

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Національний технічний університет України
«Київський Політехнічний інститут»

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

професійного спрямування

Методичні вказівки
з граматики англійської мови
для студентів III курсу технічних спеціальностей
Теплоенергетичного факультету

Київ 2011

Англійська мова професійного спрямування [Текст]: метод. вказівки з граматики англійської мови для студентів III курсу технічних спеціальностей ТЕФ/ Уклад.: Ю.В.Боева, С.М.Мойсеєнко. – К.: НТУУ «КПІ», 2011. – 70 с.

Навчальне видання

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з граматики англійської мови для студентів III курсів
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Надруковано з оригінал-макета замовника

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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ПРОФЕСІЙНОГО СПРЯМУВАННЯ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ ІІІ КУРСУ ТЕХНІЧНИХ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ ТЕПЛОЕНЕРГЕТИЧНОГО ФАКУЛЬТЕТУ

Базою для даної роботи є граматичний та лексичний матеріал підручників з англійської мови, що використовуються в процесі вивчення англійської мови студентами ІІІ курсів технічних спеціальностей згідно навчальних програм. Використано матеріали з підручників зарубіжних авторів, а саме: *Developing Grammar in Context* [4], *Grammarway 4* [5], *Just grammar intermediate* [6], *FCE-2* [7], а також матеріали із підручників вітчизняних авторів [1-3].

Методичні вказівки призначені для роботи як на аудиторних заняттях, так і для самостійного опанування граматичного матеріалу студентами. Під час самостійної роботи студенти мають змогу приділити більше уваги тим граматичним темам, які були недостатньо засвоєні на парі.

Очікується, що чітко сформовані правила, функціональні приклади та вправи, представлені у роботі, допоможуть студентам опанувати відповідні граматичні форми та структури англійської мови на належному рівні.

Методичні вказівки містять 7 розділів, що охоплюють такі теми англійської граматики: Інфінітив та інфінітивні конструкції; Складений підмет; Складений додаток; Узгодження підмета і присудка; Умовні речення; Модальні дієслова у минулому часі, Фразові дієслова, а також невеличкий глосарій.

До кожної теми підібрано вправи різного типу. Остання вправа у розділі консолідує матеріал і вимагає для виконання ґрунтовних знань студентів.

Слід зазначити, що окрім контролю знань, вмінь та навичок студентів, усі завдання можуть використовуватися для повторення та закріплення окремих розділів граматики.

INFINITIVE.

INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH 'ENOUGH' AND 'TOO'

The infinitive is a non-finite form of the verb. We use the infinitive after certain groups of verbs.

Forms of the infinitive

There is a full infinitive (to take) and a bare infinitive (take), which is used after modals, the words 'let' and 'make'.

Compare: *I decided to quit. (full infinitive)/ I can't quit now. (bare infinitive after a modal)/ They made me quit. (bare infinitive after 'make')*

When subject of the main verb and the subject of the infinitive differ, the subject of the infinitive is not omitted. The subject of the infinitive goes before the infinitive and can be a name; a noun or an object pronoun. Compare:

| | |
|---|--|
| The subject of the main verb = the subject of the infinitive | The subject of the main verb ≠ the subject of the infinitive |
| <i>I <u>want to be</u> in charge of this department.</i> | <i>I <u>want him to be</u> in charge of this department.</i> |

- ❖ **Adjective/noun + full infinitive:** *Do you think it is safe to drink this water?
This is a difficult question (for me) to answer.*
- ❖ The construction '**(It's) nice (of you) + full infinitive**' can be used to say what you think of what somebody else does: *It was nice of you to give me a lift. It's silly of Mary to give up her job when she needs money.*
- ❖ The construction '**(I'm) sorry + full infinitive**' expresses how somebody reacts to something: *Was Tom surprised to see you?*
- ❖ We use full infinitive after **the first/second/third** etc. and also after **the next, the last, the only**: *Everybody was late except me. I was the only one to arrive on time.*

PRACTICE

I. Rephrase the following, as in the example, begin each sentence with ‘I want/ don’t want you...’.

Example: You must help me. – I want you to help me.

1. They mustn’t leave now.
2. You have to report to the supervisor.
3. They must keep this workshop clean at all times.
4. You mustn’t switch on the music so loudly.
5. You mustn’t tell this secret to anyone.
6. She must call our customers now.
7. They must install new alarm systems by the end of this week.
8. He has to put warning signs here.
9. You must inform me of all faulty operations.
10. You must finish all the orders in time.

II. The head of the department you work in is celebrating his 60th birthday. Write the correct form of the verbs in his speech.

What a fantastic party for my 60th birthday. I (a) *appear to have* (appear/have) a lot of friends. That makes me very happy.

When I was a young man my father (b) ... (make/enter) Aviation Institute and he (c) ... (offer/pay)the tuition, but I said no because I d) ... (want/do) it on my own. I had great dreams, you know. (e) ... (order/pay) for my studies I started working as an apprentice at a local factory producing parts for airplanes. I was promoted to a shift supervisor soon afterwards, although I (f) ... (admit/be disappointed) sometimes when I haven’t (g) ... (manage/get) real orders. (h) ... (so as/ kicked out) of the Institute I had to study at night. When I graduated I (i) ... (plan/ to stop) working at the factory. I (j) ... (hope/become) an international pilot. I (k) ... (want/fly) to different spots of the world, you see, but I (l) ... (fail/do) it.

Still, life is not so bad. After working hard at the factory, I (m) ...

(qualified/enough/take) the position of a foreman and later of the head of the department.

Of course, I'll miss working with all of you, but (n) ... (promise/keep) in touch. I (o) ... (hope/see) you all later. I will never forget it.

III. Match a sentence in column A with a sentence in column B to combine them into a new one using infinitive.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. I shouted. | a. This prevents accidents. |
| 2. The technician switched on all the electric devices. | b. This could invalidate the guarantee. |
| 3. Restricted areas are kept locked at all times. | c. This will help them to become more knowledgeable. |
| 4. The chief safety officer issues permits. | d. This is done to control all maintenance works. |
| 5. Written instructions must be put near all machinery. | e. I wanted to warn people of the danger. |
| 6. Don't open the panel. | f. This will ensure sufficient air circulation. |
| 7. 'No smoking' signs were put all over the walls. | g. They warn of an explosion danger. |
| 8. Personal protective equipment must be worn. | h. It will protect your skin against burns. |
| 9. Air-ventilation systems must be installed in all restricted areas. | i. They warn of a risk of injury to people or of damage to equipment. |
| 10. All the workers should attend quality circles. | j. He wanted to test that the circuit is isolated. |

Example: I shouted to warn people of the danger.

- ❖ **Full infinitive** expresses a purpose: *The inspector came in to check safety in the workshop.*
- ❖ **‘In order to + infinitive’** and **‘so as to + infinitive’** also express a purpose: *In order to get a higher qualification you must attend quality circles. We have to work overtime so as to get a bonus to the salary.*
- ❖ **‘In order to + infinitive’** and **‘so as to + infinitive’** are more common than a full infinitive before be, have and know: *He worked really hard so as to have expertise in his field.*
- ❖ **‘So as not to + infinitive’** and **‘in order not to + infinitive’** expresses a negative purpose: *We can keep this accident a secret so as not to upset the foreman.*
- ❖ **‘So that’** also expresses purpose and is used in such cases:
 - a) when the purpose is negative (so that... won’t/wouldn’t): *I hurried so that I wouldn’t be late.*
 - b) with can and could (so that ... can/could): *He worked as an apprentice first so that he could become a qualified worker.*
 - c) when one person does something so that another person does something else: *We launched a new advert so that anybody would recognize our trade mark.*

IV. You’re a new safety officer at Lviv Instrument Making factory. The company hasn’t been profitable recently, so you’ve been asked to examine some areas and suggest improvements. First, complete the following table with your suggestions and write your final report, using the notes.

| Examined area | Problem | Suggested solving |
|------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| workers’ qualification | | |
| lightning | | |
| ventilation | | |
| accidents | | |

| | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| mess | | |
| noise | | |
| lunch brake | | |
| sickness | | |

Example: *After a thorough investigation we've found out that we haven't got enough qualified workers, so quality circles must be set up. Also, ...*

V. You're at a job interview. The interviewer wants to know why you quit as a foreman of maintenance department. Answer his questions using the prompts and 'too' or 'enough' with infinitive.

- a) Time to carry out tasks/short
- b) Shift/ long
- c) Salary/ high
- d) Working conditions/ poor
- e) Medical insurance/bad
- f) Manager/rude
- g) Crew/qualified
- h) Fines/heavy
- i) Perks

Example: *The time to fulfill an order was too short to do everything in time.*

Infinitive with 'too' or 'enough'

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| too + adjective/ adverb+ full infinitive | negative meaning; shows that something is more than enough, more than necessary or more than wanted | <i>He speaks too quickly for me to understand him.</i> |
|---|---|--|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| not + adjective/adverb + enough+ full infinitive | negative meaning | <i>He is not experienced enough to become the foreman of this department.</i> |
| adjective/adverb + enough+ full infinitive | positive meaning; shows that there is as much of something as | <i>He is strong enough to lift the suitcase.</i> |
| enough + noun | is wanted or needed | <i>We've got enough employees to set up a new factory.</i> |

VI. Join two sentences using **too ... to + infinitive**.

Example: I am very tired. I can't go to work. – I'm too tired to go to work.

1. This font is too small. Nobody can read it.
2. It's too dusty here. We can't work in such conditions.
3. The joint work is too complicated. I can't do it alone.
4. The lift was too small. It couldn't take six people.
5. There were a lot of repairs. They couldn't be done yesterday.
6. He is qualified enough. He can handle this project himself.
7. The lorry was very high. It didn't fit under the bridge.
8. The safety regulations are too complicated. Nobody can understand them!
9. The technicians are too tired. They can't make this small repairs now.
10. The machinery is too old. It can't be used safely.

VII. Join the pairs of sentences using **too ... to+ infinitive or not ... enough to+ infinitive**.

Example: This worker isn't experiences enough. He can't be appointed the shop foreman. – This worker isn't experienced enough to be appointed the shop foreman.

1. She was very polite. She didn't complain.
2. He was very embarrassed. He didn't argue about the accident.

3. The work wasn't done in time. The new product wasn't launched this spring.
4. You aren't very accurate. You wouldn't get a job as a foreman.
5. We don't have enough money. We can't set up our own factory now.
6. The working conditions are too poor. Nobody agrees to work.
7. The salary is not high enough. Experienced workers don't stay in this company.
8. The supervisor is careful enough. He will notice this scratch.
9. The lightning is too poor. We can't see everything clearly.
10. The computers are too out-of-date. They can't handle these operations.

VIII. Here are some instructions from a foreman to an apprentice. Join them using the infinitive of purpose or so as not to.

Example: You should always arrive early. You have to open the office. – You should always arrive early to open the office.

