

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
ДОНЕЦЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
КРИВОРІЗЬКИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО – НАУКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ**

ПРАКТИКУМ

з граматики англійської мови

(для здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальностей «Право», «Правоохоронна діяльність» на основі підручника Career Path. Police / John Taylor - Jenny Dooley.
Частина 3)

**Кривий Ріг
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Практикум з граматики англійської мови (для здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальностей «Право», «Правоохоронна діяльність» на основі підручника Career Path. Police / John Taylor - Jenny Dooley. Частина 3) /укладачі: Лопатинська І.С., Мирошніченко Н.О., Дзевицька Л.С.: КННІ ДонДУВС, 2023. 65с.

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Практикум з граматики призначений для здобувачів та здобувачок вищої освіти спеціальностей «Право», «Правоохоронна діяльність» з метою формування, закріплення та вдосконалення навичок з базових тем граматики англійської мови, націленим на відпрацювання та закріплення лексико-граматичних навичок. Практикум складається з 15 частин, які відповідають своїм лексико-тематичним змістом відповідним частинам підручника Career Path. Police. Book 3 / John Taylor - Jenny Dooley. Практикум призначений як для аудиторної роботи під керівництвом викладача, так і для самостійної роботи під час підготовки до поточного та підсумкового контролю.

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Передмова

Практикум з граматики англійської мови призначений для здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальностей «Право», «Правоохоронна діяльність». Головна мета практикуму - формування, закріплення та вдосконалення навичок з базових тем граматики англійської мови для їх подальшого використання в письмовому та усному мовленні за фахом. Практикум базується на підручнику Career Path. Police / John Taylor - Jenny Dooley. Частина 3 та є його необхідним граматичним додатком.

Практикум складається з 15 розділів, які охоплюють граматичний матеріал за наступними темами: інфінітив, герундій, дієприслівник, умовні речення, активний та пасивний стани дієслова, прийменники, фразеологічні дієслова. До кожного розділу входять різноманітні вправи, мета яких сформувати у курсантів та студентів навички вживання тих чи інших граматичних конструкцій. До кожного розділу додається невелике пояснення граматичного матеріалу українською мовою. У кінці всіх розділів є тести з лексико-граматичними завданнями, для перевірки засвоєного матеріалу.

Головна мета цього посібника – систематизувати знання здобувачів / здобувачок вищої освіти із вищезазначених аспектів, що створює базу для подальшого розширення лексичного запасу та удосконалення мовленнєвих компетентностей.

Таким чином, через систему граматичних вправ забезпечується розуміння, осмислення, запам'ятовування та застосування в мовленнєвій діяльності того, чи іншого граматичного явища, створюються сприятливі умови для розвитку перекладацьких навичок та репродуктивних навичок (граматичних навичок говоріння і письма).

Unit 1. Active and Passive Voice.

to be + Participle II

TENSE		ACTIVE	PASSIVE	NOTE: <i>the action is done to the subject</i>
Simple	Present	ask(s)	am is are asked	He asks/ He is asked
	Past	asked	was d were aske	asked Він питає/ Його питають
	Future	will ask	will be asked	
Continuous	Present	am is are asking	am is are being asked	He is asking/ He is being asked
	Past	was asking	was being asked	<i>Він зараз питає/ Його зараз питають</i>
	Future	ng were aski will be asking	were	
Perfect	Present	have has asked	have has been asked	He has asked/ He has been asked
	Past	had asked	had been asked	<i>Він спитав/ Його спитали</i>
	Future	will have asked	will have been asked	

Практичні завдання - Practical tasks.

Task 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. They broadcast the news at 6 o'clock every day.
2. The news is broadcast at 6 o'clock every day.
3. They announced the date yesterday.
4. The date was announced yesterday.
5. Mr. Roberts will examine you.
6. You will be examined by Mr. Roberts.
7. They have built a new stadium in London.
8. A new stadium has been built in London.
9. They must clean the house.
10. The house must be cleaned.

Task 2. Rewrite the sentences in the Passive.

1. They arrested him on suspicion of murder.
2. The officer will submit the report next week.
3. Someone stole her bike last night.
4. They are going to repair their car tomorrow.
5. They may invite him to the wedding.
6. They make Ferrari in Italy.
7. They found the robbers in an abandoned house.
8. They carry out experiments in this room.
9. When do they discuss important subjects?
10. Where did they train their staff?

Task 3. Use the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The police report that the missing person (to find) yesterday.
2. The suspect (to interview) by the officer in two hours.
3. The old prison (to close) five years ago in this area.
4. A new security system (to install) in all the offices in a few weeks.
5. The house (to burgle) while we were away.
6. Newspapers (to sell) in kiosks and supermarkets.
7. The date of the exam (to announce) yesterday.
8. A new hospital (to build) here soon.
9. Dinner (not to include) in the price.
10. Bullet proof vests can (to adjust) for any size.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into English. Use Active or Passive.

1. Ніхто не може пояснити походження Всесвіту.
2. Рим не було побудовано за один день.
3. Ці машини обладнані новими системами безпеки.
4. В Англії люди п'ють багато чаю.
5. В Азії їдять багато рису.
6. Книжки потрібно повернути через два тижні.
7. Ця кімната вміщує тридцять курсантів.
8. Дім був зруйнований пожежею.
9. Сирену можна було чути здалеку.
10. Ви повинні дотримуватися правил.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. Did ... happen there yesterday?
2. I have seen everything
3. Mike has a camera. ... camera is of the latest model.
4. Eva can translate this article ... a dictionary.

5. ... doesn't like to be punished.
6. This is a policeman ... record was the best.
7. We have been there for ... days only.
8. Do you like to put... ice into your cocktail?
9. It is necessary to visit Emma ... she is ill.
10. The witness told them about it ... they didn't believe him.

a) whose b) many c) something d) anything e) few
 f) from g) yourself h) myself i) one j) ones k) but
 l) him m) his n) who o) a few p) much q) as r) without
 s) about t) that

Task 6. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. Somebody has... this window.
2. Have you ... your book yet?
3. She's a good friend of mine. I've ... her for a long time.
4. I have ... some coffee. Would you like some?
5. I know Boris but I have never ... his wife.

a) known b) saw c) finished d) cost e) broken
 f) slept g) seen h) made i) went j) met

**Phrasal verb
TO BRING**

to bring about - to cause something – призвести до чогось
to bring back — to take back – повернути до чогось
to bring down — to carry or move (someone or something) – збити, повалити
to bring in — to introduce (an idea) – внести, пропонувати
to bring off — to succeed in something difficult – успішно виконати
to bring on — to cause something or someone to appear – змусити з'явитися
to bring out — to produce something – виробити, випустити
to bring up — to educate, raise - виховувати

Task 1. Translate the sentences.

1. The pilot brought the plane down gently.
2. Science has brought about many changes in our life.
3. Jim's plan seemed hopeless, but he brought it off.
4. You must bring these library books back next week.
5. He left her to bring up three young children on her own.
6. The government intends to bring in a new law about wearing safety belts in cars.
7. The waiter brought the next dish on.
8. Suddenly the man brought out a gun and threatened the driver with it.

Task 2. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. You'll need help to bring... the piano
2. Bring... the dancing girls!
3. Major changes will have to be brought... British industry.
4. My aunt brought...four children.
5. Together they brought...a daring diamond robbery.
6. Every year they bring...a new fashion.
7. The old song certainly brings...memories.
8. The Food Association has brought...a handy guide.

Task 3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. By his own efforts, ...
2. A plan was brought in ...
3. As I brought the handkerchief out of my pocket, ...
4. It was a very difficult job ...
5. On your way home from your aunt's ...
6. I don't want your advice, ...
7. The next player was brought on ...
8. Mother wants to come downstairs, but is too weak to walk; ...
 - a. ... several other objects fell out with it.
 - b. ... will you bring back some coffee?
 - c. ... Charles Fox brought about the fall of the government.
 - d. ... it'll take both of you to bring her down.
 - e. ... just before the play ended for the day.
 - f. ... but Anne was able to bring it off successfully.
 - g. ... I'm bringing them up the hard way so that they won't be helpless in later years.
 - h. ... to allow workers to share in the profits.

Task 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. Your children have been well
a. brought about b. brought in c. brought up d. brought on
2. They... a new kind of soap.
a. brought in b. brought about c. brought out d. brought back
3. He... his company's collapse by reckless speculation.
a. brought up b. brought about c. brought back d. brought on
4. I ... these from Kenya for the children.
a. brought ... out b. brought back e. brought ... in d. brought ... about
5. Send one of the boys to the car
a. bring ... in b. bring ... out e. bring ... back d. bring ... down
6. Jim was pleased when he... a seemingly hopeless attempt.
a. brought off b. brought out e. brought in d. brought back
7. The influence of the Far East has... many new fashions.

- a. brought down b. brought up c. brought in d. brought back*
8. You have... disaster... the whole village.
a. brought ... in b. brought ... down e. brought ... on d. brought ... up

Task 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Цифрова революція призвела до появи нових гаджетів.
2. Як вам вдалося це зробити?
3. Я співчуваю тобі, але в дійсності ти сам накликав ці проблеми.
4. В'язень стверджував, що його затримка у в'язниці призвела до хвороби.
5. Я б хотів підняти інше питання, якщо можна.
6. Телевізійний канал випустив нову програму.
7. Адвокат надав переконливі докази до суду.
8. Взвод розпочав бій на світанку.
9. Його книга навіяла сумні спогади.
10. Пасажирський літак був збитий військовими.

Unit 2. Passive Voice (Continuous and Perfect Tenses)

Практичні завдання - Practical tasks.

Task 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. At the moment he is being treated for his injuries.
2. The investigation had been finished by Friday.
3. Every effort was being made to end the strike.
4. The ownership of the lost property should be proved.
5. The stolen bag has been given back to the victim.
6. The scene of the accident has been examined carefully.
7. The CPR is used if an injured person has no pulse.
8. They have sold their car to pay the debts.
9. The suspect was asked his name and address.
10. The problem has been solved at last.

Task2. Choose the correct forms in brackets

1. He has just (been/being) arrested.
2. Fees must (paid/be paid) in advance.
3. The investigation was (held/holding) by a group of policemen.
4. The job (was seemed/has seemed) easy at first.
5. I (have/has) been told not to say anything.
6. The suspect (was/were) being interviewed by Detective Smith.
7. The victim has been killed (with/by) a knife.
8. He has been (gave/given) some money.
9. He is often (fining/fined) for driving without a license.

