

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТЕФАНИКА  
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ  
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

ДОЙЧИК О.Я.

**PRACTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR**  
**for PhD Students**

*Навчально-методичний посібник  
з практичної граматики англійської мови  
для аспірантів усіх спеціальностей  
денної, вечірньої та заочної форм навчання*

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**Дойчик О.Я.**

Practical English Grammar: навчально-методичний посібник з практичної граматики англійської мови для аспірантів усіх спеціальностей денної, вечірньої та заочної форм навчання. Івано-Франківськ, 2021, 103 с.

Навчально-методичний посібник з практичної граматики укладено згідно вимог навчальної програми та силабусу курсу «Іноземна мова (англійська)» для аспірантів.

Посібник створено з метою допомогти здобувачам оволодіти граматичним матеріалом з тем TENSES, MODALS, CONDITIONALS, VERBALS, сформувані граматичні навички у мовленнєвих ситуаціях.

Матеріали навчального посібника розраховано на 24 заняття (по 8 у трьох семестрах). Структура методичної розробки передбачає опрацювання теоретичного матеріалу, виконання вправ до кожного уроку і завдання для самостійної роботи.

Посібник призначено для аспірантів, котрі вивчають англійську мову як іноземну, для аудиторної та самостійної роботи.

## **РЕЦЕНЗЕНТИ:**

**Бистров Я.В.** – доктор філологічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри англійської філології Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника

**Нісевич С.І.** – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри декоративного мистецтва Косівського інституту прикладного та декоративного мистецтва Львівської національної академії мистецтв

*Друкується за ухвалою Вченої ради факультету іноземних мов  
Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника  
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## CONTENTS

### SEMESTER 1. TENSES

<i>Lesson 1</i>	Present Simple. Present Continuous.....	4
<i>Lesson 2</i>	Past Simple. Past Continuous.....	9
<i>Lesson 3</i>	Present Perfect. Present Perfect Continuous.....	12
<i>Lesson 4</i>	Past Perfect. Past Perfect Continuous.....	17
<i>Lesson 5</i>	Future Simple. Future Continuous.....	21
<i>Lesson 6</i>	Future Perfect. Future Perfect Continuous.....	24
<i>Lesson 7</i>	Passive Voice.....	27
<i>Lesson 8</i>	Sequence of Tenses. Reported Speech.....	30

### SEMESTER 2. MODAL VERBS. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

<i>Lesson 9</i>	Modals. Ability. Possibility.....	34
<i>Lesson 10</i>	Modals. Probability. Certainty. Deduction.....	39
<i>Lesson 11</i>	Modals. Advice. Duty. Obligation. Necessity.....	42
<i>Lesson 12</i>	Modals. Permission. Prohibition.....	46
<i>Lesson 13</i>	Modals. Criticism. Promise. Refusal. Suggestion. Habits...	49
<i>Lesson 14</i>	Conditional Sentences. Real and Unreal Condition (Present and Future).....	54
<i>Lesson 15</i>	Conditional Sentences. Unreal Condition (Past).....	59
<i>Lesson 16</i>	Conditional Sentences Mixed Types. "I wish"- Sentences...	62

### SEMESTER 3. VERBALS

<i>Lesson 17</i>	Infinitive Forms. Bare Infinitive.....	65
<i>Lesson 18</i>	Verbs + Infinitive.....	71
<i>Lesson 19</i>	Complex Object and Complex Subject with the Infinitive.....	75
<i>Lesson 20</i>	Gerund Forms. Gerund vs. Infinitive.....	79
<i>Lesson 21</i>	Verbs, Verbal Phrases, and Word Combinations followed by Gerund.....	83
<i>Lesson 22</i>	Adjectives, Nouns followed by Gerund.....	89
<i>Lesson 23</i>	Participle I in Sentences.....	94
<i>Lesson 24</i>	Participle II in Sentences.....	98
<i>References and Further Reading</i>	.....	103

## Lesson 1. PRESENT SIMPLE. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

USES OF PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE								
<b>I</b>	write	<b>I</b>	<b>don't</b>	write	When	Do	<b>I</b>	write?
<b>he, she, it</b>	writes	<b>he, she, it</b>	<b>doesn't</b>	write		Does	<b>he, she, it</b>	write?
<b>we</b>	write	<b>we</b>	<b>don't</b>	write	How often	Do	<b>we</b>	write?
<b>you</b>	write	<b>you</b>	<b>don't</b>	write		Do	<b>you</b>	write?
<b>they</b>	write	<b>they</b>	<b>don't</b>	write	What	Do	<b>they</b>	write?
sometimes often usually regularly rarely seldom every day once a month How often...? Do you ever...?								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Permanent truths</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Present situations / truths</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Habitual actions / regular actions</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Observations, declarations</b></li> </ul>					<i>Summer comes after spring</i> <i>My father works as a teacher</i> <i>I wear glasses</i> <i>She smokes a lot</i> <i>I come home at 6 pm</i> <i>How often do you go to the dentist?</i> <i>Do you ever eat meat?</i> <i>I hope / I promise everything will be all right</i> <i>I love you</i> <i>I agree that we need to leave</i> <i>I suppose this is true</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Future reference (according to timetables)</b></li> </ul>					<i>The exhibition opens on January 1<sup>st</sup> and closes on January 17<sup>th</sup></i> <i>We arrive tomorrow at 11.45</i> <i>The class begins at 8.30</i>			
<p><b>* Note</b></p> <p><b>Mind the spelling of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular:</b></p>								
run – runs drive – driv <u>e</u> s, make – mak <u>e</u> s play – play <u>s</u> , obey – obe <u>y</u> s cry – cri <u>e</u> s, try – tri <u>e</u> s					go – go <u>e</u> s miss – miss <u>e</u> s catch – catch <u>e</u> s push – push <u>e</u> s mix – mix <u>e</u> s			

USES OF PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE							
I he, she, it we you they	am is are are are	not	writing writing writing writing writing	What Why Where	am is are are are	I he, she, it we you they	writing? writing? writing? writing? writing?
<p>now currently at the moment right now still (+ actions in progress) while these days Look! (drawing attention to sth happening)</p>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Actions in progress at the moment of speaking</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Temporary situations</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Repeated actions (too often, complaint)</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Current trends (changing situations)</b></li> </ul>			<p><i>Someone is knocking at the door</i>  <i>He is still talking on the phone</i>  <i>Look! They are swimming.</i>  <i>What are you reading these days?</i>  <i>I'm feeding the neighbors' cat this week, while they are on holidays</i>  <i>You are constantly ignoring me</i>  <i>He is always forgetting people's birthdays</i>  <i>The prices are going up</i>  <i>People are becoming less tolerant of smoking these days</i></p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Future reference (planned actions)</b></li> </ul>			<p><i>We are visiting our relatives next summer</i>  <i>He's arriving tomorrow morning</i></p>				
<p><b>** Note</b>  <b>Mind the spelling:</b></p>			<p>write – <u>w</u>riting  carry – <u>c</u>arry<u>i</u>ng  run – <u>r</u>un<u>n</u>ing (single vowel)  hit – <u>h</u>it<u>t</u>ing  <i>but</i> beat – <u>b</u>eat<u>i</u>ng (two vowels)  wait – <u>w</u>ait<u>i</u>ng  begin – <u>b</u>egin<u>n</u>ing (the <b>last</b> syllable is stressed)  prefer – <u>p</u>refer<u>r</u>ing (the <b>last</b> syllable is stressed)  <i>but</i> benefit - <u>b</u>enefit<u>i</u>ng (the <b>first</b> syllable is stressed)  <u>p</u>rofit – <u>p</u>rofit<u>i</u>ng (the <b>first</b> syllable is stressed)  <b>exceptions:</b>  label – labelling (BrE) – labeling (AmE)  quarrel – quarrelling (BrE) – quarreling (AmE)  signal – signalling (BrE) – signaling (AmE)  travel – travelling (BrE) – traveling (AmE)</p>				

	<p><b>-ic – -icking:</b>  panic – pan<u>ic</u>king  traffic – traff<u>ic</u>king  picnic – picn<u>ic</u>king</p> <p><b>-ie – -ying:</b>  lie – <u>lie</u>ing  die – <u>die</u>ing</p>
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**VERBS THAT ARE NOT USUALLY USED IN PROGRESSIVE:**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ verbs of existing</li> <li>➤ verbs of possessing</li> <li>➤ verbs of feeling or watching</li> <li>➤ verbs of thinking or believing</li> <li>➤ verbs of appearance</li> <li>➤ other verbs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ be, consist of, contain, exist</li> <li>➤ belong to, have (=own), include, lack, own, possess</li> <li>➤ adore, desire, despise, detest, dislike, envy, hate, like, love, need, pity, prefer, see, trust, want, wish</li> <li>➤ believe, doubt, expect, feel (= think), forget, imagine, intend, know, realize, recognize, remember, see (= understand), suppose, think, understand</li> <li>➤ appear, look, resemble, seem</li> <li>➤ concern, depend, deserve, fit, matter, measure, mean, mind, smell, weigh</li> </ul>
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**\*\*\*Note**

**Some verbs can be used in the continuous, but in this case they have different meanings:**

	<b>Present Simple (states)</b>	<b>Present Continuous (actions)</b>
<b>Be</b>	<i>You <b>are</b> very patient</i>	<i>You <b>are being</b> impatient (=are behaving right now)</i>
<b>Have</b>	<i>I <b>have</b> seven cats and a dog</i>	<i>I <b>am having</b> lunch, could you call me a bit later?(=experiencing)</i>
<b>Think</b>	<i>I <b>think</b> he is right</i>	<i>I <b>am thinking</b> of moving to a new flat (=am considering)</i>
<b>Mean</b>	<i>The sign <b>means</b> “stop”</i>	<i>He <b>is always meaning</b> to apologize, but he never does (= is intending)</i>
<b>Appear</b>	<i>She <b>appears</b> to cook well</i>	<i>Hopkins <b>is appearing</b> as Willie Lomax in this production (=is performing)</i>
<b>Weigh</b>	<i>She <b>weighs</b> 70 kilos</i>	<i>I’<b>m weighing</b> the ingredients for the cake (=action of weighing)</i>
<b>See</b>	<i>I <b>see</b> you over there</i>	<i>I <b>am seeing</b> my friends tomorrow (= am meeting)</i>
<b>Look</b>	<i>She <b>looks</b> angry (state)</i>	<i>She <b>is looking</b> at him angrily (action)</i>
<b>Smell</b>	<i>The dog <b>smells</b> bad</i>	<i>The dog <b>is smelling</b> something</i>
<b>Taste</b>	<i>The soup <b>tastes</b> good</i>	<i>I’<b>m tasting</b> the dish (=action of tasting)</i>
<b>Feel</b>	<i>I <b>feel</b> this is the right decision (=think, believe)</i>	<i>She <b>is feeling</b> the petals to make sure they are silk (=is touching)</i>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Insert the correct form of the verb:

1. Please, don't make so much noise. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study)
2. Look! Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) up that tree
3. Can you drive? – No, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn). My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) me.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (take care) of her flowers while she is not in town
5. You can take my umbrella. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/need) it at the moment
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) he \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) everything even though he \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) not to
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) to be left alone right now
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party tomorrow
9. The number of people without jobs \_\_\_\_\_ (increase)
10. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) parties, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/enjoy) this one. I should probably leave.

### 2. Match the sentences with their meanings:

1. You are stubborn	a. You are behaving stubbornly
2. You are being stubborn	b. My opinion is that the price is too high
3. I taste pepper in the soup. I don't like pepper	c. She cannot speak to you at the moment
4. I am tasting the dish to see whether there is enough pepper in it	d. There is pepper in the dish
5. I think this car costs too much	e. I am considering buying the car
6. I'm thinking of buying this expensive car	f. You are usually stubborn
7. She is having a bath	g. The smell has just come to my attention
8. She has a pink bath	h. I'm using my nose right now
9. I smell something burning. Is everything all right?	i. I need to check the quantity of pepper
10. I'm smelling the lemon balm to calm down. Wait a second	j. The colour of her bath is pink

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Будь ласка, будь тихіше, я намагаюся сконцентруватися
2. Чому ти завжди сперечаєшся з мамою?
3. Я ніколи не їжджу на таксі
4. Я часто буваю в театрі. Цими днями виступає Львівська група
5. Хтось телефонує Ані. – Вона приймає душ
6. Ціни зростають щодня
7. Ти занадто надокучлива зараз
8. Ми обідаємо о третій щодня
9. Ми зараз обідаємо, тому я перетелефоную пізніше
10. Що ти зараз читаєш? – Читаю Воннегута, і мені дуже подобається книга
11. Моя англійська стає все кращою
12. Чого ти одягнутий в таке тепле пальто? Сьогодні не холодно
13. Цього тижня я не працюю через карантин
14. Він працює водієм автобуса
15. Де ти? – Я веду машину і не можу зараз розмовляти
16. На разі я не належу до жодної партії
17. Думаю, це гарна ідея поїхати в гори
18. Я думаю, тому не заважай
19. Вона чомусь дуже схвильована. Зазвичай, вона спокійна
20. Він постійно залишає брудні речі на стільці!
21. Чому ти так хвилюєшся, екзамен аж за три дні?
22. Зараз усе залежить від твого рішення
23. Зазвичай вона повертається додому о шостій. Але цього тижня вона працює довше
24. Саме зараз я б надала перевагу, щоб ви не втручалися. Мені потрібно це обдумати самій
25. Де продавець? – Важить рибу для тієї жінки
26. Що означає її мовчанка в цій ситуації?
27. Мама дивиться на нього розлючено, і тому він має засмучений вигляд.
28. Собака чомусь обнюхує той кут. Що там?
29. Ці квіти на вигляд чудові, але пахнуть не надто гарно
30. Скуштуй, чи молоко ще добре
31. Я не роблю те, що, я відчуваю, суперечить моїм принципам.



## Lesson 2. PAST SIMPLE. PAST CONTINUOUS

USES OF PAST SIMPLE TENSE								
I he, she, it we you they	played arrived worked wrote spoke came (V2)	I he, she, it we you they	didn't	play arrive work write speak come (V1)	When  How often  What	Did	I he, she, it we you they	play? arrive? work? write? speak? come? (V1)
<p><b>When?</b> ago last year yesterday in 2018 last time</p>								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Completed actions in the past</li> <li>➤ Past habits (<i>used to</i>)</li> <li>➤ Sequence of actions</li> </ul>				<p><i>She <b>phoned</b> a moment ago</i> <i>I <b>used to smoke</b> 20 cigarettes a day</i> <i>He <b>ran</b> to the car, <b>jumped</b> in it and <b>raced</b> off into the night</i></p>				
<p><b>*Note</b> <b>Mind the spelling:</b></p>		<p>stop – <b>stopped</b> prefer – <b>preferred</b> (the <b>last</b> syllable is stressed) <i>but</i> <b>benefit</b> - benefited (the <b>first</b> syllable is stressed) <b>profit</b> – profited (the <b>first</b> syllable is stressed) <b>exceptions:</b> label – labelled (BrE) – labeled (AmE) quarrel – quarrelled (BrE) – quareled (AmE) signal – signalled (BrE) – signaled (AmE) travel – travelled (BrE) – traveled (AmE) cry – <b>cried</b> carry – <b>carried</b> <i>but</i> delay – delayed play – played</p>						
USES OF PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE								
I he, she, it we you they	was was were were were	not	writing writing writing writing writing	What Why Where	was was were were were	I he, she, it we you they	writing? writing? writing? writing? writing?	
<p><b>when / while / as / just as</b> all night all yesterday all the afternoon</p>								

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>still</b>  <b>yesterday at 2 pm</b>  <b>yesterday from 5 till 7</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Actions in progress in the past</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Parallel actions (<i>while/ at the time</i>)</b></li>   <li>➤ <b>Repeated actions (too often)</b></li>   <li>➤ <b>Temporary situations (limited time)</b></li>       <li>➤ <b>Changing situations</b></li>   <li>➤ <b>Planned actions</b></li> </ul>	<p><i>I was <b>working</b> on my essay all night</i></p> <p><i>While I was <b>working</b> in the garden, my wife was <b>cooking</b> dinner</i></p> <p><i>What <b>were</b> you <b>doing</b> when all this was going on?</i></p> <p><i>When Tim was my roommate, he <b>was always leaving</b> his dirty cups on the table</i></p> <p><i>During my training I <b>was earning</b> less than my wife</i></p> <p><b>c.f.</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>She <b>received</b> chemotherapy on a weekly basis (<b>repeated action</b>)</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>For the first three month she <b>was receiving</b> chemotherapy on a weekly basis (<b>repeated action but only for three months</b>)</i></p> <p><i>His symptoms <b>were becoming</b> more pronounced each day</i></p> <p><i>I <b>was taking</b> the evening flight to Paris, I had to hurry up</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>The past continuous (describing the situation or action in progress) and past simple (describing the shorter situation or action) are often used together (<i>while / as / just as / when</i>).</b></li> </ul>	<p><i>When I <b>was cooking</b> dinner, I <b>burnt</b> my finger</i></p> <p><i>Just as I <b>was leaving</b> the house, the phone <b>rang</b></i></p> <p><i>While she <b>was having</b> dinner, the phone <b>rang</b></i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Polite requests / suggestions / questions</b></li> </ul>	<p><i>We <b>were wondering</b> if you would like to join us</i></p> <p><i><b>Were you planning</b> on going somewhere later?</i></p> <p><i>I <b>was thinking</b>, maybe we could meet later?</i></p>

**EXERCISES:**

**1. Insert the correct form of the verb:**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) at the bus stop when I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the speeding car slam into the lamp post
2. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) so brightly as we \_\_\_\_\_ (start) our journey

3. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) so tired that he \_\_\_\_\_ (fall asleep) immediately and \_\_\_\_\_ (still / sleep) when Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back in the evening
4. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that she \_\_\_\_\_ (not / understand) what \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) around her, I \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to help her out
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party in the evening, so we \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) the whole morning getting everything ready
6. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) a permanent job, I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a driving instructor, because I \_\_\_\_\_ (need) money

***Self-study task:***

**Translate the sentences:**

1. Колись я багато курив
2. Вчора падав дощ весь день.
3. Коли я вийшла з дому, падав дощ
4. Вчора на концерті вона співала чудово
5. Минулого року я була в Лондоні – Ти бачила цікаві місця?
6. Коли я готувала обід, я слухала музику
7. Що ти читала, коли я бачила тебе в парку?
8. Коли він дивився футбол, він заснув
9. Ми не пішли вчора гуляти, бо падав сніг
10. Я бачила тебе вчора на концерті. Ти була одягнута в гарну сукню
11. Коли я дивилася телевизор, зателефонували мої друзі
12. Чому ти постійно з усіма сперечаєшся?
13. Ти був таким надокучливим колись. Чому ти завжди з усіма сперечався?
14. Як часто ти відвідуєш (attend) тренінги?
15. Коли ти востаннє гуляв у парку?
16. Скільки сторінок тексту ти зазвичай перекладав за годину?
17. Що вони робили, коли ти повернувся?
18. Кому належить цей пакунок?
19. Хто бігає щоранку?
20. Кому ти вчора віддав мої листи?
21. З ким ти зараз розмовляєш?

### Lesson 3. PRESENT PERFECT. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

USES OF PRESENT PERFECT TENSE							
<b>I</b> <b>he, she,</b> <b>it</b> <b>we</b> <b>you</b> <b>they</b>	<b>have</b> <b>has</b> <b>have</b> <b>have</b> <b>have</b>	not	<i>played</i> <i>arrived</i> <i>worked</i> <i>written</i> <i>spoken</i> <i>come</i> <b>(V3)</b>	What Why Where How	<b>have</b> <b>has</b> <b>have</b> <b>have</b> <b>have</b>	<b>I</b> <b>he, she, it</b> <b>we</b> <b>you</b> <b>they</b>	<i>played?</i> <i>arrived?</i> <i>worked?</i> <i>written?</i> <i>spoken?</i> <i>come?</i> <b>(V3)</b>
<b>Relationship between past and present:</b> recently so far / so far this morning up to the present lately already yet (still to express ‘dissatisfaction’) just at last / finally since (+point of time) for (+ period of time) before now				<b>Unfinished time frame:</b> this morning this year ever / never (in your life)  it is the first/second time (in my life) the best / the only (+ ever)  three / four / several times often / frequently/ always			
➤ <b>Actions beginning in the past and continuing to the present (future)</b>		<i>I've read 20 pages <u>so far</u></i> <i>She has never appeared on TV <u>before now</u></i> c.f. <i>I've passed my driving test <u>already</u></i> (neutral) <i>I've passed my driving test <u>at last</u></i> (efforts) <i>I haven't passed my driving test <u>yet</u></i> (neutral) <i>I <u>still haven't</u> passed my driving test</i> (disappointment, dissatisfaction) <i>We met last year in Lviv, and I <u>haven't seen</u> her</i> <i><u>since</u> = We <u>haven't seen</u> each other <u>since</u> I met her</i> <i>in Lviv last year</i> <i>I've lived in Ivano-Frankivsk <u>since</u> 1990</i> <i>I've lived in Ivano-Frankivsk <u>for</u> 30 years</i> *c.f. <i>I've worked here <u>for</u> 20 years</i> (and I still work here) <i>I worked here <u>for</u> 20 years</i> (but I don't work now) <i>I <u>am</u> staying here <u>for</u> another six weeks</i> (this is how long I'm going to stay, present situation continuing in the future)					
*Note For can be used with any tense							

<p>➤ <b>Actions occurring at an unspecified time in the past with some connection to the present</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Repeated and habitual actions</b> (+frequency adverbs)</p>	<p><i>Have you <u>ever been</u> arrested?</i> (in your life)  <i>I <b>have been</b> to Paris <u>twice</u></i> (in my life, up to now)  <i><u>This year</u> we <b>have had</b> three meetings</i> (the year hasn't ended yet)  <i>This is <u>the worst</u> TV show I've <u>ever seen</u></i>  <i>I've <u>seen</u> him <u>several times</u></i> (and I expect to meet him again)  <i>I've <u>often wondered</u>, why I get so little feedback from him</i> (and I wonder now)  <i>She <b>has</b> <u>always been</u> my friend</i> (and she still is)</p>
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**Differences in use**

Past Simple	Present Perfect
<p>✓ <b>Defined time reference</b>  <i>When <b>did</b> you <b>travel</b> to Europe?</i>  <i>I <b>was</b> in London last week</i></p> <p>✓ <b>Finished time period</b>  <i>I <b>didn't see</b> him this morning</i> (it is the afternoon)  <i>Agatha Christie <b>wrote</b> a huge number of detective stories</i> (she is dead and won't be able to write more books)</p>	<p>✓ <b>Undefined time reference</b>  <i>Have you <b>ever travelled</b>?</i> (up to now)  <i>I <b>have been</b> to London several times</i></p> <p>✓ <b>Unfinished time period</b>  <i>I <b>haven't seen</b> it this morning</i> (it is still the morning)  <i>Julian Barnes <b>has written</b> more than 20 books</i> (he is still alive and can write more)</p>

**USES OF PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

I	have / haven't been	writing	What	have	I		writing?
he, she, it	has / hasn't been	writing	Why	has	he, she, it		writing?
we	have / haven't been	writing	Where	have	we	been	writing?
you	have / haven't been	writing		have	you		writing?
they	have / haven't been	writing		have	they		writing?