1. First, you should clean all the working tables. You should prepare the place for the workers.
2. You should switch on all electric devices. You should check that all of them are in working conditions.
3. You should wear personal protective equipment. Otherwise you could get injured.
4. If there are any faults you should ask the electrician. He will do the repairs.
5. Monitor that the electrician does the repairs carefully. He shouldn't damage the equipment.
6. Check that the workers don't make long-distance calls. We don't want to pay the bills.
7. You should leave the last. You should check that everything is unplugged and lock the door.

IX. Mike Nikolson, who worked as a chief managerial accountant (главный бухгалтер-контролер) in Information Systems Corporation

managed to steal 12 million UAH form the company. Look at the information in the poster below and make sentences to complete a news notice.

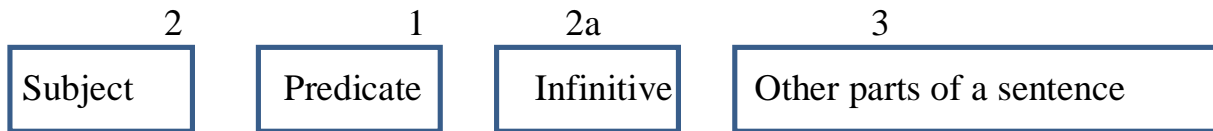
- Mike Nikolson managed to rob Information Systems Corporation.
- Manage/escape/our country last week
- Make/CEO/trust him
- Be clear enough/disguise himself
- like/buy expensive jewellery
- police advised/keep away form him
- police asks/give information about his location
- see him/contact the police immediately

REVISION

X. Translate the sentences into English using infinitive constructions.

1. Одягни захисне спорядження, щоб не отримати травму.
2. Мені треба поговорити з менеджером збуту, щоб уточнити строки виконання заказу.
3. Це креслення не достатньо чітке щоб розгледіти усі дрібнички.
4. Ви запланували забагато роботи, щоб встигнути усе виконати до кінця кварталу.
5. Використовуйте надійний пароль, щоб ніхто не зміг влізти у систему знову.
6. Для того, щоб отримувати замовлення вчасно, треба заздалегідь подати заявку.
7. Він був одним єдиним, хто запізнився на нараду.
8. Ця комп'ютерна програма занадто складна, щоб літня людина могла швидко її опанувати.
9. Він недостатньо досвідчений щоб працювати на цій відповідальній посаді.
10. З вашого боку дуже щедро підвищити мені зарплатню.

**COMPLEX SUBJECT.
“SUBJECT WITH INFINITIVE”**



| | | | |
|----|---------|---------|-------------|
| 2 | 1 | 2,a | 3 |
| He | is said | to test | this plane. |

| | | | |
|---------|--------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 2,a | 3 |
| Кажуть, | що він | випробовує | цей літак. |

Translation of verbs, which are used with Complex Subject

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| to say | is said, was said | кажуть, казали |
| to know | is known, was known | відомо |
| to report | is reported, was reported | повідомляють, повідомили |
| to suppose | is supposed, was supposed | передбачають, як передбачали |
| to expect | is expected, was expected | очікують, очікували |
| to consider | is considered, was considered | вважають, вважали |
| to assume | is assumed, was assumed | припускають, припустили |
| to think | is thought, was thought | думають, думали |
| to believe | is believed, was believed | вірять, вірили |
| to seem | seems, seemed | здається, здавалосьь |
| to appear | appears, appeared | } виявляється, виявилось |
| to prove | proves, proved | |
| to happen | happens, happened | |
| to be likely | is likely, was likely | ймовірно |
| to be unlikely | is unlikely, was unlikely | неймовірно |
| to be sure | is sure, was sure | безумовно |
| to be certain | is certain, was certain | безперечно |

❖ **Complex Subject (Subjective Infinitive Construction)** consists of a noun in common case or a personal pronoun in subjective case and infinitive. It is used with the following verbs:

a) in Passive Voice: to know *знати*, **to think, to consider, to believe, to suppose** *вважати* **to find** *виявляти*, **to say** *говорити*, **to report** *повідомляти*, **to expect** *очікувати*, **to state** *констатувати*, **to announce** *оголошувати*, **to see, to watch, to observe** *спостерігати*, **to allege** *припускати*, **to make** *примушувати; зробити так, щоб*.

Study the examples: *The delegation is expected to come in two days.* Очікують, що делегація прибуде через два дні. *This experiment was considered to be dangerous.* Вважали, що цей експеримент небезпечний. *He is known to be a reliable person.* Відомо, що він надійна людина./ Він, як відомо, надійна людина. *When two bodies oscillate at the same frequency they are said to be in resonance.* Коли два тіла коливаються з однаковою частотою, кажуть, що вони знаходяться в резонансі. *He was supposed to know nothing about it.* Вважали, що він нічого не знає про це. *They should be made to comply with safety regulations.* Їх треба примусити підкоритися правилам безпеки.

Note: When the verb **make** is *passive* (**Complex Subject**), its complement is infinitive **WITH to**, when *active* (**Complex Object**) – infinitive **WITHOUT to**. *Teachers should make their students study.* Вчителі повинні зробити так, щоб їхні учні вчилися.

b) in Active Voice:

to be sure *безумовно*, **to be likely** *ймовірно, вірогідно*, **to be unlikely** *малоймовірно*, **to be certain** *точно*, **to seem, to appear** *видаватися*, **to prove, to turn out** *виявлятися*, **to happen, to chance** *ставатися*.

Study the examples: *He is certain to do this work.* Він точно зробить цю роботу. *This problem seems to be very complicated.* Ця задача, здається, дуже складна. *It turned out to be a success.* Це виявилось успіхом. *She is (un)likely to come.* (Мало)ймовірно, що вона прийде. *I happened to be there at that time.* Я випадково був там в цей час.

c) after Participle II:

Study the example: *Only the methods **known** from practical experience to be reliable have been used.* Було використано лише ті методи, котрі, як відомо з практичного досвіду, є надійними.

PRACTICE

I. Translate the sentences paying attention to complex subject.

1. **The engineers of that plant** *are said to have constructed* a new device.
2. **This engine** *is known to develop* 1,000 h.p.
3. **That station** *is reported to be situated* on the Angara river.
4. **The construction of that building** *is supposed to be completed* in a week.
5. **The new device** *is expected to give* a great increase in productivity in the future.
6. **This dam** *is considered to be the largest structure* of its kind in the world.
7. **The designers** *are assumed to take into account* these phenomena.
8. **This meter** *is thought to be very accurate*.
9. **This type** of meters *is believed to be tested* in this laboratory.
10. **He** *seems to know* this rule.
11. **This group** *appears to work* much at this problem.
12. **This method** *proves to be reasonable*.
13. **This expedition** *is likely to be sent* to the Far East in some days.
14. **He** *is unlikely to come back* in a week.
15. **The experiment** *is sure to be made* next month.
16. **These tests** *are certain to give* us good results.

II. Put the infinitive in a proper form and translate sentences into Ukrainian.

1. For electrical energy (to be converted; to convert) into mechanical energy, we use a special machine called motor.

2. For the experiment (to carry out; to be carried out) it is necessary to have a special equipment.
3. For a proton or neutron (to leave; to be left) the nucleus much energy is needed.
4. Five volts are needed for the device (to be operated; to operate) properly.
5. In order for a wire (to be; was) a good conductor, it has to be made of low resistance metal.

III. Transform the following complex sentences into simple ones using the Complex Subject.

1. It is believed that she knows several foreign languages.
2. It is said that Kate is preparing for her entrance examinations.
3. It is reported that the painter is working at a new picture.
4. It is believed that he is writing a historical novel.
5. It is reported that the delegation arrived in Paris on the 10th of September.
6. It is reported that our spaceship has reached the moon.
7. It is believed that this house was built in the 18th century.
8. It is said that she has been teaching mathematics for thirty years.
9. It is supposed that the book will be published next year.
10. It was expected that the film would be shown in May.
11. It was supposed that the weather would be fine in April.
12. It seems that he is composing a new symphony.
13. It seems that he knew it long ago.
14. It proved that you were right.
15. It turned out that the text was very difficult.

IV. Transform the sentences according to the examples.

Examples: It is (im)probable that he will come tomorrow. – He is (un)likely to come tomorrow. He will certainly come. – He is sure to come. He will probably come. – He is likely to come.

1. It is probable that it will rain before evening.
2. It is improbable that she will forget her promise.
3. It is probable that the winter will be very cold this year.
4. It is probable that they will be late.
5. It is improbable that this medicine will help him.
6. The doctor will certainly do his best.
7. He will probably forget the

address. 8. She will probably catch cold. 9. He will certainly do his duty. 10. The weather will probably change.

V. Transform the sentences using the Complex Subject instead of the Complex Object.

Example: I saw her read the letter. – She was seen to read the letter.

1. We heard her sing a folk song. 2. I saw him put his coat on. 3. They heard the clock strike nine. 4. We saw the rider disappeared in the distance. 5. We saw the plane take off. 6. They expected him to return in a fortnight. 7. We know her to be a talented actress. 8. Everybody supposed him to be a foreigner. 9. Everybody considered him to be a great man. 10. I expect the e-mail to be sent tomorrow.

Subject of the infinitive/-ing form

❖ **The subject of the infinitive or the -ing form is omitted when it is the same as the subject of the main verb.**

e.g. I would like to help with the preparations.

When it is different, however, it is not omitted. The subject of the infinitive can be an object pronoun, a name or a noun.

e.g. I would like her/Mary/my assistant to help with the preparations.

The subject of the -ing form can be an object pronoun, a possessive adjective, a name or a possessive case.

e.g. I remember him/his/Steve/Steve's winning the gold medal.

❖ **We use for + noun/pronoun to introduce the subject of the infinitive in the following cases:**

a) **with verbs such as arrange, hope, long, prepare, ask, wait, etc.**

e.g. We've arranged for the plumber to come tomorrow.

b) **with adjectives such as anxious, cheap, convenient, dangerous, difficult, important, necessary, etc.**

e.g. I'm anxious for Beth to go to university.

c) **with nouns such as advantage, disadvantage, demand, disaster, idea, mistake, etc.**

e.g. It was a mistake for you to lend him the money.

d) **with too/enough.**

e.g. It was easy enough for her to find the job.

e) **when the to -infinitive expresses purpose.**

e.g. There are benches for people to sit on in the park.

VI. Rephrase the following sentences, as in the example.

1. I don't think Ann should watch the late film. I don't want Ann to watch the late film.

2. She is going to tidy her clothes away. Her mother asked her to do it.

Her mother wants _____

3. It's Mary's turn to do the washing-up. I insist on it.

I insist on _____

4. Why don't you come to my party?

I would like _____

5. Mark fell into the swimming pool on his wedding day. I'll never forget that.

I'll never _____

6. You have to finish this object today.

I need _____

7. I don't think my secretary should attend the meeting.

I don't want _____

VII. Rewrite the sentences using *for*, as in the sample.

1. He shouldn't play his music so loud. It's too late.

It's too late for him to play his music so loud.

