen/have been seeing* him before
2. We *haven't come/haven't been coming* yet but we are going to come soon.
3. Have the children *played/have been plaining* comuter games sice the morning?
4. Mike has already *invited/have been inviting* Lorence to the cinema
5. Have you *done/been doing* it sice morning?

7. Make up you own sentences using the followingtables.

The Present Perfect Tense

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
You have seen	Have you seen?	You haven't seen
She has seen	Has she seen?	She hasn't seen

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
You have been working	Have you been working?	You haven't been working
She has been working	Has she been working?	She hasn't bee working

Unit 8

Past Perfect

Form statement: I/you/they/we/she/it had travelled

negative: I/you/they/we/he/she/it hadn't travelled

question: Had I/you/they/we/ he/she/it travelled?

Use	Example
Actions and states before a moment in the past.	I've finished my homework before my mom came.
Finished actions and states where the important thing is the result at a moment in the past.	We were happy because we'd passed the exams.

Pay attention!

Whether we use Past Simple or Past Perfect we can change the meaning of a sentence.

Eg.: The lesson started when I arrived (I arrived and lesson started).

The lesson had started when I arrived (The lesson started and then I arrived).

Past Perfect Continuous

Form statement: I/you/they/we/he/she/it had been travelling

negative: I/you/they/we/he/she/it hadn't been travelling

question: Had I/you/they/we/he/she/it been travelling?

Use	Example
Actions continuing up to or stopping just before a moment in the past.	I had been learning Spanish for over an hour, so we were bored.

1. Make up your own sentences using the following tables.

The Past Perfect Tense

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
You had seen. She had seen.	Had you seen? Had she seen?	You hadn't seen. She hadn't seen.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
You had been working. She had been working.	Had you been working? Had she been working?	You hadn't been working. She hadn't been working.

2. Read about each situation and then tick the right answer. *E.g.: two men delivered the sofa. I had already paid for it. Which came first a) the delivery or b) the payment? (V)*

1. The waiter brought our drinks. We'd already had our soup.
Which came first a) the drinks or b) the soup?

2. I'd seen the film, so I read the book.
Did I first a) see the film or b) read the book?
3. The programme had ended, so I rewound the cassette.
Did I rewind the cassette a) after or b) before the programme ended?
4. I had an invitation to the party, but I'd arranged a trip to London.
Which came first a) the invitation or b) the arrangements for the trip?

3. Past Perfect. Add a sentence with Past Perfect using the notes. E.g.:

Claire looked very suntanned when I saw her last week.

She'd just been on holiday (just / be on holiday)

1. We rushed to the station, but we were too late.
..... (the train /just / go)
2. I didn't have an umbrella, but that didn't matter.
..... (the rain / stop)
3. When I got to the concert hall, they wouldn't let me in.
..... (forget / my ticket)
4. Someone got the number of the car the raiders used.
..... (steal / it / a week before)
5. I was really pleased to see Rachel again yesterday.
..... (not see / her / for ages)
6. Luckily the flat didn't look too bad when my parents called in.
.....(just / clean / it)
7. The boss invited me to lunch yesterday, but I had to refuse the invitation.
..... (already / eat / my sandwiches).

4. Complete the conversation. Put in Past Perfect Continuous.

Rachel: How was your job interview?

Vicky: Awful. I felt terribly nervous. *I'd been worrying* (I / worry) about it all week. And I was tired because (1)..... (I / work) on my project the night before. (2) (I / not look) forward to the interview at all.

Rachel: So what happened?

Vicky: The woman interviewing me was half an hour late because (3)(she / deal) with an unexpected problem, she said. (4) (I / wait) ages, and I'd got even more nervous.

Rachel: How did the interview go?

Vicky: Well, I tried to sound confident. (5) (I / read) a book that said that's what you have to do in job interviews. But I don't know if I gave the right answers.

5. Complete the sentences using Past Perfect Continuous.

1. She was tired because she _____(run). 2. They were hot because they _____(dance). 3. The garden was flooded because _____(it/rain all night). 4. Did they crash because they _____(drive/ too fast)? 5. When I arrived they (wait/all over an hour).

6. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. A: Why didn't you have some dessert?