**all day**  
**for (+period of time)**  
**every day for the past week**  
**since**  
**up to now / recently / lately**  
**how long?**  
**since when?**

<p>➤ <b>Actions in progress throughout a period</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Repeated actions (often annoying)</b></p>	<p><i>She <b>has been feeling</b> tired for the past few days</i>  <i>She <b>has been typing</b> all day</i>  <i>She <b>has been phoning</b> me every night for the past few days</i>  <i>Since when <b>have</b> you <b>been reading</b> my notes?</i></p>
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<p>➤ <b>Actions occurring up to the present moment</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Explanations of the present results/situations or drawing conclusions based on evidence. <u>The focus is on the activity rather than on the result</u></b></p>	<p><i>Where <b>have</b> you <b>been</b>?</i></p> <p><i>How long <b>have</b> you <b>been</b> playing?</i></p> <p><i>Your eyes are red. <b>Have</b> you <b>been</b> crying?</i></p> <p><i>Sorry for the smoke, we <b>have been</b> cooking</i></p> <p><i>My hands are dirty. <b>I have been</b> painting my room</i></p>
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**Differences in use**

<b>Present Perfect</b>	<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>
<p>✓ <b>Completed action/ Focus on the result</b> <i>I have read 20 pages already</i> <i>I have learnt to play chess</i></p> <p>✓ <b>Permanent situation</b> <i>People have eaten a lot less meat over the last 20 years</i></p> <p>✓ <b>The focus is on how much we have done or how many times we have done it</b> <i>I have written 10 emails today</i> <i>How many pages have you translated so far?</i> <i>We have played chess three times this week</i></p>	<p>✓ <b>Ongoing action (we don't know whether it is completed or not) / Focus on the activity</b> <i>I have been reading the book</i> <i>I have been learning to play chess</i></p> <p>✓ <b>Temporary situation</b> <i>I have been eating less meat recently due to my diet</i></p> <p>✓ <b>The focus is on how long something is happening</b>  <i>I have been writing emails for several hours</i> <i>How long have you been reading his posts?</i>  <i>They have been playing this game of chess for an hour already</i></p>

**\*\*Note**  
**Pay attention to the meaning of negative forms**

<p><i>I haven't done it for a long time</i> (=I did this a long time ago, but I haven't done it since that time)</p> <p><i>I haven't worked as a tutor for several years</i></p> <p><i>I haven't had a day off since September</i></p>	<p><i>I haven't been doing it for a long time</i> (=I'm currently doing this, but I started doing it only a little while ago)</p> <p><i>I haven't been working as a tutor for a long time; actually, I have only two pupils</i></p> <p><i>Sorry, I'm late – It's OK, I haven't been waiting long</i></p>
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**EXERCISES:**

**1. Insert the correct form of the verb:**

- Tomorrow his band \_\_\_\_\_ (present) their new album. Since last summer they \_\_\_\_\_ (release) many beautiful songs

2. Our house \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) on this spot for hundred years and it \_\_\_\_\_ (still / look) great
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) too much recently
4. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (wait)?
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) him much this week. He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) a lot these days
6. Sorry, I'm late. – Don't worry, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/wait) long. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) 10 minutes ago
7. How many times \_\_\_\_\_ (you / change) the title of the project? – I \_\_\_\_\_ (change) it several times, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (still / not / fit)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wonder) if you could show me the sites one day. I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) much about these places
9. This was the best weekend I \_\_\_\_\_ (ever / have).
10. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (he / not / come) with you yesterday? – He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) busy. He \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) the article the whole day

## 2. Match the sentences with their meanings

1. I have been looking through the papers since the morning	a. The delegation is here
2. I've looked through all the papers you gave me	b. You are in the middle of decorating
3. Have you been decorating the room?	c. I'm still looking through the papers
4. Have you decorated the room?	d. I'm in the process of learning
5. I have learnt to play chess	e. There's a cake in the oven
6. I have been learning to play chess for several months	f. I've finished looking through the papers
7. I've just baked a cake	g. I can play chess
8. The delegation has arrived	h. You have finished decorating

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Тарілка порожня, хтось з'їв усі цукерки
2. Ти коли-небудь грала в теніс?
3. Це вперше я зустрічаю такого великого собаку

4. Ми тебе всюди шукали. Де ти була?
5. Завтра ми йдемо в кіно. Я ще не була в кіно цього літа
6. Вони сьогодні ще не бачилися
7. Скільки часи ти вже навчаєшся в університеті?
8. Відколи ти вивчаєш англійську?
9. Коли ти вступив в університет?
10. Його вже два дні сильно болить голова. Чому він ще не пішов до лікаря
11. Скільки часу (як довго) ти працюєш юристом?
12. Її очі червоні, вона плакала
13. Я чекаю тебе вже 20 хвилин, чому ти постійно запізнюєшся??
14. Чому ти плачеш? – Я загубила гаманець
15. Вибачте, я шукаю свою книгу. Ви не бачили її?
16. Як твої справи? – У мене все добре, щойно повернувся з Лондона
17. Цього тижня я вже бачилася з ними
18. Він пише їй листи, хоча вони не бачилися вже кілька років
19. Вона усе ще працює над статтею. Вона працює вже дві години
20. Я живу у Львові вже 20 років, але все ще є вулички, де я не був
21. Аня на канікулах, вона поїхала в Італію. Торік вона теж їздила туди, бо в неї там друзі, які живуть в Італії вже кілька років
22. Вона була в Італії двічі
23. Вона в Італії вже три дні
24. Це вперше я каталася верхи на коні
25. Я уже шість місяців чекаю на відповідь
26. Це найкраща новина, яку ти коли-небудь повідомляв
27. Скільки разів ти читав це оголошення?
28. Останнім часом я багато сплю
29. Що ти робив, що в тебе такі брудні руки?
30. Він уже двічі телефонував, але вони все ще зайняті
31. Хочеш кави? – Ні, дякую. Я не п'ю кави. Я не п'ю кави уже три роки
32. Ти виглядаєш такою задоволеною. Що сталося? – Я отримала гарні новини
33. Минулого року ми багато подорожували, але цього року я нікуди не їздила
34. Востаннє ми бачилися минулого літа. З того часу я не отримав жодного повідомлення від нього



## Lesson 4. PAST PERFECT. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

USES OF PAST PERFECT TENSE							
I he, she, it we you they	had	not	played arrived worked written spoken come (V3)	What Why Where How	Had	I he, she, it we you they	played? arrived? worked? written? spoken? come? (V3)
<i>Before</i> <i>After</i> <i>Already</i> <i>Just</i> <i>Yet</i>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Actions which happened (or states that existed) before other actions in the past</b> (often based on evidence)</li> <li>➤ <b>Actions which are completed before a time in the past</b> (+ time reference)</li> <li>➤ <b>Repeated actions before a time in the past</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Unfulfilled intentions</b> (with the verbs <i>want / expect / hope / plan / wish</i>, etc.)</li> <li>➤ With the constructions <i>hardly / scarcely / barely...when</i></li> </ul>				<i>He found out that they <b>had broken</b> his account</i> <i>The table was empty. They <b>had removed</b> everything</i> <i>At the time of my arrival they <b>had already been</b> in Lviv for several months</i> <i>Before 2020 we had visited many European countries</i> <i>We discovered that the neighbors <b>had called</b> the police several times</i> <i>I <b>had hoped</b> to visit you this summer, but I didn't have an opportunity</i> <i>He <b>had hardly begun</b> his speech, when they interrupted him</i>			
*Note Mind the sequence of actions: c.f. <b>Past perfect</b> and <b>Past Simple</b> :				<i>When I arrived at the party, Mary <b>left</b> (=I arrived and then Mary left)</i> <i>When I arrived at the party, Mary <b>had left</b> (=Mary left and then I arrived)</i>			
USES OF PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE							
I he, she, it we you they	hadn't been	writing writing writing writing writing	What Why Where	had	I he, she, it we you they	been	writing? writing? writing? writing? writing?
<i>for (+ a period of time)</i> <i>How long...?</i>							

<p>➤ <b>Actions in progress which stopped just before a time in the past</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Explanations of the past results / situations or drawing conclusions based on evidence. <u>The focus is on the activity rather than on the result</u></b></p>	<p><i>She <b>had been working</b> <u>for</u> an hour when they turned up</i></p> <p><i><u>How long</u> <b>had</b> you <b>been waiting</b> when they arrived?</i></p> <p><i>She looked exhausted. She <b>had been working</b> overtime for a month</i></p> <p><i>My hands were dirty. I <b>had been washing</b> my car</i></p>
<p><b>**Note.</b></p> <p>We use <b>Past Continuous</b> if the action doesn't finish by interruption (is ongoing)</p> <p>We use <b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> if the action finishes just before the interruption</p>	<p><b>c.f.</b></p> <p><i>Jane opened the door to let Phillip in:</i></p> <p><i>-He <b>was running</b> in the rain (she saw him running)</i></p> <p><i>-He <b>had been running</b> in the rain (and had just stopped running)</i></p>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Insert the correct form of the verb:

- We \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) under the shelter, because it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
- The ground was wet, when we \_\_\_\_\_ (come out). Obviously it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain)
- When the teacher came into the classroom, the students \_\_\_\_\_ (run) around and \_\_\_\_\_ (scream) loudly. She saw that someone \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) funny pictures on the board.
- The window was broken. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (get) into the house
- I decided to postpone the trip, because I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) all the money
- I was late and everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me. They \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for 15 minutes or so
- When I opened the window in the morning, I \_\_\_\_\_ (realize) that it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow). There was much snow, obviously it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) all night and the snow \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) the trees and roofs.

8. Sorry, I couldn't pick up when you called because my hands \_\_\_\_\_ (be) dirty. I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to fix my car for several hours. It still \_\_\_\_\_ (not/start).

## 2. Complete the sentences

1. I was listening to the news	a. before they reached the top
2. I got wet through	b. she hadn't imagined how challenging the job was
3. They had been climbing for four hours	c. so I went to bed earlier
4. Columbus discovered America	d. she had arranged everything
5. I had been feeling sleepy all day long	e. all the evening yesterday
6. She told us	f. while they were packing their stuff
7. Before she became a teacher	g. because I had left my umbrella at home
8. I decided to have a nap	h. though at first he believed that he had reached Asia

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Коли ми приїхали, Василь уже пішов
2. Він не хотів іти з нами в кіно, бо вже бачив той фільм
3. Коли ми повернулися, вона уже заснула
4. Він був дуже здивований, бо вона ніколи раніше не запізнювалася
5. Я радий, що ми зустрілися нарешті. Ми не бачилися так довго
6. Я ніколи раніше не літав, тому мені було страшно
7. Коли я увійшла, він щось шукав під столом. Він загубив ключ
8. Я прочитав половину книжки, коли вона попросила віддати її назад
9. Вона написала уже п'ять листів, коли прийшло повідомлення, що адресат переїхав.
10. Коли я приїхала, Аня чекала на мене біля дверей. Вона була розлючена, бо чекала уже дуже довго

- 11.- Яке найкрасивіше місто з тих, які ти відвідав? – Моє місто значно красивіше за всі інші
12. Скільки часу ви знайомі (know each other)?
13. Скільки часу ви були знайомі, коли вони переїхали?
14. Чому ти сьогодні одягнений в таке тепле пальто? Ще не холодно
15. - Ти сьогодні працюєш? – Так, я все ще закінчую свій проект
16. Як часто ти випадково зустрічала його до того, як ви познайомилися?
17. Я думаю, вона зараз не розуміє, про що всі говорять
18. Це вперше ми розмовляємо з іноземцями англійською мовою
19. Твої очі червоні. Скільки часу ти вже працюєш за компом?
20. В неї були червоні очі. Вона працювала за компом майже весь день
21. Коли ти востаннє їв нормальну їжу?
22. Я переглядаю (look through) статті з самого ранку, але ще не знайшла потрібну мені
23. Хто там співає в сусідній кімнаті?
24. Хто співав у кафе, коли ми обідали?
25. Що ти пишеш з самого ранку?
26. Хто тут живе, поки вони за кордоном?
27. Квартира порожня. Усі уже пішли
28. Квартира була порожня. Усі уже пішли
29. Чому ти не попередила мене про вчорашній тест?
30. Відколи він бере участь у цьому проекті?
31. Вона не була на парах цього тижня. Що сталося?
32. Коли ти вирішив продати квартиру?
33. Чому ти постійно запізнюєшся??
34. З ким ти вчора ходив у кіно?
35. Завтра ми зустрічаємося з друзями в кафе
36. Автобус прибуде о 5 вечора
37. Вони сказали, що раніше не були в Івано-Франківську
38. Коли я повернулася, вони вже годину грали шахи
39. Він подавав заяву кілька разів, доки його прийняли в клуб
40. Я обдумую, чи купити її картину. Як думаєш, це гарна ідея?

## Lesson 5. FUTURE SIMPLE. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

USES OF FUTURE SIMPLE								
I he, she, it we you, they	will	not	play arrive work write	What Why Where How	will	I he, she, it we you, they	play? arrive? work? write?	
<i>tomorrow</i>								
<i>next year</i>								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Decisions made at the moment of speaking</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Predictions</b> (often with <i>I (don't) believe/ think</i>, etc. or with <i>definitely / probably / certainly</i>)</li> <li>➤ <b>Offers / willingness</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Promises / determination</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Threats</b></li> </ul>				<p><i>OK, I'll send you the file</i>  <i>Alright, I'll see you at nine</i>  <i>You look tired, I'll cook dinner tonight</i>  <i>I think it will be a difficult game</i>  <i>I don't think I'll pass the exam</i>  <i>She'll definitely pass</i>  <i>I'll help you with that file</i>  <i>I'll come tomorrow and we'll talk</i>  <i>I won't believe a word you say again</i>  <i>I'll never speak to you again</i></p>				
<p><b>*Note</b>                      We use <i>to be going to</i> to talk about something we <i>know</i> will happen because of <i>evidence</i> in the present                      We use <i>will</i> to talk about something we <i>believe/ predict</i> will happen</p>				<p><i>The sky is grey, it is going to rain</i>  <i>It's eight o'clock, you are going to be late again</i>  <i>Don't touch it. You will burn yourself</i></p>				
<p><b>**Note</b>                      To talk about plans we use <b>to be going to</b> and <b>Present Continuous</b>, but with a slight difference in emphasis</p>				<p><i>I'm going to see my dentist tomorrow</i> (= I intend to see him)  <i>I'm seeing my dentist tomorrow</i> (= I have arranged to see him)</p>				
<p><b>***Note</b>                      We don't use future tenses after <i>if / when / as soon as, etc.</i></p>				<p><i>I'll let you know when I get the answer</i>  <i>As soon as you come back, we'll have a party</i></p>				
USES OF FUTURE CONTINUOUS								
I he, she, it we you, they	will be / will not be		writing writing writing writing	What Why Where	will	I he, she, it we you, they	be	writing? writing? writing? writing?
<i>this time next week</i>								
<i>tomorrow at 5 o'clock</i>								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Activities planned to a future time</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Actions in progress in the future</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Arranged events</b> (often a tactful way of speaking about plans)</li> </ul>				<p><i>We'll be waiting for you at the entrance</i>  <i>I'll be walking past your house tomorrow</i>  <i>I'll be flying to Paris this time tomorrow</i>  <i>Will you be staying long?</i>  <i>I'll be coming back on Sunday</i></p>				

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Insert the correct form of the verb:

1. The match \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at 3 pm, as always
2. Professor Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (give) a lecture on Linguistics on Monday
3. How much longer \_\_\_\_\_ (stay)? – I think, we \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) tomorrow
4. I promise, this is the last time you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) me smoking. Tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / smoke)
5. Look at the baby! It \_\_\_\_\_ (fall)
6. This time tomorrow they \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) their dinner somewhere in London

### 2. Match the dialogs and complete the sentences:

1. We have decided to meet at 5 pm	a. Don't worry. I _____ (clean)
2. I feel bad. I think I'm going to faint	b. Not yet, the train _____ (leave) at 7.35
3. What are you planning for tomorrow?	c. Perhaps, I _____ (come) tomorrow and we _____ (talk) about it
4. When are we going to discuss the matter?	d. I'm sure, there _____ (be) much to discuss
5. The clouds are so dark!	e. I'm not sure if I _____ (come) in time
6. Sorry, I've dropped my glass of milk	f. I _____ (see) my dentist after work, and I think I _____ (be) free after 6 pm
7. Are you not late?	g. I _____ (call) the doctor right away
8. Will you be busy in the morning?	h. Of course! I _____ (wear) that blue outfit
9. Will you come to our party tonight?	i. Yeah, it _____ (rain)
10. We are having a parent-teacher conference tonight	j. Not much. I _____ (see) my client at 12, so I think I _____ (do) some jogging in the morning

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Ваша команда грає завтра у футбол? – Так, але Том не грає – він пошкодив коліно
2. Ти плануєш зустріти її завтра на вокзалі? – Ні, я не можу, я працюю завтра весь день
3. Я уже вирішила. Влітку я їду до друзів у Грузію. Я впевнена, що тамтешня кухня і краєвиди мені сподобаються
4. Не переживай через екзамен. Я впевнена, що ти здаси
5. З того часу, як ми переїхали, я весь час ходжу пішки
6. Цікаво, що трапиться, коли вони з'ясяють, що Іван обманює їх уже кілька тижнів
7. Коли ви бачили цей фільм? – Ми бачили його минулого року. Ми бачили цей фільм уже двічі.
8. Не думаю, що вона дуже здивується, коли дізнається, що ти переїхав ще минулого місяця
9. Ми ще не бачилися сьогодні, але я очікую, що вона зателефонує увечері
10. Напевно, в мене буде багато роботи з цим приладом увечері, тому краще подивимося фільм завтра
11. З того часу, як ми бачили цей фільм, він уже двічі йшов у кінотеатрах
12. Олег одружується наступного тижня, і я вибираю, яке плаття одягти на вечірку. Думаю, я одягну оте синє
13. Пари починаються о восьмій. Я запізнюся, бо уже 15 хвилин як застряг в заторі
14. Ти уже зварила каву? – Ні, зварю через хвилину
15. Вони уже зробили ремонт в кімнаті? – Ні, вони збираються робити ремонт наступного місяця
16. З того часу, як вона отримала повідомлення вона чекає вже годину
17. Відколи ви вивчаєте англійську? – я вивчаю мову вже три роки/ я вивчаю мову відколи познайомився з іноземкою / я почав вивчати мову три роки тому
18. Ти вже прочитала книжку, яку я позичила тобі минулого місяця? – Так, я віддам тобі її завтра
19. У кімнаті трохи холодно, думаю, я зачиню вікно

## Lesson 6. FUTURE PERFECT. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

USES OF FUTURE PERFECT							
I he, she, it we you they	will have / won't have	played arrived worked written spoken come (V3)	What Why Where	will	I he, she, it we you they	have	played? arrived? worked? written? spoken? come? (V3)
by (+ time reference) by 5 pm tomorrow by 2020							
Action that will be completed by a certain time in the future			<i>I will have retired by 2020</i> <i>By this time next week I will have completed my course</i> <i>He'll have had the operation by May</i>				
USES OF FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS							
I he, she, it we you they	will have been / will not have been	writing writing writing writing	What Why Where	will	I he, she, it we you they	have been	writing? writing? writing? writing? writing?
Action / state in progress or continuation up to a time in the future			<i>Next year I will have been working for this company for 20 years</i> <i>We'll have been living in this house for twenty years in December</i>				

### EXERCISES:

#### 1. Insert the correct form of the verb:

- I can give you the lift to the station. I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) that way anyway
- I expect you \_\_\_\_\_ (not / forget) about tomorrow's appointment
- Don't make too much noise when you \_\_\_\_\_ (come). I hope I \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep)
- These days I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on my thesis and I expect \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) the second chapter by the end of the month



5. By the end of September I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on my thesis for one year
6. I can take your letters to the post office. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there anyway
7. By the next January I \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) from university and I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ready to start a new life then
8. The schedule says that the show \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at 7pm. It's 7.15, but they \_\_\_\_\_ (start) yet
9. I'm too tired. I think, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) break
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / use) my bicycle today, so you may take it, if you need.
11. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (search) before you found his house? Next time, I hope, you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the way
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (suffer) from toothache for two days. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the dentist tomorrow

## 2. Match the dialogs and complete the sentences:

1. How's the weather outside?	a. This time tomorrow I _____ (fly) to Paris
2. I'm planning on coming to Lviv for several days. Can I stay with you?	b. Of course. How long do you think you _____ (stay)?
3. Can you take the meeting at three this afternoon?	c. Ok, I _____ (have) everything settled by Tuesday
4. Let's meet for a coffee tomorrow?	d. The sky is grey. It _____ (rain)
5. Is that the phone again?	e. It's all right, I _____ (answer) it
6. I'll be working the whole day tomorrow. I think, I'll be free on Tuesday	f. Sorry, I _____ (not / finish) my work by three.
7. What is happening over there?	g. Sorry, I _____ (see) my dentist in the afternoon
8. Why are you smiling?	h. He _____ (jump) off the building
9. Are your neighbours noisy again?	i. No, sorry, I _____ (work) the whole evening
10. Can I come round this evening?	j. Unfortunately, yes. This time I _____ (call) the police

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Ти користуватимешся комп'ютером увечері? – Ні, можеш його взяти
2. Не телефонуй мені після 1-ї. У мене буде важлива зустріч
3. Ти проходитемеш повз супермаркет, коли йтимеш додому? Купи молока, будь ласка
4. Наступного року ми святкуватимемо річницю весілля. Ми будемо одружені уже тридцять років
5. Вона занадто марнотратна і витратить усі гроші задовго до закінчення відпустки
6. Нема потреби брати парасольку, я впевнений, що дощу не буде
7. Мені шкода, що вчора так сталося. Цього більше не трапиться
8. Наступного тижня вони їдуть у відпустку. У цей час наступного тижня вони купатимуться у морі
9. Не телефонуй мені після дев'ятої ранку, я уже піду на роботу
10. Поки ти доберешся до кінотеатру, фільм уже почнеться
11. Ти не проти зустрітися о 6-й? - Вибач, але я ще працюватиму. – Ок, як щодо 8-ї? – Супер. Я тоді вже закінчу працювати, і ми зможемо поужити
12. Думаю, не варто питати її про це. Вона не знатиме відповіді
13. Куди біжиш? – Я запізнююся на пари
14. Чому ти так часто онлайн вночі? – Останнім часом я погано сплю
15. Скільки часу ви вже не бачилися?
16. Відколи цей дім належить тобі?
17. Коли фільм закінчився, всі уже заснули
18. Коли ти вирішила продати цей дім?
19. Чому ти вирішила продати цей дім?
20. Скільки часу вони грали в шахи, коли ти повернулася?
21. Завтра до третьої години я надішлю всю інформацію.
22. Коли я гуляв у парку, я зустрів свого колишнього однокласника. Ми багато про що розмовляли, адже не бачилися кілька років
23. Ми плануємо конференцію на кінець вересня. Сподіваюся, ти підготуєш звіт по проекту до того часу
24. Як тільки я прийму рішення, я дам тобі знати
25. Якщо я запізнюся, не чекайте на мене

## Lesson 7. PASSIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE		
Verb “to be” in all the tenses + V3 / (-ed)		
Present tenses		
Simple	am / is / are + V3/ (-ed)	<i>Every year new buildings <b>are built</b> in our town</i>
Continuous	am being + V3 / (-ed)	<i>A new building <b>is being built</b> in our yard and we cannot walk there</i>
	is being + V3 / (-ed)	
	are being + V3/ (-ed)	
Perfect	have been + V3/ (-ed)	<i>The new concert hall <b>has been built</b> in our town this year</i>
	has been + V3/ (-ed)	
Perfect continuous	–	
Past tenses		
Simple	was / were + V3/ (-ed)	<i>Last year a new theatre <b>was built</b> in our city</i>
Continuous	was being + V3 / (-ed)	<i>Last year when we were visiting our friends in Lviv, a new cinema <b>was being built</b> not far from their house</i>
	were being + V3 / (-ed)	
Perfect	had been + V3/ (-ed)	<i>When we moved to Ivano –Frankivsk, our house <b>had already been built</b></i>
Perfect Continuous	–	
Future Tenses		
Simple	will be + V3/ (-ed)	<i>They promise that a new cinema <b>will be built</b> next year</i>
Continuous	–	
Perfect	will have been + V3/ (-ed)	<i>They promise that a new cinema <b>will have been built</b> by the end of the next year</i>
Perfect Continuous	–	