2. Barry must go to the bank today. It's necessary.

It's necessary _____

3. They must finish their homework. It's important.

It's important _____

4. No one has taken my order yet. I'm still waiting.

I'm still waiting _____

5. You should move to the town centre. It will be more convenient.

It will be more convenient _____

6. John should learn a foreign language. That would be a good idea.

It would be a good idea _____

7. There are shops in the hotel. Guests can do their shopping.

There are shops in the hotel _____

8. The teacher spoke loudly. Everyone could hear him.

The teacher spoke loudly enough _____

9. I've brought some magazines so that you can read them.

I've brought some magazines _____

10. Children shouldn't play with matches. It's dangerous.

It's dangerous _____

VIII. Complete the sentences, as in the example.

1. The supermarket has a car park for the customers to park their cars.

2. The hotel has a gym for the guests _____

3. The school has a playground for the children _____

4. The office block has a restaurant for the staff _____

5. The bus has a bin for the passengers _____

6. The plane has lockers for the passengers _____

7. The youth club has a cloakroom for the members _____

IX. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to complex subject.

1. The 89th bus doesn't run on Peremoga Avenue any more. This route is said to have been shut like many others.

2. The spring is supposed to come early this year.

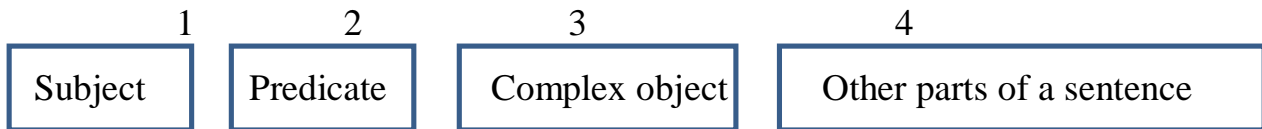
3. Ann's father is said to have arrived from the Afgan War as an invalid.
4. Sergiy Pavlovych Korolev is alleged to be very hard-working as he made a number of discoveries even while in prison.
5. Non-observance of traffic regulation is supposed to result in an accident sooner or later.
6. The use of drugs, even in small doses, is thought to destroy a human's body completely in a year's time.
7. A quick coming of spring is said to cause a heavy flood. The heaviest floods in the countries of Eastern Europe and Transcarpathian are the confirmation of it.
8. G.R.Derzhavin is known to have been carried away by the verses of young Pushkin and Derzhavin foretold a big future for him.
9. Poets are supposed to be able to anticipate the future and therefore they are considered the conscience of the people.
10. Peter the Great is thought to have died because of a severe cold. It happened during the rescue work of the flood of the Neva.
11. The Mars is supposed to have some primitive life, but people haven't succeeded in getting any scientific confirmation of this yet.
12. It is believed that unidentified flying objects (UFO) are really supposed to exist.
13. The first human is supposed to step on Mars in 20-25 years. We have become the witnesses of revolutionary discoveries within one generation.
14. Columbus is considered to have been discovered North America although a number of scientists proved that this discovery had been made many years before.
15. The volume of information is alleged to double every eleven years. But for computer technologies humanity couldn't have coped with it.

REVISION

X. Translate into English using complex object.

1. Визнано, що ці дані неправильні.
2. Вважають, що цей результат новий і, як з'ясувалося, відповідає цьому експерименту.
3. Це дослідження, цілком ймовірно, дасть добрі результати.
4. Напрямок подальших досліджень, здавалося, вже був чітко визначений.
5. Здається, не вийшло та й не планується жодного видання цієї книги англійською мовою.
6. Це відкриття, безумовно, призведе до отримання важливих результатів.
7. Ця гіпотеза, виявляється, є єдиною найбільш переконливою з усіх.
8. Отже існує, виявляється, два вибори.
9. Це спостереження, здається, підтверджується можливістю існування.
10. Мені здається, що цей аргумент переконливий.
11. Коротше кажучи, виявляється, що теоретики стикаються тут із дилемою.
12. Підводні відеозйомки (underwater television) виявилися важливою частиною дослідження.
13. Ця галузь досліджень, здається, дійсно вийшла останніми роками на перший план (to come to the fore).
14. Ця галузь досліджень видається більш перспективною.
15. Показано, що вихід сигналу безпосередньо з'єднано з входом трансформатора.

**COMPLEX OBJECT.
“OBJECT WITH INFINITIVE”**



| | | | |
|------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| They | want | to test | this plane |
| | / | | |
| | him | | |
| | \ | | |
| | this pilot | | |

| | | | |
|------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Вони | хочуть, щоб | випробував | цей літак |
| | / | | |
| | він | | |
| | \ | | |
| | цей пілот | | |

Translation of verbs, which are used with Complex Object

I.

To assume – вважати, припускати
 To believe - припускати
 To consider - вважати
 To choose – вважати, умовно вважати
 To expect - очікувати
 To find - знаходити
 To hold - вважати
 To know - знати
 To maintain - стверджувати
 To suppose - припускати
 To think - думати
 To show - доказувати
 To prove - доводити

II.

To desire - хотіти, бажати
 To require - вимагати
 To wish - хотіти, бажати
 To want - хотіти

III.

To feel – відчувати
 To make – змушувати
 To hear – чути
 To notice – помічати
 To see – бачити
 To let – дозволяти
 To watch – спостерігати
 To observe - спостерігати

❖ **Complex Object (“Object with Infinitive”)** consists of a noun in common case or a personal pronoun in objective case and infinitive. It is used with the following transitive verbs:

a) verbs of senses: to hear, to see, to feel, to watch, to observe, to listen to, to notice + bare infinitive to describe a complete action, something that somebody saw, heard, etc. from beginning to end.

Study the examples: *I listened to James sing a song.* Я почув, як Джеймс співав пісню. *I saw him come here.* Я бачив, що він приходив сюди. *I often hear the children play in the yard.* Я часто чую, як діти грають у дворі.

BUT: to hear, to see, to feel, to watch, to observe, to listen to, to notice + the -ing form to describe an incomplete action, that is to say that somebody saw, heard, etc. only a part of the action. *I listened to James singing a song.* Я чув, як Джеймс співав пісню.

b) verbs of perception: to know, to think, to consider, to believe, to suppose, to understand.

Study the examples: *We believe him to be a good engineer.* Ми вважаємо, що він гарний інженер. *I know him to be a reliable person.* Я знаю, що він надійна людина. *We consider this problem to be of great importance.* Ми вважаємо, що це є надзвичайно важлива проблема. *We know Popov to have invented the radio in 1895.* Ми знаємо, що Попов винайшов радіо в 1895.

c) verbs which express permission, order and request: to allow, to permit, to enable, to order, to command, to request, to cause, to make.

Study the examples: *He ordered the wounded to be carried away from the field of battle.* Він наказав, щоб поранених віднесли з поля бою. *This device enables accurate measurement to be carried out.* Цей прилад дозволяє зробити точні виміри. *Teachers should make their students study.* Вчителі повинні зробити так, щоб їхні учні вчилися.

Note: When the verb **make** is *passive* (**Complex Subject**), its complement is infinitive **WITH to**, when *active* (**Complex Object**) – infinitive **WITHOUT to**.

They should be made to comply with safety regulations. Їх треба примусити підкоритися правилам безпеки.

d) verbs which express wishes, like, dislike and desire: to want, to wish, to desire, to like, to love, to hate, to prefer and expression I should like:

Study the examples: *Do you want me to help?* Ви хочете, щоб я допоміг? *He wants this work to be done.* Він хоче, щоб ця робота була виконана. *I should like her to look through my report.* Я б хотів, щоб вона проглянула мою доповідь.

e) some other verbs: to find, to say, to report, to expect, to state, to require, to prove, to assume.

Study the examples: *They reported him to win the prize.* Повідомили, що він здобув премію. *Experiments proved heat and other forms of energy to be mutually convertible.* Досліди показали, що тепло та інші форми енергії взаємооборотні.

PRACTICE

I. Translate the sentences paying attention to complex object.

1. He wants **you to come** to our party meeting next week.
2. I believe **him to know** this subject well.
3. They expect **you to be** here at half past five.
4. I knew **them to have fulfilled** this difficult task in time.
5. I heard **her tell** about this discovery.
6. He heard the **woman say** something to her son.
7. My friend saw **the taxi stop** at the door.
8. We want **this device to function** quite well.
9. All progressive mankind wants **atomic energy to be used** in peaceful purposes.
10. In old times people believed **the Sun to move** round the Earth.
11. We have learned **the air to compose** of many gases.
12. I know **this instrument to be very accurate**.

13. Everyone knows **the strength of current to depend upon** the resistance of the circuit.
14. Bohr considered **the atom to consist of** a nucleus with electrons revolving around it.
15. The tests have shown **the device to be** very sensitive.

II. Use the elements in brackets to complete the following sentences with complex object with the infinitive.

1. I don't want (he/to stay). I want (he/ to leave) my house and never (to come back).
2. The answer made (he/to feel) as if he had been slapped in the face.
3. I wonder if anyone saw (you /to come out) of that house. If anyone saw (you/to leave), you'll be in trouble.
4. Robert heard (the footsteps/to die away) and (the door/to slam).
5. I'd like (this book/to publish).
6. Simon liked (everything/to keep) in perfect order.
7. His remarks sometimes make (I/to feel) uneasy. Could you be a dear and make (he/to stop) teasing me.
8. She watched (they/to disappear) and slowly went back into her house.
9. We told jokes and it made (the time/to pass).
10. For a long time I've been watching (he/to take over) all the important jobs in the company.
11. Julie had never known (he/to break down) so completely.
12. I saw (he/to stop) and (to look) at the house closely and (to put down) something in his notebook.
13. He knew (his son/to keep) an open mind in this matter.
14. Randolph didn't want (his secretary/ to find) those papers. They might make (she/to doubt) his loyalty to the firm.

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

1. A: Is Sue in the office today?

B: Yes. I saw her *typing* (type) a report as I came in.

2. A: I walked past the lake yesterday.

B: So did I. I stood for a moment to watch some children ... (feed) the ducks.

3. A: Marie is good at playing the piano, isn't she?

B: Yes. I heard her ... (perform) in a concert last night. She was wonderful.

4. A: Is Paul at home?

B: No. I saw him (leave) for work as I passed by.

5. A: How do you know that Steve took the letter?

B: I noticed him (put) it in his briefcase.

6. A: Did Malcolm wash up properly?

B: Yes. I watched him (do) it to make sure.

7. A: Is that Joanne's fiancé?

B: Yes. I noticed them (hold) hands as they went into the cinema.

8. A: Are there any children living next door?

B: Yes. I often hear them (play) as I'm hanging out the washing.

9. A: Did Sarah miss the train?

B: No, she didn't. I watched her (get on) the train before I left the station.

IV. Paraphrase the following sentences using complex objects with the infinitive.

Example: *He went away. (to watch) – She watched him go away.*

1. He came back so soon. (*not to expect*)

2. The woman gave out a little cry. (*to hear*)

3. You will be happy. (*to want*)

4. Dave answered the phone. (*to hear*)

5. The translation will be finished soon. (*to expect*)

6. He is the best singer we've heard yet. (*to consider*)
7. He'll be imprisoned for life. (*to expect*)
8. He was always so helpful. (*to think*)
9. Nick took a deep breath. (*to hear*)
10. They returned home early that night. (*to see*)
11. Someone came in. (*not to hear*)
12. He'll write more often, I promise. (*to make*)
13. Eric laughed indulgently. (*to hear*)
14. Kate understood everything at last. (*to make*)
15. He'll be absent for another week. (*to expect*)

V. Paraphrase the following sentences using complex objects with Participle I.

Example: Look! There's Tony. He's waiting for someone. – We saw Tony waiting for someone.