10. The proper cure has been (find/found) at last.

Task 3. Rewrite the sentences in the Passive in two ways.

e.g. They sent him a letter.

He was sent a letter.

A letter was sent to him.

1. They give each of the unemployed an application form.
2. They will pay the workers \$50.
3. They may offer her the job.
4. They teach the cadets English.
5. The guide will show us the sights.
6. Someone presented a newly married couple a lot of money.
7. They have just sent me an email.
8. The people gave him a hearty welcome.
9. The robber didn't tell the investigator the whole truth.
10. The teacher hasn't asked Peter any additional questions.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into English. Use Active or Passive.

1. Ці фото зроблені цифровою камерою.
2. Кадетам показали нову спортивну залу.
3. Вони обговорять це питання на наступних зборах.
4. Цей документ має бути підписаний негайно.
5. Вікно було розбите вітром минулої ночі.
6. Багато старих будівель в місті замінюються новими будівлями.
7. Її ніде не було видно.
8. Ці недоліки можна легко ліквідувати.
9. Йому вже задавали це питання.
10. Потерпілий детально описав грабіжника.

Task 5. Use the correct Passive or Active form of the verbs in brackets.

A type of con trick which **(is designed/has designed)** to skim your credit card number, PIN and other information when you swipe **(has been growing/ has been grown)** in popularity. The con, which **(is known/has known)** as skimming, allows thieves to steal your information by the use of a device which **(is inserting/is inserted)** through the card slot of an ATM, allowing the data on your card **(to read/to be read)**. Already millions of pounds **(have been losing/have been lost)** through skimming and more **(will lose/will be lost)** if effective measures **(aren't taken/won't be taken)**. The theft of personal details **(may avoid/may be avoided)** by using secure ATMs or being very careful when you **(use/are used)** an ATM. Anti-skimming measures **(have already installed/have already been installed)** at many European ATMs. Fortunately, in some countries, a drop in skimming attacks **(has been reported/has reported)**. Cardholders should know that even if card details **(have skimmed/have been skimmed)**, they won't lose out. This is good news for members of the public.

Task 6. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. Jack will repair the radio
2. The teacher has been sent
3. She knows ... about it.
4. Lucy likes black coffee but ... people like coffee with milk.
5. Please give her the ... apple.
6. ... you have promised you must do it.
7. Ben will be going to school
8. Peter can go to the library ... you.
9. Give me ... cup, this one is not clean.
10. We won't be able to understand it ... you explain it.

a) just b) soon c) nothing d) anything e) ourselves f) himself
g) at h) some i) until j) till k) to l) for m) in n) with o) every
p) whole q) same r) another s) other t) once

Task 7. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. We ... our experiment some days ago.
2. A friend of mine ... you when you reach the city.
3. ... the book I returned it to the library.
4. He would help us now if he ... there.
5. I am sure the work ... by the time you return.

a) had been b) has completed c) shall finish d) finished e) 'll help
f) 'll visit g) will have been completed h) is i) had read j) having read

Phrasal verb

TO COME

to come about — *to happen, to arise* - *тратитися*

to come across — *to find (something) or meet (someone)* - *натрапити*

to come along — *to pass, arrive* – *підійти, з'явитися*

to come back — *to return* – *повернути, згадати*

to come by — *to obtain something* - *отримати*

to come down — *to fall, drop or descend* - *впасти*

to come from — *to arrive from, have one's origin in* – *появитися, з'явитися*

to come into — *to begin to be in* - *успадкувати*

to come out — *to become clear or known* – *вийти, дізнатися*

to come to— *to reach (a total, condition, or time)* - *досягнути*

Task 1. Translate the sentences.

1. The happy state of affairs must not be allowed to come to an end.
2. How did it come about that humans speak so many different languages?

3. It's suddenly come back to me where I met you.
4. Outside the restaurant, we came across a man doing a fire-eating performance.
5. My teacher came along just as we were talking about him.
6. It came out that he had been in prison before.
7. A good boss is not easy to come by.
8. Danger comes from unexpected places.
9. The child, running too fast, came down and hurt his knee.
10. The machinery will come into use next week.

Task 2. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. The roof came... during the night.
2. We'd like to come... next year.
3. Eggs come... chicken.
4. The bill comes... £5.50
5. It came... this way.
6. How did you come... that beautiful picture?
7. The truth came... at the enquiry.
8. Take any job opportunity that comes... .
9. High shoes came... fashion a few years ago.
10. He had never come... a person quite like Sheila.

Task 3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Her gentle nature comes out...
2. A good job that you enjoy doing....
3. Peace can only come about if...
4. Just then a bus came along so....
5. When it comes to five o'clock....
6. When Jane comes back...
7. You must have come into contact with someone.....
8. If you come across my glasses...
9. The passage she quoted...
10. When the hunters fired...

- a. ... let me have them, please?
- b. ... we got on and rode home.
- c. ...when she is helping children.
- d. ...will you give her a message?
- e. ... is hard to come by.
- f... three of the deer came down.
- g. ... I must turn the meat over.
- h ... suffering from an infectious disease.
- i ... each side agrees to yield to the other.
- j. ... came from Dickens.

Task 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Багато змін трапилося завдяки його зусиллям.
2. Білл успадкував \$2 мільйони, коли його дідусь помер.
3. Її нова книга вийде наступного місяця.
4. Сподіваються, що ціни на овочі впадуть влітку.
5. Я натрапив на цікаву статтю в науковому журналі.
6. Почекай, автобус може з'явитися з хвилини на хвилину.
7. Судді не змогли досягнути згоди.
8. Я вважаю, вже час повернутися до найважливішого питання.
9. Уряду потрібні додаткові кошти, але звідки вони з'являться?
10. Цю інформацію дуже важко отримати.

Unit 3. Infinitive

Інфінітив — це неособова форма дієслова, яка тільки називає дію і відповідає на запитання «що робити!», «що зробити!»: *to help, to stop*.

Зверніть увагу на правила вживання інфінітива!

Інфінітив з часткою *to* (Full Infinitive) вживається у таких випадках:

1. Для вираження намірів: *He went to meet me*.
2. Після конструкцій *would like, would love, would prefer*: **I'd like to buy some ice cream**.
3. Після таких прикметників, як *glad, happy, angry, sorry, pleased* тощо: **I'm glad to see you**.
4. Після таких дієслів, як *advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, want* etc.: **We decided to catch a taxi**.
5. Після питальних слів, які виконують функцію сполучника (*who, how, what, where, which*): **We don't know how to get there**.
6. Зі словами *too, enough*: **He is old enough to drive a car**.

Інфінітив без частки *to* (Bare Infinitive) вживається у таких випадках:

1. Після модальних дієслів: *You must help your parents*.
2. Після дієслів *make, let, see, hear, feel* + object (додаток): **He let me take his camera. Mother made me clean my room**.
3. Після структури *had better/would rather*: **We'd better watch TV tonight**.

Після дієслів to begin, to start, to continue, to intend можуть вживатись як інфінітив, так і герундій без різниці у значенні:

The child began laughing/to laugh.

У сполученні з деякими дієсловами вживання інфінітива чи герундія залежить від того, що саме ми хочемо висловити.

Зверніть увагу на відмінності у значенні речень залежно від вживання в них інфінітива чи герундія.

Verb + to-infinitive	Verb + ing-form
<p><i>Remember/forget + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «не забути»: <i>I must remember to take my notes. It's very important.</i> (Я маю не забути взяти записи.)</p>	<p><i>Remember/forget + ing-form</i> вживається, якщо ми висловлюємо спогади про минуле: <i>I remember taking my son to the Zoo for the first time.</i> (Я пам'ятаю (ніколи не забуду), як повів свого сина до зоопарку вперше.)</p>
<p><i>Regret + to-infinitive</i> вживається, якщо нам шкода про щось говорити (тобто ми маємо повідомити погані новини): <i>I regret to tell you that you have a bad mark in History.</i> (Мені шкода казати, що в тебе погана оцінка з історії.)</p>	<p><i>Regret + ing-form</i> вживається, якщо ми висловлюємо співчуття з приводу того, що трапилось у минулому: <i>I regret telling you about my plans. Everything has changed by now.</i> (Шкода, що я розповів про свої плани, тому що все змінилось.)</p>
<p><i>Stop + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «зупинитись, щоб зробити щось інше»: <i>She stopped to pick up the coin she had dropped.</i> (Вона зупинилась, щоб підібрати монету, яку впустила.)</p>	<p><i>Stop + ing-form</i> вживається у значенні «припинити щось робити»: <i>She stopped reading aloud because her mother asked her to keep silent.</i> (Вона припинила читати вголос, тому що її мама попросила її помовчати.)</p>
<p><i>Go on + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «виконувати іншу, наступну дію»: <i>He made himself a sandwich and went on to learn the rules.</i> (Він зробив собі бутерброд і потім пішов учити правила.)</p>	<p><i>Go on + ing-form</i> вживається у значенні «продовжувати щось робити»: <i>She asked her son a question, but he went on watching TV and didn't hear her.</i> (Вона запитала сина, але він продовжував дивитись телевізор і не чув її.)</p>

<p><i>Try + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «робити все можливе, намагатись»: <i>I'm trying to find any mistakes in this work. (Я намагаюся знайти якісь помилки в цій роботі.)</i></p>	<p><i>Try + ing-form</i> вживається у значенні «зробити щось (спробувати), що може допомогти вирішити проблему»: <i>I tried opening the door, but it was locked from inside. (Я спробував відкрити двері, але вони були зачинені зсередини.)</i></p>
<p><i>Be sorry + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «шкода, нажаль»: <i>I'm sorry to hear that you've failed the exam. (Мені шкода чути, що ти не склав іспит.)</i></p>	<p><i>Be sorry for + ing-form</i> вживається у значенні «вибачте»: <i>I'm sorry for being late. (Вибачте моє запізнення.)</i></p>
<p><i>Mean + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «мати на увазі», висловлювати наміри: <i>I think you meant to send our friends invitation cards. (Я гадаю, ти маєш на увазі відправити нашим друзям запрошення.)</i></p>	<p><i>Mean + -ing form</i> вживається у значенні «це означає»: <i>You have to feel in this form. It means writing your personal information. (Вам треба заповнити анкету. Це означає написати ваші особисті дані.)</i></p>

Практичні завдання - Practical tasks

Task 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. You are not allowed to come into the court room without summons.
2. You needn't drive me to work. I practice driving myself.
3. The police officer had to go to the place of accident by a traffic car.
4. The heavy rain prevented them from chasing a van.
5. He worked hard at the police school to get a good job.
6. Lombroso's scientific theory of crime proved to be false.
7. Nobody has come to question them since their house was burgled.
8. You mustn't move this man; he is too ill. You'll have to leave him here.
9. He is busy now signing the documents.
10. Avoid leaving your loaded weapons unattended.