### EXERCISES:

#### 1. Insert the correct form of the verb (in passive):

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (just / arrest) on suspicion of murder
2. In the next few months new supermarkets \_\_\_\_\_ (open) in Ivano-Frankivsk
3. Right now they \_\_\_\_\_ (interview)
4. By the end of the year our house \_\_\_\_\_ (rebuild) completely

5. A lot of junk food \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) every year
6. When I was a schoolboy, we \_\_\_\_\_ (give) milk at school every day
7. The workers \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) yet
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) the job several times before she agreed
9. The secret \_\_\_\_\_ (reveal) when he decides to
10. Most of the staff \_\_\_\_\_ (train) before they got the job
11. A lot of books on information technology \_\_\_\_\_ (publish) recently
12. These spoons \_\_\_\_\_ (make) of wood
13. The final decision \_\_\_\_\_ (make) before we managed to interfere
14. When we got home, we realized that the lock \_\_\_\_\_ (break) by someone

**2. Make the following sentences passive:**

**A.**

1. Somebody cleans this room every day
2. Somebody cleaned the room yesterday
3. Somebody will clean the room later
4. The room looks nice. Somebody has cleaned it
5. The room looked nice. Somebody had cleaned it
6. Somebody is cleaning the room at the moment
7. Somebody was cleaning the room when I arrived
8. Somebody will have cleaned the room by the time you arrive
9. Somebody is cleaning our rooms now
10. Somebody has been cleaning the room since the morning

**B.**

1. Will you publish your articles next month?
2. They haven't cleaned the house for weeks
3. Somebody is playing the tune in the next room
4. By the evening I will have finished the cleaning
5. They are still considering my application
6. They had already announced the results, when we arrived
7. The soldiers surrounded the building
8. He told me to keep silence
9. They have been teaching Polish in this school since 2002
10. We are holding the meeting on Wednesday

**Self-study task:**

**Translate the sentences:**

1. Зустріч уже двічі проводили
2. Зустріч запланували на сьогодні, але вона не була проведена
3. Зустріч буде проведено завтра
4. Завтра до другої години дня зустріч вже буде проведено
5. Коли був написаний цей роман?
6. Мій роман уже двічі опублікували
7. Цей роман було опубліковано до того, як я народився
8. Наступного року дві його книги опублікують
9. Нікому не можна заходити. Тут пишуть тест
10. Її зараз оперують, тому вам слід зачекати
11. Кімнату саме прибирали, коли ми повернулися
12. Кімнату прибирали вже пів години, коли ми повернулися
13. До того часу, як ти повернешся, кімнату буде прибрано
14. Щоразу мене запитують ті самі питання
15. Вас попросять вийти через 5 хвилин
16. Її робота вже була перевірена перед початком уроку
17. Чому мене не повідомили про їхній приїзд?
18. Коли були надіслані ці повідомлення?
19. Чому повідомлення ще досі не надіслане?
20. Чому повідомлення не було надіслане вчора?
21. Повідомлення буде надіслане завтра / завтра до 5 вечора
22. Я не вірю, що це повідомлення було надіслане перед зустріччю.
23. Всіх зусиль було докладено, щоб спинити страйк, але мета ще не була досягнута
24. Завтра до вечора проект здадуть
25. До кінця року я вийду на пенсію
26. До кінця місяця її звільнять
27. Вони одружилися до того, як батьки про це дізналися
28. У цей час наступного тижня ми житимемо в маленькому котеджі в лісі
29. Скоро в школі куплять нові комп'ютери
30. Я їду через годину
31. Будь обережний, бо за тобою спостерігають
32. Книга, яку я вчора купила, була написана у 2020

## Lesson 8. SEQUENCE OF TENSES. REPORTED SPEECH

Sequence of Tenses		
<p>➤ <b>Present simple / continuous</b> accords with <b>present perfect</b> or <b>future</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Past simple / continuous</b> accords with <b>past simple / continuous / perfect</b> or <b>future-in-the-past</b> (<i>would</i> instead of <i>will</i>)</p>	<p><i>Our postman usually <b>arrives</b> at 10. It is almost 12, but he still <b>hasn't come</b>. I hope he <b>will come</b> soon, because I'm <b>expecting</b> an important letter.</i></p> <p><i>When I <b>lived</b> in London the postman usually <b>arrived</b> at 7 when no one <b>had got up</b> yet. I wondered whether he <b>would be</b> late one day</i></p>	
<p>➤ <b>Present+Present</b> and <b>Past+Past</b> (the proximity rule)</p>	<p><i>He <b>tells</b> me he <b>is</b> a good tennis player</i>  <i>He <b>told</b> me he <b>was</b> a good tennis player</i></p>	
Reported Speech		
<p><i>Say + that-clause</i>  <i>Say + if-clause</i>  <i>Say + indirect Wh-question</i>  <i>Tell smb + that-clause</i>  <i>Tell smb + if-clause</i>  <i>Tell smb + indirect Wh-question</i>  <i>Tell smb + to-infinitive</i>  <i>Ask smb + if-clause</i>  <i>Ask smb + Wh-question</i>  <i>Ask smb + to-infinitive</i>  <b>Other verbs:</b>  <i>add, admit, advise, agree, answer, demand, explain, imagine, order, persuade, remind, reply, think, warn, wonder, etc.</i></p>	<p><i>He says that it is the truth</i>  <i>He didn't say if he was coming to lunch</i>  <i>He didn't say what <u>we should do</u></i>  <i>She told me that she wouldn't join us</i>  <i>She didn't tell me if she were coming</i>  <i>She told me what <u>she would do</u></i>  <i>She told me what to do</i>  <i>I asked them if they were listening</i>  <i>I asked them what <u>they were doing</u></i>  <i>I asked them to believe</i></p>	
Tense Changes in Reported Speech in the Past		
Tense change	Direct speech	Indirect speech ( <i>He said that....</i> )
<b>Present Simple → Past Simple</b>	<i>"I want to buy it"</i>	<i>...he wanted to buy it</i>
<b>Present Continuous → Past Continuous</b>	<i>"I'm writing a letter"</i>	<i>...he was writing a letter</i>
<b>Present Perfect → Past Perfect</b>	<i>"I've come to help"</i>	<i>...he had come to help</i>
<b>Past Simple → Past Perfect</b>	<i>"I saw your brother"</i>	<i>...he had seen my brother</i>
<b>Past Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous</b>	<i>"I was trying to do it"</i>	<i>...he had been trying to do it</i>
<b>Will → would</b>	<i>"I will help"</i>	<i>...he would help</i>
<b>Can → could</b>	<i>"I can help"</i>	<i>...he could help</i>
<b>May → might</b>	<i>"I may help"</i>	<i>...he might help</i>

<b>Must</b> → <b>must / had to / would have to</b> (necessity, obligation)	<i>“We <b>must</b> go early tomorrow”</i>	<i>...they <b>must</b> go early the next day (= <b>would have to</b> go = <b>had to</b> go)</i>
<b>Mustn't</b> (prohibition) → <b>mustn't / couldn't</b>	<i>“You <b>mustn't</b> move”</i>	<i>...we <b>mustn't</b> move (couldn't move)</i>
<b>Must</b> (deduction) → <b>must</b>	<i>“You <b>must</b> be a teacher”</i>	<i>...I <b>must</b> be a teacher</i>
<b>Shall</b> (modal) → <b>should</b>	<i>“<b>Shall</b> I start”</i>	<i>(He asked if) he <b>should</b> start</i>
<b>Should</b> → <b>should</b>	<i>“You <b>should</b> stop”</i>	<i>...we <b>should</b> stop</i>
<b>Must have done</b> → <b>must have done</b>	<i>“You <b>must have lost</b> it”</i>	<i>...we <b>must have lost</b> that</i>
<b>Needn't</b> → <b>didn't have to</b>	<i>“You <b>needn't</b> come”</i>	<i>...we <b>didn't have to</b> come</i>
<b>Conditionals, type 1</b> → <b>type 2</b>	<i>“If I <b>pass</b>, I'll <b>be</b> happy”</i>	<i>...if he <b>passed</b>, he <b>would</b> be happy</i>
<b>Conditionals, type 2</b> → <b>type 2</b>	<i>“If I <b>passed</b>, I <b>would</b> be happy”</i>	<i>...if he <b>passed</b>, he <b>would</b> be happy</i>
<b>Conditionals, type 3</b> → <b>type 3</b>	<i>“If I <b>had passed</b>, I <b>would have been</b> happy”</i>	<i>...if he <b>had passed</b>, he <b>would have been</b> happy</i>
<b>Changes to Time and Place Words</b>		
<b>now</b>	<b>then</b>	
<b>two days ago</b>	<b>two days before / earlier</b>	
<b>today</b>	<b>that day</b>	
<b>tonight</b>	<b>that night</b>	
<b>tomorrow</b>	<b>the next day / the following day</b>	
<b>yesterday</b>	<b>the previous day / the day before</b>	
<b>last night</b>	<b>the night before</b>	
<b>here</b>	<b>there</b>	
<b>this place</b>	<b>that place</b>	
<b>these places</b>	<b>those places</b>	
<b>come</b>	<b>go</b>	
<b>bring</b>	<b>take</b>	

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Use reported speech:

1. “Let me help you”.  
My friend offered \_\_\_\_\_
2. “If I were you, I wouldn't hang out with him”

- She advised me \_\_\_\_\_
3. "Will you join us for dinner?"  
They asked me if \_\_\_\_\_
  4. "I won't drink milk, I feel sick today"  
She refused \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_
  5. "You should have apologized"  
He said \_\_\_\_\_
  6. "I've eaten too many sweets, that's why I have a toothache"  
She explained \_\_\_\_\_
  7. "If you say that again, I'll never speak to you again"  
She threatened \_\_\_\_\_
  8. "I will call you later"  
He said \_\_\_\_\_  
He promised \_\_\_\_\_
  9. "Please, give me one more chance"  
He begged \_\_\_\_\_
  10. "I may return tomorrow"  
She said \_\_\_\_\_
  11. "I returned yesterday"  
He announced \_\_\_\_\_
  12. "You mustn't touch it"  
She whispered \_\_\_\_\_
  13. "Can I have more pocket money?"  
My son asked \_\_\_\_\_
  14. "Where were you born?"  
She asked me \_\_\_\_\_
  15. "Where did you buy this dress?"  
She asked me \_\_\_\_\_
  16. "How far is the post office?"  
They wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_
  17. "Are you going out tonight?"  
They were curious if \_\_\_\_\_
  18. "Who can be making so much noise?"  
She wondered \_\_\_\_\_
  19. "Are you going to move the furniture tomorrow?"  
He wanted to make sure if \_\_\_\_\_
  20. "Have you ever been here?"  
He was curious if \_\_\_\_\_



## 2. Complete the sentences using indirect speech:

1. They offered \_\_\_\_\_
2. He boasted that \_\_\_\_\_
3. They asked if \_\_\_\_\_
4. I replied that \_\_\_\_\_
5. She persuaded him \_\_\_\_\_
6. He threatened that \_\_\_\_\_ if \_\_\_\_\_
7. She asked the waiter whether \_\_\_\_\_
8. She whispered that \_\_\_\_\_
9. He wondered if \_\_\_\_\_
10. She reminded me that \_\_\_\_\_
11. They refused \_\_\_\_\_
12. She explained that \_\_\_\_\_

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Вона призналася, що не закінчила переклад
2. Вони спитали, чи я погоджуся бути капітаном
3. Мені було цікаво дізнатися, коли вперше відкрили цей вид квітів
4. Її запитали, чи вона планує приєднатися до команди
5. Вони відмовилися грати у виставі, але пообіцяли, що допоможуть з костюмами
6. Він спитав, що я зараз читаю
7. Їй було цікаво, чи я б погодилася вийти за нього, якби він запропонував
8. Він сказав, що ще ніколи не катався на коні, тому трохи хвилюється
9. Невже він не здав екзамен? Я думала, ти казала, що він здав
10. На жаль, він сказав, що не зможе прийти на вечірку
11. Вона повідомила, що збирається переїхати в Канаду наступного року
12. Він спитав, чи купити нам всім кави
13. Вони розповіли нам, що потрапили в аварію минулого тижня, але, на щастя, ніхто не постраждав
14. Вона сказала, що я можу пожити в неї, коли тільки захочу

## Lesson 9. MODALS. ABILITY. POSSIBILITY

ABILITY. CAPABILITY		
<b>can</b>	Present	<i>Can you hear the music?</i>
<b>could</b>	Past	<i>Could you drive when you were 18?</i>
<b>will be able to</b>	Future	<i>You will not be able to swim unless you learn how to</i>
<b>have / had been able to</b>	Perfect tense	<i>I have been able to swim since I was 4</i>
<p><i>Verbs and verb phrases:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>be (un)able to</b></li> <li>➤ <b>be (in)capable of</b></li> <li>➤ <b>manage to</b></li> <li>➤ <b>succeed in</b></li> </ul> <p><b>*Note</b>  <b>Could, couldn't or was/were (not) able to</b> can describe natural and learned ability in the past, <u>not related to any specific event.</u></p> <p>But <b>Could</b> cannot be used when we are describing the <u>successful completion of a specific action.</u> Here we use <b>was/were able to / managed to succeeded in + V-ing</b></p> <p>If an action was <u>not successfully completed</u>, we may use <b>couldn't</b>.</p> <p><b>**Note</b>  <b>Could</b> can be used when we are <u>asking</u> about a specific action (as opposed to describing it).            However, an <u>affirmative</u> response requires an <u>alternative to could</u></p>		<p><i>She is unable to speak loudly</i>  <i>He is incapable of lying</i>  <i>They managed to persuade him</i>  <i>You will succeed in driving</i></p> <p><i>*Jim could/couldn't run very fast when he was a boy</i>  <i>Barbara could/couldn't sing very well when she was younger</i>  <i>Jim was able to/was unable to run fast when he was a boy</i></p> <p><i>In the end they were able to rescue / managed to rescue / succeeded in rescuing the cat on the roof.</i></p> <p><i>They tried for hours but they couldn't rescue the cat (also weren't able to / didn't manage to rescue the cat)</i></p> <p><i>**Could they rescue the cat on the roof? (= did they manage to?)</i>  <i>- No, they couldn't It was too difficult</i>  <i>- Yes, they managed to (Not 'could')</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Can/could + Verbs of Perception</b></li> </ul> <p>Verbs of perception (<i>see, hear, smell, etc</i>) are combined with <b>can</b> (or <b>could</b> with past reference) to indicate that we <u>can see, hear, etc. something happening at the moment of speaking.</u></p>		<p><i>I can smell something burning (= I smell something burning.)</i>  <i>I can't see anyone (= I don't see anyone.)</i>  <i>I listened carefully, but couldn't hear anything (= I listened carefully, but didn't hear anything)</i></p>

<p>➤ <b>Can/could + Verbs of mental ability</b> (<i>understand, imagine</i>)</p>	<p><i>I <b>can/can't</b> understand why he decided to retire at 50</i></p>
<p>➤ <b>could have + V3 / would have been able to</b> in conditional sentences and implied conditionals may be used to refer to <u>ability or capacity that was not used because of personal failure or lack of opportunity</u></p> <p><b>*Note</b> The construction <b>couldn't have done better</b> means that the action <u>was fulfilled in the best possible way</u></p>	<p><i>If it hadn't been for the freezing wind and blinding snow, the rescue party <b>could have reached</b> the injured man before nightfall</i> <i>I wish I <b>could have helped</b> you</i></p> <p><i>* They <b>couldn't have tried harder</b> to persuade him</i></p>
<p><b>Can/ could</b> are used to express <u>ability</u> in the Passive Voice</p>	<p><i>This car <b>can only be driven</b> by a midget</i> <i>The lecture <b>couldn't be understood</b> by anyone present</i> <i>The injured men <b>could have been reached</b> if heavy equipment had been available during the rescue operation</i></p>
<b>POSSIBILITY. IMPOSSIBILITY</b>	
<p>To say that things are <u>generally possible</u> we use the modal verbs <b>can</b> and <b>may</b>.</p> <p>➤ <b>May</b> refers to <u>formal</u> contexts</p> <p>➤ <b>Can</b> has the meaning of 'is sometimes' or 'is often' and refers to capability or possibility.</p> <p>➤ <b>Could</b> often refers to the <u>past</u> in this meaning</p> <p><b>Could</b> (or <b>can</b>) can also have a <u>future</u> reference in this kind of context:</p> <p><b>* Note</b> If <b>can</b> is used for people, the effect is often negative, even when the adjective is positive.</p>	<p><i>He <b>can</b> be very naughty</i> <i>Drinks in restaurants <b>can</b> be very expensive</i> <i>Antibiotics <b>may</b> lead to stomach disorders</i></p> <p><i>It <b>can be</b> quite cold here in January (= It is sometimes - or often - quite cold.)</i></p> <p><i>It <b>could be</b> quite cold in Cairo in January when I lived there (= It was sometimes - or often - quite cold)</i> <i>It <b>can / could be</b> quite cold when you get to Cairo</i></p> <p><i>* She <b>can</b> look quite attractive when she wants to (= she doesn't usually look attractive)</i></p>

<p><b>Can / can't</b> is used in sentences to denote <u>possibility / impossibility which depends on circumstances</u></p>	<p><i>You <b>can</b> take the book when I finish reading</i>  <i>You <b>can't</b> wait outside. It's raining.</i>  <i>He <b>can't</b> talk with you now. He's busy</i></p>
<p><b>Can / can't</b> is used to denote <u>possibility / impossibility according to the law or the rule</u></p>	<p><i>You <b>cannot</b> smoke in the café</i>  <i>You <b>cannot</b> drive on the right side of the road in this country</i></p>
<p><b>Can / could</b> is used in <u>Wh-questions</u> and in <u>indirect questions</u> to ask about possibility</p> <p>➤ <u>Present</u> → <b>Can / could</b> + V1  ➤ <u>Past</u> → <b>Can / Could have</b> + V3</p>	<p><i>Who <b>can</b> that <b>be</b> at this time of night?</i>  <i>What <b>can be</b> done?</i>  <i>Where <b>could</b> she <b>be</b> hurrying now?</i>  <i>I wonder where he <b>can have left</b> the key.</i>  <i>Who <b>could have broken</b> the vase?</i>  <i>Why <b>can</b> she <b>have been</b> so sad?</i>  <i>What else <b>could have been</b> done?</i></p>
<p>We use <b>cannot / couldn't</b> to speak about impossible things</p>	<p><i>You <b>cannot</b> get blood out of a stone</i></p>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Insert *can (not) / could (not) / be (not) able to / (not) manage to / (not) succeed in* depending whether the ability is general or specific:

- The door in the room was locked but we \_\_\_\_\_ get out through the window.
- Would you speak more slowly, please? I \_\_\_\_\_ follow what you are saying
- It was too dark outside, that's why we \_\_\_\_\_ find the right house.
- I realized that I \_\_\_\_\_ live in a big city if I had to.
- This device \_\_\_\_\_ be used everywhere.
- She is deaf, though she \_\_\_\_\_ communicate with gestures.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ swim when he was 5.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you ride a bike?
- It was too late when we at last \_\_\_\_\_ catching the bus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ find the necessary file? – No, I \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Paraphrase the sentences using *can have* + V3 / *could have* + V3 to express past capability that was not used:**

1. You knew how to do the task and didn't help me.
2. You worked in the office all day yesterday without a break.
3. Last year he offered me to buy his car, but I didn't buy.
4. I regret not being able to ask him about his background.
5. If you had given me your number, I would have been able to call.

**3. Rewrite the sentences using *can* / *cannot* / *could* / *couldn't* to express ability:**

1. Do you see that girl over there?
2. I didn't understand this joke.
3. Do you smell something burning?
4. I don't hear you from here.
5. I didn't imagine him as an artist.

**4. Rewrite the sentences with *can be* / *could be* to say that things are possible:**

1. She is bad tempered at times
2. He was often rude when he was a boy
3. Thinking is often helpful
4. It is often rainy here in summer
5. It was often cold when we were in London

**5. Complete the sentences to express (im)possibility according to the circumstances or rules:**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ take the book, I'm not reading it.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ take the book, I'm still reading it.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ go with you now, I'm busy.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ speak to you, he's free.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ come when I leave.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in this room.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ wait here. It's too cold.
8. Visitors \_\_\_\_\_ leave their things here.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ speak to you at the moment, I'm on a bus.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ answer your questions right now, he is out.

**6. Make questions to match the situations:**

1. Someone is knocking at the door
2. Someone has just taken it from here
3. I failed to find my keys
4. Someone has broken the window
5. He looks so angry

**7. Speak about impossible things**

1. It is impossible to sleep with the open eyes
2. It is impossible to get water out of a stone
3. It is impossible to speak with your mouth closed
4. It is impossible to walk to the moon

***Self-study task:***

**Translate the sentences:**

1. Портрет ідеальний. Ти не зміг би намалювати краще
2. Ти б зміг набрати більше балів, якби краще підготувався
3. З цього місця не видно пляж
4. Думаю, що вона зможе дістати квитки
5. Тобі вдалося з'ясувати всі подробиці справи? – Ні, не вдалося.
6. Коли ми жили в селі ми могли ночувати під відкритим небом
7. Бібліотеку можна знайти на першому поверсі
8. Постарайся говорити чіткіше. Я не розумію тебе
9. Вона так гарно розповідала, що я змогла уявити всі деталі інтер'єру
10. Нам так і не вдалося знайти кращий маршрут.
11. Він зміг знайти ключ? – Так, але це зайняло півдня.
12. Дитина така маленька, а вже вміє говорити
13. Чому ти йшла пішки всю дорогу? Ти ж могла викликати таксі.
14. Я кілька днів не можу знайти свій записник.
15. Ми могли взяти їжу з собою, але ми вирішили спробувати місцеву кухню.
16. Не можна курити в приміщенні.
17. Хто б це міг там грати так пізно?
18. Як тобі вдалося її знайти серед цього мотлоху?
19. Де ж можуть бути мої рукавиці? Я не можу їх ніде знайти.
20. Неможливо одночасно їсти і говорити.