1. Something's burning in the kitchen.
2. Look! It's Bill. Why is he kicking that dog?
3. Listen! That's Rose. She's practising. She's having a contest tomorrow.
4. Look! That's Ben. He's jogging.
5. Look! Someone's breaking out of the jail!
6. Listen! Someone's tramping in the hall.
7. Look! It's Leslie. He is revising for his exam. He is always sitting up late.
8. She is reading a fairy-tale to her children.
9. Listen! Someone's knocking at the door.
10. Look! They are trying to catch our neighbour's cat. It has run away again.

VI. Translate into Ukrainian paying special attention to complex objects.

A

1. Nobody noticed Michelle leave the house.
2. The police tried to find witnesses but no one saw the crime happen.

3. I didn't even try to make him change his mind.
4. These dreams will never let you go. They'll haunt you forever.
5. I felt someone touch my shoulder and a voice behind me said 'Freeze just there!'
6. He hated people argue like that.

B

1. I can smell something burning.
2. Last time I saw Terry communicating with some of his computers.
3. For some time Jane watched him moving, fixing drinks, telling jokes, lighting cigarettes, acting as if nothing had happened. Nothing at all.
4. Be quite! I can hear someone moving.

VII. Translate into English using the complex object.

1. Не дозволяй їм так лінуватися.
2. Коли ви очікуєте на їхнє повернення?
3. Хвилинку, дайте подумати.
4. Заставте його викликати лікаря.
5. Ніхто не сказав ні слова. Ми стояли й дивились, як він відкрив портфель, поклав туди папери, закрив портфель і вийшов.
6. Хто бачив, що він взяв гроші?
7. Міссіс Лейн вважає, що Кейт – її краща учениця. Я теж думаю, що вона дуже талановита.
8. Нехай вони прийдуть ще раз.
9. Хто бачив, що він брав гроші?
10. Його дружина терпіти не може, коли в домі курять.
11. Я дам тобі знати, як тільки звільнюся.
12. Мама дуже не любить, коли я пізно повертаюсь додому.
13. Дайте мені попрацювати спокійно.

14. Майкл прекрасно чув, як в кабінеті директора (headmaster's/ principal's office) обговорювали його поведінку.

VIII. Complete the following sentences using the complex object.

1. I think he should have his coat ...
2. No one expected him ...
3. I'll order the report ...
4. I've never known my friend ...
5. I hope they'll let us ...
6. Greatly surprised, I watched them ...
7. Could you hear them ... yesterday?
8. She has had her kitchen ...
9. I've never thought him ...
10. He had all his papers ...
11. I won't let you ...
12. He won't let anyone ...
13. All of a sudden I noticed my groupmates ...
14. Will you let me ... ?
15. The way he looked at me made me ...

IX. Complete the sentences using Participle II of the following verbs:

*to redecorate, to deliver, to fix, to break, to examine, to type, to add, to take,
to sign, to install, to kidnap, to move, to look through.*

1. They found the door ... and the child ... at he was miNsing.
2. You won't have your tap ... by Monday.
3. Where did you have those photos ...?
4. He had all his documents ... last week. He'll have to pay a lot for a new driving license and everything.
5. Do you want your things ... to another room?
6. I want all the letters ... and ... at once.

7. They didn't want their letters ..., because they contained classified information.
8. They had had their guest bedroom ...: the wallpaper was new and so was the white emulsion on the ceiling. Besides, he noticed that they had had a new washbasin
9. Ron thought of what he could do if he inherited the money. Why, he could even have a new wing ... to his house.
10. We have our newspapers We don't go to the newsagent's to buy them.

REVISION

X. Translate into English using complex object.

1. Припустимо, що гіпотеза вірна.
2. Не варто сподіватися, що така складна проблема вирішиться вже десь через рік.
3. Обидва експерименти показали, що розрахункові параметри дуже сильно пов'язані між собою.
4. Я не хочу, щоб цю критику інтерпретували не правильно.
5. Це може потребувати проведення серії експериментів.
6. Деяким дослідникам може здатися, що стаття занадто переобтяжена теоретичними поняттями.
7. Я вважаю наступні узагальнення вірними й для інших об'єктів.
8. Дослідник хоче примусити апарат працювати за будь-яких умов.
9. Поточна команда вимагає передачі результатів до третього регістру пам'яті.
10. У машинах багатьох типів їхні операції контролюються комп'ютером.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Contractions used in the table:

N^{sing} – a noun in the singular form

N^{pl} – a noun in the plural form

V^{sing} – a verb in the singular form

V^{pl} – a verb in the plural form

| <i>General rule</i> | <i>Example sentence</i> | <i>Explanation</i> |
|---|--|--|
| GENERAL PRINCIPLES | | |
| $N^{sing} + V^{sing}$ $N^{pl} + V^{pl}$ | <i>My friend lives in Boston.</i> <i>The books were on the table.</i> <i>My brother and sister live in London.</i> | The verb agrees with the subject. Two or more subjects connected by ‘and’ require a plural verb. |
| | <i>A box of books was delivered to my office.</i> | The subject is a box, not books and requires a singular verb. |
| | <i>The books I bought at the bookstore were expensive.</i> | The subject is books, not bookstore and requires a plural verb. |
| gerund + V^{sing} | <u><i>Growing flowers</i></u> <i>is her hobby.</i> | Gerund as the subject of the sentence requires a singular verb. |
| ‘clause’ + V^{sing} | <u><i>Whatever you want to do</i></u> <i>is fine with me.</i> | The subject is a clause and requires a singular verb. |
| V^{sing} Every + N^{sing} + Each + N^{sing} + V^{sing} | <i>Every man, woman and child needs love.</i> <i>Each book and magazine is listed in the catalog.</i> | Each and every are always followed by singular nouns, which agrees with a singular verb. |

| EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY | | |
|--|--|--|
| Some of + N^{sing} + V^{sing} Some of + N^{pl} + V^{pl} | <i>Some of the article is good.</i> <i>Some of the answers were correct.</i> | In most expression of quantity, the verb is determined by the noun that follows 'of'. |
| A lot of + N^{sing} + V^{sing} A lot of + N^{pl} + V^{pl} | <i>A lot of data was lost.</i> <i>A lot of banks are in this street.</i> | |
| a number of | <i>A number of applicants were invited for the interview.</i> | 'A number' is an expression of quantity meaning 'a lot', which is followed by a plural noun, thus it requires a plural verb. |
| the number of | <i>The number of our personnel is 455.</i> | 'The number' is the subject of the sentence. |
| percents/ fractions/ amounts/ distances | <i>20% is enough.</i> <i>Five miles is an average distance for me to run.</i> | A singular verb follows percentages, fractions, amounts and distances when they are not followed by an 'of phrase'. |
| amounts + of phrases | <i>Half of the tables are occupied.</i> <i>A quarter of the staff quit.</i> <i>21% of the books are paperback.</i> | When an 'of phrase' follows a percentage, fraction, amount, or distance, the verb agrees with the noun closest to the verb. |
| None of | <i>None of the notebooks is for sale.</i> | Subjects with 'none of' are considered singular in formal English, but can also be used with plural verbs in informal English. |
| as well as/ in addition to/ together with | <i>France, as well as other European countries, has a tip-included policy.</i> <i>Our investors, together with the shareholders, want to outsource.</i> | With these expressions, the first noun determines if the verb is singular or plural. |

| COMPOUND SUBJECTS | | |
|--|--|---|
| Neither/nor | <i>Neither the shareholders nor the investors were happy. Neither the shareholders nor the investor was happy.</i> | The noun closes to the verb determines if the verb is singular or plural. |
| Either/or | <i>Either me or the my secretary is going to contact you.</i> | |
| Not only/but also | <i>Not only security officers but also operators work night shifts.</i> | |
| Both ... and | <i>Both project engineer and the customer are going to be at the presentation.</i> | Always use a plural verb in this case. |
| COLLECTIVE NOUNS | | |
| Family | <i>The family arrives together at 7. John has just arrived and now all the family are here.</i> | When a singular verb is used, it indicates the family as a unit. And a plural verb emphasizes that the group members are acting individually. |
| Police, military, people, government + V^{pl} | <i>The military are about to come.</i> | These collective nouns are always plural. |
| SOME IRREGULARITIES | | |
| News + V^{sing} | The news was catching. | |
| Mathematics, physics + V^{sing} | Mathematics is easy for her. | |

PRACTICE

I. Underline the correct form of the verb.

1. There (was, were) several reasons why I had to refuse the job.
2. Duke and Vincent, who (run, runs) this company, have decided to outsource.
3. Both of the shareholders (want, wants) to expand the company.
4. The order we made in July (was, were) finally delivered this morning.
5. The chairman, along with his two assistants, (plan, plans) to attend the annual conference on the latest innovations in science.
6. The issues of pension reform and pay cut (continue, continues) to be on everyone's mind.
7. Lily or Mark (prepare, prepares) books the tickets for the administration staff.
8. Not one of the performers (was, were) at the coffee break.
9. The results of the election (was, were) not available for a week.
10. When there (is, are) foreign guests coming for a meeting, we are always asked to prepare thoroughly.

II. Put the verb in brackets into singular or plural form.

1. Either the shareholders or the invertors (to be) going to make a decision.
2. (to be) the company representative or the customers going to take the floor first?
3. Some of the goods (to be) already delivered yesterday.
4. The reports that we prepare and present every year before the whole staff (to be) more that just a mere formality.
5. Everyone selected to work as head of a department (have) to be responsible and energetic.
6. Today Tim, together with his team of brilliant designers, (to present) a glorious project of the new stadium.
7. Our client seems to forget that there (to be) rules of decorum that we all have to comply.

8. There (have) to be some people left in the conference room.
9. Some of the products (to appear) to be faulty.
10. Three-quarters of the workers (to be) against quality circles after work.
11. Two-thirds of the personnel (want) a new swimming pool to be built.
12. A high percentage of the administration (to be) voting for salary cut.

III. Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.

| | |
|--|---|
| The projector, as well as the notebook, | is a list of investors on the last slide. |
| The performers together with their teams of designers | have to make a down-payment to take part in the conference. |
| Neither of these slides | seem to understand what we want. |
| There | have to be accommodated in hotels. |
| Everybody at the conference | has participated actively in the discussion. |
| Neither the head of advertising department nor his designers | has to be checked before the conference. |
| I can't tell exactly who, but either your assistant or the secretary | is suitable for my presentation. |

IV. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Neglecting your primary responsibilities might lead to downgrade.
2. Physics was my favourite subject at University.
3. Only one of the participants asked a question.
4. None of us want to stay after work.
5. Each of the workers want high salary and long holidays.
6. Some of the article is good.
7. A number of people from IT want to quit.