Task 2. Choose the correct non-verbal forms in brackets

1. I can't imagine Kate (to ride/riding) a motor-bike.
2. Tom suggested (to go/going) to the cinema.
3. They agreed (to lend/lending) me some money.
4. He pretended (to be reading/reading) when we came in.
5. She clearly remembered (to lock/locking) the door before she left.

6. Please remember (to post/posting) the letter.
7. She had a headache. She tried (to take/taking) an aspirin but it didn't help.
8. The child tried (to keep/keeping) his eyes open but he couldn't.
9. As it was late, they decided (to take/taking) a taxi home.
10. He didn't mind (to be told/being told) what to do.

Task 3. Translate the following Ukrainian sentences into English

1. Ув'язнений спробував втекти з камери, але його одразу ж затримали.
2. Жінка заперечувала, що продавала наркотики.
3. Грабіжник відмовився співпрацювати зі слідством.
4. Свідки повинні чекати на місці злочину до прибуття поліції.
5. Собака може відлякати злочинців від проникнення в будинок.
6. Потерпілий повідомив, що бачив злодія у схожій масці.
7. Обшук самовільно захопленого будинку призвів до затримання банди злочинців.
8. Крик жінки став приводом для поліцейських увійти в будинок.
9. Сліди змусили офіцера повірити, що чоловік винен
10. Для обшуку автомобіля потрібен був ордер.

**Phrasal verb
TO DO**

to do by — to treat - поводитися

to do in — to murder, kill - вбити

to do to — to cause, to happen - причинити

to do up — to repair or improve the appearance of; to make attractive - прикрасити

to do with — to be/have something to do with, to be carried with – бути пов'язаним

to do without — to live or continue in spite of lacking something, someone, or doing something – обходитись без чогось

Task 1. Translate the sentences.

1. She's bought a load of posters to do her room up with.
2. The criminals have done in the old man.
3. The firm that does badly by its workers will not succeed.
4. What harm have I ever done to you?
5. I can't afford a car, so I guess I'll just have to do without.
6. Why did you want to talk to me? - Well, it's to do with a complaint that's been made about your work.

Task 2. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. If you do well or badly... someone, you treat them well or badly.
2. I'd like to buy a run-down cottage that I can do...
3. What have you done...the poor boy?

4. They did her...with an axe.
5. It is unhealthy and dangerous to do...sleep.
6. What's your book about? - Well, it's to do...human behaviour.

Task 3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. My neighbour tried ...
2. Look ...
3. Mind your own business, would you? It has nothing ...
4. He is always complaining that ...
5. Don't bother doing yourself up ...
6. Mr Sharp is not here...
 - a. ...we're not going anywhere particularly smart.
 - b. ... to do with you what my son does!
 - c. ... to do herself in by taking poison.
 - d. ... he's so hard done by, but he seems pretty fortunate to me.
 - e. ... you will have to do without speaking to him.
 - f. ...what the rain has done to the flowers.

Task 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Його арешт не пов'язаний з пограбуванням банку.
2. Поліцейський не може обходитися без рації для зв'язку з відділком.
3. Жінка була вбита молотком.
4. Вона облаштувала свою кімнату в сучасному стилі.
5. Коли хочеш добра, не роби людям зла.
6. Подивися, що ти зробив з документами!

Unit 4. Gerund.

Герундій — це неособова форма дієслова із закінченням *-ing*, що має властивості дієслова та іменника. Як і інфінітив, герундій називає дію. У реченні герундій виконує функції, властиві як дієслову, так і іменнику: *We like dancing*. (Ми любимо танцювати. Або: Ми любимо танці.) *Smoking is dangerous for your health*. (Паління шкідливе для вашого здоров'я.)

В українській мові немає форми, яка б відповідала герундію. Зверніть увагу на правила вживання інфінітива та герундія.

Зверніть увагу на правила вживання герундія!

Герундій (Gerund/ing-form) вживається у таких випадках.

1. **Як іменник-підмет:** Walking is a good exercise.
2. **Після дієслів love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy (для вираження уподобань взагалі):** She hates being late.
3. **Після дієслова go, якщо ми маємо на меті розповісти про фізичну діяльність:** He went swimming an hour ago.
4. **Після таких дієслів, як start, begin, stop, finish, avoid, admit, appreciate, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, escape, excuse, forgive, imagine, involve, keep (= continue), mention, mind, miss, object to, practise, prevent, save, suggest, understand і т.д.:** They continued walking in silence.
5. **Після таких виразів, як I'm busy, it's no use, it's (not) worth, it's (no) good, what's the use of, can't help, can't stand, look forward to, in addition to, as well as і т.д.:** What's the use of buying a dishwasher?
6. **Після прийменників:** She left without taking her umbrella. They are interested in taking this test.
7. **Після дієслів see, hear, listen, watch, щоб повідомити про дію, яка ще не завершилась:** She heard somebody speaking.

Практичні завдання - Practical tasks.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. There's no need to ... the exam. I'm sure I'll pass.
2. The plants will ... if you don't water them.
3. My purse has ... disappeared – no one knows where it is.
4. I sympathize with her ..., but she does nothing to help herself.
5. The tourist group met at the ... of Lord Byron.
6. Who is the ... of this apartment building?
7. The farmer kept his ... in the stable.
8. The teacher explained the ... words to the students.
9. She ... wisely and left an hour early for the station.
10. Why don't you wear your ... pullover?
 a) livestock b) size c) be worried about d) age e) inexplicably
 f) acted g) wither h) colour i) opinion j) owner k) woolen
 l) shape m) material n) origin o) to be extent p) unknown q) weight
 r) noun s) statue t) black

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. The book ... at the lesson yesterday deals with the problem of ecology.
2. It ... the whole day yesterday.
3. You ... not enter the room until I say so.
4. John told me that he ... in the library from ten till twelve tomorrow.
5. I ... this book from cover to cover.

- a) rained b) was raining c) have read d) was reading e) will be working f) can g) may h) was discussed i) discussed j) would be working

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the necessary words.

Possibility, criminals, popularity, various, risky, death, murderers, sensitive

There has been a significant fall in the (1) ... of the police in the last few years. People should be made more (2) ... to the role of the police officer. Citizens should know that the police do more than just give motorists speeding tickets. They often act as unofficial social workers, visit schools and talk to students, familiarizing them with traffic signs and warning them of (3) ... dangers. Being a police officer can be extremely (4) ..., considering that every day they deal with all sorts of (5) ..., such as thieves and even (6) They deal with situations most of us would find really scary. The public should realize that even though in some cases the police's approach may seem extreme, they can't ignore the (7) ... of injury or, in some cases, even ... while on duty.

**Phrasal verb
TO CARRY**

to carry away - to excite or persuade (something) - спонукати

to carry off - to succeed in doing or achieving - впоратися

to carry on - to continue, sometimes after interruption - продовжити

to carry out - to fulfil or perform - виконувати

to carry over - to last – продовжити, перенести

to carry through - to complete something in spite of difficulties - завершити

Task 1. Translate the sentences.

1. We all have certain duties and jobs to carry out.
2. The politician carried his hearers away with his speech.
3. I'm determined to carry this through.
4. She was nervous about giving a talk to her colleagues, but she carried it off very well.
5. Her liking for black polo neck jumpers carries over from when they were fashionable in the sixties.
6. I'll try to carry on the work in spite of difficulties.

Task 2. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. I thought he carried ...the part of Hamlet with great skill.
2. The crowd were carried ... by his fine words.

3. Don't let me interrupt you, just carry... .
4. We must all help to carry the plan
5. You can only carry one week's holiday... to next year.
6. They have failed to carry ... their obligations.

Task 3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. We all carried on singing ...
2. The performance has had to be carried over to next week ...
3. Despite powerful opposition, ...
4. I am sorry, I didn't hear what you said - ...
5. I would dare wear anything so outrageous ...
6. Every possible test was carried out ...

- a. ... *they managed to carry their reforms through.*
- b. ... *to decide the nature of her illness.*
- c. ... *because the repairs to the theatre aren't finished yet.*
- d. ... *as if nothing odd was happening.*
- e. ... *but Delia carried it off superbly.*
- f. ... *the music had completely carried me away.*

Task 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Будь ласка, переконайтеся, що ви виконали всі інструкції.
2. Він злякався, але впорався добре.
3. Всі були у захваті від її співу.
4. Ворог продовжував ворожі дії навіть після перемовин.
5. Розгляд справи було перенесено на інший тиждень.
6. Майор проінструктував нас, як потрібно було завершити операцію.

Unit 5. The Participle.

Дієприкметник (The Participle) теперішнього часу (Present Participle або Participle 1) має дві видові форми в активному та пасивному станах. Він утворюється за допомогою додавання закінчення *-ing* до основи смислових дієслів або до допоміжних дієслів *to be, to have*, що вживаються з формою Participle II, якщо цього потребує форма дієприкметника.

Форми дієприкметника – The Forms of the Participle

Participle I		
стан вид	Active	Passive
Indefinite	<u>giving</u> The man giving this lecture is our professor. – Чоловік, який читає лекцію, наш професор.	<u>being given</u> The lecture being given now is very interesting. – Лекція, яку зараз читають, є дуже цікавою.
Perfect	<u>having given</u> Having given the lecture the professor thanked the audience for attention. – Після прочитання лекції професор подякував аудиторію за увагу.	<u>having been given</u> After the lecture having been given, everybody left the hall. – Коли лекцію було прочитано, усі вийшли із зали.
Participle II		
		<u>given</u> The lecture given was very interesting. – Прочитана лекція була дуже цікавою.

Функції дієприкметника – The Functions of the Participle

Функція	Дієприкметник I	Дієприкметник II
Означення	The speaker making the report is our manager.- Доповідач, який робить повідомлення – наш керівник.	The contract concluded by them is useful for both sides. – Контракт, укладений ними, корисний для обох сторін.
Частина присудка	They are running the business together. – Вони разом керують фірмою.	The firm has bought a lot of commodities. – Ця фірма придбала багато товарів.
Обставина	Using the new method they achieved good results. – Використовуючи новий метод, вони досягли хороших результатів.	When asked the witness described the suspected. – Коли його запитали, свідок описав підозрюваного.