## Lesson 10. MODALS. PROBABILITY. CERTAINTY. DEDUCTION

(IM)POSSIBILITY / (IM)PROBABILITY / (UN)CERTAINTY	
<p>To express (im)<u>possibility</u> / (im)<u>probability</u> / (un)<u>certainty</u> based on <u>guessing and speculation</u> we use the following modal verbs:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"> <b>Could</b> (doubtful)  <b>May</b> (possible, but uncertain)            ↓ <b>Might</b> (less certain than <b>may</b>)         </p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"> <b>Can't</b> (nearly certain)  <b>Couldn't</b> (more tentative than <b>can</b>)            ↓ <b>May not</b> (possible but uncertain)            ↓ <b>Might not</b> (less certain than <b>may</b>)         </p> <p>To <u>ask</u> about possibility we use  <b>Might / Could...?</b>  <b>Can...?</b> (if it doesn't sound ambiguous)</p>	<p><i>Take your coat it <b>could / may / might</b> rain</i>  <i>You'd better phone them.</i>  <i>They <b>could / may / might</b> not have heard the news</i>  <i>John <b>could / may / might</b> have sent the message, I'm not sure</i>  <i>Don't phone me at 11. I <b>could / may / might</b> be sleeping</i></p> <p><i>He <b>can't / couldn't / may not / mightn't</b> be at home</i></p> <p><i><b>Might / Could / Can</b> this be true?(<b>Can</b> usually denotes <u>disbelief</u>)</i>  <i><b>Might / Could</b> he leave tomorrow?</i></p>
DEDUCTION BASED ON EVIDENCE	
<p>To express <u>deduction based on evidence</u> we use:</p> <p>➤ <u>Present</u> → <b>must + V1</b> (in affirmative statements)                          <b>can't + V1</b> (in negative statements).</p> <p>➤ <u>Past</u> → <b>must have + V3</b> (in affirmative statements)                          <b>can't have + V3</b> (in negative statements)</p> <p>Deduction suggests near-certainty.</p> <p><i>* Note</i>  <u>Deduction about the present / future (strong probability)</u> is sometimes expressed by <b>should/shouldn't + V1</b></p>	<p><i>They <b>can't be</b> English. They don't know the language</i>  <i>You <b>must be</b> joking. It <b>can't be</b> the truth.</i>  <i>She <b>must be</b> French, she speaks French so well</i>  <i>She <b>can't have fixed</b> the phone. It's not working</i>  <i>He <b>must have heard</b> it before. He knows all the details</i>  <i>You <b>must be</b> hungry, you haven't eaten all day</i></p> <p><i>* He's been running, he <b>should be</b> very tired now (present reference)</i>  <i>She's been studying very hard, she <b>should pass</b> the exam (future reference)</i>  <i>Will you come in time? – No, I think, I <b>should be</b> late (future reference)</i></p>

CERTAINTY ABOUT THE FUTURE (PREDICTION)	
<p>To express <u>certainty</u> about the future (<u>prediction</u>) we use <b>will / won't</b></p> <p><b>** Note</b> In AmE <b>have to / have got to + V1</b> are sometimes used to express <u>deduction</u> in affirmative statements</p>	<p><i>It will rain tomorrow</i> <i>He won't come so soon</i></p> <p><b>** It has (got) to be the most stupid film I've ever seen</b> <i>She's (got) to be very rich to buy this house.</i></p>
DOUBT, DISBELIEF, ASTONISHMENT	
<p>To express <u>doubt, disbelief, astonishment</u> as to the things that we consider impossible we use:</p> <p>➤ <u>Present</u> → <b>Can't / couldn't + V1</b> ➤ <u>Past</u> → <b>Can't / Couldn't have + V3</b></p> <p><b>***Note</b> The constructions <b>Can it be that...? / It cannot be that...</b> can be used in this type of sentences. <b>Note</b>, that they should be used in sentences with <u>negative</u> meaning.</p>	<p><i>She can't be the winner. It's impossible!</i> <i>He can't have done it. He is too polite</i> <i>She couldn't have done it! I thought she's too weak.</i></p> <p><b>***</b> <i>Can it be that she has forgotten about my BD? / It can't be that she has forgotten about my BD/ She can't have forgotten... Can it be that she hasn't read this book? / It can't be that she hasn't read this book.</i></p>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Make up statements that are not certain:

1. She is at home now
2. He will be at home at 6
3. She is leaving at midnight
4. She left yesterday
5. He is working today
6. He has been working all day
7. They will have finished the project by then

### 2. Express deduction based on evidence. Use *can't / must / should*:

1. I think it has been raining
2. It looks like she has missed the train



3. I don't think she is the child's mother
4. Evidently, he is not on the train
5. I don't think she has phoned her parents
6. The exam is easy, I'm sure you will pass it
7. Obviously, she is not his wife
8. I think he got lost and now is looking for us
9. I think she has forgotten about our meeting, it's too late
10. Call me tonight, I think I will be at home

***Self-study task:***

**Translate the sentences:**

**A:**

1. Не може бути, щоб вона була німкеня. Вона не розмовляє німецькою.
2. Напевно, вони загубили щось по дорозі.
3. Людина не може так довго не спати. Це неправда!
4. Очевидно, вона впала і тепер не може йти.
5. Я точно прийду на виставу.
6. Напевно, вони поїдуть завтра ввечері.
7. Хіба можливо, щоб ви не зустрічалися раніше?
8. Не може бути, щоб ти не бачила цей фільм. Його уже всі бачили.
9. Швидше за все, вікно розбили злодії.
10. Можливо, він уже надіслав роботу, я не впевнена.
11. Вони могли вже це перевірити, я думаю.
12. Не вмикай радіо. Може, вона спить.

**B:**

13. Тут буває дуже жарко влітку.
14. Він міг часто губити ключі від квартири в дитинстві.
15. Тут не можна розмовляти. Триває екзамен.
16. Зараз не можна телефонувати їй, уже пізно.
17. Він може бути дуже переконливий, якщо захоче.
18. Підійди ближче, бо я не бачу твого обличчя.
19. Де ж він міг покласти свої окуляри?
20. Хто це міг забрати мої речі?
21. Чому він міг бути таким роздратованим?
22. Чиї це речі можуть бути в мене на столі?

## Lesson 11. MODALS. ADVICE. DUTY. OBLIGATION. NECESSITY

ADVISABILITY → NECESSITY	
<p><b>Advisability → necessity scale:</b></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"> <b>should</b> (= ‘it is advisable in my opinion, it is your duty’)  <b>ought to</b> (outside duties and regulations)  <b>had better</b> (stronger than <b>should</b>, particular recommendations about the future; has the elements of threat, warning or urgency)  <b>am/is/are to</b> (instructions)  <b>need (to)</b> (= it is necessary to)  <b>have to</b> (alternative to <b>must</b> in past, future and perfect tenses)  <b>must</b> (inescapable obligation and necessity, esp. in the speaker’s opinion)                 </p>	<p><i>Should I go there alone? (=asking for advice)</i></p> <p><i>You <b>should</b> be more attentive</i>  <i>We <b>should</b> always help each other</i>  <i>You <b>ought to</b> vote</i>  <i>You <b>ought to</b> clean after yourself</i>  <i>He’d <b>better</b> see a doctor</i>  <i>You’d <b>better</b> not argue now</i>  <i>I’d <b>better not</b> find you in my room again</i>  <i>You’d <b>better not</b> ignore these symptoms</i>  <i>She’d <b>better</b> stop smoking</i>  <i>You <b>are to</b> report for duty at 7</i>  <i>He <b>needs to</b> type it again</i>  <i>I <b>will have to</b> read it again</i>  <i>She <b>must</b> lose weight</i></p>
NECESSITY	
<p>The degree of <u>necessity</u> rises from <b>need (to)</b> to <b>must</b>:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">                     ↑ <b>must</b> (absolutely necessary)                      ↑ <b>have to</b> (necessary)                      ↑ <b>need to</b> (necessary, but not inescapable)                 </p>	<p><i>We <b>must</b> breathe to live</i>  <i>Children <b>have to</b> clean their teeth</i>  <i>We <b>need to</b> have three meals a day</i></p>
<p><b>Present</b></p> <p>➤ <b>must:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- personal opinion</li> <li>- obligation on oneself (speaker’s authority)</li> <li>- instructions</li> </ul> <p>➤ <b>have to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- necessity due to external conditions</li> <li>- something required by external authority</li> </ul> <p><b>must</b> expresses stronger obligation than <b>have to</b></p>	<p><i>You <b>must</b> do your best!</i>  <i>I <b>must</b> give up smoking</i>  <i>We really <b>must</b> do something about it!</i>  <i>The electricity <b>must</b> be switched off.</i></p> <p><i>I <b>have to</b> work on Sundays</i>  <i>You <b>have to</b> leave at six not to be late</i>  <i>They <b>have to</b> spend the whole week at home, since it’s too cold.</i></p>

<p>* <b>Note</b>  <b>Must</b> can be used to express <u>emphatic advice</u></p> <p>** <b>Note</b>  In conversation we often use <b>Must you...?</b>  <b>Do you have to...?</b> to express a <u>reproach</u> meaning ‘Can’t you stop?’</p>	<p>*</p> <p><i>You really <b>must</b> take a holiday this year</i>  <i>You <b>must</b> see this film</i></p> <p>**</p> <p><i><b>Must</b> you always be late?</i>  <i><b>Do</b> you always <b>have to</b> interrupt me?</i></p>
<p>*** <b>Note</b></p> <p>➤ <b>need</b> has some characteristics of a <i>modal</i> verb:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It doesn’t take auxiliary verbs in questions</li> <li>- It is followed by the bare infinitive <u>present: need+V1;</u> <u>past need+have+V3</u></li> <li>- It is used in the negative form <b>needn’t</b> to express lack of necessity</li> <li>- It combines with adverbs <b>hardly, never, seldom, rarely, scarcely</b> to make negative statements</li> </ul> <p>➤ <b>need</b> can be used as a <i>regular</i> verb:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- it takes auxiliaries</li> <li>- it is followed by the to-Infinitive</li> <li>- it is used in all tenses</li> </ul>	<p>***</p> <p><i><b>Need</b> you leave now?</i>  <i><b>Need</b> I send this message again?</i>  <i>He <b>need know</b> what to do</i>  <i>I <b>needn’t</b> go there</i>  <i>You <b>needn’t</b> have come so early</i>  <i>-<b>Need</b> you <b>have told</b> him about that?</i>  (the possible answers: -<i>Yes, I <b>had to</b></i> (=I had no choice), -<i>No, I <b>needn’t</b> have</i> (=I had a choice))  <i>She <b>need never</b> be told this</i>  <i>I <b>need hardly</b> tell you about my feelings</i></p> <p><i>I <b>don’t</b> need to take a taxi</i>  <i>Why <b>did</b> you <b>need to</b> go to the doctor?</i>  <i><b>Will</b> you <b>need to</b> be instructed?</i>  <i>They <b>needed</b> to leave earlier</i></p>
<b>INADVISABILITY → LACK OF NECESSITY</b>	
<p><b>Present</b></p> <p>➤ <u>inadvisability</u>  <b>shouldn’t</b>  <b>oughtn’t</b>  <b>had better not</b></p> <p>➤ <u>lack of necessity</u>  <b>don’t have to /</b>  <b>don’t need to / needn’t</b></p> <p>****<b>Note</b>  <b>mustn’t</b> expresses <u>strong prohibition</u></p>	<p><i>You <b>shouldn’t</b> behave like that</i>  <i>You <b>oughtn’t</b> to park there</i>  <i>You’d <b>better not</b> lift heavy things</i></p> <p><i>I <b>needn’t</b> be there so early (no necessity)</i>  <i>He <b>doesn’t</b> have to come until tomorrow</i></p> <p>****</p> <p><i>You <b>mustn’t</b> be late</i>  <i>Life belts <b>must not</b> be removed</i></p>
<p><b>Past</b></p> <p>➤ To express <u>past (in)advisability</u> we use:  <b>should(n’t) have + V3 /</b>  <b>ought(n’t) to have + V3.</b>  The advisable action <u>wasn’t</u> carried out.</p>	<p><i>You <b>should have</b> come to the office at 9 (but you didn’t)</i>  <i>He <b>shouldn’t</b> have said so (but he did)</i>  <i>He <b>ought to</b> have helped us (but he didn’t)</i></p>

<p>➤ To express <u>past necessity</u> we use:  <b>had to / needed to</b>  The necessary action <u>was</u> carried out.</p>	<p><i>I <b>had to</b> leave at 9 (and I did, because it was necessary)</i>  <i>I've <b>had to</b> call her two times already</i></p>
<p>➤ To express <u>absence of necessity</u> with past reference we use:  <b>didn't have to</b> (the action was unnecessary, so it <u>wasn't</u> carried out)  <b>didn't need to</b> (the action was unnecessary, so it <u>wasn't</u> carried out)  <b>needn't have + V3</b> (the unnecessary action <u>was</u> carried out)</p>	<p><i>I <b>didn't have to go / didn't need to go</b> to the office yesterday (=it was unnecessary, so I didn't go)</i>  <i>I <b>needn't have gone</b> to the office yesterday (=I went there, but it was unnecessary)</i></p>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Insert *should / ought to / had better / need to / have to / must* in order to express advisability, duty, obligation, or necessity:

1. It's advisable that you wear a hat outside
2. It is absolutely important that you attend this course
3. It will be necessary to follow the instructions
4. It's your duty to help your relatives
5. I warn you not to ignore the symptoms
6. It is necessary that you make enquiries
7. I strongly advise you to tell everything to your parents

### 2. Complete the sentences to express either necessity or deduction:

1. He knows a lot about our history. He \_\_\_\_\_ history in the past.
2. You haven't eaten for hours. You \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ at work till 5, so she \_\_\_\_\_ at home now, it's only 4 p.m.
4. He felt bad and \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor.
5. She is very qualified. You \_\_\_\_\_ worry.
6. The road is closed off. Something \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The alarm went off and we \_\_\_\_\_ out of the building.
8. It was a day off, so I \_\_\_\_\_ to work.

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ to work today, but nobody warned me, so I came.  
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ waiting long, I'm only 5 minutes late.

**3. Complete the sentences to express past advisability or necessity:**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ (warn) him that you were not coming.  
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (print out) the text, everyone had it already.  
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ (print out) the text. No one had it.  
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) so early. The train left only at 5 p.m.,  
so I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait). Next time I won't.  
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ (say) hello, when you saw him. Why didn't  
you?

***Self-study task:***

**Translate the sentences:**

1. Вона змушена була пояснити правила ще раз.
2. Не було потреби пересилати ті фото, він уже їх має.
3. Краще б він не питав про це. Вона може засмутитися.
4. Вона може бути доволі різкою часом. Краще не говори зайвого.
5. Не було потреби йти туди так рано, тому він поспав довше.
6. Не потрібно було так голосно кричати, я все добре почула.
7. Тобі обов'язково слід почитати книги цього автора.
8. Навряд чи мені треба тобі це пояснювати.
9. Тобі обов'язково треба було це їй казати?
10. Йому довелося нести речі самому.
11. Вона мусила зробити вибір сама. Тобі не слід було втручатися.
12. Нам довелося прийти раніше, щоб допомогти їй з коробками.
13. Тобі слід бути уважнішим, коли переходиш дорогу.
14. Ніколи не треба нав'язувати свою думку комусь.
15. Ми мали прийти раніше, вибач.
16. Напевно вони вже чули цю загадку, тому знали відповідь.
17. Не раджу тобі приймати рішення, не подумавши двічі.
18. Їй варто частіше зустрічатися з друзями.
19. Не може бути, щоб він їй про це не сказав!
20. Ти не мусиш так часто приходити.

## Lesson 12. MODALS. PERMISSION. PROHIBITION

Permission can be rendered by the following modal verbs: **can / could / may / might + Infinitive**.

Prohibition can be rendered by **cannot / may not / mustn't + Infinitive**.

There are some verbs and verb phrases expressing permission / prohibition:

<b>(not) be allowed to</b>	<i>You're (not) allowed to stay out late</i>
<i>(not) be permitted to</i>	<i>You're (not) permitted to stay out late</i>
<b>be forbidden to</b>	<i>You're forbidden to stay out late</i>
<b>be prohibited</b>	<i>Smoking is (strictly) prohibited</i>
<b>be not to:</b>	<i>You're not to smoke</i>
<b>negative imperative:</b>	<i>Don't smoke</i>

### PERMISSION. REQUESTS FOR PERMISSION

➤ **Requests for permission scale:**

Requests for permission can refer to the present or future:

↓ **Can** (the most informal)

↓ **Could** (more 'hesitant' and polite than **can**.

We often use it when we are not sure if the permission will be given)

↓ **May** (more formal, polite and 'respectful' than **can** and **could**)

↓ **Might** (the most hesitant, polite and 'respectful' and is less common than the other three)

In practice, **can**, **could** and **may** are often interchangeable in 'neutral' requests.

*\*Note*

**Be allowed to** means that the permission does not depend on the speaker or the person spoken to.

➤ Very polite requests

**Can/Could I** (possibly)...?

**Do you think I could/might ...?**

**I wonder if I could/might...?**

***Can / could / may / might I borrow your umbrella (please)?***

***\* May we leave early, please?***

*(=Will you allow it?)*

***Are we allowed to leave early?** (=Is it allowed? / What is the rule?)*

***Could I possibly use your phone?***

***I wonder if I might bother you for a moment***

<p>➤ Common <u>responses</u> are:</p> <p><b>You can/may</b>  <b>You can't / may not</b>  <b>Of course</b> (polite affirmative),  <b>I'm afraid not</b> (polite, negative),  <b>I'd rather you didn't</b> (polite, negative),  <b>Certainly not</b> (blunt refusal).</p> <p>A polite refusal is usually accompanied by some kind of explanation (<i>I'm afraid you can't because ...</i>)</p> <p>➤ <u>Past permission</u> can be expressed by:</p> <p><b>could</b> – in <u>general</u> situations  <b>was / were allowed to</b> – in <u>general and particular situations</u></p>	<p>- affirmative:  <i>Of course you <b>can</b> / <b>may</b></i></p> <p>- negative:  <i>No, you <b>can't</b> / <b>may not</b>.</i></p> <p><i>I'm afraid you <b>can't</b> take my car. I need it for the whole day.</i></p> <p><i>Last night the kids <b>were allowed to</b> stay up longer. I <b>could</b> / <b>couldn't</b> walk alone when I was small. (or: I <b>was(n't) allowed to</b> walk alone when I was small).</i></p>
<b>PROHIBITION</b>	
<p><b>Prohibition scale:</b></p> <p><b>Should not</b> (inadvisable = you'd better not; less strict)</p> <p><b>Cannot</b> (generally, according to the circumstances; you are not allowed)</p> <p><b>May not</b> (speaker's personal prohibition; or formal contexts)</p> <p><b>Am/is/are not to</b> (giving instructions in formal contexts)</p> <p>↓ <b>Must not</b> (speaker's absolute prohibition; often subjective, implies that there is no other choice)</p>	<p><i>You <b>shouldn't</b> talk to me like that</i></p> <p>- <i><b>Can</b> I stay out late</i>  - <i>No, you <b>may not</b> / <b>can't</b> / <b>mustn't</b> stay out late.</i></p> <p><i>You <b>are not to</b> open this door.</i></p>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Make requests for permission and supply the answers:

1. You are visiting a close friend and you want to borrow his car
2. You are at a party given by people you hardly know. You want to see their garden
3. You are visiting your distant relatives and want to use their library

4. You are in an office and need to make a phone call
5. You are in a hotel and need to talk to the administrator

## 2. Write sentences to express prohibition:

1. It is not advisable that you stay up so late
2. It is not allowed to smoke inside
3. I do not allow the strangers to use my phone
4. According to the instructions he is not allowed to move these things
5. I forbid you to speak to your parents like that!

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Чи міг би я скористатися Вашим телефоном?
2. Не можна залишати дім незамкненим.
3. Нам не дозволяли повертатися додому пізно, коли ми були малими.
4. Можна, я візьму твій записник?
5. Не слід пропускати заняття.
6. Вам не можна туди заходити, поки триває екзамен.
7. Не можна нікому брати мої речі!
8. Туди не можна їхати – там закрита дорога.
9. Не слід запізнюватися.
10. Чи міг би я попросити Вас про послугу?
11. Чи можна скористатися Вашою ручкою?
12. Тут заборонено користуватися мобільними телефонами
13. Коли я була маленькою, мені не дозволяли їсти багато солодкого
14. Не було потреби їм телефонувати. Я уже розіслала повідомлення
15. Напевно, вона мала свій власний ключ і скористалася ним
16. Краще не пий цей сік. Він дивно пахне
17. Ви не маєте залишати свій пост
18. Тобі варто підстригти волосся
19. Він не може бути злодієм. Він дуже порядна людина
20. Чи міг би я попросити вихідний, щоб відвідати її в лікарні?
21. Фото чудові. Ти б не зміг зробити краще!



## Lesson 13. MODALS. CRITICISM. PROMISE. REFUSAL. SUGGESTION. HABITS

CRITICISM. DISAPPROVAL. REPROACH	
<p><b>Present or future:</b></p> <p><b>Can</b> (criticism about repetitive things)  <b>Could</b> (sounds less direct than <b>can</b> in expressing disapproval)  <b>Should</b> (criticism on what is the wrong thing to do according to the speaker)  <b>Ought to</b> (criticism based on moral duties)  <b>Might</b> (sounds less strong than <b>should</b>; a nagging complaint)</p>	<p><i>You <b>can be</b> very annoying, you know?</i>  <i>You <b>could</b> help me now.</i>  <i>You <b>could</b> be less arrogant</i>  <i>You <b>should not</b> talk to your mom like that</i>  <i>He <b>should</b> dress warmer</i>  <i>You <b>oughtn't to</b> throw litter here</i>  <i>You <b>might</b> be more polite</i>  <i>You <b>might</b> clean after yourself</i></p>
<p><b>Past:</b></p> <p><b>Could + have + V3</b>  <b>Should + have + V3</b>  <b>Ought to + have + V3</b>  <b>Might + have + V3</b> (less strong than <b>should</b>)</p> <p>The use of these forms indicates that the past action <u>wasn't</u> carried out the way the speaker <i>thinks</i> it was right to be done.</p> <p>* <i>Note</i>  <b>Might/could (at least) + V1</b> is used to express <u>reproach</u></p> <p>**<i>Note</i>  <b>Might have + V3</b> with the verbs <i>guess, know, suspect</i> reinforce <u>complaint</u></p>	<p><i>You <b>could have written</b> your essay better</i>  <i>He <b>could have helped</b> you</i>  <i>You <b>should have booked</b> the tickets in advance</i>  <i>Of course, you <b>feel sick</b>. You <b>shouldn't have eaten</b> so much chocolate.</i>  <i>You <b>might have told</b> me you weren't coming!</i></p> <p>*  <i>You <b>might at least</b> clean after yourself</i>  <i>He <b>might at least</b> be less annoying</i></p> <p>**  <i>I <b>might have guessed</b> it was a lie</i>  <i>I <b>might have suspected</b> he would fail to follow the instructions</i></p>
<p>***<i>Note</i>  To express <u>strong disapproval / reprimand / outrage</u> we use:  <b>dare</b> – present  <b>dared</b> – past</p>	<p>***  <i>How <b>dare</b> you suggest such a thing!</i>  <i>How <b>dare</b> you raise your voice!</i>  <i><b>Don't you dare</b> speak to me like that!</i>  <i>How <b>dared</b> he tell it to everyone!</i></p>

## PROMISE. WILLINGNESS. REFUSAL

<p>➤ To express <u>promise</u> we use <b>will</b></p> <p>➤ To express <u>willingness</u> to do something we use:  <b>Will</b> → <u>Present</u>  <b>Would</b> → <u>Past</u> (general willingness)</p> <p>➤ To express <u>unwillingness</u> / <u>refusal</u> we use:  <b>Won't</b> → <u>Present</u>  <b>Wouldn't</b> → <u>Past</u> (refusal on a single occasion in the past)          It can refer to inanimate objects</p> <p><i>* Note</i>          In the meaning of <u>willingness</u> <b>will/won't</b> can be used after <b>if</b> in the First conditional. With the future reference we can also use other modals in this sense: <b>If smb will / would / could...</b></p>	<p><i>I will help you with your baggage, when you arrive.</i></p> <p><i>I will act as a witness to your story</i>  <i>He will help you</i>  <i>Dad would always help us with our maths. (= was always willing to)</i></p> <p><i>He won't drink his milk</i>  <i>The car won't start</i>  <i>The car wouldn't start this morning</i>  <i>I offered him some milk but he wouldn't drink it</i></p> <p><i>* If you will take a seat for a moment, the doctor will see you soon (=if you are willing to)</i>  <i>If you will / would / could wait a moment I'll join you.</i>  <i>If he will / would / could only try harder, I'm sure he'll succeed.</i>  <i>Shall I wait? – Yes, if you will / would</i></p>
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## SUGGESTIONS