8. Head of the departments along with their staff should be familiar with our company's policy.
9. Every single client should be treated well.
10. Not only computers, but other machinery as well, have to be updated.

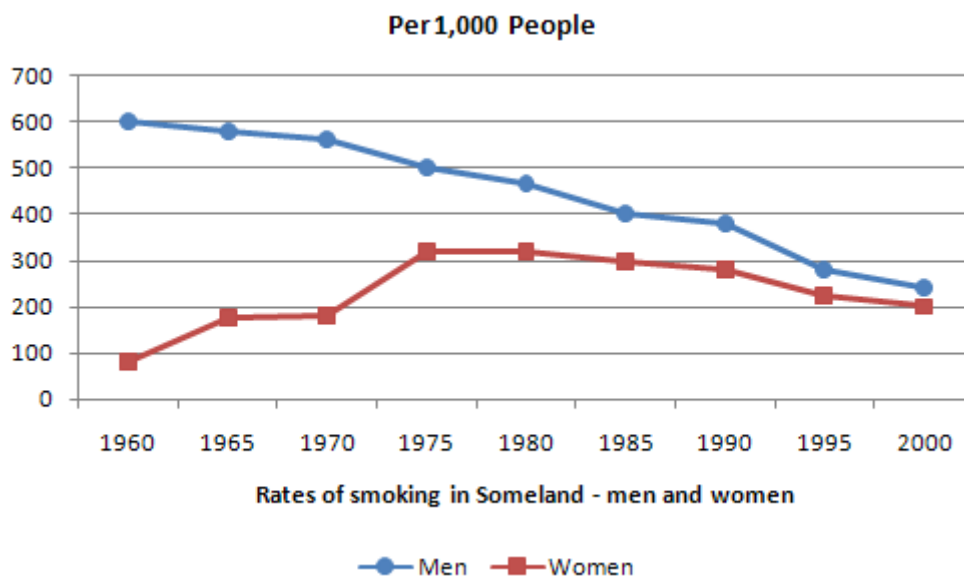
V. Here are some quotations of famous people about success. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. Success without honor ... (to be) an unseasoned dish; it will satisfy your hunger, but it won't taste good. ~Joe Paterno
2. Eighty percent of success ... (to be) showing up. ~Woody Allen
3. I dread success. To have succeeded ... (to be) to have finished one's business on earth, like the male spider, who ... (to be) killed by the female the moment he has succeeded in courtship. I like a state of continual becoming, with a goal in front and not behind. ~George Bernard Shaw, 28 August 1896
4. Those who have succeeded at anything and don't mention luck ... (to be) kidding themselves. ~Larry King
5. Some aspects of success ... (to seem) rather silly as death approaches. ~Donald A. Miller
6. The two hardest things to handle in life ... (to be) failure and success. ~Author Unknown
7. Smarts and action ... (to be) on the same side of the equation where the sum ... (to be) success. ~Garrett Hazel
8. The toughest thing about success ... (to be) that you've got to keep on being a success. ~Irving Berlin
9. Flaming enthusiasm, backed up by horse sense and persistence, ... (to be) the quality that most frequently makes for success. ~Dale Carnegie
10. The road to success ... (to be) wherever people need another road. ~Robert Brault

VI. Finish the sentences. Pay special attention to subject-verb agreement.

1. Our policy today ...
2. Three miles ...
3. Kate, as well as other businesswomen ...
4. Neither the Ukrainians nor the Russians ...
5. Either the Russians or the Americans ...
6. Poland, together with Ukraine ...
7. The tradesmen ...
8. The number of shareholders who signed the contract ...
9. A number of technicians in our company ...
10. Delegating responsibilities ...

VII. Complete this description of the graph with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.



The graph ... (to compare) the rate of smoking in men and women in Someland between the years 1960 and 2000. It can be clearly seen that the rate of smoking for both men and women ... (to be) currently declining and that fewer women have smoked throughout the period.

In 1960, 600 men in every 1,000 ... (to be) smoking. This number decreased gradually to 500 by 1974 and continued to decrease but more steeply to 250 in 2000. In contrast, the rate of smoking in women in 1960 was very low at only 80 in every 1,000. By 1968 this increased to 170, and increased again but more steeply to 320 in 1977. The rate of female smokers then ... (to be) stable at 320 until 1984 at which point the figures began to decline and had dropped to 200 by 2000.

In conclusion we can see that the rate of smoking in men dropped throughout the whole period but ... (to be) always at a higher level than the female figures. The rate of smoking in women increased until 1977 but then decreased for the rest of the period.

REVISION

VIII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Дві треті цих ескізів були зроблені нашою командою.
2. Новина про скорочення штату була дуже несподіваною.
3. Чи плануєте ви або ваші працівники приймати участь у дискусії?
4. Ані проектувальники, ані замовники досі не визначилися як виглядатиме кінцевий проект.
5. І працівники, і завідувач відділу наполягають на тому, щоб запросити спеціаліста з Німеччини.
6. Оскільки статистика є точною наукою, спеціаліст у цій галузі повинен бути педантичною людиною.
7. Україна, як і інші країни світу, займається пошуком альтернативних джерел енергії.
8. Або Англія або Китай – це та країна, з якою ми хочемо співпрацювати.
9. 4 мільйона - це невелика сума для нашої компанії.
10. Шість тисяч – це середня зарплатня працівника на нашому підприємстві.

CONDITIONALS / WISHES / UNREAL PAST

| Conditionals | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| | If-clause (hypothesis) | Main clause (result clause) | Use |
| Type 1 real present | If + any present form (Present S., Present Cont. or Present Perfect) | Future/Imperative can/may/might/must/ should + bare infinitive/Present Simple | true or likely to happen in the present or future |
| <p><i>If you play with matches, you will burn yourself.</i></p> <p><i>If you have taken the books, you can start working on your essay.</i></p> <p><i>If you see him, tell him to come immediately.</i></p> | | | |
| Type 2 unreal present | If + Past Simple or Past Continuous | would/could/might + bare infinitive | untrue in the present; also used to give advice |
| <p><i>If I were you, I wouldn't feel sorry at all. (advice)</i></p> <p><i>If she was working more, she would be paid more. (but she isn't working much - untrue in the present)</i></p> | | | |
| Type 3 unreal past | If + Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous | would/could/might + have + past participle | imaginary situation contrary to facts in the past; also used to express regrets or criticism |
| <p><i>If he had followed his parents' advice, he wouldn't have lost all his money.</i></p> | | | |

❖ Conditionals are usually introduced by **if**. Other expressions are: **unless** (= if not), **providing, provided (that), as long as, on condition (that), but for + -ing form/noun, otherwise, or else, what If, supposing, even If, only if**.

Unless she stops eating like that, she'll have heart problems. Get up now or else you'll be late for school.

Note that when **only if** begins a sentence, the subject and the verb of the main clause are inverted: **Only if you have a ticket will you be allowed in.**

❖ When the if-clause precedes the main clause, we separate the two clauses with a comma: *If you are ill, you must stay in bed. But: You must stay in bed if you are ill.*

❖ In conditionals type 2 in formal English we normally use **were** instead of **was** after **if** for all persons: *If he were/was rich, he would travel round the world.*

❖ We do not normally use **will, would** or **should** in if-clauses: *If you like this, you can have it. (not: if you will like.)*

However, **will, would** or **should** can be used in if-clauses to make a **request** or express **annoyance, doubt/uncertainty** or **insistence**: *If she should call, put her through to me. (doubt /uncertainty - I doubt that she will call...) If you will/would be quiet, we'll watch the video. (request - Please be quiet.)*

PRACTICE

I. Complete the text by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Einstein is reported to have said, “If I 1)...*had known*... (know) the destruction I would cause. I 2) (become) a watch-maker.” If we 3)..... (continue) to use nuclear energy as a means of defense, we 4)..... (make) our planet uninhabitable. If the public 5)..... (be) more aware of the dangers, they 6)..... (demand) the right to live in a safer society, if the Cold War had developed into World War III, the human

race 7)..... (be/wiped out) forever. Unless we 8).....
 (discover) a way to prevent nuclear war, by the 21st century we 9)..... (face)
 major disaster. Some scientists claim that if we 10)..... (tap into)
 the natural energy in the universe, we 11)..... (provide) ourselves with a
 never-ending, pollution-free source of power. Only if we 12)..... (put) more
 money into research and less into defense 13)..... (we/be able to)
 discover other forms of energy. As long as we 14)..... (continue)
 to abuse knowledge and power, the earth 15)..... (remain) an insecure
 planet to inhabit.

Omission of "if"

If can be omitted in if-clauses. In this case **should** (conditionals type 1),
were (conditionals type 2) and **had** (conditionals type 3) come before the subject.

*If he should win the race, he will receive £1,000. → Should he win the
 race, he will receive £1,000.*

If I were him, I wouldn't eat meat. → Were I him, I wouldn't eat meat.

*If I had seen her, I would have spoken to her. → Had I seen her, I would
 have spoken to her.*

II. Rewrite the following sentences omitting "if".

1. If I were you, I wouldn't apply for the post of firefighter.*Were I you, I
 wouldn't apply for the post of firefighter. ...*

2. If you should go to the post office, could you buy me some stamps?

3. If anyone should ring, will you take a message?

4. If you had turned off the oven sooner, the pizza wouldn't have burnt.

5. If I were younger, I'd accept his offer.

Alternatives to if

❖ We use **if** to show that something might happen. We use **when** to show that something will definitely happen.

e.g. **If** Steve calls, tell him I'll be back in ten minutes. (Steve might call.)

When Steve calls, tell him I'll be back in ten minutes. (It is certain that Steve will call.)

❖ We can form conditionals by using words/ expressions such as **unless** (**Type 1 Conditionals**), **providing/provided that**, **so/as long as**, **on condition (that)**, **what if**, **suppose/supposing**, **otherwise (= if not)**, **but for**, **and**, **or (else)**, **even if**, **in case of/in the event of**, etc.

e.g. a) **Unless** you **help** me, I won't finish on time. (= If you don't help me,...)

b) I'll water the plants **providing/provided (that)** I have time this afternoon.
(... if I have time ...)

c) **So/As long as** you promise to be back by midnight, you can go to the party.
(If you promise...)

d) He agreed to work Saturdays **on condition that** he was paid overtime. (... if he was paid...)

e) 'I'll take Dad's car tomorrow night.' **What if** he needs it?' (= What will you do if he needs it?)

f) **Suppose/Supposing** you were fired, what would you do? (= If you were fired, ...)

g) We'd better leave now. **Otherwise** we'll miss our flight. (If we don't leave now, we'll miss our flight.)

h) **But for** your advice, I wouldn't have been able to solve my problems. (If you hadn't advised me, ...)

i) Do that again **and** I'll punish you. } (If you do that again ...)

j) Don't do that again **or (else)** I'll punish you. }

k) I wouldn't go to the party **even if** they invited me.

l) **In case of/In the event of** a fire, sound the alarm. (If there is a fire, ...)