Практичні завдання - Practical tasks

Task 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. Walking home, she was attacked by a mugger.
2. He arrived at the court feeling very nervous.
3. Shocked by the accident, she didn't know what to say.
4. Having been seriously injured, the driver was rushed to hospital.
5. Trapped in the car, they waited for help.
6. Reading the book, I wrote down some notes.
7. Crossing the road, the child was nearly knocked down by a car.
8. The man talking to the witness is Officer Luis.
9. The cruisers made in Germany have modifications for use in high-speed chases.
10. The bus drivers being on strike, the citizens had to walk to work.

Task 2. Choose the correct forms in brackets

1. She was *surprised/surprising* by the news.
2. They were *amazing/amazed* to see him alive.
3. We found his bravery *fascinating/fascinated*.
4. The supervisor was *pleased/pleasing* with the results of his apprentices.
5. The children were *frightened/frightening* with the sounds of loud explosions.
6. The most *annoying/annoyed* thing was his ruddiness.
7. Manual traffic control is really *exhausted/exhausting*.
8. The lecture on radio communications was *bored/boring*.
9. The reports *writing/written* by the officers were submitted to the department.
10. Not *knowing/known* where to go the tourists asked for directions.

Task 3. Translate the following Ukrainian sentences into English

1. Натовпі схвильованих людей спостерігав за пожежниками, які намагалися врятувати палаючий будинок.
2. В поліцію надійшло декілька тривожних дзвінків останнім часом.
3. Вона зраділа, коли знайшла свої загублені документи на полиці.
4. Людині, яка приносить добрі новини, завжди раді.
5. Після 3 важких поранень він більше не був придатний до військової служби.
6. Не пройшовши тест, він був змушений складати його знову.
7. Будучи ретельно перевіреними, звіти не містили жодних помилок.
8. Підозрюваний стояв, прихилившись до стіни.
9. Цифри, згадані в цій статті, були опубліковані в The Times.
10. Ставши свідком злочину, він повинен був давати свідчення в суді.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. This sentence is too difficult ... me to translate.
2. Are you going on an excursion ... us?
3. ... on my way home I met my friend.
4. I'll have finished my report ... Sunday.
5. She was angry ... him.

6. Jane is fond ... singing.
7. This beautiful young woman is my ... sister.
8. Take an umbrella ... it rains.
9. I have ... finished the work.
10. I am sure his report will be ... at the meeting.

a) almost b) from c) since d) for e) much f) the first g) with h) any i) another
 j) on k) in case l) nearest m) of n) at o) off p) him q) both r) elder s) those
 t) by

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. I ... my exercise for two hours when my friend came.
2. He said that he ... back tomorrow.
3. While ... difficult texts we use a dictionary.
4. We ... dinner when my brother came.
5. Tom was the only person on the earth to whom I ... tell the truth.

a) will come b) have translated c) were having d) would come e) wrote
 f) had been writing g) could h) have i) can j) translating

Task 6. Choose the correct form of the Participle.

It was night and Peter sat (**watching/watched**) TV. People were being (**killing/killed**) for an hour on the screen. Policemen were (**shooting/shot**) in the line of duty. Gangsters were (**thrown/throwing**) off the roof. An elderly lady was slowly (**poisoned/poisoning**) for her pearl. Her murderer was (**bringing/brought**) to justice by a cigarette company after long discussions which were (**held/holding**) in the office of a private detective. Villains holding guns were leapt at by brave, (**unarming/unarmed**) actors, and ingénues were saved from deaths by the quick- (**thinking/thought**) young men.

Phrasal verb

TO GET

*to get away from — to leave or escape from something or someone-
 відірватися, втекти*

to get back — to return - повернути

*to get beyond — to be too difficult to do or understand; find (doing
 something) too difficult – поза моє розуміння*

to get by — continue to live, often in spite of difficulties-впоратися

*to get down to — to begin to give serious attention to (something such as
 work, or doing something) – приступити до чогось*

to get from — to obtain and receive – отримати (від когось)

to get into — to put (oneself or someone else) into (a state) - потрапити

to get off — to leave, start journey – вийти, відправитися

to get on with — *to continue with (something such as work), often after interception or in spite of difficulties* – повернутися (до роботи)
to get out of — *to receive; gain* - отримати

Task 1. Translate the sentences.

1. We can get by without your help, thank you.
2. The prisoners got away from their guards after a struggle.
3. It's time we got down to work.
4. Grandfather often says that he would like to get back to the good old days.
5. I enjoyed the book as far as Part two; after that, it got a bit beyond after me.
6. I'm sorry to hear that your son got into a bad company.
7. You can't get hard work from unwilling students.
8. We have to get off on our journey tomorrow.
9. The children are always trying to get more money out of their father.
10. The government is trying to get on with the job of running the country in spite of impossible difficulties.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. The children tried to build a hut in the garden, but the workthem and they had to ask their mother to help them.
a. got off *b. got beyond* *c. got from* *d. got by*
2. While the weather is fine, I must.....repainting the house.
a. get down to *b. get out of* *c. get away from* *d. get on with*
3. Can you.....your child.....that terrible school?
a. get down to *b. get back to* *c. get out of* *d. get away from*
4. We have to.....early tomorrow.
a. get into *b. get off* *c. get by* *d. get from*
5. The country may have to.....a slower rate of growth.
a. get away from *b. get down to* *c. get back to* *d. get out of*
6. Have you got enough work to be.....while I'm away?
a. getting away from *b. getting out of* *c. getting down to* *d. getting on with*
7. We'll.....somehow, don't worry.
a. get by *b. get off* *c. get into* *d. get from*
8. Try not to.....trouble while I'm away.

a. *get off* b. *get from* c. *get into* d. *get by*

9. You won't....much income.....your book for the first year.

a. *get on with* b. *get out of* c. *get down to* d. *get away from*

10. I.....this car.....the garage down the road.

a. *got into* b. *got by* c. *got off* d. *got from*

Task 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Три поліцейські приступили до чергування вранці.
2. Він вийшов на наступній зупинці і пішов по вулиці.
3. Вона любить втекти від роботи і поїхати на прогулянку за місто.
4. Раніше люди не мали мобільних телефонів, але якось обходилися без них.
5. Як повернути телефон володарю, якщо ти знайшов такий?
6. Що ти хочеш отримати від мене?
7. Він потрапив в бійку с поліцейськими.
8. Я приїду, як тільки отримаю новини від тебе.
9. Його поведінка вийшла за межі мого розуміння.
10. Давайте повернемося до уроку.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. He will return ... an hour.
2. ... knocked at the door.
3. You must take your bed... .
4. One man entered the house, the ... went away.
5. The cadets were running ... the gym.
6. There is a post office ... the end of the street.
7. We arrived at the theatre ... the beginning of the performance.
8. We'll be safe ... the rain here.
9. Go at once, ... you will miss the train.
10. He is the ... man I needed.

a) *yourself* b) *at* c) *himself* d) *of* e) *other* f) *up* g) *in* h) *them* i) *somebody* j) *about* k) *from* l) *some* m) *otherwise* n) *somebody's* o) *soon* p) *anybody* q) *before* r) *likely* s) *both* t) *very*

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. Thank you, my son ... much better now.
2. I like... by my friends.
3. When I went out the fog ... in little clouds to the sky.
4. The delegation ... at the station.
5. We asked Mike what he ... since we saw him last.

a) *being invited* b) *was rising* c) *feel* d) *will be invited* e) *had been doing*
 f) *has been doing* g) *feels* h) *is rising* i) *meets* j) *will be met*

Unit 6. Conditional Mood. Zero and First Conditional.

Умовні речення вживаються для вираження дій, які відбудуться чи відбулися б за певних умов. Умовні речення складаються з двох частин: головної (Main Clause) та підрядної (If-clause).

Умовні речення нульового типу (Zero Conditionals) виражають реальні або вірогідні ситуації у теперішньому. У таких реченнях вживається теперішній неозначений час як у головній частині, так і в підрядній.

Main Clause	If-clause
Present Simple Tense	Present Simple Tense

Наприклад:

If the temperature falls below 0 °C, water turns into ice.

I always take aspirin if I have a headache.

Умовні речення першого типу (First Conditionals) виражають реальні чи вірогідні ситуації у майбутньому. Граматичні часи в таких реченнях вживаються таким чином:

Main Clause	If-clause
Future Simple Tense Modal verb + bare infinitive	Present Simple Tense

Наприклад:

He will paint the fence if you buy some paint.

She can give you the dictionary if she doesn't need it.

В умовних реченнях не обов'язково головна частина стоїть першою. Головна та підрядна частини можуть поєднуватись сполучниками **if** (якщо), **when** (коли), **till** (поки), **until** (поки не), **unless** (якщо не), **as soon as** (як тільки):

We will see him as soon as the bus arrives.

He won't phone us unless he finishes his work.

В умовних реченнях нульового типу **if** та **when** вживаються без різниці

у значенні, але в умовних реченнях першого типу **if** вживається для вираження умови, а **when** — для вираження дій, які відбудуться у певний час.

Порівняйте:

If/when I have a good mood, I always listen to music. (Якщо/коли у мене гарний настрій, я завжди слухаю музику.)

She will go shopping if she has time. (Вона піде за покупками за умови, що матиме час.)

She will go shopping when she has time. (Вона піде за покупками тоді, коли матиме час.)

Якщо підрядне речення (If-clause) стоїть першим, воно відокремлюється комою:

She will finish the work soon if we help her.

If we help her, she will finish the work soon.

В умовних реченнях першого типу в підрядній частині також можуть вживатись теперішній тривалий (The Present Continuous Tense), теперішній доконаний (The Present Perfect Tense), та теперішній доконано-тривалий (The Present Perfect Continuous Tense) часи, відповідно до їх правил вживання та якщо цього вимагає зміст речення:

If you are still doing your homework, we won't go to the cinema.

If you have done your homework, we'll go to the cinema.

If she has been cleaning the flat for two hours already, we should help her.

Unless часто вживається у реченнях замість *if not*. У цьому випадку заперечна частка *not* не потрібна. Але не можна вживати *unless* у питальних реченнях:

We won't have a break unless we finish (if we don't finish) our project.

What will she do if she doesn't get a diploma? NOT: unless she gets a diploma.