<p>➤ To make (or to ask for) a <u>suggestion</u> which includes the speaker we use:  <b>shall</b>  <b>should (in US English)</b></p> <p>➤ We can also use <b>can / could / might</b> to <u>suggest</u> actions</p> <p>➤ To make a <u>polite suggestion</u> we use <b>would</b></p> <p><i>* Note</i>          In question tags after <b>Let's</b> we use <b>shall</b>.</p> <p>➤ Typical <u>responses</u>:  <b>Yes, let's, (shall we)?</b>  <b>No, I'd rather not / I'd rather we didn't</b></p>	<p><i>Shall we go out for a pizza tonight?</i>  <i>What shall we do about this dog?</i>  <i>Shall we go for a swim?</i>  <i>Let's decide about tonight. Should we go bowling?</i>  <i>You can / could / might go for a swim.</i>  <i>We might as well go for a swim</i></p> <p><i>Would you like to join us?</i>  <i>It would be great to come together.</i></p> <p><i>* Let's visit her tomorrow, shall we?</i>  <i>Yes, let's, (shall we)?</i>  <i>No, I'd rather not</i>  <i>No, I'd rather we didn't</i></p>
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## HABITS

<p>To express <u>habits</u> we use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>will</b> (present characteristic habits or behavior)</li> <li>➤ <b>would</b> (past habits / characteristic habits, <u>not</u> states)</li> <li>➤ <b>used to</b> (past habits or states)</li> </ul> <p><i>* Note</i> We can use <b>will</b> / <b>won't</b> to talk about <u>routines</u> or <u>predictable actions</u></p> <p><i>** Note</i> To speak about <u>annoying habits</u> or to <u>criticize someone's behavior</u> we use: <b>will</b> / <b>won't</b> (present) <b>would</b> / <b>wouldn't</b> (past)</p>	<p><i>In summer he <b>will</b> often sit in the sun for hours (present).</i></p> <p><i>In summer he <b>would</b> often sit in the sun for hours (past).</i></p> <p><u>Past habits:</u> <i>When I was young, I <b>always got up</b> at 6.</i> <i>When I was young, I <b>used to</b> get up at 6.</i> <i>When I was young, I <b>would</b> (always) get up at 6.</i> <i>I <b>used to smoke</b>, (but I don't now).</i> <i>He <b>never used to smoke</b>, (but he does now).</i> <i><b>Did he use to</b> live in Lviv?</i> <i>He <b>didn't use to</b> live in Lviv</i></p> <p><i>*</i> <i>Every class is the same: he'll come in, he <b>won't</b> greet us, but he'll start giving us instructions.</i></p> <p><i>**</i> <i>She <b>will</b> leave her things everywhere</i> <i>He <b>won't</b> switch off the lights when he's last out of the office!</i> <i>Dad <b>would</b> always tell me how I should live.</i></p>
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## EXERCISES:

### 1. Rewrite the sentences to express criticism / reproach / disapproval:

1. I think you are too absent-minded
2. I don't think you are right when you forget about the details
3. It was your duty to answer the calls. Why didn't you?
4. Is it possible that you be more attentive?
5. It would be better if you closed the door every time you leave
6. Why didn't you warn everyone about her arrival?
7. It was wrong of you to speak like that with the boss
8. I think you were able to change the situation, but you didn't
9. You ate too much, that's why you are sick
10. It would have been much better if you hadn't quit
11. He is boastful sometimes. It's annoying

**2. Rewrite the sentences with *will/ won't/ would/ wouldn't* to express willingness / refusal:**

1. My son refused to do the shopping
2. Don't you mind waiting for a few minutes, please?
3. My mom always insisted on telling the truth
4. She is always unwilling to speak about herself
5. Every time I was in a hurry my car refused to start
6. He disagreed to carry those heavy boxes
7. She never asks for help when she is in trouble
8. I hope you don't mind being asked a few questions
9. I offered her some coffee, but she refused to drink it
10. I will be happy to book the tickets for you

**3. Complete the sentences to express offer / suggestion / request and give possible answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you like some coffee? \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ get some tea for you? \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ borrow your pen? \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ bring a newspaper for you, dad? \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ order some pizza for us? \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ we go for a walk together? \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ like to watch this film with me? \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you turn the radio off? \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Complete the sentences with the suitable form of *use to / do*:**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ to have grey hair, did she?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ to smoke? – Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_
3. We never used to enjoy parties, \_\_\_\_\_ we?
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ to work here and so \_\_\_\_\_ I.
5. We often \_\_\_\_\_ to have long walks with my dad.
6. Where \_\_\_\_\_ to live?

**5. Describe people's behavior:**

1. He usually lies when I ask about his family
2. She always told us stories before we went to bed
3. When he needed money he worked overtime
4. She always leaves the door open
5. He never cleans after himself

## *Self-study task:*

### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Тобі слід було уважніше переходити дорогу.
2. Як він посмів так на неї кричати?
3. Не смій забувати добро, зроблене тобі!
4. Я міг би і здогадатися, що ти забудеш про обіцянку.
5. Якщо не допомагаєш, то могла б принаймні не критикувати.
6. Ти міг би час від часу прибирати свою кімнату.
7. Не слід було так хвилюватися через дрібниці.
8. Вона часом дуже набридлива, коли надто багато запитує.
9. Він мав можливість все виправити!
10. Ти могла запобігти цьому!
11. Коли ти переїжджатимеш, я допоможу тобі з речами.
12. Він завжди відмовляється їсти, коли я готую.
13. Мій брат завжди був не проти подивитися зі мною мультфільми.
14. Якби ти захотів почекати хвильку, я б знайшов це місце на карті.
15. Якщо захочеш спробувати ще раз, я тебе підтримаю.
16. Вона ніяк не хоче збирати з нами ягоди.
17. Він завжди відмовлявся, коли я пропонував свою допомогу.
18. Завтра я кину палити.
19. Мені зробити нам дві кави?
20. Ти не проти почитати мені трохи?
21. Давай підемо поплавемо, добре?
22. Ти точно мушиш з нами повечеряти сьогодні!
23. Вона розповідає смішні історії щоразу, коли ми зустрічаємося.
24. Як ти смієш просити про це знову!
25. Колись я часто підвозив їх додому.
26. Вона постійно запізнюється, сідає спереду і починає коментувати.
27. Ми, бувало, гралися допізна, коли жили в селі.
28. Не смій мене перебивати!
29. Він постійно вчив усіх жити.
30. Мій мобільний ніяк не записує звук.

## Lesson 14. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. REAL AND UNREAL CONDITION (PRESENT AND FUTURE)

Conditional Sentences are usually divided into the following types:

<b>Structures with real condition:</b>	
<i>Type 0. Refers to the present (in general)</i>	<i>If you <u>heat</u> ice, it <u>melts</u>.</i>
<i>Type 1. Refers to the future</i>	<i>If the weather <u>is</u> fine, we <u>'ll</u> go for a walk</i>
<b>Structures with unreal condition:</b>	
<i>Type 2. Refers to the present or future</i>	<i>If it <u>were</u> summer now, we <u>could</u> go to the beach</i>
<i>Type 3. Refers to the past</i>	<i>If they <u>had followed</u> your instructions, they <u>wouldn't have got</u> lost.</i>
<i>Mixed types</i>	<i>If you <u>had had</u> your breakfast, you <u>wouldn't be</u> hungry now</i>

### Common Structures with Real Condition:

<b>Type 0. Refers to the present.</b>	
<p>➤ Statements about the real world, often general truths, such as scientific facts. In these sentences, the time is <b>now or always</b> and the situation is <b>real and possible</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>If (When) + Present Simple ... Present Simple</b></p> <p>➤ Instructions</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>If (When) + Present Simple ... Imperative</b></p>	<p><i>Plants <b>die</b> if they <b>don't get</b> enough water.</i>  <i>If you <b>mix</b> red and blue, you <b>get</b> purple.</i>  <i>If you <b>heat</b> ice, it <b>melts</b>.</i>  <i>The grass <b>gets</b> wet when it <b>rains</b>.</i>  <i>If people <b>eat</b> too much, they <b>get</b> fat.</i>  <i>If you <b>touch</b> a fire, you <b>get</b> burned.</i>  <i>People <b>die</b> if they <b>don't eat</b>.</i>  <i>Snakes <b>bite</b> if they <b>are</b> scared</i></p> <p><i>Ask Pete if you're not sure what to do.</i>  <i>If you <b>want</b> to come, <b>call</b> me before 5:00</i></p>
<b>Type 1. Refers to the future</b>	
<p>➤ Statements about the real, factual conditions under which the action in the main clause can be realized.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>If + Present Tenses ... shall / will do / be</b></p> <p><i>(condition to be satisfied) (future likely outcome)</i></p>	<p><i>If I'm better tomorrow, I'll get up</i>  <i>If I have a headache, I won't go</i>  <b>Present Simple:</b> <i>If they <b>come</b> earlier, we'll have a party</i>  <b>Present Continuous:</b> <i>If he is standing in the rain, he will catch cold</i>  <b>Present Perfect:</b> <i>If she <b>has arrived</b> at the station, she'll be here soon; If I've finished my work by ten, I'll probably watch a film</i></p>

<p>➤ <b>Problematic Condition</b> referring to the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statements about the facts that are unlikely to happen in the future, or the speaker is doubtful about,</li> <li>- Formal polite tactful instructions / offers, found in business letters or formal conversations.</li> </ul> <p><b>If + should / Should (not)</b> (Suppositional Mood)      ...      <b>Future tense / Imperative</b></p>	<p><b>Modals:</b> <i>If I can afford it, I'll buy it.</i></p> <p><b>*Note: Future tenses in the main clause:</b>  <i>If I don't run, The train will have left</i>  <i>If I stay till May, I'll have been working here for 20 years.</i>  <i>If he gets there on time, they'll be having lunch between 1 and 2 o'clock.</i></p> <p><i>If you should see her, say hello</i>  <i>If he should succeed, no one will be more pleased than me</i>  <i>Should you be in Ivano-Frankivsk, I'll be glad to see you</i></p> <p><i>Should you be interested in our offer, please contact us</i></p>
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## EXERCISES:

### 1. Insert the verbs

1. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) warm tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk
2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) my favourite film
3. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) today, he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there tomorrow
4. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) next weekend, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) plant the vegetables
5. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for the whole month, she \_\_\_\_\_ (need) to go on vacation.
6. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (come) on time, they \_\_\_\_\_ (have lunch) between 12 and 1 pm.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (can't do) it for me, I \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) someone else
8. If John \_\_\_\_\_ (be picked) for the team, he \_\_\_\_\_ (boast) about it for weeks
9. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in this house till June, we \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here for 10 years
10. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the task yet, \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) him to help you.

**2. Insert the verbs in the if-clause and use modals (*can / could / may / might / should / ought to / must*) in the main clause:**

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) unwell, you \_\_\_\_\_ stay in bed
2. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his translation by 5 pm, he \_\_\_\_\_ have dinner with us
3. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) too much to do, she \_\_\_\_\_ ask me for help
4. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) possible tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ meet
5. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (be coming) tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_ reserve a room for her
6. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (just arrive), he \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the news yet.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (disagree) on some points, you \_\_\_\_\_ be more tolerant
8. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (be waiting) for long, they \_\_\_\_\_ (get) irritated.
9. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) you, you \_\_\_\_\_ not tell her
10. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) everything settled, I \_\_\_\_\_ be leaving tomorrow.

***Common Structures with Unreal Condition:***

<b><i>Type 2. Refers to the present.</i></b>	
<p>➤ Statements about the imaginary situations and their imaginary consequences: <b>doubtful statements</b> and <b>purely imaginary statements</b></p> <p><b>If + were / did / ...</b>      <b>would / should / could / had / V2</b>  <i>(condition to be satisfied)</i>      <i>(likely outcome)</i>                      Subjunctive II      Conditional                      Present      Present / Modal</p> <p>➤ Advice '<b>If I were you</b>'</p>	<p><i>If I were taller, I would become a policeman</i></p> <p><i>If he had any money, he could leave home</i></p> <p><i>If you could see me now, you'd laugh your head off</i></p> <p><i>If he were here, he might help us</i></p> <p><i>If I had longer legs I would be able to run faster</i></p> <p><i>If he failed he should (ought to) try again</i></p> <p><i>If I was/were better qualified, I would apply for the job.</i></p> <p><i>If I were taller, I could be a model</i></p> <p><i>If I were you, I would not move out (=you shouldn't move out)</i></p> <p><i>If I were Ann, I would quit (=I think Ann should quit)</i></p>



<p>➤ 'If it were not (weren't) for / Were it not for' (= But for)</p>	<p><i>If it weren't for your help, I would still be homeless</i>  <i>Were it not for her help, I could still be homeless</i>  <i>If it were not for the fact that you helped me, I would still be homeless</i></p>
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## EXERCISES:

### 3. Write type 2 Conditionals:

1. I don't have a spare ticket. I can't take you to the concert
2. She is not here now. She cannot help
3. They don't have free time. They cannot go with us to Lviv
4. He can't type. He can't help us with those files
5. I don't have money. I cannot lend you
6. He doesn't understand the problem. He cannot help us to solve it
7. She isn't in good shape. She doesn't fit
8. I cannot run fast. I don't take part in running competitions
9. She is not tall. She is not a model
10. You should take a taxi. You are late
11. She is not in your position. She cannot advise you
12. I am in a hurry. I will not stay longer
13. He does not have money. He cannot move out
14. He doesn't have a job. He still lives with his parents
15. The weather is bad. We won't walk

### 4. Insert the verbs. Use *could* / *might* / *be able to* in the main clause:

1. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here now, she \_\_\_\_\_ tell us what to do
2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the right qualification, I \_\_\_\_\_ apply for this job
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a teacher, you \_\_\_\_\_ understand the situation
4. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) Maths, she \_\_\_\_\_ solve the problem
5. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) enough, he \_\_\_\_\_ buy a new flat
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (need) advice, you \_\_\_\_\_ ask me.

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences**

##### **A:**

1. Якщо просиш ввічливо, люди охоче допомагають тобі.
2. Якщо ти не заплатиш, то електрику відключать.
3. Якщо вона справиться з усією роботою до обіду, ми зможемо пообідати разом.
4. Якщо ти не знайомий з людиною, не говори про неї нічого.
5. Якщо завтра до вечора я отримаю відповіді, я зможу розпланувати нашу конференцію.
6. Якщо ти все ж-таки знатимеш щось про неї, напиши мені.
7. На випадок, якщо вона тебе все ж запитає, не можна нічого розказувати.
8. Ти допоможеш, якщо я попрошу?
9. Не відповідай на дзвінки, поки мене нема.
10. Якщо маєш вільний час, читай.
11. Я зможу відповісти тобі, коли перевірю інформацію.
12. Якщо продукти зберігати в теплі, вони швидко псуються.
13. Якщо я працюю, не можна мене турбувати
14. Якщо я пропрацюю тут ще рік, то працюватиму тут вже 20 років
15. Якщо вона вже тричі дзвонила, то ситуація напевно серйозна.

##### **B:**

16. Якби ти вчасно приходив на пари, то не мав би проблем щоразу.
17. Якби я знала відповідь, я б сказала тобі.
18. Ти зміг би переплисти річку, якби зараз був шторм?
19. Якщо б вони мали приїхати, ти б зраділа?
20. На твоєму місці я б шукав нове житло.
21. Якби я знала англійську, я б могла отримати кращу роботу.
22. На її місці я б не розповідала все про себе.
23. Якби він був молодшим, то зайнявся б танцями
24. Якби мені добре вдавалося малювати, я б малював портрети
25. Якщо б вона була у добрій формі, могла б узяти участь у завтрашньому змаганні
26. Ти б хотіла бути кінозіркою, якби мала можливість?
27. На його місці я б більше часу приділяв читанню.
28. На її місці я б змінила колір волосся

## Lesson 15. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. UNREAL CONDITION (PAST)

### Common Structures with Unreal Condition:

<b>Type 3. Refers to the past</b>	
<p>➤ Statements about the imaginary situations and their imaginary consequences in the past: <b>hypothetical conditions, purely imaginary situations, regrets about the past</b></p> <p><b>If + had been / had done / could have done</b>      ...      <b>would have done / should have done / might have done / could have done</b></p> <p><i>(imagined condition)</i>      <i>(imagined outcome)</i>                      Subjunctive II      Conditional                      Past      Past / Modal</p> <p>➤ Reason (past): <b>'If it hadn't been for'</b> (= but for)</p> <p><b>*Note</b>  <b>Inversion</b> in formal statements</p> <p><b>**Note</b>  <b>Modals</b> in the if-clause and in the main clause</p>	<p><b>hypothetical conditions</b>  <i>If I had been old enough I would have joined the police force</i>  <i>If I had known it was a secret, I would have kept quiet about it</i></p> <p><b>purely imaginary situations</b>  <i>If I had lived in the Stone Age, I would have been a hunter</i></p> <p><b>regrets about the past</b>  <i>If we had gone by car, we would have saved time</i>  <i>If I had been trying harder I would have succeeded</i></p> <p><b>reason</b>  <i>If it hadn't been for the rain, we would have had a good walk</i>  <i>If it hadn't been for the bad weather, he could have come much sooner.</i></p> <p><i>Had the management acted sooner, the strike wouldn't have happened</i>  <i>Had it not been for the unusually bad weather, the rescue team would have been able to save the climber</i></p> <p><i>If I could have stopped, there wouldn't have been an accident</i>  <i>If she had been there, she could have met my sister</i>  <b>Compare:</b>  <i>If she had been there, she could have helped us (ability)</i>  <i>If she had received the message, she might have told us (possibility)</i>  <i>If she had received the message, she should have told us (duty)</i></p>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Write type 3 Conditionals:

1. She ate too much sweets and was sick
2. We walked home because we ran out of money
3. He couldn't move to a better district because he didn't earn enough
4. It was very slippery that is why I fell down
5. He was very tired and decided to go to bed
6. You were not watching the road that is why you got into an accident
7. She didn't see us and therefore didn't say "hello"
8. My parents were very nervous and left some things at the airport
9. He didn't enjoy his Chemistry classes, so he didn't do well
10. The dress was too expensive, so I didn't buy it

### 2. Write type 3 Conditionals (*If it hadn't been for the rain, we would have had a good walk*):

1. The weather was bad, so we cancelled our picnic
2. Due to the warm coat I didn't catch cold
3. Due to his patience the argument was averted
4. The film was very interesting, so we convinced her to come with us
5. Due to her help we managed to edit all the articles
6. I had the job I liked, that's why I didn't move to another city with my family
7. Due to her bad luck she missed the last train
8. Because she was ill, the team lost
9. Due to your umbrella I didn't get wet through
10. The text was too long, so we didn't finish translating it in class
11. The last question was tricky, so I didn't answer it
12. I didn't have enough information, so I couldn't provide all the details
13. We had the back seats, so I didn't enjoy the play to the full
14. There was too much noise, so I couldn't concentrate
15. He made a silly joke, so the evening wasn't so good.

**Self-study task:**

**Translate the sentences. Use modals where necessary:**

1. Якби вона вже отримала повідомлення, нас би попередили
2. Якби він зміг переконати батьків, то не залишився би вдома
3. Якби ви приїхали швидше, то не запізнилися б на початок вистави
4. Ти б мабуть зустрів її, якби вона там була
5. Ми могли б допомогти, якби вони попросили
6. Якби я могла повернути час назад, я б сказала їй усе
7. Якби він здав іспити протягом першої сесії, він зміг би поїхати з нами за кордон
8. Вона мала б нас повідомити, якби щось змінилося
9. Якби ти попередила мене, що купила квитки, я б не купляла
10. Якби він не запитав, чи я приєднаюся до них за вечерею, мені б не довелося вигадувати виправдання
11. Якби ти змогла бути більш толерантною з ними, ми б не потрапили в таку халепу
12. Якби не твої коментарі, нас би не вигнали з концертної зали.
13. Якби він знав, що подорож буде такою довгою, він б її не починав
14. Якби я знала, що Аня була в Івано-Франківську, я б зустрілася з нею
15. Якби зараз не падав дощ, ми могли б пообідати в саду
16. На твоєму місці я б кинув курити
17. Якби вона не була пристебнута, то поранилася б у тій аварії
18. Якби ти пішов учора з нами, ти б добре провів час
19. Якби він говорив повільніше, люди б його розуміли краще
20. Я б не проти жити в Англії, якби там випадало менше дощу
21. Якби не проект, над яким я працюю, я б міг лежати зараз на березі моря
22. Якби ти сказала мені, що уже купила подарунок, я б не провела пів дня в магазині, вибираючи його.
23. Якби я не обрала професію вчительки, я б, напевно, стала актрисою
24. Якби хлопчик не боявся темряви, то зайшов би в покинутий дім першим
25. Якби не такі нудні діалоги, я б додивилася фільм до кінця.

**Lesson 16. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.  
MIXED TYPES. "I WISH"- SENTENCES**

It is possible for the two parts of a conditional sentence to refer to different times, and the resulting sentence is a "mixed conditional" sentence. Depending on the context, any tense sequence is possible.