III. Underline the correct word or expression.

1. I'll lend you the money on condition that/unless you pay it back soon.
2. *Even if/But for* her help, I'd be in trouble now.
3. *Unless/Provided* it stops raining, we won't be going to the park.
4. I couldn't lend them the money *even if/or* I wanted to.
5. Try to be here on time, *and/otherwise* we'll miss the beginning of the film.
6. 'I'll wear Mum's necklace for the party.' '*What if/Otherwise* you lose it?'
7. *Supposing/Providing* we went to London — what could we do there?
8. Be late again *provided/and* you'll have to see the manager.
9. *In case of/On condition that* an emergency, call this number.
10. You can go to the party *in case of/as long as* you are home before 11 pm.
11. Don't shout *or/what if* you'll wake the baby.

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

1. A: If you ...pass... (pass) a bakery,..... (you/buy) some bread, please?
B: Yes, of course. How much do you need?
2. A: Did you invite Tim to the party?
B: No, but when I..... (speak) to him, I..... (invite) him.
3. A: May I go out now, please?
B: Yes, provided you..... (do) your homework.
4. A: Mum seems very busy at the moment.
B: Were I you, I..... (offer) to help her.
5. A: Hurry up, or else we..... (miss) the train.
B: I know, I'm being as quick as I can.
6. A: Unless you..... (work) hard, you..... (fail) the exam.
B: I know. I've been studying every evening.
7. A: I forgot to ask Simon for his phone number.

- B: If I..... (see) him today, I..... (ask) him for you.
8. A: Peter won't help me with my homework.
B: I'm sure he..... (help) you if he..... (have) the time.
9. A: I'm not going to tell him what happened.
B: What if he..... (find out) on his own?
10. A: If I..... (not/buy) that lottery ticket, I.....
(never/win) all this money!
B: I know. Isn't it amazing!
11. A: Unless you..... (go) to bed now, you..... (be) tired in the morning.
B: I know. I'm going.
12. A: I need some wrapping paper.
B: Well, if I..... (find) any at the shop, I (buy) some for you.
13. A: Can I have some chocolate cake, please?
B: Well, as long as you..... (eat) all your dinner, you can have some chocolate cake.
14. A: I hate going into town.
B: So do I. Whenever I..... (go) into town, I.....
(come back) with a headache.
15. A: You'd better apologise, otherwise he..... (never/speak) to you again.
B: You're right. I will.

V. Translate into English paying attention to alternatives to *if*.

1. Я поїду у Львів за умови, якщо здам іспит.
 2. Телефонуйте 01, якщо ви не можете погасити пожежу самостійно.
 3. – Чого ти такий сумний? – запитала Олена.
- Я мушу залишатися вдома, до тих пір поки я хворий

4. Обвинувачений міг би уникнути покарання, якби лише в суді не давав свідчення (to testify on one's behalf) випадковий свідок (eye-witness) злочину.
5. Вовк переслідує (to chase) свою жертву (prey) до тих пір, поки не відчує, що вона біжить швидше, ніж він, і тоді зупиняє переслідування.
6. Ти застанеш мене вдома за умови, якщо подзвониш не пізніше п'яти.
7. Я не приїду, якщо тільки в цьому не має особливої (particular) потреби.
8. Телефонуйте в міліцію у випадку, якщо помітите, щось підозріле.
9. Михайло не здасть на водійські права (to get the driving licence), доки добре не вивчить правила дорожнього руху (traffic regulations) і головні вузли (units) автомобіля.
10. Французький вчений та мислитель (thinker) Рене Декарт (Renoe Descartes) (1596 - 1650), доки не використав «сумнів» як метод роздуму, доти не зміг прийти до висновку: «Я думаю, отже, я існую».

VI. Rewrite the following as mixed conditionals.

1. He's not a good worker, so he wasn't promoted.
...if he were a good worker, he would have been promoted,...
2. They walked 40 kilometers, so they're exhausted now.

3. You didn't make an appointment, so we can't see you tomorrow.

4. She didn't take the medication and now she's ill again

5. The flight left on time, so they will be in Moscow by now.

6. They were working in the rain all day. So they're soaking wet now.

7. She didn't study at all so she'll do badly in the test.

8. He's so gullible that he believed everything you said.

.....

9. She was talking all day, so her throat is sore now.

.....

10. He doesn't listen to anyone's advice, so he didn't do what you suggested.

.....

| Wishes | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Form | Use |
| I wish (if only) (wish/regret about the present) | + Past tense | wish/regret about a present situation we want to be different |
| <i>I wish we were on holiday. (It's a pity we aren't.)</i> | | |
| I wish (if only) (wish/regret about the present) | + could + bare infinitive | wish/regret in the present concerning lack of ability |
| <i>I wish I could speak French. (but I can't)</i> | | |
| I wish (if only) (regret about the past) | + Past Perfect | regret that something happened or didn't happen in the past |
| <i>I wish you had listened to me. (but you didn't)</i> | | |
| I wish (if only) (impossible wish for a future change) | + subject + would + bare infinitive (a. "wish" and "would" should have a different subject. We never say: I wish I would, He wishes he would etc b. wish + inanimate subject + would is used to express the speaker's disappointment or lack of hope | wish for a future change unlikely to happen or wish to express dissatisfaction; polite request implying dissatisfaction or lack of hope |
| After I wish we can use were instead of was in all persons. <i>I wish he were/was more helpful.</i> | | |

Study some more examples: *I wish he **would stop** lying. (But I don't think*

he will - wish for a future change unlikely to happen.)

*I wish they **would take** this more seriously. (dissatisfaction)*

*I wish it **would stop** snowing. (But I'm afraid it won't stop snowing - wish implying disappointment)*

*I wish you **wouldn't throw** litter on the floor. (Please, don't throw litter on the floor - request implying lack of hope)*

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

I've had a long career. If I 1) ...*hadn't been chosen*... (not/be/chosen) to play the lead in my school play, I 2)..... (not/become) what I am today. I was only nine and I'm sure I 3)..... (feel) nervous if I 4)..... (not/have) my parents' support. They encouraged me to take dancing classes after that. If only I 5)..... (not/refuse)! I love dance now and if I 6)..... (be) younger, I 7)..... (study) ballet. Apart from that, I don't have many regrets about my career. I wish! 8)..... (perform) more in the theatre, but I suppose if I 9)..... (have), I 10)..... (not/have) time to do so many film roles.

| Unreal Past | |
|---|--|
| <p>The Past Simple can be used to talk about imaginary, unreal or improbable situations in the present and the Past Perfect can be used to talk about imaginary, unreal or improbable situations in the past. This is called Unreal Past. Unreal Past is used as follows:</p> | |
| Past Simple | Past Perfect |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditionals Type 2 (unreal in the present) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditionals Type 3 (unreal in the past) |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>If I were you, I would leave now.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wish (present) <p><i>I wish she worked more efficiently.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'd rather/sooner sb ... (present) <p><i>I'd rather you left the files here, please.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppose/Supposing <p><i>Suppose you won the lottery, what would you buy?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as if/as though (untrue situation in the present) <p><i>He acts as if he were a genius.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's (about/high) time ... <p><i>It's about time you learnt to drive.</i></p> | <p><i>If I had known before. I wouldn't have come.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wish (past) <p><i>If only he hadn't lied to me.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'd rather/sooner sb ... (past) <p><i>I'd rather you had not spoken like that yesterday.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppose/Supposing <p><i>Suppose she hadn't reminded you would you have remembered?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as if/as though (untrue situation in the past) <p><i>She looked at me as if she had never seen me before.</i></p> |
|--|--|

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

1. Suppose they*had not turned up*... (not/turn up) to meet you, what would you have done?
2. If only I(not/eat) so much last night.
3. If she (tell) me it was a secret, I wouldn't have told anyone.
4. Suppose you..... (miss) your connection, how would you have got home?
5. Suppose he(catch) you smoking, what would you do?
6. I'd rather we(leave) now.
7. If only I(not/stay) out so late last night.
8. It's high time you..... (take) some responsibility for your actions.
9. Supposing you..... (fail) your exams, what would you have done?
10. It's time you.....(light) the fire - it's getting very cold.

11. She spends money as if she..... (have) loads of it, but I know she's in debt.
12. If we.....(install) a burglar alarm, this wouldn't have happened.
13. I'd rather we..... (go) home now.
14. I wish she (study) harder instead of watching TV all the time.
15. I'd rather she..... (not/wear) my dress last night. She's ruined it.

IX. Translate into English.

1. Якби у мене був гарний словник, я б витрачав менше часу на переклад.
2. Мені подобається цей годинник. Якби вони були б дешевші, я б купив їх.
3. Я впевнена, що ви робили б менше помилок, якби краще знали граматику.
4. Якби вирішення цього питання залежало б від мене, я б допоміг би вам.
5. Якби Ден виїхав завтра раніше, то він був би у Нью-Йорку вже до вечора.
6. На вашому місці я б не сперечався.
7. Я б не погодилася на цю пропозицію, якби я була на місці Олени.
8. Якби він не витрачав так багато грошей, йому не потрібно було б позичати.
9. Він не приїздив би в це місто кожне літо, якби йому там не подобалося.
10. Мені більше б подобався цей клімат, якби дощ не йшов так часто.
11. На вашому місці я б обрала б іншу професію.
12. Що б ви робили, якби були б на моєму місці?
13. Якби ви попросили їм допомогти, вони б не відмовили б вам.
14. Якщо я не помиляюся (to be mistaken), він – художник.
15. Ми залишимося за містом доти, поки погода буде гарною.

REVISION

X. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Would you have gone to Rio if you had known it was going to be so hot there?
2. Matthew wouldn't have left the children alone for too long if it hadn't been so necessary to see the doctor.
3. How much would you have spent on your holiday tour if you had gone first class instead of second?
4. If the mother hadn't left the scissors on the floor, the kid wouldn't have cut his finger.
5. If you are interested in life it never lets you down.
6. I'm not in love with him. I wouldn't have married him if I could.
7. The heroes of the story «The Snowstorm» written by A.S.Pushkin would never have got married unless there had been a snowstorm.
8. Collinze's fabrication would have been overlooked unless the crime specialist was so highly experienced.
9. I'm not the crazy type. I wouldn't be a seller of vacuum cleaners if I were the crazy type.
10. Unless Charles Darwin (1809 – 1882), the English scientist, had proved that animals and plants constantly changed, he couldn't have developed his doctrine of an evolutionary origin of species. Darwin's doctrine was further developed by Russian scientists I.M.Sechenov, V.V.Dokuchaev, I.I.Mechnikov, K.A. Timiriazev, I.P.Pavlov, I.V. Michurin and others.

MODALS + PERFECT INFINITIVE

In general, perfect modals are used to express unfulfilled or unrealized actions or events.