Практичні завдання - Practical tasks

Task 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. The cut stops bleeding, if you apply pressure.
2. If the police officers use the force continuum, they are exempt from battery charges.
3. The person is arrested if he causes serious physical harm to people.
4. If you plan to bring in weapons, you are to notify customs of any items.
5. Shop employees claim no responsibility if the customers' items disappear.
6. If you transport weapons illegally, you will be taken into police custody.
7. More police will be patrolling districts if the number of calls increases.
8. If the police cooperate with citizens, they will prevent crimes more efficiently.
9. If the police officers wear reflective gear, their presence will be known.

10. You will waste valuable response time if you misuse unit IDs.

Task 2. Choose the correct forms in brackets

1. John will lose his job if he (*is/will be*) rude to his boss.
2. If you (*save/will save*) some money, you will be able to go on holiday.
3. If water boils, it (*would produce/produces*) steam.
4. You won't lose your money if you (*put/will put*) it in your wallet.
5. People (*are/were*) punished if they have illegal weapons.
6. If you become the witness of a crime, (*notify/will notify*) the police immediately.
7. You will attract thieves if you (*would reveal/reveal*) a large sum of money to strangers.
8. If this argument isn't accepted, the charges (*will/had*) be dropped.
9. If the suspect (*is/will*) arrested, he awaits trial.
10. I'm sure you'll win if you (*take/took*) part in the contest.

Task 3. Translate the following Ukrainian sentences into English

1. Якщо ви маєте цінні речі, залишайте їх в сейфі готелю.
2. Зробіть фотокопії своїх документів, якщо ви боїтеся їх загубити.
3. Якщо ви підозрюєте, що ваші документи вкрали, негайно зв'яжіться з амбасадю.
4. Людина скоріше має намір розповсюджувати наркотики, якщо зберігає вдома велику кількість таблеток.
5. Якщо ви залишите ваш багаж без нагляду, поліція аеропорту вилучить його.
6. Якщо пасажир буде погрожувати бомбою, він буде заарештований.
7. Якщо підозрюваного затримують, його особисті речі конфісковують.
8. Немає причини переслідувати підозрюваного, якщо злочин не жорстокий.
9. Якщо гучна музика заважає сусідам, вони можуть викликати поліцію.
10. Поліція збільшить патрулі в місті, якщо жорстокі сутички не припиняться.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. I'll come ... nine and ten.
2. You'll be laughed ...if you behave in such a way.
3. This is a story about a discovery ... America.
4. I don't understand what you are talking
5. What street do you live ... ?
6. The man ... is speaking is my brother.
7. I can't do it ... your help.
8. This is not my pencil, ... is red.
9. At ... moment the door opened and a man entered the room.
10. This is the ... building in our town.

a) mine b) my c) between d) with e) without f) oldest g) about h) eldest i) at
j) on k) of l) off m) among n) which o) who p) whose q) in r) that s)
these t) one

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. It is cold ... today.
2. We ... from Nick since he left Lviv.
3. Tom ... by the teacher to complete this work in two days.
4. I hoped that I... Ann at home.
5. Many new houses ...in our city.

a) should find b) swim c) to swim d) 'll find e) is asked f) asked g) have heard
h) are being built i) was being built j) haven't heard

Task 6. Choose the correct form of the word.

1. Many banks in this area have been **robbed/robbing**.
2. The masked men **kidnapping/kidnapped** the child and asked for 1 million dollars ransom.
3. The shop detective saw the man **stealing/stolen** the jewelry.
4. A burglar **broke/breaking** into our house and stole our computer and some money we had in a drawer.
5. The kidnapper told the police where they were **held/holding** the woman.
6. The robber pointed his gun at the cashier and **demanding/demanded** all the money.
7. The car thief was **caught/catching** while breaking into a car.
8. The investigation into the plane crash showed that it had been **caused/causing** by computer failure.
9. The search for the **missing/being missed** children continued throughout the night.
10. Research has **shown/showing** that two in three people don't lead a healthy lifestyle.

**Phrasal verb
TO GIVE**

to give away — *to give someone a present or prize; give something free of charge* -
віддавати

to give for — *to pay to obtain something* – *заплатити за щось*

to give in — *to yield* - *здаватися*

to give off — *to send out (something, especially a liquid, gas, or smell)* - *виділяти*

to give out — *to come to an end* - *закінчитися*

to give over — *to stop* - *перестати*

to give to — *to supply, provide, or pass something to someone; spend time on something* – *надавати*

to give up — *to stop doing or having something, willingly or unwillingly lose something or someone, get rid of something; do without something* – *відмовитися, здатися*

Task 1. Translate the sentences.

1. His strength gave out after running that long distance.
2. We have invited a famous former student to give away the prizes.
3. The argument went on for hours as neither side would give in.
4. To think that I gave £25 for that coat when I could have got the same one for £18.
5. Do give over! You keep knocking my arm.
6. The milk must be bad; it is giving off a nasty smell.
7. You ought to give a better example to the children.
8. The doctor told him to give up sweets to lose weight.

Task 2. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. He shouldn't give such an example ...
 2. There are predictions that ...
 3. After refusing for months, at last ...
 4. I gave a lot for this machine and...
 5. I think, I'll give old furniture away...
 6. It's time you gave over pretending ...
 7. These plants need more room in the earth...
 8. One of the advantages of living in the city centre is that ...
- a ... *we could give up a car, as the trains and buses run so frequently.*
- b. ...*the company gave in and agreed to help start-ups.*
- c. ...*to his pupils.*
- d. ...*it's worthless.*
- e. ... *it is worth this money.*
- f. ... *you were still a teenager.*
- g. ... *because the roots give off branches for a long way*
- h.... *the world's oil supply would soon give out.*

Task 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Сляня куля випромінювала зелене світло.
2. Загін не здався і продовжив бій.
3. Коли гроші у Джона закінчилися, він змушений був знайти іншу роботу.
4. Два стрільці здалися, коли інші поліцейські прибули.
5. За що купив, за те і продаю.
6. Всі рушниці віддали наряду поліції.
7. Ми сподіваємось, що дощ скоро пройде.
8. Слово надається наступному доповідачу.

Unit 7. Conditional Mood. Second and Third Conditional.

Умовні речення другого типу (Second Conditionals) вживаються, якщо дія неможлива чи у теперішньому чи майбутньому. Граматичні часи в таких реченнях вживаються таким чином:

Main Clause	If-clause
<i>Would/could/might + bare infinitive</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>

Наприклад:

We would go to the skating rink if you could skate. (But you can't skate.)

If he had free time, he would visit us. (But he doesn't have free time.)

What will she do if she doesn't get a diploma? NOT: unless she gets a diploma.

Умовні речення другого типу вживаються для висловлювання порад: *If I were you, I would eat more fruit. (На вашому місці я би їв більше фруктів).*

Форма *were* вживається для всіх осіб в умовних реченнях.

Умовні речення третього типу (Third Conditionals) вживаються, якщо дія була неможлива чи нереальна у минулому або для того, щоб висловити свій жаль або критику з приводу того, що сталося та змінити вже не можна. Граматичні часи в таких реченнях вживаються таким чином:

Main Clause	If-clause
<i>Would/could/might + have + V₃ (Ved)</i>	<i>Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous</i>

Наприклад:

We would have done the work on time if he had agreed to help us.

(But he didn't agree to help us and we didn't do the work on time.)

If she had studied harder, she wouldn't have failed her exam. (But she didn't study hard and failed her exam.)

Практичні завдання - Practical tasks

Task 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. If the police had any reasons they would search the suspect's vehicle.
2. The police officers would maintain personal safety if they were better prepared.
3. If the visitor knew the English language he would understand the warnings correctly.
4. The police would apprehend the suspect if the witness didn't refuse to testify.
5. If I were you I would apologize to him and tell him the truth.

6. If the man hadn't forgotten his items on the table he wouldn't have claimed for his possessions.
7. If the driver had seen the inspector he wouldn't have hit him.
8. If you had followed all the rules you wouldn't have broken the law.
9. If the woman hadn't sold illegal drugs, she wouldn't have been arrested.
10. If the prisoner hadn't exhibited violent behavior, the police officer wouldn't have restrained him.

Task 2. Choose the correct forms in brackets

1. If I were you, I (*wouldn't/won't*) drive in the snow.
2. If she hadn't left the door unlocked, the burglary (*wouldn't/won't*) have occurred.
3. He would have helped the investigation if he (*had/has*) provided all the necessary information.
4. If I had a dent in the car, I (*would take/took*) my car to the garage.
5. If Jane (*are/were*) older, she could live by herself.
6. The police officer wouldn't (*have/had*) entered the house if the woman hadn't screamed.
7. You won't lose your money if you (*put/will put*) it in your wallet.
8. If I (*won't /wasn't*) studying, I would help you.
9. If she anticipated crimes before they (*would happened/happened*) she would behave accordingly.
10. I would ask for help if I (*get/got*) stuck in a lift.

Task 3. Translate the following Ukrainian sentences into English

1. Якщо б я зустрів його вчора, я б попередив його про зустріч.
2. Ми б допомогли тобі, якби ти попросив про допомогу.
3. Якщо б він знав, що дорога була така небезпечна, він би не сів за руль.
4. Він би не залишив офіс так рано, якби не закінчив усю роботу.
5. Вона б не потрапила в неприємну ситуацію, якби виконувала всі інструкції.
6. Допомога прийшла б раніше, якби він назвав вірний код.
7. Вона б зупинилася, якби побачила, що світлофор червоний.
8. Він би прибув на місце злочину першим, якби його машина не зламалась.
9. Я б не повірив в його жорстокість, якби не бачив все на власні очі.
10. Ми б не впізнали його, якби не шрам на його лівій щоці.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. I took him into the kitchen, where he cleaned
2. Tell ... not to come tomorrow.
3. There is ... coat there.
4. The four friends liked ... very much.
5. Please, give me ... cheese.
6. They are ... to be late.
7. He is sure to ring you
8. John will be coming... .

9. ... Tom and Harry speak English.
 10. You will have to stay ... bed for five days.

a) somebody b) us c) on d) them e) both f) somebody's g) other h) one another
 i) another j) some k) myself l) alike m) himself n) each o) likely p) in q) up
 r) soon s) never t) same

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. He told me that I ... go home.
2. I learned the words by ... them several times.
3. Kate said that she ... all the exercises by three 'clock the next day.
4. Nick asked me what I... since he saw me last year.
5. The cup ... by the boy was on the floor.

a) had been doing b) broken c) has broken d) might e) has been doing
 f) can g) would have written h) has written i) was repeating j) repeating

Task 6. Read the story below and make Type 3 Conditional sentences as in the example.

e.g. If Tom hadn't been in a hurry, he wouldn't have left his documents at home.