MIXED STRUCTURES IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES	
<p>➤ Unreal past condition and its probable result in the present</p> <p><b>If + had done / had been</b> Type 3</p> <p>... <b>would be / do could be / do</b> Type 2</p>	<p><i>If I had worked harder at school, I would have a better job now.</i></p> <p><i>If we had looked at the map we wouldn't be lost.</i></p> <p><i>If you had caught that plane you would be dead now.</i></p>
<p>➤ Unreal present situation and its probable (but unreal) past result. In these mixed conditional sentences, the time in the <i>If-clause</i> is <b>now</b> (condition contrary to present reality) <b>or always</b> (condition contrary to the present state that can't be changed) and the time in the <i>main clause</i> is <b>before now</b>.</p> <p><b>If + did / were / had</b> Type 2</p> <p>... <b>would have done / would have been</b> Type 3</p>	<p><i>If I weren't afraid of spiders, I would have picked it up.</i></p> <p><i>If I didn't trust him I would have left him months ago.</i></p> <p><i>If she wasn't afraid of flying she wouldn't have travelled by boat.</i></p> <p><i>I'd have been able to translate the letter if my Italian were better.</i></p> <p><i>If I were a good cook, I'd have invited them to lunch.</i></p> <p><i>If I were tall, I could have become a model</i></p>
<p>➤ Past advice of the type 'If I were you'</p> <p><b>If I were you / her</b> ... Type 2</p> <p>... <b>would have done / would have been</b> Type 3</p>	<p><i>If I were you, I would not have moved out (=you shouldn't have moved out)</i></p> <p><i>If I were Ann, I would have quit (=I think Ann should have quit)</i></p>

**EXERCISES:**

**1. Write conditionals to match the situations**

1. I am very tired, I have been working all day
2. He didn't eat, that's why he is hungry
3. She is too shy, so she didn't have many friends at school

4. They were absent last time, that's why they don't understand what we are talking about
5. It's too cold outside, because it has been raining
6. It is rather slippery, that's why she has fallen down
7. He didn't manage to find the required files, that is why he is so mad
8. You wasted too much money yesterday, so you can't afford dinner today
9. You don't know her, that's why you said those things
10. I didn't believe you because I know who you are
11. The performance went poorly, that's why he is sad
12. She pretended she didn't see me, so I'm mad at her now

<b>“I WISH” – SENTENCES</b>	
<p>➤ Future wishes / general wishes / polite imperative / complaining about the present situation / regret</p> <p>Smb1 <b>wish(es)</b>    smb2 <b>would / could (not) do / be</b></p> <p><b>Wish + would do / be</b> is used when we want something to change or somebody else to do sth (<u>the object is always different</u>)</p> <p>➤ <b>wish + could have +V3</b> is used to express regret about the past situations in which ability to do something was indicated.</p>	<p><i>I wish you <b>would be</b> more quiet</i> (polite imperative)</p> <p><i>If only we <b>could be</b> together</i> (regret)</p> <p><i>I wish she <b>would come</b> tomorrow (=that would be nice)</i></p> <p><i>I wish he <b>would come</b> tomorrow</i> (future wish)</p> <p><i>I wish he <b>could come</b> tomorrow (=he cannot)</i></p> <p><i><u>I wish you would stop</u> reading my diary</i></p> <p><i><u>He wishes the car would start</u> immediately</i></p> <p><i><u>We wish our neighbours would not argue</u> all the time</i></p> <p><i>I wish I <b>could have helped</b> her. (=I couldn't help her).</i></p> <p><i>I wish I <b>could have visited</b> her yesterday (=I couldn't visit her yesterday).</i></p>
<p>➤ Present wishes / desires for something to be different in the present</p> <p>Smb <b>wish(es)</b>            smb <b>were/ did / could</b></p>	<p><i>I wish you <b>were</b> here</i></p> <p><i><u>If only I could</u> help him</i></p> <p><i>He will wish he <b>knew</b> her better</i></p>
<p>➤ Past wishes / regrets about the past</p> <p>Smb <b>wish(es)</b>            smb <b>had been / had done</b></p>	<p><i>I wish I <b>hadn't eaten</b> so much</i></p> <p><i>They wished they <b>hadn't come</b> so late</i></p> <p><i>You will wish you <b>had not followed</b> her advice</i></p>

## EXERCISES:

### 2. Write sentences with *I wish*:

1. My watch is bad
2. I don't know the answer
3. He is not here
4. They aren't attentive
5. I didn't follow your advice, I will regret that
6. He didn't come to the meeting
7. We wasted our time
8. He didn't phone her yesterday, he will regret that
9. I'm not on holiday now
10. She didn't translate the text

### *Self-study task:*

#### Translate the sentences:

1. Якби ж люди припинили постійно смітити!
2. Якби ж ти могла зрозуміти те, про що я кажу.
3. Якби ж він не залишав свої речі всюди
4. Якби ж нарешті припинився дощ
5. Якби ж наші сусіди нарешті припинили сваритися!
6. Якби ти поснідав, то зараз не був би роздратованим
7. Якби ти подумала, перш ніж вибирати колір стін, то зараз кімната не виглядала б такою темною
8. Якби ти її не перебивав, вона б не плакала зараз
9. Якби я була більш комунікабельною, то познайомилася б з багатьма людьми на тій зустрічі
10. Якби він виграв гру, не виглядав би зараз таким засмученим
11. Я б не їздила автобусом, якби вміла водити
12. Я б не ображалася на тебе, якби ти не з'їв весь мій шоколад
13. Якби я знала щось про комп'ютери, я б змогла допомогти тобі з тим проектом
14. Шкода, що я не послухався твоєї поради
15. Ти пошкодуєш, що образив мене
16. Якби ж то ми змогли запобігти тому.



## Lesson 17. INFINITIVE FORMS. BARE INFINITIVE

THE FORMS OF THE INFINITIVE		
	Active Voice	Passive Voice
<b>Indefinite</b>	to discuss	to be discussed
<b>Continuous</b>	to be discussing	-
<b>Perfect</b>	to have discussed	to have been discussed
<b>Perfect Continuous</b>	to have been discussing	-
<p><b>The Indefinite Infinitive</b> expresses an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb. It may refer to the present, past or future</p>	<p><i>I was glad <b>to see</b> you.</i>  <i>I am glad <b>to see</b> you.</i>  <i>I'll be glad <b>to see</b> you tomorrow</i></p>	
<p><b>The Continuous Infinitive</b> denotes an action simultaneous with that expressed by the finite verb, but it is an action in progress</p>	<p><i>He happened <b>to be standing</b> round the corner</i></p>	
<p><b>The Perfect Infinitive</b> denotes an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb</p>	<p><i>I'm glad <b>to have met</b> you</i>  <i>We were satisfied <b>to have done</b> the preparations beforehand</i>  <i>The church is said <b>to have been built</b> two centuries ago</i></p>	
<p><b>The Perfect Continuous Infinitive</b> denotes an action which lasted a certain time before the action of the finite verb</p>	<p><i>He seems <b>to have been sleeping</b> all day long</i>  <i>I'm proud <b>to have been teaching</b> you for 5 years</i></p>	
INFINITIVES IN SENTENCES		
<p>➤ <u>a parenthesis</u>                      To cut a long story short                      To tell (you) the truth                      To say nothing of                      To be honest                      To get (back) to the point                      Not to make too much of it                      To put it another way                      To put it mildly                      To begin with</p>	<p><i><b>To put it mildly</b>, I'm surprised.</i>  <i><b>To begin with</b> we don't have enough money to buy it</i></p>	
<p>➤ <u>the purpose of action:</u>  <b>to</b>  <b>in order to</b>  <b>so as to</b>                      ➤ <u>'negative purpose'</u>  <b>so as not to</b>  <b>in order not to</b></p>	<p><i>I came <b>to be given</b> advice</i>  <i>She was sent to England <b>so as to be educated</b></i>  <i>I went to live in England <b>in order to learn</b> the language</i>  <i>I shut the door quietly <b>so as not to wake</b> the child</i></p>	

➤ <b>for + Infinitive</b> ('for' marks the subject of the infinitive)	<i>We were waiting <b>for him to start</b></i> <i>I bought the cage <b>for the hamster to live in</b></i>
➤ <b>the result of action</b> <b>enough</b> (positive result) <b>too</b> (negative result)	<i>He is <b>too weak to lift it</b></i> (=he cannot lift it) <i>It is <b>too heavy for me to lift it</b></i> (=I cannot lift it) <i>He isn't <b>strong enough to lift it</b></i> (=he cannot lift it) <i>She is <b>too honest to tell such a lie</b></i> (=she wouldn't tell a lie) <i>She is <b>honest enough not to tell a lie</b></i> (=she wouldn't tell a lie) <i>There is <b>enough time to take care of it</b></i> (=we will take care of it)
➤ <b>the attribute, after:</b> <b>the first</b> <b>the next / the last</b> <b>the best / the most suitable</b> <b>the only one</b> <i>noun (gerund)</i>	<i>She was <b>the first to guess his age</b></i> <i>He will be <b>the last to answer</b></i> <i>The book is <b>the best for you to read</b></i> <i>She is <b>the only one to complain</b></i> <i>I've got <b>an essay to write</b></i> <i>There is much <b>writing to be done</b></i>
<b>THE BARE INFINITIVE</b>	
➤ after <b>auxiliaries</b>	<i>I won't <b>call</b> you any more</i> <i>We'll <b>have finished</b> the translation by 4 pm</i> <i>She didn't <b>know</b> the code</i> <i>If I were you, I wouldn't <b>have said</b> so</i>
➤ after <b>modal verbs</b> (except <b>ought to</b> )	<i>She can't <b>have seen</b> the movie</i> <i>You should <b>have warned</b> everyone</i> <i>Shall I <b>open</b> the window?</i> <i>They might <b>have left</b> already</i>
➤ after <b>let</b>	<i>Let's <b>take</b> a taxi, shall we?</i> <i>Let's not <b>argue</b> anymore!</i> <i>Let me <b>ask</b> you</i> <i>Let him <b>go</b></i>
➤ after <b>make</b> <u>in the active voice</u> (we use ' <b>to</b> ' in the passive)	<i>She made them <b>clean</b> the whole room</i> <i>He made her <b>smile</b></i>
➤ after <b>see / feel / hear / smell / watch / notice / observe</b> <u>in the active voice</u> (we use ' <b>to</b> ' in the passive)	<i>I heard him <b>cough</b></i> (once) <i>I heard him <b>*coughing</b></i> (several times) <i>I saw her <b>cross</b> / <b>*crossing</b> the street</i> <i>He watched me <b>draw</b> her portrait</i> (the complete action) <i>He watched me <b>*drawing</b> her portrait</i> (the action in progress)
* Note - <b>ing</b> forms (Participle I) are also possible (action in progress)	

➤ after <b>would rather</b> (preference) / <b>had better</b> (advice)	<i>I'd rather <b>be told</b> the truth than <b>be lied</b> to I'd rather <b>have stayed</b> at home yesterday You'd better <b>stop</b> arguing and <b>do</b> as you are told</i>
➤ after <b>Why?</b> / <b>Why not?</b>	<i>Why not <b>change</b> the wallpaper if you don't like the color?</i>
➤ after <b>rather than</b> ** Note - <b>ing</b> forms (Participle I) are also possible	<i><b>Rather than waste</b> / **wasting your time on repairing it, buy a new one</i>
➤ after <b>cannot (help) but / nothing but</b>	<i>He <b>couldn't but smile</b>, when he saw us There is <b>nothing</b> to do for you <b>but wait</b></i>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Insert the correct form of the infinitive:

1. Are you ready \_\_\_\_\_ (go) now?
2. I saw her \_\_\_\_\_ (cross) the road.
3. They didn't let us \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a disco.
4. I've heard her \_\_\_\_\_ (sing).
5. It's difficult \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) as well as your mother.
6. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ (not / try) because it's dangerous.
7. He must \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her already.
8. They are glad \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic with all the family yesterday.
9. I like \_\_\_\_\_ (give) presents to friends, but even more I like (give) gifts by them.
10. She is so lucky \_\_\_\_\_ (have) such a good family.
11. She is so lucky \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that famous show last year
12. The dictionary seems \_\_\_\_\_ (belong) to my great-grandfather. It appears (publish) ages ago.
13. She seemed \_\_\_\_\_ (study) the painting carefully.
14. The key to the grandfather clock was believed \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) some twenty years before.
15. The case was urgent. The man had \_\_\_\_\_ (operate on).
16. He should \_\_\_\_\_ (warn) everyone. Now it's too late.
17. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) what to do.
18. We ought \_\_\_\_\_ (help) her, when she needed our help
19. She would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (not / leave) alone.
20. Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to convince her, ask her friends \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to her.

**2. Change the sentences as in the example:**

*It is simple to solve this problem. — This problem is simple to solve.  
It is difficult to speak to such people. — Such people are difficult to speak to.*

1. It is impossible to get a good dinner in our canteen.
2. It is useful to learn English.
3. It was difficult to start an engine in such cold weather.
4. It is dangerous to stand on this ladder.
5. It is rather difficult to deal with stubborn people.
6. It is dangerous to drive a car in big cities.
7. It is interesting to meet new people.
8. It is simple to communicate with people due to Internet.
9. It was unpleasant to watch their quarrel.
10. It is always funny to listen to him.

**3. Choose the correct variant:**

1. She is \_\_\_\_\_ her mistake.
  - a) too honest to admit;
  - b) enough honest to admit;
  - c) honest enough to admit;
2. The children are \_\_\_\_\_ alone.
  - a) too young to walk;
  - b) young enough to walk;
  - c) enough young to walk;
3. The movie is \_\_\_\_\_ it with kids;
  - a) enough violent to watch;
  - b) too violent to watch;
  - c) violent enough to watch;
4. The article is \_\_\_\_\_ without a dictionary.
  - a) easy enough to be read;
  - b) too easy to be read;
  - c) enough easy to be read;
5. The room is \_\_\_\_\_ party in it.
  - a) too large to have;
  - b) enough large to have;
  - c) large enough to have.

#### 4. Insert the correct infinitive from the list:

*to be looked through, to have given, to read, to tell you the truth, to have been living in London, to be accepted, to master the specialty, to become, to be published, to attract, to be listening to, to see, to have heard, to solve, to cut a long story short, to start*

1. The students seemed \_\_\_\_\_ the lecturer attentively.
2. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ you on Monday.
3. We were sorry \_\_\_\_\_ about your failure at exams.
4. Don't you think I'm old enough \_\_\_\_\_ the problem myself.
5. Well, \_\_\_\_\_, he wrote to me at the beginning of last month and said he was ready \_\_\_\_\_ work again.
6. The Browns are happy \_\_\_\_\_ in London for 5 years.
7. He wants \_\_\_\_\_ to the University.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ one must work hard.
9. Her dream was \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher of the Ukrainian language.
10. This is an article \_\_\_\_\_ in our magazine.
11. There was nothing interesting at the exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ our attention.
12. \_\_\_\_\_, I shan't be able to finish the translation today.
13. They are lucky \_\_\_\_\_ the novel in the original.
14. You were very kind \_\_\_\_\_ me that advice.
15. They made a list of articles \_\_\_\_\_ for the seminar.

#### 5. Put *to* where possible:

1. I think you ought \_\_\_ apologize.
2. Make him \_\_\_ speak louder.
3. My son asked me \_\_\_ let him \_\_\_ go to the theatre.
4. I must \_\_\_ go to the country.
5. It cannot \_\_\_ be done today.
6. The man told me not \_\_\_ walk on the grass.
7. Let me \_\_\_ help you with your work.
8. We had better \_\_\_ stop to rest a little.
9. We heard the siren \_\_\_ sound and saw the ship \_\_\_ move.
10. I cannot \_\_\_ go there now; I have some work \_\_\_ do.
11. You must make him \_\_\_ practise an hour a day.

12. Have you heard him \_\_\_ play the piano?
13. I would rather not \_\_\_ tell them about it.
14. We did everything we could \_\_\_ make him \_\_\_ join us

***Self-study task:***

**Translate the sentences:**

1. Приємно подорожувати у гарній компанії.
2. Вона прикидалася, що читає.
3. Він радий, що може допомогти.
4. Вони хочуть, аби їм зателефонували.
5. Хто змусив його заговорити?
6. Вона не знала, як реагувати.
7. Він прикинувся, що бачив цей фільм раніше.
8. До того, як мені виповниться сорок, я хочу вже написати книгу.
9. Хтось напевно розбив вікно і проліз всередину.
10. Ми прибули на станцію занадто пізно, щоб встигнути на поїзд.
11. Вона достатньо уважна, щоб не робити дурних помилок.
12. Ми знали те місце достатньо добре, щоб знайти дорогу навіть вночі.
13. Вони перші відгадали загадку
14. Вона єдина, хто прийшов їх підтримати
15. Ти вже третій, хто про це питає
16. Ми занадто довго не спілкувалися. Щоб знайти спільні теми для розмови.
17. Кімната занадто велика, щоб бути затишною.
18. Столик достатньо низький, щоб за ним сиділи діти
19. Ми пройшли навшпиньки через коридор, щоб нас не почули
20. Ми прийшли, щоб допомогти вам перенести речі
21. Залиш двері незамкненими, щоб він міг увійти.
22. Я відійду, щоб ти пройшла
23. Розповідай достатньо голосно, щоб усі тебе почули
24. Він просив, щоб документи були роздруковані до другої години.
25. Хтось точно розповів їй усе.

## Lesson 18. VERBS + INFINITIVE

<b>VERB + INFINITIVE</b>	
afford	<i>I can't afford to buy this dress</i>
agree	<i>Tom agreed to help me</i>
appear	<i>His health appeared to be better</i>
arrange	<i>Naomi arranged to stay with her cousin in Miami</i>
ask	<i>She asked to leave</i>
attempt	<i>We attempted to persuade him</i>
begin	<i>He began to talk</i>
care	<i>He doesn't care to participate in the activity</i>
choose	<i>I chose to help</i>
claim	<i>She claimed to be a princess</i>
dare	<i>I didn't dare to interrupt</i>
decide	<i>We decided to go to Hawaii</i>
demand	<i>He demanded to speak to Mr. Harris</i>
deserve	<i>He deserves to go to jail</i>
expect	<i>They expect to arrive early</i>
fail	<i>He failed to get enough money to pay for the new project</i>
happen	<i>She happened to be at the bank when it was robbed</i>
hesitate	<i>She hesitated to tell me the problem</i>
hope	<i>I hope to begin college this year</i>
intend	<i>We intend to visit you this year</i>
learn (how)	<i>I learned to speak Japanese when I was a kid</i>
manage	<i>He managed to open the door without the key</i>
offer	<i>Frank offered to drive us to the supermarket</i>
plan	<i>We plan to go to Europe this summer</i>
prepare	<i>They prepared to take the test</i>
pretend	<i>The child pretended to be a monster</i>
promise	<i>She promised to stop smoking</i>
refuse	<i>The guard refused to let them enter the building</i>
seem	<i>Nancy seemed to be disappointed</i>
swear	<i>She swore to tell the truth</i>
tend	<i>He tends to be a little shy</i>
threaten	<i>He threatened to leave forever</i>
vow	<i>He vowed to get revenge</i>
want	<i>I want to study Spanish</i>
wish	<i>I wish to stay</i>
would like	<i>I'd like to go with you</i>
yearn	<i>Melanie yearns to travel somewhere exotic</i>

VERB + NOUN + INFINITIVE	
advise	<i>I advised <b>them</b> to see a doctor.</i>
allow	<i>Ireland doesn't allow <b>people</b> to smoke in bars</i>
cause	<i>He caused <b>her</b> to make a mistake</i>
convince	<i>Ned convinced <b>me</b> to quit my job.</i>
enable	<i>Financial aid enabled the <b>student</b> to pay such expensive tuition fees</i>
encourage	<i>He encourages his <b>patients</b> to eat healthy foods</i>
force	<i>The commander forced the <b>soldiers</b> to march in the rain.</i>
get (cause to)	<i>Isabelle got <b>Mike</b> to wash her car</i>
hire	<i>Mr. Donnelly hired <b>Sarah</b> to work as a receptionist</i>
invite	<i>We invited <b>them</b> to join us</i>
order	<i>The police ordered <b>him</b> to put his hands in the air.</i>
permit	<i>California doesn't permit <b>people</b> to fish without a fishing license</i>
remind	<i>They reminded <b>me</b> to pay the bills before the end of the month</i>
require	<i>The certificate requires <b>students</b> to complete two courses</i>
tell	<i>He told <b>me</b> to shut the door.</i>
urge	<i>They urge <b>citizens</b> to recycle bottles and paper</i>
warn	<i>She warned <b>him</b> not to be late</i>
VERB + OPTIONAL NOUN + INFINITIVE	
ask	<i>She asked to leave</i> <i>She asked <b>him</b> to leave</i>
choose	<i>I chose to help out.</i> <i>I chose <b>him</b> to help out</i>
expect	<i>They expect to arrive early</i> <i>The expect <b>him</b> to arrive early</i>
need	<i>I need to clean the house</i> <i>I need <b>her</b> to clean the house.</i>
want	<i>I want to study Spanish</i> <i>I want <b>my son</b> to study Spanish</i>
would like	<i>We would like to start now.</i> <i>We would like <b>him</b> to start now.</i>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Revise the use of bare infinitive and choose the correct variant:

- Mother didn't let us \_\_\_\_\_ late.  
a) walk    b) to walk
- The children were not allowed \_\_\_\_\_ in the yard.  
a) play    b) to play
- Make him \_\_\_\_\_ the toy he broke.  
a) repair    b) to repair
- They were seen \_\_\_\_\_ the street two minutes ago.  
a) cross    b) to cross
- The students were made \_\_\_\_\_ the desks.  
a) clean    b) to clean
- Why not \_\_\_\_\_ for help if you cannot cope with it?  
a) ask    b) to ask



7. We heard the birds \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) twitter b) to twitter
8. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ on my nerves.  
a) not to get b) not get
9. He'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ there alone.  
a) go b) to go
10. She couldn't but \_\_\_\_\_ listening to the song.  
a) cry b) to cry
11. There was nothing left for him \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ the police.  
a) do b) to do a) call b) to call

**2. Choose the correct form of the infinitive:**

1. I was very upset and I didn't know whom \_\_\_\_\_ to for advice.  
a) to turn  
b) to be turning  
c) to have turned  
d) to have been turned
2. No words can describe the fascination of the place. It must \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) see  
b) be seen  
c) have seen  
d) have been seen
3. Jenny seemed \_\_\_\_\_ no attention to what was going on around her.  
a) to pay  
b) to be paying  
c) to have paid  
d) to have been paying
4. Judging from the books and papers on his desk he must \_\_\_\_\_ since they left him in the morning.  
a) be working  
b) work  
c) have worked  
d) have been working
5. Jack is in his garage. He must \_\_\_\_\_ his car.  
a) be repairing  
b) have been repairing

- c) repair
  - d) have repaired
6. It was nice of you \_\_\_\_\_ me your Grammar book. Without it I would have been lost.
- a) to lend
  - b) to be lending
  - c) to have lent
  - d) to be lent
7. A great mistake that you can make in life is \_\_\_\_\_ you are always right.
- a) to have thought
  - b) to think
  - c) to be thinking
  - d) to have been thinking

***Self-study task:***

**Translate the sentences:**

1. Він був охочий допомогти їй.
2. Призначте її розробити програму.
3. Вона вирішила злякати його.
4. Вони порадили їм використовувати кімнату для танців.
5. Він вирішив відпочити, щоб потім приєднатися до них.
6. Він пообіцяв відгукнутися на її прохання.
7. Нагадай мені заплатити рахунок.
8. Ми вагалися, чи йти на концерт.
9. Діти заслуговують походу в зоопарк.
10. Вони вирішили спакувати речі.
11. Йому дозволили зайнятися справою.
12. Йому порадили купити сучасну пральну машину.
13. Вона могла дозволити собі купити машину.
14. Вона очікувала, що вони розвеселять його.
15. Її заохочували зустрічатися з ним.
16. Це вже буде зовсім по-дурному, підозрювати його.
17. Як він посмів заявитися сюди?
18. Цей хід може дозволити їй виграти.
19. Він не має жодного бажання відкладати купівлю будинку.
20. Навіщо починати цю розмову?