B: I _____ (eat) too much already.

2 A: How long _____ (you/live) in Brazil before you moved here?

B: About 10 years.

3 A: Did you watch the comedy on Channel 4 yesterday?

B: No. It _____ (finish) by the time I got home.

A: Was she there when you arrived?

B: No, she _____ (already/leave).

5 A: Why was Brad so exhausted last night?

B: He _____ (work) since 9 o'clock in the morning.

6 A: What did he think of the photo exhibition?

B: He loved it. He said he _____ (never/see) such beautiful photos before.

Future Perfect

Form statement: I/you/they/we/she/it will have travelled

negative: I/you/they/we/he/she/it won't haven't travelled

question: Will I/you/they/we/ he/she/it have travelled?

Use

Example

The Future Perfect is used to denote an action or a series of actions completed before a certain moment in the future

I'll have left home by this time next week.

1. Make up your own sentences using the following tables.

The Future Perfect Tense

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
You will have seen.	Will you have seen?	You won't have seen.

Future Perfect Continuous

Form statement: I/you/they/we/she/it have been travelling
negative: I/you/they/we/he/she/it won't have been travelling
question: Will I/you/they/we/ he/she/it have been travelling?

Use	Example
The Future Perfect is used to denote an action or a series of actions begun before a certain moment in the future and are going on at that moment or just over.	When you enter the university we will have been living here for over five years.

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
You will have been working.	Will you have been working?	You won't have been working.

2. Make the following interrogative and negative.

I will have done it by that time. He will have written it by five o'clock. She will have translated it before I return. You will have had dinner when he comes back. We will have prepared it by the end of the year.

3. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. By the time she comes I will have been studying English for two years. 2. When you enter the university we will have been living here for over five years. 3. We will get there at 11. They will have been waiting for half an hour. 4. She will have been working as a bank clerk for two years by this time next month.

4. Put the verbs into the correct form (Future Perfect).

1. By 9 o'clock, we (finish) _____ our homework.
2. The (leave) _____ the classroom by the end of the hour.
3. We (go) _____ home by next week.
4. She (return) _____ from the excursion by 6 o'clock.
5. (buy/he) _____ the new house by October?

5. Put the verb into the correct form (Future Perfect Continuous).

1. By the end of the month I (live) _____ in this town for ten years.
2. By the end of this week we(work) _____ on the project for a month.
3. they (wait) _____ for the president for 5 hours.
4. We (look for) _____ him for 40 days by next Saturday.
5. By 10 o'clock she (watch) _____ TV for 4 hours.

6. Put the verbs in brackets into Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous.

- 1 By 7:00 pm they (play) cricket for eight hours.
- 2 I (finish) painting your room by the time you get home.
- 3 By the end of next month, I (live) in London for exactly three years.
- 4 Tom (write) his third novel by the end of this year.
- 5 By the time he arrives in London, John (drive) for five hours.
- 6 This film(probably/not/finish) until eleven.

7. Put the verbs in brackets into Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous.

Margaret: Do you think everything will be finished when I get back from the store?

Jerry: Don't worry. By the time you get back, I (pick) _____ up the living room and (finish) _____ washing the dishes. Everything will be perfect when your parents arrive.

Margaret: I hope so. They (arrive) _____ around 6 o'clock.

Jerry: Everything (be) _____ spotless by the time they get here.

Test III

Exercise 1. Put the verb into the correct form (Present Perfect or Present Perfect continuous).

1) I think the waiter (forget) _____ us. We (wait) _____ here for over half an hour and nobody (take) _____ our order yet.

2) I think you're right. He (walk) _____ by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks we (order) already _____.

Exercise 2. Circle the correct word or phrase.

Dear Lina

Thanks for your letter. I (1) just left / had just left for school when I saw the poet and he (2) gave / had given it to me. It was really funny! I (3) read / had read it during maths and it (4) made / had made me laugh. I almost (5) got / had got in trouble!

Anyway. I'm excited because I (6) had / had had my first judo lesson yesterday. I (7) was / had been late for the lesson because when I (8) got / had got there, I suddenly realised I (9) left / had left my judo suit at home! So I (10) went / had gone all the way home and when I (11) got / had got back, the lesson (12) already began / had already begun.