Tom had a terrible day yesterday. He was in a hurry, so he left his ID and license at home. He was speeding, so the traffic officer stopped him. He couldn't show his documents, so his car was towed away. He had to travel by bus, but there was a traffic jam and he was late for work. His boss was angry and shouted at him, so Tom was upset.

Phrasal verb

TO KEEP

to keep away — to remain at a distance, be absent, etc. – тримати подалі

to keep down — to prevent from increasing - знизити

to keep from — to prevent or delay someone or something from something or doing something – утримувати (від чогось)

to keep off — to remain at a distance, not come or happen – утримати (на відстані)

to keep out — to stay outside, not enter – триматися подалі

to keep to — to follow, behave exactly according to something such as promise or plan - дотримуватися

to keep together — to remain in the same place or time – тримати разом

to keep up — to continue - продовжувати

Task 1. Translate the sentences.

1. Take a beach umbrella to keep the sun off.
2. How do you keep such a large number of musicians together, playing so many different instruments?
3. Some paint will keep the wood from damage by water.
4. The priest kept to his beliefs in spite of cruel treatment.
5. Warm clothing helps to keep out of cold.
6. I shall keep Jane away from school until her stomach trouble is better.
7. Some people have more difficulty than others in keeping their weight down.
8. Jane will have to keep up her piano practice if she wants to be a professional concert performer.

Task 2. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. We must keep the enemy's attack...until after dark.
2. You, singers, must keep...or you'll spoil the music.
3. The notice should keep... unwanted visitors
4. I don't want to keep you...your work.
5. We missed you at the party. What kept you...?
6. I'm glad that you are keeping...your studies.
7. I'd rather keep...the original arrangement.
8. Keep your voice... , someone might hear.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Дотримуйтесь термінів, щоб закінчити роботу вчасно.
2. Не послабляйте тиск і продовжуйте натискати на грудну клітину.
3. Тримайте пил і воду подалі від з'єднань електроживлення.
4. Зберігайте майно під опікою окремо від іншого майна.
5. Уряд намагається знизити витрати.
6. Шматочок сиру на деякий час вгамує голод.
7. Ця папка зберігатиме всі ваші документи разом.
8. Зберігайте ліки в недоступному для маленьких дітей місці.

Unit 8. Prepositions of Place

Прийменник (Preposition) — одна з частин англійської мови. Вона належить до додаткових та службових частин мови.

Найчастіше застосовується для зв'язування слів і словосполучень, вказівки на їхній взаємозв'язок у реченнях. Загалом головне завдання прийменника — показати логічний зв'язок між словами з інших частин мови.

Особливість прийменників полягає в тому, що їхня форма **постійна і не змінюється**. На відміну від іменників або дієслів, наприклад.

Найчастіше під час побудови речення їх розмішують з **іменниками** та **займенниками**. Набагато рідше — перед числівниками. Основні типи прийменників

Place

Ця категорія передбачає використання прийменника для того, щоб вказати на місце іменника або територію, де відбувається дія, про яку йдеться. До них належать такі слова:

above — нагорі, across from — навпроти, around — навколо, behind — позаду,	below — внизу, under — під, in — в, over — над, past — повз.
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They sat **opposite** each other — Вони сиділи навпроти один одного.
The moon goes **around** the earth — Місяць обертається навколо Землі.
Her name comes **above** mine on the list — Її ім'я розташоване над моїм у списку.

Практичні завдання - Practical tasks.

Task 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. The helicopter flew above the clouds.
2. They built a new bridge across the river.
3. He looked around and went along the street.
4. The bank is behind the leisure center.
5. The officer was on the second floor, but he heard the voices below.
6. All the documents were kept in a black folder.
7. The lamp was hanging over the table.
8. He drove past without looking at his former bride.
9. There was a police department opposite the town hall.
10. You can find a museum across from the square.

Task 2. Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 I read about the pop festival ... a magazine.
- 2 It was bitter cold, the temperature was ... zero.
- 3 Melanie was holding a small bird ... her hand.

- 4 I'll meet you the airport.
- 5 He put the litter bin ... the table.
- 6 The shop assistant was standing...the counter ...the baker's shop.
- 7 He walked ... the house and turned ... the corner.
- 8 There weren't many reports... the shelves.
- 9 The passengers had to stand ...a queue.
- 10 There were ... a hundred people ...the meeting.

Task 3. Choose the correct preposition.

- 1 It's my holiday next week. I'm going **to/for** Spain.
- 2 There was a big crowd **in front of/below** the shop waiting for it to open.
- 3 That man is an idiot. He pushed a child **at/into** the swimming-pool.
- 4 I went **next/past** the chemist's just now, but I didn't notice if it was open.
- 5 David hurt himself. He fell **out/off** his bike.
- 6 There's a café **on/to** top of the mountain. You can have a coffee there.
- 7 The thief escaped **behind/through** a hole in the fence.
- 8 Pompeii is quite **near/along** Sorrento. It's only a short train ride.
- 9 There's such a crowd. You won't find your friend **among/between** all these people.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. The man ... you spoke to is my brother.
2. I know ... about medicine.
3. ... pupil in the class knows this poem.
4. The house is on the ... side of the street.
5. I've never seen ... beautiful flowers.
6. Don't repeat the ... mistake.
7. It has ... stopped raining. Let's go out.
8. ... morning we went to the seaside.
9. There is a ... hope.
10. These books are mine, ... are yours.

a) much b) both c) each d) other e) that f) who g) whom
 h) those i) such j) anything k) nothing l) this m) some
 n) every o) seldom p) just q) little r) never s) same t) my

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. My mother asked me if anything
2. The wing that ... harder than ever from southwest all day, faded at sunset.
3. My favourite occupation ... to music.
4. He brought me a book

5. Mary ... when her brother came into the room.

a) to read b) reading c) was working d) is working e) had happened
f) will happen g) listening h) is listening i) is blowing j) had been blowing

Task 6. Choose the correct form of the word.

1. They refused **to give/ give/ giving** him any money.
2. They denied **to break/ breaking/ break** into the house.
3. He advised me **wear/ wearing/ to wear** reflective gear.
4. The officer let the detective **to use/ using/ use** the squad car.
5. He is tired of **to work/ work/working** in the office.
6. We managed **to repair/ repair/ repairing** the broken vehicle.
7. You must **helping/ help/ to help** each other.
8. They have decided **have/ to have/ having** a contest next week.
9. I would rather **reading/ read/ to read** books in the original.
10. Everyone enjoys **go/ to go/ going** on holiday.

Unit 9. Prepositions of Movement

Зв'язки, що входять до цієї категорії, прямо вказують на напрям, де відбувається основний процес, або на початок та кінець дії.

До них зараховують:

along — вздовж, вперед, далі, away from — далеко від, into — в, from — з, outside - назовні	onto — на, в, down — вниз, донизу, уздовж, towards — у напрямку, назустріч, back to — віддалік, out of — поза.
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We walked along the beach — Ми прогулювалися вздовж пляжу. He struggled through the crowd — Він просувався крізь натовп. An apple rolled out of the bag — Яблуко викотилося із сумки.
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Практичні завдання - Practical tasks.

Task 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. The car moved along the road swerving.
2. He waved good bye and went down the stairs.
3. He took the book from the shelf.
4. This was the first step towards reconciliation.
5. He came to the theatre just in time.
6. The robber ran out of the bank and disappeared round the corner.
7. He went outside the house to meet his friends.

8. She went into the shop to buy some presents.
9. The sun looked through the clouds.
10. After the break they returned back to the discussion.

Task 2. Choose the proper preposition from the two in brackets.

1. Most people cannot refrain from dropping something (in/into) a blind man's cup.
2. He drove the nail (in/into) the wall as high as he could reach.
3. Someone carelessly dropped a lighted cigarette (in/into) a pile of rubbish.
4. He thrust a pipe (in/into) his mouth and began to fill it.
5. After searching all over the house, they found him walking (in/into) the garden.
6. Let me (in/into), he cried, and forced the door by main strength.
7. He drove from France (in/into) Italy.
8. How did he get (in/into)?
9. I divided the loaf (in/into) five parts.

Task 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Він перейшов дорогу та увійшов до кафе.
2. Минулого року ми подорожували Європою.
3. Іди цією доріжкою через поле і через ліс, і за дві-три години ти підійдеш до річки.
4. Вони бродили містом від світанку до заходу, розмовляли з багатьма людьми, дивилися на прекрасні палаци та пам'ятники.
5. Увечері вони повернулися до готелю, втомлені та задоволені.
6. Злочинець перестрибнув через паркан і побіг вулицею. За кілька секунд він повернув за ріг і зник.
7. Пройдіть цим коридором, заверніть за кут у кінці коридору і увійдіть до першої кімнати.
8. За п'ять хвилин усі сиділи за столом і слухали начальника відділу.
9. Він дивився на човни, що пливли по річці.
10. Він ішов вулицею і дивився на обличчя прохожих.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the correct wor below.

1. He will return ... an hour.
2. ... knocked at the door.
3. You must take your bed... .
4. One man entered the house, the ... went away.
5. The cadets were running ... the gym.
6. There is a post office ... the end of the street.
7. We arrived at the theatre ... the beginning of the performance.
8. We'll be safe ... the rain here.

9. Go at once, ... you will miss the train.
10. He is the ... man I needed.

a) yourself b) at c) himself d) of e) other f) up g) in h) them i) somebody j) about
 k) from l) some m) otherwise n) somebody's o) soon p) anybody q) before
 r) likely s) both t) very

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. Thank you, my son ... much better now.
2. I like... by my friends.
3. When I went out the fog ... in little clouds to the sky.
4. The delegation ... at the station.
5. We asked Mike what he ... since we saw him last.

a) being invited b) was rising c) feel d) will be invited e) had been doing
 f) has been doing g) feels h) is rising i) meets j) will be met

**PHRASEL VERB
TO MAKE**

to make for — to move especially quickly in the direction of something

to make from — to produce; shape; form

to make into — to change something or someone into something else or a kind of person.

to make out — to see clearly

to make of — to understand something in a particular way

to make over — to change

to make up — to be part of, complete

Task 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. You can just make out the farm in the distance.
2. The garage has been made over into a playroom.
3. The children's playhouse has been made from a pile of cardboard boxes
4. These three articles make up the whole book.
5. Can you make this dress into a skirt?
6. We made for St Louis as fast as possible.
7. I could make nothing of the chairman's remark.