## Lesson 19. COMPLEX OBJECT AND COMPLEX SUBJECT WITH THE INFINITIVE

COMPLEX OBJECT WITH THE INFINITIVE	
<p>➤ After verbs of sense perception: <i>to see, to feel, to observe, to watch, to notice, to smell</i></p>	<p><i>I felt the blood rush into my cheeks.</i>  <i>I saw him approach the house.</i>  <i>We noticed her put this on the shelf.</i></p>
<p>➤ After verbs denoting mental activity: <i>to know, to think, to consider, to believe, to expect, to find</i></p> <p><b>* Note</b>            After the verbs <i>to think, to find, to consider</i> the Infinitive can be omitted</p>	<p><i>I know him to be honest.</i>  <i>Everybody expected them to marry</i>  <i>I don't think him to be capable of lying</i></p> <p><b>*They found the flat (to be) comfortable</b>  <i>I don't think him capable of lying</i></p>
<p>➤ After verbs denoting wish and intention: <i>to want, to wish, to mean, to intend</i></p>	<p><i>I wish those books to be returned tonight.</i>  <i>He intended me to go with him to India.</i>  <i>I didn't intend her to see the painting until it was finished.</i>  <i>I didn't mean this to happen at all</i></p>
<p>➤ After verbs and expressions denoting feelings and emotions: <i>to like, to dislike, to love, would hate (for), cannot bear</i></p>	<p><i>I dislike you to speak with me like that.</i>  <i>I cannot bear you to do that.</i>  <i>I'd hate (for) him to think I wasn't interested</i></p>
<p>➤ After verbs denoting compulsion: <i>to make, to cause, to get, to have</i></p>	<p><i>Something made him turn his head.</i>  <i>The noise caused him to wake up.</i>  <i>We couldn't get him to sign the agreement.</i>  <i>I couldn't get the engine to start</i></p>
COMPLEX SUBJECT with the Infinitive	
<p>➤ with the verbs denoting <b>sense perception</b> (in the passive)</p> <p><b>** Note</b>            If a <u>process</u> is expressed, the <i>-ing</i> form (Participle I) is used</p>	<p><i>He was heard to laugh.</i>  <i>The rider was seen to disappear in the distance.</i>  <b>** Her father was heard approaching the door at that moment.</b></p>
<p>➤ with the verbs denoting <b>mental activity</b> (in the passive): <i>to think, to consider, to expect, to believe, to suppose</i></p>	<p><i>He was considered to be kind.</i>  <i>The manuscript is supposed to have been written in the 15<sup>th</sup> century</i></p>
<p>➤ with <i>to make</i> (in the passive)</p>	<p><i>He was made to apologize</i></p>
<p>➤ with <i>to say, to report</i> (in the passive)</p>	<p><i>He is said to be writing a new novel.</i>  <i>The delegation is reported to arrive on Monday</i></p>

<p>➤ with the word groups <i>to be likely, to be sure, to be certain</i></p>	<p><i>He is certain to be sleeping.</i>  <i>He is sure to come</i>  <i>We are not likely (are unlikely) to see each other again.</i></p>
<p>➤ with  <i>to seem, to appear;</i>  <i>to happen;</i>  <i>to prove, to turn out</i></p>	<p><i>They seemed to have forgotten him already.</i>  <i>He turned out to be a good fighter.</i>  <i>The experiment proved to be a failure</i>  <i>She happened to meet her old friend on her way home</i></p>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Combine the sentences:

1. They did not notice us. We passed by.
2. He saw her. She burst into tears.
3. He hasn't heard us. We called his name.
4. They haven't seen the accident. It occurred at the corner.
5. She heard the footsteps. They stopped.
6. We many times heard him. He told this story.
7. She noticed the expression of his face. It changed suddenly.
8. I heard somebody. He mentioned my name.
9. I felt something hard. It hurt my leg.
10. I saw him. He crossed the road.

### 2. Paraphrase the sentences forming Complex Object:

1. I did not expect that she would forget about my birthday.
2. Do you know that he went abroad two days ago?
3. I like to watch how she dances.
4. She could hardly believe that he had been rescued.
5. He expects that everybody will be ready to do this work.
6. I don't like when the children are late for dinner.
7. Don't consider that he is a hero. He is an ordinary man.
8. I suspect that he has taken my money.
9. She likes to watch how the sun sets.
10. I hate when people shout at each other.
11. They expect that she will cope with this work.
12. We expect that he will solve this problem soon.
13. He believes it is a mistake.

14. I consider that this business is very profitable.
15. I don't expect you will understand me.
16. They know that he is a responsible person.
17. We consider that he is a good professional.
18. She regards that he is a superman.
19. We all think that he is a gentleman.
20. They consider that it is the right decision.

### 3. Open the brackets:

1. Where is Nick? — I saw (he, talk) to Kate a few minutes ago.
2. Parents always want (their children, be) the best.
3. I wouldn't like (such valuable presents, give) to me.
4. I noticed (he, write) something and (pass) it to Alice.
5. We expect (they, apologize) to us.
6. She watched (the stars, sparkle) in the dark sky.
7. I did not expect (he, behave) in such a way.
8. We don't want (our planet, pollute).
9. I heard (he, work) in his study at night.
10. They expected (he, buy) a more expensive car.

### 4. Match the Infinitive or the Infinitive phrases with the parts of sentences:

1) The students are likely	a. to be emotionally fragile
2) My co-workers are supposed	b. to be very monotonous and tedious
3) My job appeared	c. to be a messy child
4) Julia's little son seems	d. to be a close-knit family
5) All my classmates are said	e. to consult our foreign partners
6) The Browns proved	f. to be sent to Boston University
7) Robert applied for a job but happened	g. to have arrived
8) The American delegation is reported	h. to make a negative impression at the interview
9) Little children are supposed	i. to visit us this year
10) Our friends are unlikely	j. to be doing well

### 5. Rewrite the sentences using the Complex Subject:

1. They say that he is a good musician
2. They expect him to make a report next Monday
3. People know that Mozart composed wonderful music

4. Do people suppose that she will confess?
5. They expect that he will sort everything out
6. People report that the delegation have already arrived
7. They say she has written several novels
8. They say that the earthquake killed many people
9. It is unlikely that you will win
10. It is considered that vegetables are useful
11. Is it supposed that we will submit our CVs?
12. It happened so that I lost my way
13. It turned out that she has been lying all the time
14. I am sure that he will pass
15. Someone made him sell his house.

***Self-study task:***

**Translate the sentences:**

1. Я не очікував, що ви повернетесь так рано.
2. Я очікую, що завдання буде виконано до вечора.
3. Я не очікував, що він виявиться таким неввічливим.
4. Він не помітив, як ми наблизилися.
5. Сподіваюся, сьогодні ви почуєте, як вона співає.
6. Я б хотів, щоб мої речі не чіпали.
7. Мені не подобається, коли ти так відповідаєш.
8. Шум змусив мене вийти в коридор.
9. Я не мав наміру образити тебе.
10. Не змушуй її повторювати двічі.
11. Ненавиджу, коли мене хтось перебиває.
12. Виявилось, що він – хороший спеціаліст.
13. Здається він вже купив новий комп'ютер.
14. Здається, ці двоє вчених працюють над однією й тією ж проблемою.
15. Виявляється, вони навчались в одній школі.
16. Кого вважають найбагатшою людиною в світі?
17. Він виявився хорошим другом.
18. Ви навряд чи застанете її вдома.
19. Сталося так, що він забув про її день народження
20. Кажуть, що цей дім збудував його дідусь
21. Вважається, що англійська – універсальна мова
22. Виявилось, що вони раніше ніколи не зустрічалися

## Lesson 20. GERUND FORMS. GERUND VS. INFINITIVE

THE FORMS OF THE GERUND		
	Active Voice	Passive Voice
<b>Indefinite</b>	writing	being written
<b>Perfect (*in formal contexts)</b>	having written	having been written
<p><b>The Indefinite Gerund Active and Passive</b> denotes an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb. Depending on the tense form of the finite verb, it may refer to the present, past or future</p>	<p><i>He said without <b>turning</b> his head.</i>  <i>No one will be able to pass in without <b>being seen</b></i></p>	
<p><b>The Perfect Gerund</b> denotes finished actions, especially in formal contexts.</p> <p><b>We may as well use the Indefinite Gerund to denote finished actions</b></p>	<p><i>She denies <b>speaking</b> / <b>having spoken</b> to him.</i>  <i>He was ashamed of <b>showing</b> / <b>having shown</b> even the slightest irritation.</i>  <i>I admitted <b>stealing</b> / <b>having stolen</b> the money</i></p>	
<p><u>The Gerund is used in the Active Voice if the Noun or Pronoun it refers to denotes <b>the subject of the action</b> expressed by the Gerund.</u></p> <p><u>The Gerund is used in the Passive voice if the Noun or Pronoun it refers to is <b>the object of the action.</b></u></p>	<p><i>Mary couldn't help <b>laughing</b></i>  <i>They went out without <b>speaking</b> to each other</i></p> <p><i>She has no right to come without <b>being invited</b></i></p>	
<p><b>* Note</b>            After the verbs: <b>to want, to need, to require</b> and the adjective <b>worth</b> the Gerund is used in the Active form though <u>its meaning is Passive</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">*</p> <p><i>The child deserves <b>praising</b>.</i>  <i>The walls need <b>painting</b>.</i>  <i>The film is worth <b>watching</b></i></p>	
GERUND VS. INFINITIVE		
<p>➤ These verbs can be followed <u>by a to + Infinitive</u> or by the <u>Gerund</u> without any change in meaning:  <b>to attempt    to begin    to bother</b>  <b>can't bear    to continue    to intend</b>  <b>to omit        to start</b></p>	<p><i>I can't bear <b>to hear</b> / <b>hearing</b> this again</i>  <i>They didn't bother <b>to come</b> / <b>coming</b></i>  <i>We continued <b>to walk</b> / <b>walking</b></i></p>	
<p>➤ After these verbs we use a to-Infinitive to refer to a <u>specified future event</u> and the Gerund to refer to an <u>activity currently in progress or existing in general</u>:  <b>to like        to dislike</b></p>	<p><i>I hate <b>to disturb</b> you (but I'm just about to do so).</i>  <i>I hate <b>disturbing</b> people (in general).</i>  <i>I hate <b>disturbing</b> you (I'm disturbing you and I'm sorry).</i></p>	

<p><b>to love    to hate</b> <b>to prefer</b></p> <p><b>** Note</b> <b>would like /love / hate / prefer</b> is followed by to-infinitive</p>	<p><i>I prefer doing exercises in the morning (in general).</i> <i>I prefer to wait outside (so I'll wait there if you don't mind).</i> <i>I prefer waiting here (I'm waiting here and I like it).</i> <i>I love (like) to watch (watching) TV.</i></p> <p><b>**</b></p> <p><i>Would you like to eat out?</i> <i>You would hate to live on a desert island.</i> <i>Would you prefer to have dinner now or later?</i></p>
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**THE GERUND AND TO-INFINITIVE HAVE DIFFERENT MEANINGS WHEN USED AFTER THESE VERBS**

<p><b>REMEMBER + TO-INFINITIVE</b> refers to an action in the future (or to a 'future' action as seen from the past): <i>Remember to post the letters. (don't forget to)</i> <i>I remembered to post the letters. (I didn't forget to).</i></p>	<p><b>REMEMBER + THE GERUND</b> refers to the past: <i>I remember posting the letters (I posted them and I remember the action).</i></p>
<p><b>FORGET + TO-INFINITIVE</b> refers to future actions (or to a 'future' action as seen from the past): <i>Don't forget to ask Tom.</i> <i>I forgot to ask Tom.</i></p>	<p><b>FORGET + THE GERUND</b> refers to the past: <i>Have you forgotten meeting her? (i.e. you met her some time ago).</i></p>
<p><b>REGRET + TO-INFINITIVE</b> refers to present or future: <i>We regret to inform you that your account is overdrawn. (usually: regret to say / inform / tell – announcing bad news)</i></p>	<p><b>REGRET + THE GERUND</b> refers to past: <i>I have always regretted giving up my piano lessons.</i></p>
<p><b>TRY + TO-INFINITIVE</b> means 'to make an effort': <i>You must try to overcome your shyness.</i></p>	<p><b>TRY + THE GERUND</b> means 'to experiment': <i>Try holding your breath to stop sneezing.</i></p>
<p><b>STOP + TO-INFINITIVE</b> refers to purpose: <i>On the way to the station I stopped to buy a paper.</i></p>	<p><b>STOP + <u>the Gerund</u>:</b> means 'not to continue': <i>When he told us the story we couldn't stop laughing.</i></p>
<p><b>MEAN + TO-INFINITIVE</b> means 'intend to do sth': <i>The Builders mean to finish on Friday.</i></p>	<p><b>MEAN + THE GERUND</b> means 'involving or resulting in': <i>This new job means living abroad</i></p>



	<b>VERB + GERUND</b>	<b>VERB + NOUN + INFINITIVE</b>
<b>advise</b>	<i>I advised seeing a doctor.</i>	<i>I advised <u>them</u> to see a doctor.</i>
<b>allow</b>	<i>Ireland doesn't allow smoking in bars.</i>	<i>Ireland doesn't allow <u>people</u> to smoke in bars.</i>
<b>encourage</b>	<i>He encourages eating healthy foods.</i>	<i>He encourages his <u>patients</u> to eat healthy foods.</i>
<b>forbid</b>	<i>Law forbids smoking at school</i>	<i>Mother forbade <u>me</u> to smoke</i>
<b>recommend</b>	<i>The doctor recommends taking a course of vitamins</i>	<i>The doctor recommends <u>us</u> to take a course of vitamins</i>
<b>permit</b>	<i>California doesn't permit fishing without a fishing license.</i>	<i>California doesn't permit <u>people</u> to fish without a fishing license.</i>
<b>urge</b>	<i>They urge recycling bottles and paper.</i>	<i>They urge <u>citizens</u> to recycle bottles and paper.</i>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Fill in the correct gerund:

1. Dan enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ science fiction.
2. Cheryl suggested \_\_\_\_\_ a movie after work.
3. I miss \_\_\_\_\_ in the travel industry. Maybe I can get my old job back.
4. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ me translate this letter?
5. You've never mentioned \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan before. How long did you live there?

### 2. Decide whether the verb should be followed by gerund or by infinitive:

1. I couldn't sleep so I tried \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) some hot milk.
2. She tried \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) the book on the high shelf, but she was too small.
3. They tried \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the party on time but the bus was delayed.
4. We tried \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the window, but it was so hot outside it didn't help.
5. He tried \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a job in a newspaper firm but they wouldn't hire him.

6. He tried \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a job in a newspaper firm but he still wasn't satisfied.
7. You should stop \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke), it's not good for your health.
8. We stopped \_\_\_\_\_ (study) because we were tired.
9. They will stop \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch at twelve.
10. We stopped \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a rest, because we were really sleepy.
11. Oh no! I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) milk.
12. Please don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ (pick) up some juice on your way home.
13. I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_ (lock) the door, but I'm sure I must have locked it.
14. Have we studied this before? I've forgotten \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) it.
15. Please remember \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) your homework.
16. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach as a child.
17. Finally I remembered \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) your book! Here it is.
18. Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) steak in that little restaurant in Rome?
19. I regret \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you that the train has been delayed.
20. I regret \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) Julie my secret; now she has told everyone.

***Self-study task:***

**Translate the sentences:**

1. Порадь йому менше їсти і більше рухатися.
2. Лікарі радять лягати спати не пізніше одинадцятої вечора.
3. Навіщо ти дозволила дітям дивитися цей фільм?
4. Заохочуй студентів до волонтерської роботи.
5. Нам не дозволено заходити до неї в кабінет.
6. Курити в приміщенні заборонено.
7. Стипендія заохочує вчитися краще.
8. У рецепті рекомендовано взяти три ложки цукру.
9. На ставку не дозволено рибалити.
10. Не наполягай, щоб він вчився лише на відмінно.
11. Бібліотекар порекомендувала йому почитати фентезі.
12. Батьки не забороняли мені гуляти в лісі.
13. Тренер наполягає на щоденних тренуваннях.
14. Закон дозволяє голосувати з 18 років.

## Lesson 21. VERBS, VERBAL PHRASES, AND WORD COMBINATIONS FOLLOWED BY GERUND

<b>VERBS + GERUND</b>	
admit	<i>He admitted cheating on the test.</i>
anticipate	<i>I anticipated arriving late.</i>
appreciate	<i>I appreciated her helping me.</i>
avoid	<i>He avoided talking to her</i>
can't help	<i>He can't help talking so loudly.</i>
can't see	<i>I can't see paying so much money for a car.</i>
complete	<i>He completed renovating the house.</i>
consider	<i>She considered moving to New York.</i>
defend	<i>The lawyer defended her making such statements.</i>
delay	<i>He delayed doing his taxes.</i>
deny	<i>He denied committing the crime.</i>
despise	<i>She despises waking up early.</i>
discuss	<i>We discussed working at the company</i>
don't mind	<i>I don't mind helping you.</i>
enjoy	<i>We enjoy hiking</i>
excuse	<i>Excuse my being rude</i>
finish	<i>Has he finished reading?</i>
fancy	<i>Fancy meeting all the stars!</i>
forgive	<i>Forgive my being intolerant.</i>
imagine	<i>He imagines working there one day</i>
involve	<i>The job involves traveling to Japan once a month</i>
keep	<i>She kept interrupting me.</i>
mention	<i>He mentioned going to that college</i>
mind	<i>Do you mind waiting here for a few minutes?</i>
miss	<i>She misses living near the beach</i>
postpone	<i>He postponed returning to Paris</i>
practise	<i>She practised singing the song</i>
recall	<i>Tom recalled using his credit card at the store</i>
recollect	<i>She recollected living in Kenya</i>
report	<i>He reported her stealing the money</i>
resent	<i>Nick resented Debbie's being there.</i>
resist	<i>He resisted asking for help.</i>
risk	<i>He risked being caught.</i>
suggest	<i>They suggested staying at the hotel.</i>
tolerate	<i>I tolerated her talking.</i>
understand	<i>I understand his quitting.</i>

<b>VERBAL PHRASES + PREPOSITIONS + GERUND</b>	
accuse of	<i>We were accused of stealing the money</i>
agree to	<i>Abraham never agreed to their being married.</i>
approve of	<i>Mother approved of my entering university</i>
burst out	<i>The child burst out crying bitterly</i>
carry on	<i>After dinner we carried on playing chess</i>
complain of	<i>Never complain of being unhappy</i>
depend on	<i>All my happiness depends on your loving me.</i>
feel like	<i>We didn't feel like going there by ourselves</i>
give up	<i>Try to give up smoking</i>
insist on	<i>Mother insisted on my putting on the coat</i>
keep on	<i>Keep on working!</i>
leave off	<i>Leave off shouting and listen to me!</i>
look like	<i>It looks like raining.</i>
object to	<i>Mother objects to his going abroad.</i>
persist in	<i>You should persist in studying</i>
prevent smb from	<i>Prevent the child from crossing the street alone</i>
rely on	<i>You can rely on my setting matters right.</i>
speak of	<i>Never speak of his being ruined</i>
stop smb from	<i>Stop her from ruining her life</i>
succeed in	<i>We succeeded in solving the tests</i>
suspect smb of	<i>They were suspected of killing the man</i>
thank for	<i>Thank you for helping</i>
think of	<i>She thought of moving to another flat</i>
<b>WORD GROUPS + GERUND</b>	
to like the idea of	<i>We disliked the idea of walking in the woods alone</i>
to look forward to	<i>The boy looked forward to celebrating his birthday</i>
to give up the idea of	<i>He gave up the idea of moving abroad</i>
to have difficulty (in)	<i>They had difficulty in studying Maths</i>
to have a difficult time	<i>She had a difficult time hiking up the mountain.</i>
to have a good time	<i>They had a good time snorkeling</i>
to have fun	<i>They had fun skiing.</i>
to have problems	<i>He had some problems reading without his glasses</i>
to spend one's time	<i>He always spends his time working out at the gym</i>
to waste one's time	<i>She always wastes her time playing video games</i>
instead of	<i>Instead of going on holiday I bought a new bike</i>
in spite of	<i>He went to work in spite of feeling ill.</i>
to miss the opportunity of	<i>Don't miss the opportunity of hearing this pianist.</i>
to be no use (in)	<i>It's no use arguing now</i>
to be used to	<i>We were not used to waking up early</i>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Choose the correct variant:

1. My parents will object \_\_\_\_\_ abroad.
  - a) to me to go
  - b) of my going
  - c) to my going
  - d) to me going
2. He is looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ his birthday.
  - a) to celebrate
  - b) to celebrated
  - c) to celebrating
  - d) to have celebrated
3. I cannot afford \_\_\_\_\_ this expensive dress.
  - a) to buy
  - b) to buying
  - c) buying
  - d) to have bought
4. We couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ when she came.
  - a) to laugh
  - b) to laughing
  - c) to have laughed
  - d) laughing
5. He couldn't but \_\_\_\_\_ the rule.
  - a) to accept
  - b) accepted
  - c) accept
  - d) accepting
6. I will never agree \_\_\_\_\_ with them.
  - a) to your going out
  - b) to you going out
  - c) you to go out
  - d) to you go out
7. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the window?
  - a) me to open
  - b) me open
  - c) my opening

- d) me opening
8. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ bitterly.
- a) her to cry  
b) her cry  
c) her to have cried  
d) she cry
9. Mother hesitated \_\_\_\_\_ who it was.
- a) telling  
b) to telling  
c) to tell  
d) to have told
10. Never make \_\_\_\_\_ it again.
- a) me do  
b) me to do  
c) me doing  
d) me to doing

**2. Complete the following sentences:**

1. All the girls are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_
2. After he came back from London he gave up the idea of \_\_\_\_\_
3. The students have great difficulty in \_\_\_\_\_
4. I hope you will have a good time \_\_\_\_\_
5. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ instead of \_\_\_\_\_
6. The kids had fun \_\_\_\_\_
7. Father disliked the idea of \_\_\_\_\_
8. We had difficult time \_\_\_\_\_
9. Never miss the opportunity of \_\_\_\_\_
10. Will you have problems \_\_\_\_\_
11. In spite of \_\_\_\_\_
12. Why have you wasted so much time on \_\_\_\_\_?

**3. Paraphrase the following sentences using gerund:**

1. Tom was afraid that he might be late.
2. Bill remembered that he had walked past the factory gate for months.

3. When the young man graduated from Harvard, he returned to Ukraine.
4. Mary asked John to forgive her that she had not answered his letter sooner.
5. Michael remembered that he had enjoyed the trip to the Bahamas.
6. They gave up the idea that they would find work.
7. The girls were afraid that they might miss the train.
8. If you work hard you will gain success in speaking foreign languages.
9. She often predicts future. She is famous for this.

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Вони визнали, що збрехали.
2. Я не люблю сваритися у магазині.
3. Ми цінуємо, що ви їх підтримали.
4. Уникай спілкуватися з незнайомцями на вулиці.
5. Не можу не сміятися, коли бачу тебе в цій спідниці.
6. Я щойно завершила вишивати блузку.
7. Я вже обдумую, щоб змінити прізвище.
8. Ми відклали переїзд у нову квартиру.
9. Вона заперечує, що брала участь у крадіжці.
10. Ненавиджу коли мені кажуть, що робити.
11. На зустрічі вони обговорювали проведення змагання з тенісу.
12. Я не проти, щоб мені допомогли.
13. Вона любить готувати для своєї сім'ї.
14. Пробач, що запізнився.
15. Ти вже закінчив сперечатися?
16. Уяви, що здаси всі екзамени на відмінно.
17. Вона не пробачила, що я забула про її день народження.
18. Вона уявляє, як бере інтерв'ю у відомого актора.
19. Це завдання включає використання інтернет-ресурсів для пошуку додаткової інформації.
20. Вони згадали (mention), що обідали в тому кафе минулого тижня.
21. Продовжуй стрибати, поки не втомишся.

22. Ти не проти прогулятися зі мною?
23. Дитина практикувалася ходити навшпиньки.
24. Хлопчик опирався, щоб іти в садочок.
25. Ти ризикуєш бути оштрафована.
26. Вони запропонували купити морозиво після уроків.
27. Мене ще ніхто не звинувачував у брехні.
28. Батьки погодилися, щоб я одружився з Ніною.
29. Тато ніколи не схвалював те, що я беру уроки танців.
30. Дитина вибухнула плачем, бо в коробці була не лялька.
31. Професор продовжував читати лекцію, хоча почалася вже перерва.
32. Вони постійно скаржаться, що їх не слухають.
33. Твоя орфографія залежить від того, чи ти читаєш багато книг.
34. Я щось не дуже хочу брати зараз участь у перегонах.
35. Якби вона не здалася і робила наступні спроби, вона б пройшла цей лабіринт.
36. Я наполягаю, щоб ти прийшов і розповів, як усе було насправді.
37. Виглядає, що дощить.
38. Він проти, щоб я вступав у цей вуз.
39. Якщо б ти наполегливіше вчився, ти б не провалив іспит з української мови.
40. Ніщо не може завадити мені піти на цей концерт.
41. Сподіваюся, я можу покластися, що ти приїдеш вчасно.
42. Вони ніколи не говорять про те, як їздили на море.
43. Я почав підозрювати, що вони розповсюджують неправдиву інформацію в соцмережах.
44. Навіть не думай про те, щоб їхати без батьків!