The instructor was really nice, though, and I (13) learned / had learned how to do some basic throws. Can't wait till next time!

What about you and your taekwondo? The last time I (14) spoke / had spoken to you, you (15) talked / had talked about giving it up. What (16) did you decide / had you decided?

I think that's all for now. My mum and I are going shopping shortly, so I'd better post this. Speak to you soon.

Love, Charlotte.

Exercise 3. Complete using the Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous of the verbs in the box. You may need to use a negative form.

eat • stay • wait • know • write • see • listen • get • have • run

1. By the time he died, Beethoven.....nine symphonies.
2. We chose the Hotel Rio because we.....there before.
3. We for over an hour when the train finally arrived.
4. I was completely out of breath because.....the film before, so knew how it ended.

Exercise 4. Put verbs in the brackets in the correct tense (Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous).

1. By 2018 we (live) _____ in Madrid for 20 years.
2. He (write) _____ a book by the end of the year.
3. _____ you (finish)_____ this novel by next week?
4. He (read) _____ this book for 15 days by the end of this week.
5. They (be) _____ married for 40 years by the end of this month.

Exercise 5. Complete the letter below using the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Joanna,

I'm sorry to hear that you 1)..... (not/be) well recently. I hope you're feeling better now.

As you know, 2) I..... (not/exercise) for the last few months and of course, 3) I..... (put on) some weight. Anyway, 4) I..... (decide) that I really want to lose weight and get fit at the same time, so 5) I (join) the new gym in Greenstone Park. It's got excellent facilities! 6) I.....(be) there several times and I really enjoy it. 7) I(make) some new friends there, too! What else? Well, Rebecca and 8).....(study) really hard for the last two weeks because we have a Maths exam tomorrow. That's all for now. 9).....(you/think) about where you want to go on holiday this summer? Maybe we can go together!

Best wishes, Paula.

MODULE IV

Unit 9 THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

The sequence of tenses is a certain dependence of the tense of the verb in a subordinate clause on that of the verb in the principal clause: if the verb in the principal clause is in one of the past tenses, a past tense (or future in the past) must be used in the subordinate clause. The rule is generally observed in object clauses.

E.g.:

I see that you know her well

I saw that you knew her well

She knows that she has met us

She knew that she had met us

She will know that she has met us

I see that you have been looking for a job

I saw that you had been looking for a job

You'll see that I have been looking for a job

1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

I felt certain that the man wanted to tell me something. Something that would help him to find what he was looking for. Tomy asked himself if she had sent for him because she knew that he was a doctor. I knew that Ann was living early next day, that she was packing her things now upstairs and that I should probably never see her again.

2. Complete the following sentences using the words in brackets.

You'll understand this book when you (to get older). If the weather (to change for the better) we'll go to the country. He will phone you as soon as he (to wake up) I'll call a doctor if she (to get worse). You will never make this mistake again if you (to learn thing the right way) I won't speak to you again until you (to tell me the whole truth). If she (to go by a fast train) she'll arrive in time

3. Complete the following sentences using an appropriate form of the verb.

1. Suddenly she gave a loud scream and to the ground (fell / had fallen / has fallen).
2. After questioning he..... to go home (allowed / was allowed / had allowed).
3. They would have won if they a bit harder. (played / had played / play).
4. She to say that she disagreed (heard / was heard / had heard).
5. Although they defeated, they did not lose heart (were / are / have been).
6. Our teacher taught us that virtue its own reward (is / are / will be).
7. The teacher asked the boys whether they..... the problems (had solved / have solved / will solve).
8. He declared that he would not believe it even if he it with his own eyes (see / saw / would see).

Reported speech

Direct Speech gives the exact words someone said. We use inverted comma in Direct Speech.

E.g.: "It's a nice day", she said.

Reported speech gives the exact meaning of what someone said about not the exact words. We don't use inverted commas in Reported speech.

E.g.: He said it was a nice day.

Reported statements are usually introduced with **say (that) or tell (that)**.

E.g. : "He works late every day", she said – she said (that) he worked late every day.

The usual rule in reported statements is that the verb form moves one tense back:

"I'm leaving". He said (that) he was leaving.