Forms of perfect modals

| | | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Simple perfect | modal + have + past participle | I should have agreed to that job. |
| Progressive perfect | modal + have been + present participle | You shouldn't have been taking so loudly. |

When we want to say that something possibly did not happen, we use **might not have** or **may not have**: *The waste might/may not have returned to the river.* – *Можливо, відходи не потрапили у річку.*

Functions of perfect modals

| Modal | Function | Example | Translation |
|-------------------|---------------|---|--|
| Could have | possibility | <i>People could have used solar energy in the XXth century to decrease air pollution.</i> | Люди могли б використовувати енергію сонця у XX ст. для зменшення забруднення повітря. |
| | impossibility | <i>They couldn't have changed the natural regime of Dnipro artificially as it would lead to a disaster.</i> | У них би не вийшло штучно змінити природній напрям Дніпра, адже це б призвело до катастрофи. |
| | disbelief | <i>How could you have thought that I would accept such a foolish explanation?</i> | Як ти міг подумати, що я прийму таке |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | безглузде пояснення? |
| May/might have | possibility | <i>The increase of the number of cars may have caused ice-caps melting.</i> | Збільшення кількості машин могло призвести до таяння лідників. |
| | suggestion | <i>You might have tried brainstorming to find a way-out.</i> | Ви могли б спробувати мозкову атаку, щоб знайти вихід. |
| Should have/ ought to have | expectation | <i>They ought to have finished the experiment by now.</i> | На разі вони вже мали завершити експеримент. |
| | regret or judgment about the past action | <i>They should have taken into account the ability of ecosystem to self-healing.</i> | Вони повинні були взяти до уваги здатність екосистеми до відновлення. |
| Must have | conclusion | <i>The disaster at Chernobyl NPP must have lead to rapid acceleration of negative ecological processes.</i> | Напевно катастрофа на Чорнобильській АЕС призвела до стрімкого розвитку негативних екологічних процесів. |

PRACTICE

I. For each statement (1-6) write the number of the sentences (a-f) that best explains it.

- Greenhouse gases must have appeared as a result of antropogenic human activity.

2. State ecological monitoring could have solved most ecological problems in Ukraine.
 3. Green movement in Ukraine could have appeared in the XX century.
 4. The main polluters in the XX century must have been metallurgical and coal enterprises.
 5. This metallurgical enterprise couldn't have been investing so much in water purification investigations.
 6. They should have treated the burnt fuel before releasing it into the river.
- a) I'm sure of it.
 - b) I don't believe it.
 - c) I think they made a mistake.
 - d) I guess it is so.
 - e) It's a fact.
 - f) I think they had to work better.

II. Complete the conversation using a suitable modal verb and the correct form of the verb in brackets.

*Example: Have you got the car keys? – Oh, sorry, I think I **must have left** them in my jacket pocket.*

1. A: I was standing in front of 200 scientists, trying to explain my theory.
B: Oh! You ... (be) very excited.
2. A: Kate didn't sleep all night as she was preparing for that conference.
B: I think she ... (make) a good impression.
3. A: I feel so terrible! It's my first satisfactory mark.
B: Come on! It ... (be) even worse if you failed at the test.
4. A: Did you talk to your scientific advisor about the article?
B: No, the last time I saw her, she didn't even stop to talk to me. She ... (be) very busy at that moment.
5. A: Have you seen Jim?

B: No, but he ... (leave) home. He told he had a headache.

6. A: David hasn't spoken to me since I got the job we both tried for.

B: Yes, he's really upset. He ... (want) it a lot.

7. A: Why did they demolish that old sports centre?

B: They ... (plan) to build some entertaining centre, but went bankrupt last year.

III. Choose the correct alternative in the dialogue between two friends.

– I can't find my copy-book in nuclear physics. I have an exam in two days and it contains all the necessary formulas!

– Did you ask the teacher? He *might/should* have taken your copy-book to check and forgot to give it back.

– No, it *might not/couldn't* have been the teacher. He never takes our copy-books home.

– Did you invite any gets recently? Somebody *might/must* have borrowed it from you.

– Yes, I had a party last week, but it *can't/mustn't* have been the guests. You see, no one even walked into my room.

– Then, those *could/ought to* have been your neighbors!

– No, that *can't/may* not have been them either. They left a week ago.

Could/should you have taken it?

– Oh, no! It *shouldn't/couldn't* have been me! Because I study computer science. You *should/must* have known that!

– All right, I *shouldn't/couldn't* have bothered you. I *must/can* have left it somewhere in the flat.

IV. What would you say? Read the information on the left, and choose the most appropriate comment on the right.

| Information | Comment |
|---|--|
| <i>Example: You start talking about a</i> | <i>a) Oh, you can't have heard the news.</i> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>community work day. Your friend says, "Sorry – what are you talking about?"</i> | b) <u>Oh, you might not have heard the news.</u> |
| 1) You come to your grandparents' village and see that the river has burst its banks. | a) It must have been raining a lot lately. b) It might have been raining a lot lately. |
| 2) Your colleague is late for work. He sometimes drives and sometimes goes by metro. | a) He could have stuck in the traffic jam. b) He should have stuck in the traffic jam. |
| 3) You see some scientists leaving a recently opened coal mine. | a) They might have been checking the radiation level. b) They must have been checking the radiation level. |
| 4) You're at a camp site and you've just made tea from river water. The tea smells fish. | a) We should have taken clean water with us. b) We must have taken clean water with us. |
| 5) Your teacher didn't show up for the class. | a) He might have forgotten about the class. b) He should have forgotten about the class. |
| 6) Your classmate is late for classes. You know that he works at night and is usually tired. | a) He might have overslept. b) He must have overslept. |
| 7) You are expecting a call from a job interview. You hear your phone ringing, but you don't get it in time. | a) It ought to have been my interviewer. b) It could have been my interviewer. |

V.

Learners were asked to try to solve a murder mystery using the information in the box. Read some of the things they said and correct the mistakes. One extract has no mistake but the others have one each.

The rich businessman Henry Farrington was found dead from gunshot wounds in his own home. Shots were heard at 3.00 p.m. and size 44 footprints were found near the body.

Example:

Thomas could ^{have} be done it. He wanted his father's money to pay his debts.

4
Yeah, but Alice might do it. She hated Henry because he didn't pay her much.

1
I think the farmer, Jack, Thomas's friend, can have done it because we know he had a gun. He was in love.



Or Edie, his wife – she might wanted to kill him because her marriage was unhappy.

2
No, Jack mustn't have done it. He has an alibi. He was in town.

3
What about Charlotte, Henry's daughter? She could have killed him because Henry hated her.

6
No, Edie mustn't have done it. Her feet weren't size 44, surely? That's a man's size.

Who do you think the murderer was?

VI. Fill the gaps using these modal items. There may be more than one possible answer.

ought to be to have to need seem tend to be
meant to

1. These blades ... break very easily and ... be replaced about once a month.
2. It ... unfair that she should have to do all the work.
3. We ... check to see if that flight is still operating before we fix the date for the trip.
4. You ... get a work permit if you want to work here. That's the law, I'm afraid.
5. It ... be signed by everyone. I can't understand why he hasn't signed it.
6. These papers ... be returned to the tax office by 31 July.
7. This river ... urgent cleaning as the fish is already dying.

8. These old trees near the building ... be cut off and new ones ... be planted instead.
9. All the rooms ... be ventilated adequately during a day.
10. You ... go and watch the new film “Oceans”, but remember that it ... be seen on a large screen.

VII. Make these sentences negative.

1. There must have been sewage leakage into the local river – it looks dirty and stinks.
2. You should have reported about this breakage in the morning! What shall we do now?
3. We should have refused using plastic (wrapping) instead of paper.
4. This scrap should have been sorted and recovered a week ago.
5. We could have introduced sorting conveyors at our plants a year ago. That could have saved us a lot of money.
6. There must have been acid rain.
7. We ought to have invested so heavily in the new machinery.
8. The operator could have blacked out just before the crash.

VIII. Think of your life and unfulfilled actions. Make up sentences to regret about them. You may use the verbs: *visit; agree; tell; see; watch; talk; spend; buy; try; believe; give.*

Example: I could have studied better to get a scholarship.

IX. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. There must have been sewage leakage into the local river – it looks dirty and stinks.
2. You should have reported about this breakage in the morning! What shall we do now?
3. Couldn't they have used scrap as a basis for new production?
4. The company representatives can't have made an announcement concerning new production methods.

5. We needn't have refused using paper (wrapping) instead of plastic.
6. This scrap should have been sorted and recovered a week ago.
7. We could have introduced sorting conveyors at our plants a year ago. That could have saved us a lot of money.
8. There must have been acid rain.
9. We needn't have invested so heavily in the new machinery.
10. The operator could have blacked out just before the crash.

REVISION

X. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Населення повинні були попередити про небезпечні промислові відходи відразу після нещасного випадку.
2. Нам слід було відразу обговорити умови прийому втор сировини.
3. Пунктам прийому втор сировини не слід було приймати каналізаційні люки як металевий брухт.
4. Наш завод повинен був відразу налагодити виробництво упаковки з екологічно-чистих матеріалів.
5. Представники мас-медіа напевно побували тут раніше за екологів.
6. Представникам екологічних організацій треба було організувати суботник минулого тижня, а то уже пізно.
7. Не треба було бити на сполох та повідомляти про цю невеличку неприємність по місцевих радіостанціях.
8. Вам слід було внести зміни у виробництві товарів з урахуванням нових вимог.
9. Уряд уже мабуть прийняв новий закон для приватних підприємців.
10. За цей час ви могли б уже прийти до спільної точки зору.

PHRASAL VERBS. PREPOSITIONS. IDIOMS

Prepositions with word phrases

Study these phrases with prepositions and compare them with Ukrainian phrases.

- IN**
 - ❖ in a mess
 - ❖ in bed
 - ❖ in case
 - ❖ in cash
 - ❖ in common
 - ❖ in connection with
 - ❖ in contact with
 - ❖ in detail
 - ❖ in hospital
 - ❖ fall/be in love with
 - ❖ in prison
 - ❖ in the beginning (=originally)
 - ❖ in the end (= finally)
 - ❖ in time (soon enough)
 - ❖ in touch
- ON**
 - ❖ on a diet
 - ❖ on a farm
 - ❖ on a ship
 - ❖ on a trip/excursion/tour
 - ❖ on holiday
 - ❖ on business
 - ❖ on fire
 - ❖ on bicycle
 - ❖ on my own
 - ❖ on strike
 - ❖ on the bus
 - ❖ on the phone
 - ❖ on the radio/TV
 - ❖ on the trail
 - ❖ on time (exactly)
 - ❖ on foot
 - ❖ on sale
- AT**
 - ❖ at home/work/school/airport/the seaside
 - ❖ at a hotel
 - ❖ at sea (=on a voyage)
 - ❖ at the beginning (when smth started)
 - ❖ at the end (when smth finished)
 - ❖ at the latest

- BY** ❖ by accident
 ❖ by car/train/plane/boat/ship/bus/bicycle
 ❖ by road/rail/air/sea/tube
 ❖ by cheque
 ❖ by mistake
- FOR** ❖ have smth for breakfast/lunch/dinner
 ❖ go for a drink
 ❖ go for a walk/swim
 ❖ for sale

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into English.