## Lesson 22. ADJECTIVES, NOUNS FOLLOWED BY GERUND

<b>ADJECTIVES + GERUND</b>	
to be accustomed to	<i>He is accustomed to having his own office.</i>
to be addicted to	<i>She is addicted to watching TV</i>
to be afraid of	<i>She is afraid of speaking in public</i>
to be anxious about	<i>Norma is anxious about making the presentation</i>
to be aware of	<i>He wasn't aware of her watching</i>
to be bored of	<i>I am bored of doing the same old job</i>
to be busy in	<i>We were busy in packing things</i>
to be capable of	<i>She isn't capable of lying</i>
to be content with	<i>Tim is content with winning second place</i>
to be disappointed with	<i>Fiona was disappointed with coming in third place</i>
to be excited about	<i>The researcher was excited about going to Africa</i>
to be famous for	<i>That actor is famous for being extremely weird</i>
to be fed up with	<i>I'm fed up with studying.</i>
to be fond of	<i>The children were fond of playing darts</i>
to be good at	<i>She is good at solving the riddles</i>
to be guilty of	<i>I'm not guilty of stealing the jewelry</i>
to be happy about	<i>He was happy about winning the lottery</i>
to be interested in	<i>Are you interested in working with us?</i>
to be involved in	<i>He was involved in making the movie</i>
to be keen on	<i>I wasn't keen on playing alone</i>
to be known for	<i>She was known for causing problems</i>
to be pleased at	<i>We were pleased at winning the prize</i>
to be proud of	<i>Parents were proud of their son's becoming a doctor</i>
to be responsible for	<i>He is responsible for causing the damage</i>
to be scared of	<i>Tina is scared of being alone at night</i>
to be sure of	<i>I'm not sure of his coming</i>
to be surprised at	<i>We were surprised at seeing you there.</i>
to be worried about	<i>He was worried about her not coming in time</i>
<b>NOUNS + GERUND</b>	
addiction to	<i>His addiction to surfing the Internet is a problem.</i>
advantage of	<i>He has the advantage of speaking English fluently</i>
anxiety about	<i>Her anxiety about speaking in public caused her to lose the job</i>
belief in	<i>His belief in not harming animals was something he learned from his mother</i>

credit for	<i>She took credit for improving the filing system</i>
delay in	<i>The delay in processing the visa caused problems</i>
experience in	<i>She has a great deal of experience in introducing new products to international markets</i>
fear of	<i>His fear of flying made travel difficult</i>
habit of	<i>His habit of smoking in restaurants caused many problems in California.</i>
knowledge of	<i>Her knowledge of climbing helped her during the competition</i>
love of	<i>His love of singing developed when he was a child</i>
reaction to	<i>His reaction to winning the prize was quite funny</i>
reason for	<i>The main reason for taking the course is to improve your language skills.</i>
reputation for	<i>Her reputation for lying is well known</i>
story about	<i>I don't know if I believe his story about seeing a UFO</i>
talent for	<i>His talent for learning languages was impressive</i>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Complete the sentences:

1. John has become addicted to \_\_\_\_\_
2. Never be afraid of \_\_\_\_\_
3. We got accustomed \_\_\_\_\_
4. They were anxious \_\_\_\_\_
5. Were you not aware \_\_\_\_\_?
6. They are bored to death \_\_\_\_\_
7. The kids were disappointed \_\_\_\_\_
8. Will you be busy \_\_\_\_\_
9. He will never be capable \_\_\_\_\_
10. Were they content \_\_\_\_\_
11. I hope, they'll be excited \_\_\_\_\_
12. I've never been fond \_\_\_\_\_
13. He is famous \_\_\_\_\_
14. I'm fed up \_\_\_\_\_
15. Is he guilty \_\_\_\_\_?
16. I've been interested \_\_\_\_\_
17. Never become involved \_\_\_\_\_
18. They were happy \_\_\_\_\_
19. Is she known \_\_\_\_\_
20. They will be proud \_\_\_\_\_

21. Who is going to be responsible \_\_\_\_\_
22. I was sure \_\_\_\_\_
23. They will be surprised \_\_\_\_\_
24. Was she scared \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**2. Complete the sentences using infinitive or gerund:**

1. I can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ at home. (work)
2. We have decided against \_\_\_\_\_ a new car. (buy)
3. She seems \_\_\_\_\_ her new job. (like)
4. The students hope \_\_\_\_\_ the exam. (pass)
5. He won't go by plane. He is afraid of \_\_\_\_\_. (fly)
6. I am lazy. I don't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ any work. (do)
7. Remember \_\_\_\_\_ the letter. Otherwise they won't get it by Saturday. (post)
8. Have you ever learned how \_\_\_\_\_ such a plane? (fly)
9. They were too lazy \_\_\_\_\_ out with us. (go)
10. I always enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ to my grandfather. He always tells me great stories. (talk)
11. I'm very interested in \_\_\_\_\_ French. (learn)
12. My pen friend is coming next Friday. I'm really looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ her. (meet)
13. Don't you mind \_\_\_\_\_ away from your family for such a long time? (be)
14. The children promised \_\_\_\_\_ back by nine. (be)
15. I wanted to go alone but Joe insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ with me. (come)
16. Tom offered \_\_\_\_\_ me home. (bring)
17. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ a weekend in Scotland? (spend)
18. I'm sorry I can't come to your party but thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me. (invite)
19. Our neighbors apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ such noise. (make)
20. Paris is always worth \_\_\_\_\_ to. (travel)
21. I'm sure I gave him back the money. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ it back to him. (give)
22. She eventually managed \_\_\_\_\_ her bike. (repair)
23. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee? (drink)
24. There's no point in \_\_\_\_\_ the matter. He has already made his decision. (discuss)

25. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ to skiing. (snowboard)
26. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ Anita to the doctor? (bring)
27. It is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ him. (understand)
28. We had difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ your house. (find)
29. They decided \_\_\_\_\_ tennis in the afternoon. (play)
30. We expect him \_\_\_\_\_ us on Sunday. (join)

**3. Fill in the gerund with the correct preposition:**

1. She is looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ his aunt in Chicago. (visit)
2. My wife is keen \_\_\_\_\_ pop songs. (sing)
3. His mother was excited \_\_\_\_\_ to Africa. (go)
4. The secretary carried \_\_\_\_\_ the letter. (type)
5. The construction workers worried \_\_\_\_\_ their jobs. (lose)
6. They tried to cope \_\_\_\_\_ in bad weather. (work)
7. The pupil is known \_\_\_\_\_ problems. (cause)
8. My wife apologized \_\_\_\_\_ late. (be)
9. The teacher always keeps \_\_\_\_\_ his timetable. (complain)
10. I insisted \_\_\_\_\_ the dog for a walk myself. (take)
11. The actor is famous \_\_\_\_\_ crazy once in a while. (be)
12. The money will be devoted \_\_\_\_\_ the environment. (protect)
13. The assistant succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ the children busy for some time.  
(keep)
14. He blamed me \_\_\_\_\_ the CD player. (damage)
15. I'm tired \_\_\_\_\_ the same things over and over again. (repeat)
16. She is scared \_\_\_\_\_ alone at night. (be)
17. Jamie is sick \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers all the time. (eat)
18. She ran away \_\_\_\_\_ behind her. (look)

**4. Put in the correct preposition (if necessary):**

1. She complains \_\_\_\_\_ bullying.
2. She doesn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ working on the computer.
3. We are looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ going out at the weekend.
4. Laura dreams \_\_\_\_\_ living on a small island.
5. Andrew apologized \_\_\_\_\_ being late.
6. Do you agree \_\_\_\_\_ staying in a foreign country?
7. The girls insisted \_\_\_\_\_ going out with Kerry.

8. Edward thinks \_\_\_\_\_ climbing trees this afternoon.
9. I'm thinking \_\_\_\_\_ learning either Italian or Spanish.
10. The noise prevented us \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping.
11. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ leaving me alone?
12. I don't succeed \_\_\_\_\_ memorizing so many words!
13. I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ smiling whenever I think of it.
14. He spent hours \_\_\_\_\_ trying to find the solution.
15. He insisted \_\_\_\_\_ being paid immediately.
16. This novel is worth \_\_\_\_\_ reading.
17. They told me they suspected him \_\_\_\_\_ plotting against me.
18. He didn't enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ writing his books.
19. The boy was busy \_\_\_\_\_ tidying his toys.

### Self-study task

#### Translate the sentences:

1. В чому перевага ходити пішки?
2. Здається, в нього залежність від спілкування в соцмережах.
3. Чому таке велике їхнє хвилювання щодо твоєї поїздки?
4. Він має слабку віру у свої сили.
5. Чому виникла затримка у відкритті візи?
6. Твій страх постаріти мені незрозумілий.
7. Мене нервує твоя звичка брехати.
8. Любов до швидкої їзди привела його в наш клуб.
9. Яка причина, що ви так засмутилися?
10. Ваша історія про полювання на ведмеда вже трохи набридла.
11. В нього талант потрапляти в неприємності.
12. Чому їхня реакція на зміну погоди вас здивувала?
13. Як тобі подобається ідея стрибнути з парашутом?
14. Якби він не відмовився від думки про створення нового парку розваг для дітей, наш район не був би таким нудним.
15. Чому у тебе постійно виникають труднощі з переживанням?
16. Діти веселилися, розпаковуючи різдвяні подарунки.
17. Не марнуй свій час на сидіння перед комп'ютером. Замість того, щоб псувати очі, піди краще погуляй на свіжому повітрі.
18. Вони часто проводять час за грою в шахи.

## Lesson 23. PARTICIPLE I IN SENTENCES

THE FORMS OF THE PARTICIPLE I		
	Active Voice	Passive Voice
<b>Indefinite</b>	asking	being asked
<b>Perfect</b>	having asked	having been asked
<p><b>The Indefinite Participle Active and Passive</b> denote an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb.</p>	<p><i>Walking in the park I saw ducks swimming in the pond</i>  <i>Not having a ticket, I won't be able to go to the concert tomorrow</i></p>	
<p><b>The Perfect Participle Active and Passive</b> denote finished / prior actions</p> <p><i>* Note</i>                      When one action follows very quickly after another done by the same person or thing, we can express the first action with a present participle</p> <p><i>** Note</i>                      We don't usually use Perfect Participles of the verbs of sense perception and motion (<b>see, hear, come, enter, arrive, come</b>, etc.), especially when the action expressed by the <u>finite verb</u> closely follows the action expressed by <u>Participle I</u>                      But we may use Perfect Participle if we need to emphasize that the action happened some time before</p>	<p><i>Having finished the translation, he decided to have some rest</i>  <i>Having been left alone, I felt scared</i></p> <p><i>*</i>  <i>Opening the envelope, I found two concert tickets. (=I opened the envelope and I found two concert tickets.)</i></p> <p><i>**</i>  <i>Arriving at the hotel, we could sleep at last.</i>  <i>Hearing someone coming, she rushed to the door.</i>  <i>Entering the shop, he stood a bit in the doorway until she noticed him.</i>  <i>Having seen the film before, she didn't want to go to the cinema with us</i></p>	
PARTICIPLE I in sentences		
<p>➤ Participle as <b>attribute</b></p> <p><i>*** Note</i>                      In the function of an attribute only <b>P I Indefinite Active</b> and <b>P I Indefinite Passive</b> are used.  <b>P I Perfect</b> can be used <b>only as an adverbial modifier</b> and never as an attribute. To express <b>priority</b> <u>an attributive clause</u> is used.</p>	<p><i>I saw the birds <b>building</b> their nest (post-position)</i>  <i>That was a <b>horrifying</b> experience (pre-position)</i></p> <p><i>*** The student <b>who has shown</b> the countries of America on the map is going to his seat.</i></p>	



<p><b>The subject of the main clause is the same as the subject of the participle phrase</b></p>	<p><i>She has no right to come not <b>being invited</b></i>  <i>Smiling happily, <u>she</u> approached us</i></p>
<p><b>When two actions occur at the same time, and are done by the same person or thing, we can use a present participle to describe one of them.</b></p>	<p><i>She was sitting under the tree, <b>reading</b></i>  <i>Smiling, he was giving the presents to the children</i>  <i>She stood there, <b>waiting</b> for me.</i></p>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Combine the sentences:

1. She lived in London for a year. She was training to be a nurse
2. He had tried phoning her several times. He wrote a message
3. We had lost the key. We had to change the lock
4. The room had been painted. It looked nice
5. They were sitting at the table. They were having dinner
6. He didn't notice her. He passed by
7. I hadn't been invited. I didn't go to the party
8. We had visited the city before several times. We oriented ourselves rather well
9. He was well-qualified for the job. He got it
10. I left my luggage in the hotel room and decided to look around

### 2. Make the sentences shorter:

1. When I was looking through the morning newspaper, I found a very interesting article
2. When we were in London, we met our friends who live there
3. As she was surprised, she couldn't say a word
4. The dog was watching me closely, he came toward me, he was wagging its tail
5. Because he was hurt in the first game, he was sitting on the bench during the second one
6. The cheerleaders were jumping up and down, they urged the team on
7. After she had recorded the results of the experiment, Kate closed her notebook



8. We saw an old woman who was walking up the path
9. After she was told of her job offer, Kathy smiled happily
10. I took small sips from a can of Coke. I was sitting on the ground in a shady corner. I was sitting with my back against the wall.
11. Since she spent each afternoon at the beach, Alice soon had a nice tan
12. She was sad as if she was hurt
13. After I had passed my driving test, I was able to buy my first car
14. When I turned the corner, I saw the hospital
15. I didn't want to interfere, because I wasn't asked
16. She will be unable to answer your queries because she is not qualified
17. They closed the factory and left a lot of people unemployed
18. I walked along the road. I saw a snake
19. He lost all his money in gambling. He became a pauper
20. I took a cue from his words. I solved the riddle
21. The burglars broke the door open. They entered the house
22. He didn't realize the implication of his words. He went on speaking

### **Self-study task**

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Прогулюючись містом ми захоплювалися старими будівлями і парком, який простягався на кілька кілометрів
2. Я розглядала їх з цікавістю, намагаючись визначити їхній вік і національність
3. Виглянувши у вікно, вона побачила сусідських дітей, які крали груші на дереві
4. Оскільки він був ще малий, його не впустили в бар
5. Загубивши її номер телефону, він не міг зв'язатися з нею
6. Оскільки я не знала нікого з її друзів, то я вирішила мовчати
7. Закінчивши проект, ми почали обдумувати наступний
8. Провівши місяць у горах, вонавилікувалася
9. Після того, як її образили в його домі, вона більше ніколи туди не приходила
10. Оскільки ми не знали правил, ми потрапили в халепу
11. Побачивши бездомного кота на даху, ми вирішили нагодувати його

## Lesson 24. PARTICIPLE II IN SENTENCES

<b>PARTICIPLE II in sentences</b>	
<b>Participle II as attribute</b>	<p><i>People, <b>treated</b> in polyclinics are called out-patients.</i> (post-position)</p> <p><i>Having given the boy the <b>prescribed</b> medicine, I went out for a while.</i> (pre-position)</p> <p><i><b>Frozen</b> with horror he understood everything.</i> (detached position)</p>
<b>Participle II as a predicative</b>	<p><i>He seemed <b>delighted</b> to see me again.</i></p> <p><i>She looked <b>worried</b></i></p>
Participle II instead of clauses of: ➤ <b>Time</b> ➤ <b>Condition</b> ➤ <b>Comparison</b> ➤ <b>Concession</b>	<p><i>When <b>told</b> the truth he realized everything</i> (=when he was told)</p> <p><i>If <b>sent</b> immediately the telegram will be delivered in time</i> (=if it is sent).</p> <p><i>He looked bewildered as if <b>told</b> something unbelievable</i> (=as is he had been told)</p> <p><i>Though <b>frightened</b> he did not show it</i> (=though he was frightened)</p>
In written English it is usual to move from the familiar (the current topic) to the new information, and to be economical with words to avoid repetition we use participle and infinitive phrases	<p>c.f. <i>Steve went home. He noticed a piece of paper which had been left on the doorstep as he walked towards the door.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">→ <i>Steve went home. <b>Walking towards the door</b>, he noticed a piece of paper left on the doorstep.</i></p> <p>c.f. <i>Because Marion didn't have a degree she was the only one who wasn't offered a permanent contract.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">→ <i><b>Not having a degree</b>, Marion was the only one <b>not to be offered</b> a permanent contract</i></p>
<b>-ed / -ing ADJECTIVES</b>	
<b>Participle I used as an adjective has active meaning</b> <b>Participle II used as an adjective has passive meaning</b>	<p><i>The story excites me → I am <b>excited</b> by the story → The story is <b>exciting</b></i></p> <p><i>People <b>treating</b> patients are called doctors</i></p> <p><i>People <b>treated</b> in hospitals are called patients</i></p>

<b>COMPLEX OBJECT with Participles</b>	
<p>➤ after verbs denoting sense perception (<i>to see, to feel, to watch...</i>) – <b>Participle I</b> is used</p> <p>➤ after verbs denoting wish (<i>to want, to wish, to desire...</i>) – <b>Participle II</b> is used</p> <p>➤ after some verbs of mental ability (<i>to understand, to consider...</i>). – <b>Participle II</b> is used</p> <p>➤ after the verbs <i>to have, to get</i> with <b>Participle II</b></p>	<p><i>He heard <b>his wife approaching</b>.</i> <i>She felt <b>her hands trembling</b>.</i></p> <p><i>The teacher wants <b>the exercise done</b> quickly</i></p> <p><i>She considers <b>herself engaged</b> to Mr. Smith</i></p> <p><i>Why <b>don't you have your hair waved</b>?</i></p>
<b>COMPLEX SUBJECT with Participles</b>	
<p>➤ after verbs denoting sense perception (<i>to see, to feel, to watch...</i>)</p>	<p><i><b>A plane</b> was heard <b>flying</b> high in the sky</i> <i><b>The door</b> was heard <b>slammed</b></i></p>

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Combine the sentences:

1. The baby was stolen. The baby was found by the police. The baby was unharmed.
2. Here is the list of the required documents. Please bring all of them for your interview tomorrow
3. The medieval peasant was distracted by war. The medieval peasant was weakened by malnutrition. The medieval peasant was exhausted by his struggle to earn a living. The medieval peasant was an easy prey for the dreadful Black Death.
4. I came into the room. I saw the package on the table. The package had been brought by my sister. The package was wrapped in a blue paper
5. We were walking in the park. We saw a small kitten. It was sitting under the bush. It had been abandoned. We took it with us.

### 2. Replace the clause with Participle II:

1. When it is stored in a cool place the jam will keep for several months.
2. When you do it every day this exercise will help strengthen your leg muscles.

3. If you apply it to the face and arms the cream will protect them from insect bites.
4. If they are planted in early spring these vegetables can be harvested in the summer
5. When you mix it with butter and water the flour forms dough.
6. If you recharge them every day, the batteries should last a few years.

### 3. Complete the sentences:

*amusing/amused*

*boring/bored*

*depressing/depressed*

*interesting/interested*

*surprising/surprised*

*disgusting/disgusted*

*annoying/annoyed*

*confusing/confused*

1. I do the same thing every day. My job is very \_\_\_\_\_
2. I have nothing to do. I'm \_\_\_\_\_
3. My job is very varied. I find it \_\_\_\_\_
4. I heard some very \_\_\_\_\_ news. I'm going to lose my job. I feel terrible
5. Cheer up. Don't feel so \_\_\_\_\_ There are plenty of other jobs.
6. I heard a very \_\_\_\_\_ story. It will make you laugh.
7. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ that you failed the exam. You never did any work.
8. I don't understand this exercise. I'm very \_\_\_\_\_
9. I thought your behavior at the party was \_\_\_\_\_ You were sick in the middle of the room.
10. My trip to Paris has been cancelled. I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ I really wanted to go.
11. There are a lot of road signs. It's all very \_\_\_\_\_
12. I am very \_\_\_\_\_ in this subject. I find it fascinating.
13. The lesson was really \_\_\_\_\_ I almost fell asleep.
14. I was \_\_\_\_\_ by her behavior. It was very funny.
15. I was \_\_\_\_\_ by the news. I didn't expect it.
16. I was \_\_\_\_\_ by his behavior. It was outrageous.
17. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ in finding out more about this. Where can I look?

18. When he heard the news he became really \_\_\_\_\_ and didn't smile for weeks.

**4. Choose the correct participle:**

1. *Caught / catching* in the traffic, Sarah knew she was going to be late for work.
2. *Caught / catching* the ball, the dog ran off to chew it quietly under a tree.
3. *Made / making* soup, Robert accidentally burnt his hand.
4. *Made / making* in Japan, the car was on sale at a very competitive price.
5. *Explaining / explained* in detail, the instructions seemed very complicated.
6. *Explaining / explained* the working of the new machinery, David kept consulting his notes.
6. *Writing / written* the letter, she couldn't help crying a little.
7. *Drinking / drunk* in moderation, this whisky will not do you any harm.
8. *Finishing / finished* in metallic gold, the car certainly looked as if it was worth a lot of money.
9. *Looked / looking* for his number in the phone book, Susie was getting more and more nervous.
10. *Looked at / looking at* by millions every year, the Mona Lisa is the most famous painting in the world.

**5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* and *make* clear that the people don't / didn't do it themselves:**

1. Freddy \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom tiles replaced last week (past simple)
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ the dog examined by a vet before we left for France. (past perfect)
3. Mum \_\_\_\_\_ her new washing machine put in when the electricity was cut off. (past continuous)
4. The millionaire \_\_\_\_\_ his suitcase packed by a servant yesterday evening. (past simple)
5. Maggie \_\_\_\_\_ all her meals prepared by her personal chef. (will)

6. Bernard \_\_\_\_\_ two of his books published so far. (present perfect)
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ our new furniture delivered tomorrow. (present continuous)

### Self-study task

#### Translate the sentences:

1. Я чула, як він сперечався з батьком
2. Ми чули, як вона грала на піаніно
3. Вона відчувала, що її руки тремтять
4. Я відчула, як щось повзе по нозі
5. Ми бачили, як жінка переходила дорогу
6. Я чула, як вони сміялися
7. Ми помітили, як хлопчик брав цукерки одне за одним
8. Я не хочу більше чути, як ти брешеш
9. Ми б хотіли, щоб книги повернули вчасно
10. Кошенята, здається, покинуті. Нам слід їх забрати
11. Вкрадений браслет так і не знайшли
12. Якщо намальований олівцем, портрет виглядатиме краще
13. Бачили, як вона до нього усміхалася
14. Чули, як машина завелася
15. Чути було, що дзвінок натиснули двічі
16. Чули, як вони сварилися
17. Бачили, як вона танцює в коридорі
18. Помітили, як він пхав руку в чужу кишеню
19. Мені завтра поміняють замок
20. Він вважає мене звільненим
21. Надіслані вчасно, листівки покращують настрій
22. Переглядаючи свої записи, я знайшов ескіз, намальований олівцем
23. Вона живе в будинку, збудованому два століття тому
24. Залишивши ключ вдома, я не зміг відчинити офіс
25. Оскільки я була в недостатньо добрій формі, я не змогла завершити марафон
26. Не маючи візи, вона не змогла полетіти з нами.
27. Люди, які вночі слухають гучну музику, дуже дратують
28. Її дочка переїхала в Канаду, сподіваючись почати нове життя

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