Task 2. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. Can you make... the shape of the ship over the horizon?
2. Can you make me a suit... the length of cloth?
3. Can you make anything... this strange letter?

4. It'll cost a lot of money to make... the room
5. After the concert, the crowd made... the nearest door.
6. Will you come to make ... the party?
7. School has made the boy... a coward.

Task3. Choose the correct answer.

1. It's a shame to see so many fine old houses being ... flats.
a. **made out** b. **made up** c. **made into**
2. There's someone outside the window, but I can't... who it is.
a. **make up** b. **make out** c. **make over**
3. It started raining so we... shelter.
a. **made into** b. **made for** c. **made over**
4. Sue had to ... her income as a pianist by teaching piano students.
a. **make up** b. **make over** c. **make out**
5. The natives... excellent boats... tree trunks.
a. **make...out** b. **make...from** c. **make...of**
6. What do you... the latest idea?
a. **make from** b. **make into** c. **make of**
7. It's an old church that has been... into homes.
a. **made up** b. **made of** c. **made over**

Task 4. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Mother can make a wonderful meal from bits of food ...
2. Looking through the mist ...
3. The builders laid the wrong floor tiles, so ...
4. Most men are needed ...
5. I don't know ...
6. Though badly damaged by fire ...
7. If we buy the disused church ...
 - a. ... *to make up the police force to its full strength.*
 - b. ... *left over from the day before.*
 - c. ... *the ship tried to make for her home port.*
 - d. ... *I could make out the figure of a woman standing under the lamp.*
 - e. ... *we could make it into an attractive home.*
 - f. ... *what to make of the boy's behaviour.*
 - g. ... *they'll have make the floor over.*

Task 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Давайте йти до виходу, поки натовп не почав розходитися.
2. Ми збираємося зробити з нашого гаража ігрову кімнату
3. Що ви думаєте про його останню пропозицію?
4. Мені потрібні окуляри! Я не можу розібрати, що написано на дошці.

5. Як ви вважаєте, які якості складають характер справжнього поліцейського?
6. Перед смертю вона передала все своє майно своїм дітям.
7. Є як мінімум 12 цікавих ідей, які підкажуть, що зробити з пластикових пляшок.

Unit `10. Prepositions of Time

До цієї категорії належать прийменники, які застосовуються для вказівки на час, коли виконується або виконувалась дія. Також до них належать слова, що прямо вказують на тривалість, що чітко позначають часові проміжки.

Серед таких варто зазначити:

at — в, before — до, during — протягом, by — до, since — з часу, з, in - через	within — протягом, в межах, until — до, не раніше, for — за, протягом, from — з, through — протягом, весь час з... до.
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We recommend that this wine should be consumed **within** six months — Ми радимо спожити це вино протягом 6 місяців.
 It was the hottest October **since** last five years — Це був найгарячіший жовтень за останні п'ять років.
 Shouldn't we wait **until** Antony's here? — Хіба нам не варто почекати, поки прийде Ентоні?

Практичні завдання - Practical tasks.

Task 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. This bridge was built within a few months.
2. He won't be at home at 7 o'clock, he will be on duty.
3. On Monday the cadets were at a lecture on the international situation.
4. Can you finish this work by the beginning of next week?
5. She lived in the south for two years.
6. They will be busy from 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening.
7. We've been waiting for him since 10 o'clock.
8. He has made great progress during the last three months.
9. They have never heard this song before.
10. Let's wait until it stops raining.

Task 2. Complete the conversations using in, on or at.

- 1 Sam: Will the bank be open... half past nine?
 Dan: Yes, it always opens absolutely... time.

- 2 Sonia: We're leaving... half an hour, and you haven't even changed.
Max: It's OK. I can easily shower and change...ten minutes.
- 3 Lucy: Your mother's birthday is... Monday, isn't it?
Tom: Yes, I just hope this card gets there ... time.
- 4 Harry: If we ever go camping again, it's going to be ...summer, not autumn.
Mike: Never mind. We'll be home ...two days, and then we'll be dry again.

Task 3. Choose the proper preposition from the two in brackets.

Mark is arranging a business meeting. Decide if you need in, on, at or -.

Mark: I'm sorry I was out when you called (-/on) yesterday afternoon, Alice. Look, I'm free (on/at) the fifteenth of March. Can we meet then?

Alice: I'm pretty busy (-/on) next week, I'm afraid. I can't see you (at/on) Friday.

Mark: I'd like to have a meeting (-/in) this month if possible.

I'll be very busy (-/in) April.

Alice: I'm going away (-/at) Easter, so how about the week after?

Shall we meet (at/on) the twenty-seventh? That's a Wednesday.

Mark: I've got an appointment (-/in) the morning but nothing (at/in) the afternoon.

Let's meet (in/on) Wednesday afternoon (in/at) half past two.

Task 4. Complete the conversations.

Rosy is talking to her teacher. Fill in *by* or *until*.

Mrs. Lewis: You'll need to handle your project ... the end the week.

I'd like to have it ... Friday, ideally.

Rosy: Well, I'm going on a three-day study trip tomorrow. I'll be away ... Thursday.

The project will probably take me ... the middle of next week. I can't finish it ... the end of this week.

Mrs. Lewis: Well, let me have it...Wednesday of next week, please.

Task5. Fill in the gaps with the correct word below.

1. Give me ... pencil, this one is broken.
2. There are not ... modern conveniences in the house.
3. Try to answer .. questions
4. He comes ... his lectures late.
5. You have given me two examples, ... are correct.
6. Tom is busy with his lessons, don't speak to ... now.
7. I have not been there ... last summer.
8. How can I get to the ... post-office?
9. She works very
10. Being very tired I decided to stay... home.

a) this b) those c) at d) him e) near f) he g) other h) another i) some j) any k) just l) since m) much n) from o) many p) ever q) both r) two s) in t) nearest

Phrasal Verb

TO LOOK

to look about/around — *to see in various directions about a place* - *озирнутися*
to look after — *to take care* - *доглядати*
to look ahead — *to think about, prepare or plan for the future* – *дивитися вперед*
to look at — *to see, watch* - *дивитися*
to look back — *to remember, think about the past* - *оглядатися*
to look beyond — *to consider, know, or, imagine something further, after, or greater than something* – *дивитися далі*
to look down on — *to have a poor opinion of someone, disapprove on* – *дивитися з висока, не схвалювати*
to look for — *to try to find* - *шукати*
to look forward to — *to expect and usually hope to enjoy something or doing something* – *з нетерпінням чекати*
to look in — *to pay a short visit* - *заходити*
to look out for — *to try to find someone or something by searching* – *видивлятися, остерігатися*
to look over — *to examine* - *переглянути*
to look up to — *to admire, to respect* – *захоплюватися, поважати*

Task 1. Translate the sentences.

1. Who is looking after the arrangements for the wedding?
2. I am looking forward to some warmer weather after the bitter winter.
3. When choosing a profession, it is wise to look ahead and see what kind of a future each one offers.
4. Detectives are still looking for the prisoner who escaped three days ago.
5. She looked at him in great surprise, wondering what he meant.
6. The stranger looked about him at the wonderful new sights.
7. Looking back on the old days, I'm sure we were much happier then.
8. You have to look beyond these early difficulties to the hope of future success.
9. I promised to look in on Dad and see if he's feeling any better.
10. At first, Mary's parents looked down on her marrying Jim.
11. The men in the tower are looking out for escaped prisoners.
12. It must be rewarding to be looked up to by so many people.
13. We must look the school over before sending our son there.

Task 2. Fill in the correct particles or prepositions in the following sentences.

1. Officials are now looking... to the needs of the population in the year 2025.
2. Women have grown tired of being looked... by employers.

3. Do we have to pay to look... the castle?
4. Never look..., you can't relieve the past.
5. Every child needs someone to look... and copy.
6. Will ten o'clock be late to look... for half an hour?
7. Many young performers fail to look... the first stage of their training.
8. Look at the station.
9. We are looking... seeing you again soon.
10. I spent hours looking... the ring that I had dropped.
11. Who will look ...the children while you go out to work?
12. My work hasn't been looked... for a week.
13. Give me time to look... these samples.

Task 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. I'm... a suitable hotel; can you suggest one?
a. looking for b. looking about c. looking beyond d. looking over
2. Give me time to...your suggestions
a. look ... for b. look ...after c. look ... over d. look ...at
3. I... the station but couldn't see my friend anywhere.
a. looked for b. looked beyond c. looked around d. looked in
4. This home seems to have been...
a. looked after b. looked at c. looked out d. looked beyond
5. Every year the children...the holidays coming.
a. look out for b. look up to c. look down on d. look forward to
6. I thought I'd...on you while I was passing.
a. look about b. look after c. look at d. look in
7. ...to the future, we can imagine a time when all cars will run on electricity.
a. Looking beyond b. Looking ahead c. Looking over d. Looking after
8. ... Jim while you're in the airport.
a. Look up to b. Look forward to c. Look down on d. Look out for
9. It is easy to make judgments...at the past.
a. looking ahead b. looking back c. looking beyond d. looking over
10. The children spent too much time...television.
a. looking about b. looking at c. looking beyond d. looking after
11. The school... such behaviour.
a. looks forward to b. looks down on c. looks out for d. looks up to

12. I... him... being so brave.

- a. **looked ... up to** b. **looked ...out for** c. **looked ... down on** d. **looked ... forward to**

13. It's a foolish businessman who won't... the first year's profit.

- a. **look back** b. **look beyond** c. **look for** d. **look after**

Task 4. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. I'm glad to see you so much better ...
 2. I've always looked up to Bill ...
 3. After looking the new students over, I could see that ...
 4. Looking about the room, ...
 5. The party which had been greatly looked forward to ...
 6. The police and the villagers are out in the woods, ...
 7. If you want to make a success of your life ...
 8. Some people are unable to look beyond ...
 9. He is looking out ...
 10. When we look back ...
 11. If you look after your new shoes ...
 12. Please don't wear that terrible suit'...
 13. She wouldn't let her daughter marry a boy from a poor family, as...
- a. *we can now understand what caused the difficulty.*
 - b. *I'll look in again tomorrow.*
 - c. *she looked down on him and thought he was not worthy of her daughter.*
 - d. *how to get enough food for the day.*
 - e. *for his courage and determination.*
 - f. *you'll get looked at.*
 - g. *you have to learn to look ahead.*
 - h. *there wasn't a first-class brain among the lot.*
 - i. *they will last longer.*
 - j. *I could see no sign of life.*
 - k. *was ruined by the rude behaviour of an uninvited guest.*
 - l. *for a nice apartment downtown.*
 - m. *looking for the missing child.*

Task 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Коли будеш в Лондоні, заглядай до нас, ми будемо раді тебе бачити.
2. Поліцейські озирнулися, але не побачили підозрілих на місці злочину.