1. На канікулах ми їдемо на екскурсію на велосипедах.
2. Я помилково сказав кур'єру не ту адресу по телефону.
3. Він не завжди приходить вчасно, адже їздить машиною в години пік.
4. Цікаво, що подають на снідонок у готелі?
5. Я зараз на дієті і часто ходжу пішки.
6. Ми були в круїзі, коли закохалися один в одного.
7. Я краще сам зв'яжуся з клієнтами.
8. Ми заплатили рекламному агенству, щоб по радіо сказали, що наш будинок продається.
9. Ти підтримуєш зв'язок зі старими друзями? – Аякже! Ми частенько ходимо випити чогось по п'ятницях.
10. Дивись! Будівля палає! – Там з самого початку коїлися якісь дива.

MAKE and DO

| MAKE | DO |
|----------------|------------------|
| an appointment | one's best/worst |
| an arrangement | business with sb |
| the beds | a crossword |
| a cake | damage to |
| certain | one's duty |
| changes | an exercise |
| coffee | an experiment |
| a deal with sb | good |
| a decision | one's hair |
| a discovery | harm |

| | |
|---|---|
| an effort an excuse a fortune an impression improvements a joke a mess a mistake money a noise an offer peace preparations progress a success of smth sure a translation trouble make oneself at home make room for smth make a fortune make a fuss make up one's mind make a living make out (= understand) make up (invent) make up one's mind | homework housework a job lessons smth for living miracles for research right/wrong a service the shopping a translation the washing-up work sb a favor do smth for a living |
|---|---|

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with 'do' or 'make' in the corresponding tense.

1. As soon as I ... the washing up I will go out ... the shopping.
2. Although I ... my best, I'm afraid I ... make good impression on the interviewers.
3. All young scientists are supposed to ... scientific research in their major subject.
4. Just a few hours of quit would ... me good.
5. Could you ... me a favor and help my son ... the lessons.
6. Ask the children to be quieter. They ... so much noise!
7. Did he at least ... excuses for being so late?
8. We're going to ... an offer for their cafe.
9. I can't ... whether to marry him or not.
10. Smoking cigarettes can ... harm to your health.

11. The doctor wrote me the prescription, but I can't what exactly he wrote.
12. What does your brother ... for a living?
13. Come in and ... yourself at home.
14. We are not used to ... business with unreliable partners.
15. Everything you say is a lie! You the whole story.

GET AND GIVE

- ❖ **get away** = escape
- ❖ **get on** = make progress
- ❖ **get on with** = have a friendly relationship with
- ❖ **get through** = reach sb by telephone; manage to finish smth
- ❖ **give smth/sb away** = give smth free of charge
- ❖ **give back** = return
- ❖ **give off** = emit (e.g. a smell)
- ❖ **give out** = come to an end
- ❖ **give up** = abandon a habit, quit
- ❖ **give oneself up** = surrender

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with corresponding prepositions.

1. Is your daughter getting ... well at college?
2. To get the credit we need you get ... with this paper.
3. How did the cat get ... from the room?
4. No one can get him. He's such a nerd!
5. I can't get ... to him. The line is always engaged.
6. I got into the bus just as it was about to leave.
7. Don't give ...! You can still win the competition.
8. The milk gives ... a strange smell.
9. When are you going to give me ... the magazines I lent you?
10. Don't worry! I won't give ... your secret to anyone.
11. Hurry up! They give ... free headsets only to the first 50 buyers.
12. After this film I decided to give ... smoking.

LOOK

- ❖ **look after** = take care of sb/smith
- ❖ **look for** = search for
- ❖ **look forward to** = anticipate with pleasure
- ❖ **look into** = investigate
- ❖ **look out for** = watch for
- ❖ **look through** = examine quickly
- ❖ **look up** = search for smth in a book

Exercise 4. Match the phrasal verbs with 'look' to the sentences.

1. They ... a cottage for over a year before they could buy one.
2. Will you ... my cat while I'll be away?
3. You'll need ... the telephone number in the directory.
4. The police ...the case of bribery.
5. ... green bulbs when you buy ones for home.
6. We ... to fly to Paris.
7. Could you ... my essay to check it for grammar mistakes.
 - a) are looking into
 - b) had been looking for
 - c) look through
 - d) look for
 - e) to look up
 - f) look after
 - g) are looking forward

SET, STAND

- ❖ **set off** = start a journey
- ❖ **set out** = begin a job, start
- ❖ **set up** = start a business
- ❖ **stand by sb** = support sb
- ❖ **stand up** = raise to your feet
- ❖ **stand for** = represent
- ❖ **stand in for** = replace sb temporarily
- ❖ **stand up to** = defend oneself against sb

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs.

1. Susan, I'd like to take a day off, so could you stand me?
2. Nowadays students don't usually when the teacher comes.
3. What time are you going to? – The taxi will arrive at 6 p.m.
4. Why don't we our own marriage agency one day?
5. When I was accused for the crime, all my colleagues me.
6. He was too shy to the boss when she accused him of lying down on the job.
7. Let's our tent right in the middle of this meadow.
8. He to become a famous inventor but failed.
9. The letters PC 'personal computer'.

GO, RUN

- ❖ **go away** = leave
- ❖ **go in for** = enter a competition, exam
- ❖ **go on** = continue
- ❖ **go through** = examine in detail
- ❖ **run across** = find by chance
- ❖ **run after** = chase
- ❖ **run away** = escape
- ❖ **run down** = say bad things about sb
- ❖ **run into sm/smth** = meet unexpectedly
- ❖ **run out of** = reach the end (of a supply)

Exercise 6. Complete the the sentences with phrasal verbs from the box.

ran away ran after ran into run down
ran across go away run out of go on
go through

1. I ... this this article on nuclear power while I was reading the magazine.
2. We've ... petrol, so we'll need to return to the gas station.
3. The shop assistant ... me to suggest some perfumes.
4. It's bad behavior to ... your group-mates.
5. We were walking in the park when we suddenly ... our boss.
6. When the dog barked, the terrified children

7. I don't want your excuses! ...!
8. It seems to me the boss like your weird story! ...talking.
9. First, we'll ... all the items in our agenda and then Karl will present his vision of our future.

PUT

- ❖ **put down** = write down
- ❖ **put forward** = propose
- ❖ **put off** = postpone
- ❖ **put out** = extinguish (e.g. fire)
- ❖ **put through** = connect by phone
- ❖ **put sb up** = provide a place to stay

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with correct prepositions.

1. They've put ... the interview until next week.
2. My grandfather always puts ... gloves and a scarf before going out.
3. Could you put me ... to the manager's secretary?
4. The lecturer tells us to put ... only the most important information.
5. I always put ... weight in the winter.
6. I'll put you ... when you come to Kyiv, so you won't need to pay for a hotel.
7. Why don't you put ... the idea of raising our salary at the meeting?
8. The fire brigade couldn't put ... fire for 3 hours!

BREAK, BRING, CARRY, HOLD, CALL

- ❖ **break down** = stop working (of cars, engines, machines)
- ❖ **break down** = stop for holidays (of universities, banks etc)
- ❖ **bring about** = cause to happen
- ❖ **bring out** = publish
- ❖ **carry on (with)** = continue
- ❖ **carry out** = do, complete
- ❖ **hold back** = control (oneself, crowds)
- ❖ **hold on** = wait
- ❖ **call for** = require, demand
- ❖ **call in** = demand to return; visit briefly
- ❖ **call off** = cancel
- ❖ **call out** = send for sb in an emergency

Exercise 8. Choose a phrasal verb with *break, bring, carry, hold, call* and complete the sentences. Pay attention to grammar tenses.

1. When are you going to ... your fantastic book?
2. I'm afraid we'll have to ... the meeting as plane with the partners hasn't landed yet.
3. When my uncle isn't satisfied with services at a café, he always ... complaints book.
4. We are going to a walking tour to Western Ukraine as we ... for May holidays.
5. Tsunami in Japan ... earthquakes and flooding.
6. You'll have to ... working at this department and your next task is to ... a new project.
7. The police had to ... the angry people at the demonstration.
8. Can I talk to the head of the department? – ... a minute. I'll call him.
9. The makers have ... some cars with dangerous faults.
10. All the machinery ... because of ...

IDIOMS

- ❖ **be broke** = have no money
- ❖ **be on good terms with sb** = be friendly with sb
- ❖ **be short of smth** = not have enough
- ❖ **be flat out** = be exhausted
- ❖ **be out of work** = be unemployed
- ❖ **be out of practice** = lack practice
- ❖ **be in sb's shoes** = be in sb's position

Exercise 9. Finish the sentences.

1. I'm short of ...
2. I'm completely flat out after ...
3. I'm out of practice, so ...
4. He's broke, that's why ...

5. Because she's out of work now ...
6. Had you been in my shoes ...
7. I know you're on good terms with Mr. Parker. Could you ...

- ❖ **take smth into account** = consider
- ❖ **take part in** = participate
- ❖ **take place** = occur
- ❖ **take a look** = look at smth quickly
- ❖ **take a picture of** = make a photograph
- ❖ **give sb a hand** = help
- ❖ **give sb a word** = promise
- ❖ **give sb a ring** = telephone
- ❖ **get into a mess** = get into a difficult situation
- ❖ **get on sb's nerves** = irritate sb
- ❖ **get rid of** = remove
- ❖ **get in touch with** = communicate with sb

Task 10. Finish the sentences.

1. You've got to take into account that ...
2. You don't you take part in ...?
3. When is ... going to take place?
4. Take a look at ...
5. Could you take a picture of ...
6. We must give him a hand or ...
7. I give you a word that ...
8. Can I give you a ring one day and ...
9. He's got into a mess, so ...
10. He gets on my nerves! He always ...
11. She can't get rid of ...
12. Do you get in touch with ...

GLOSSARY

Companies and factories

- to quit
- to be in charge of smth
- to give up a job
- to report to the supervisor
- to work as an apprentice
- to be promoted to a shift supervisor
- to get orders
- to take the position of a foreman
- to control all maintenance works
- to work overtime
- to have expertise in a field
- qualified crew
- heavy fines
- to get perks
- to set up a new factory
- joint work
- to handle a project
- to launch a product
- to disguise oneself
- the shareholders want to outsource

Science and scientists

- scientific advisor
- prepare for a conference
- to get a scholarship
- to confer a degree
- to write articles
- scientific

Ecology Environmental Protection

- solar energy
- to decrease air pollution
- to change artificially
- lead to a disaster
- ice-caps melting
- ability of ecosystem to self-healing
- rapid acceleration of negative processes
- greenhouse gases
- metallurgical enterprise
- to manage burnt fuel
- nuclear physics
- community work day
- the river burst its banks
- coal mine
- urgent cleaning
- sewage leakage
- plastic wrapping
- to recycle
- to sort and recover scrap
- sorting conveyor
- acid rains

Safety at work

- PPE= personal protective equipment
- to damage
- to hurt
- to wear goggles
- to wear protective glove
- safety guards
- to read instructions carefully
- safety officer
- investigation report
- Chief safety officer
- To issue permits
- To attend quality circles
- To invalidate the guarantee

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