'She went home early' He said (that) she had gone home early.

Tense changes

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Present Simple Present Continuous Past Simple/Present Perfect Past Continuous/Present Perfect Continuous Future Simple Future Continuous	Past Simple Past Continuous Past Perfect Past Perfect Continuous would + bare infinitive would be + verb -ing

Notice that Past Simple and Present Perfect both change to Past Perfect.

Translate.

He said he was leaving

She told me that he had gone home

REPORTED QUESTIONS

In reported questions the word order is not the same as in direct questions:

E.g. : 'Where are you going?' – he asked me where I was going.

Translate.

She asked me If I had seen John

Change the direct speech to indirect.

Present —————→ *Past*

'I love you' —————→ He said he.....

'I'm going out now' —————→ Ann said she.....

Present Perfect —————→ *Past Perfect*

'We've met before' —————→ She said they.....

Past Simple —————→ *Past Perfect*

'We met in 1987' —————→ He said they.....

Will → would

'I'll mend it for you' → She said that she.....

Can → could

'I can swim' → She said she

Change the direct speech to indirect.

'Do you like school?' → He asked me if I.....

'Have you met my wife?' → He asked me if I....

'I was going home' → He asked me where I....

'She lived in Rome' → I asked her where she

Complete sentences in the reported speech.

1. 'Where have you been?', he asked me.

He wanted to know _____

2. 'Do you like soccer?'

He asked me _____

3. 'I always wake up early', he said

He said _____

4. 'You should revise your lessons', he said

He advised the students _____

5. 'Where have you been?', he asked me.

He wanted to know _____

Unit 10

INFINITIVE AND THE -ING FORM

It is very common for one verb to be followed by another verb. When this happens, the second verb can have different patterns. Two possible patterns are the infinitive and the -ing form.

Infinitive

I want
I'd like
I hope
I'm going

to be a doctor

I like
I love
I enjoy

- ing form

cooking

Like doing / would like to do

Like doing expresses a general enjoyment or preference, *would like to do* expresses a preference now, or at a specific time.

Translate.

I like swimming

I'm tired. I'd like to go to bed

I'd like to buy a new car next year

Here are some more examples:

I've decided

I'm trying

I managed

She told me

She asked me

| *to stop smoking*

| *to ring her*

But: 1. He made me cry. 2. She lets me do what I want.

Translate.

She told me to tell you

She asked me to speak about it

He made me do my homework

She lets me watch my favourite sitcom

Forms of infinitive			Forms of the ing form	
	Active	Passive	Active	Passive
Present	To type	To be typed	Typing	Being typed
Present Cont.	To be typing	-	-	
Perfect	To have typed	To have been typed	Having typed	Having been typed
Perfect Cont.	To have been typing	-	-	-

The infinitive form is used:

to express: purpose

after certain verbs: agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, etc.

after: certain adjective: difficult, glad, etc.

after: I would like/love/prefer

after: too/enough

after: be + the first/second/next/ last/best

with: it + be + adjective + of + noun/pronoun

in the expressions: for + noun/pronoun + to-inf.

In the expressions: to tell you the truth, to begin with, to be honest, to start with, to sum up

The -ing form is used:

As a noun

After prepositions: for, of.

After certain verbs: anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, detest, escape, excuse, explain, fancy, finish, forgive, go, imagine, it involves, keep, it means, mention, mind, miss, pardon, postpone, practise, prevent, quit, recall, recollect, report, resent, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, understand.

After: detest, dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer, to express general preference.

After: I'm busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's worth, what's the use of, there's no point in, can't help, can't stand, feel like, have difficulty in, in addition to, as well as, have trouble, have a hard/difficult time.

After : look forward to, be/get used to, be/get accustomed to, admit to, object to, what about/how about?, spend/waste.

Let's read the examples from the following dialogue:

- *You seem to be upset. What's the matter? Will you please stop crying?*
- *I don't know what to do. I've lost my dog.*
- *Do you mind helping me to look for him? Have you thought of putting an advertisement in the newspaper? It's worth trying.*
- *It's no use doing that. My dog is too young to read.*

- Pay attention to the italicized words and say why the infinitive or the gerund was used.

- Write what each word is followed by: *F.I.* (full infinitive), (bare infinitive) or – (*ing*).

1 want	8 avoid +	15 shall +
2 dislike	9 see +	16 can +
3 would love	10 promise +	17 start +
4 it's worth	11 expect +	18 deny + .
5 finish	12 it's no use +	19 hate +
6 will	13 hope +	20 must
7 make	14 let +	

The most spread functions of the infinitive and the gerund in the sentences

The subject	
To do the right things is not so easy.	Running is good for your health.
The object	
I saw my friend write a letter. They love to travel.	I suggested learning English. He hates waking up early.
The adverbial modifier	
They stopped to talk to each other.	They stopped talking to each other. Brush your teeth <u>before</u> going to bed.
The attribute.	
The captain was the last to leave the ship.	I don't approve of the idea <u>of his being sent</u> there.

Make up sentences.

I He You We They	saw heard watched noticed made let forced	him her them you me	enter the house leave the room learn the poem do the exercise read it aloud
------------------------------	---	---------------------------------	---

I He She You	are am is was	glad happy sorry pleased	to meet you to be late to have missed the train
-----------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------------	--

I He She You They	wait(s) waited will wait	for	me him her you them	to speak to go out to answer to sent an invitation
-------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----	---------------------------------	--

It	is was will be	important important dangerous better	me you for him us	to trust to buy it to stay here to take a taxi
----	----------------------	---	-------------------------------	---

I You He/she We You They	insisted on objected to finished enjoyed gave up	visiting that museum doing exercises smoking learning English meeting them
---	--	--

After Before On	coming home leaving for Kiev graduating from a university getting there	I he/she we they	had a short rest began to work booked a ticket decided to go there
-----------------------	--	---------------------------	---

9 Matthew is good at badminton. He (win) every game.

10 We always travel by bus. We (own) a car.

4. Complete the conversation. Put in the present simple forms.

- **Rita:** Do you like (you / like) football, Tom?

- **Tom:** I love (I / love) it. I'm a united fan. (I / go) to all their games.

Nick usually (2) (come) with me. And (3) (we / travel) to away games, too. Why (4) (you / not / come) to a match some time?

- **Rita:** I'm afraid football (5) (not / make) sense to me – men running after a ball. Why (6) (you / take) it so seriously?

- **Tom:** It's a wonderful game. (7) (I / love) it.

- **Rita:** How much (8) (it / cost) to buy the tickets and pay for the travel?

- **Tom:** A lot. (9) (I / not / know) exactly how much. But (10) (that / not / matter) to me. (11) (I / not / want) to do anything else.

(12) (that / annoy) you?

- **Rita:** No, (13) (it / not / annoy) me. I just (14) (find) it a bit sad.

5. Complete the sentences in the reported speech.

1. John said, 'I love this town.'

John said _____

2. 'Do you like soccer?' He asked me.

He asked me _____

3. 'I can't drive a lorry,' he said

He said _____

4. 'Be nice to your brother,' he said

He asked me _____

5. 'Don't be nasty,' he said.

He urged me _____

6. 'Don't waste your money', she said.

She told the boys _____

7. 'What have you decided to do?', she asked him.

She asked him _____

6. Use gerund or infinitive.

I don't fancy _____ (go) out tonight.

She avoided _____ (tell) him the truth.

I would like _____ (come) to the university with you.

She kept _____ (talk) during the lecture.

I am learning _____ (speak) English

She helped me _____ (carry) my suitcase.

7. Combine the two sentences as in the model: *I teach English here. I am glad of it – I am glad to teach English here.*

1. I study at the university. I am happy about it.

2. I see my group mates. I am glad of it.

3. We didn't understand the task. We were sorry about it.

4. I study French. I am glad of it.

5. He was not invited to the evening party. He was sorry about it.

8. Transform the sentences using the gerund instead of the infinitive: *my father began to work at this plant 20 years ago – my father began working at this plant 20 years ago.*

1. We continue to study English.

2. They preferred to go there by plane.

3. She tried to open the window but couldn't.

4. I have just begun to translate the text.

5. I thank you to help me.

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**ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА
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