3. Хлопчик дивився на батька з захопленням.
4. Дівчинка допомагала мамі доглядати за хворою бабусею.
5. Викладач перевіряв усі білети, щоб переконатися, що все було вірно.
6. Вона намагалася зазирнути в майбутнє і побачити себе дорослою.
7. Слід остерігатися кишенькових злодіїв.
8. Потерпілий глянув на затриманого і відразу упізнав його.
9. Усі з нетерпінням чекали початку весни.
10. Коли він озирався на свою молодість, він згадував своїх друзів.
11. Він був амбіційний і з висока дивився на інших людей.
12. Молоді люди дивилися за межі історій про бідність, намагаючись знайти можливості для багатства.
13. Він досить агресивний – він постійно шукає бійки!

Unit 11. Grammar: Preposition of Cause

Ця категорія прийменників використовується, щоб пояснити, чому відбувається та чи інша дія у реченні.

Зокрема до них входять:

because of — через, in accordance with — відповідно до, thanks to — завдяки,	on account of — внаслідок, due to — завдяки, через.
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<p>The flight was delayed because of bad weather — Рейс скасували через погану погоду.</p> <p>In accordance with your request, I am sending a copy of my book — Відповідно до вашого прохання, надсилаю вам копію моєї книги.</p> <p>She learned her first word thanks to you — Вона вивчила своє перше слово завдяки тобі.</p>
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Практичні завдання - Practical tasks.

Task 1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. They didn't take part in the search because of the rain.
2. The officer acted in accordance with the instructions.
3. The modification wasn't completed on account of the high prices.
4. The department achieved good results due to hard work.
5. Thanks to his help we finished our work early.

Task 2. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Згідно отриманої інформації грабіжники переховувалися в покинутій будівлі.
2. Нещасний випадок на дорозі стався через туман.
3. Завдяки спільним зусиллям злочинець був затриманий.
4. Вони відмовилися від співпраці внаслідок поганої репутації фірми.
5. Завдяки поліцейським поранений вчасно отримав першу допомогу.

Agent and instrument

Зв'язки цієї категорії використовуються, щоб вказати на предмет, який залучений для виконання процесу/роботи, або на основну особу-виконавця. Найчастіше вони застосовуються у пасивному стані й в українській замінюються за допомогою орудного відмінка.

До них належать:

by, with	without on
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I left without my umbrella — Я пішов без своєї парасольки. Join the two pieces together with glue — Поєднайте два фрагменти з допомогою клею. Any painting by Van Gogh is worth a fortune — Будь-яка картина, створена Ван Гогом, варта цілого статку.

Практичні завдання - Practical tasks.

Task 1. Choose the proper preposition from the two in brackets.

1. Why don't you stay (*with/by*) us for the night?
2. You will have to stay (*by/with*) the baby while I go to the store.
3. You had better stay (*at/by*) the hotel until we send for you.
4. He got everything he wanted (*by/with*) hard work.
5. They always travel to the States (*by/with*) Boeings.
6. Wait for me (*at/by*) the station (*at/by*) the Information Desk.
7. If he goes (*by/with*) the six o'clock train, he can get there in an hour.
8. His brother always stood (*with/by*) him when he did something dangerous.
9. For six hours we stayed (*by/ at*) his house, waiting for the storm to cease.
10. For about an hour we waited (*by/at*) his house for him.

Task 2. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

This is the Glasgow train, (going) *This train is going to Glasgow.*

- 1 Scott is a resident of Washington. (*lives*)
- 2 I'm travelling to Italy as part of my job. (*business*)

- 3 Friday morning is a busy time for me. (*I'm*)
- 4 They started playing an hour ago. (*been*)
- 5 Jonathan can play tennis very well. (*good*)
- 6 I'm rather busy now. (*moment*)
- 7 We took a plane to Warsaw. (*air*)
- 8 Nigel passes the newsagent's every day. (*goes*)
- 9 The company is planning to reduce the workforce. (*reduction*)
- 10 We got to our guest-house early enough for a meal. (*time*)

Task 3. Choose the correct preposition.

- I saw a really funny program *on* television. a) at b) from c) in d) on
- 1 You can see all the information.... the screen. a) at b) in c) inside d) on
 - 2 Are these pictures.... sale? a) at b) for c) in d) to
 - 3 Could you let me knowFriday at the latest? a) by b) to c) up to d) until
 - 4 The audience applauded ...the end of the show. a) at b) for c) in d) to
 - 5 I've lived here .last year. a) after b) by c) for d) since
 - 6 What's the matteryour car? a) by b) for c) on d) with
 - 7 We could see the balloon high the town. a) above b) on c) onto d) up
 - 8 There was a fallten per cent in prices. a) at b) by c) in d) of
 - 9 The house was burgledwe were out. a) at b) during c) time d) while
 - 10 What's the differencea boat and a ship a) between b) from c) in d) with
 - 11 Rupert's new car looks morea plane. a) as b) like c) near d) similar
 - 12 We're all boredthis game. a) about b) at c) for d) with
 - 13 I've lost my keys. I had them a minute ... a) ago b) for c) behind d) back
 - 14 We get lots of requests help. a) at b) for c) of d) on
 - 15 The babysitter will stay there ...we get home. a) by b) for c) to d) until
 - 16 I'm going to be late ...the meeting. a) at b) for c) in d) to
 - 17 We do most of our businesssummer. a) along b) at c) in d) on
 - 18 The job is similarmy old one. a) as b) at c) to d) with

**Phrasal verb
TO TAKE**

to take aback — *to greatly surprise or confuse* - *збентежитись*

to take away — *to remove* - *забрати*

to take down — *to record something in writing* - *занотувати*

to take for — *suppose wrongly to be* – *прийняти за когось*

to take in — *to lead or carry indoors or into a room* – *проводити (до кімнати)*

to take over — to win control of - захонуму

to take up — to continue an activity or speech after interruption - продовжуму

Task 1. Translate the sentences.

1. Military leaders have taken over the country.
2. His sudden change of opinion took us all aback
3. Do you take me for a fool?
4. "May I take you in to dinner?" he said, offering the lady his arm.
5. These books are for reading in the library and may not be taken away.
6. Let me take down your name and number.
7. Let's take up where we left off before our coffee break.

Task 2. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. Please, take the children..., it's getting too cold out here.
2. She took ... my telephone number.
3. Jenny took...the story when her sister forgot the next detail.
4. Our soldiers have succeeded in taking... some important enemy positions.
5. I was taken...by his rudeness.
6. I've often been taken... my daughter, to my delight.
7. Will you take the dog...for a walk?
8. I've just come in to take... the dirty dishes.

Task 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. When the weather gets warmer, we'll... the chairs and have tea in the garden.
a. **take ... away** b. **take ... away** c. **take ... aback**
2. They were... by his unexpected appearance.
a. **taken away** b. **taken down** c. **taken aback**
3. I'll... the story where you left off.
a. **take out** b. **take down** c. **take up**
4. Go to the meeting and... everything that chairman says.
a. **take down** b. **take aback** c. **take in**
5. the washing ; it's raining.
a. **Take ... down** b. **Take ...in** c. **Take . . out**

Task 4. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. I must warn you that...
2. The letters have all been opened, ...
3. Please, don't take your hand away, ...
4. I put the telephone down and ...

5. Please, take the children out...
6. He seemed ...
7. Larger companies are taking over ...
8. The traveller took the house for a hotel ...

- a. ...took up my work again.
- b. ...the noise is making my head ache..
- c. ... and the owner's daughter for a servant.
- d. ... smaller firms by buying their shares.
- e. ... anything you say may be taken down and repeated in court.
- f. ... quite taken aback by the news.
- g. ...and taken in to the director.
- h. ... it makes me think you lose the control of the car.

Task 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Він приступив до виконання своїх обов'язків після хвороби.
2. Його раптова зміна думки вразила всіх нас.
3. Великі корпорації захоплюють кожну частину суспільства!
4. Поліція забрала його на допит.
5. Коли ви приймаєте бездомного собаку, ви берете всю відповідальність за нього.
6. Поліцейський записав усі слова свідка.
7. Його часто приймають за його брата.

Unit 12 Grammar skills checking

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the necessary words.

broke up, break in, broke down, break into, looking out of, ran out, blown up

One day, as I was ... the window, I saw three masked men trying to ... the bank across the street. Before I could react there was an explosion. The robbers had ... a car that was parked near the bank to distract people's attention, so that they could ... without being noticed. Just then the robbers ... and jumped into a white car. They were very unlucky. Three hundred meters down the street their car ... and they were caught. After the incident, the police ... a crowd of people that had gathered, and the life returned to normal again.

Task 2. Choose the correct form of the word.

1. Many banks in this area have been **robbed/robbing**.

2. The masked men *kidnapping/kidnapped* the child and asked for 1 million dollars ransom.
3. The shop detective saw the man *stealing/stolen* the jewelry.
4. A burglar *broke/breaking* into our house and stole our computer and some money we had in a drawer.
5. The kidnapper told the police where they were *held/holding* the woman.
6. The robber pointed his gun at the cashier and *demanding/demanded* all the money.
7. The car thief was *caught/catching* while breaking into a car.
8. The investigation into the plane crash showed that it had been *caused/causing* by computer failure.

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the necessary words.

Possibility, criminals, popularity, various, risky, death, murderers, sensitive

There has been a significant fall in the ... of the police in the last few years. People should be made more ... to the role of the police officer. Citizens should know that the police do more than just give motorists speeding tickets. They often act as unofficial social workers, visit schools and talk to students, familiarizing them with traffic signs and warning them of ... dangers. Being a police officer can be extremely ..., considering that every day they deal with all sorts of ..., such as thieves and even They deal with situations most of us would find really scary. The public should realize that even though in some cases the police's approach may seem extreme, they can't ignore the ... of injury or, in some cases, even ... while on duty.

Task 4. Choose the correct form of the Participle.

It was night and Peter sat (*watching/watched*) TV. People were being (*killing/killed*) for an hour on the screen. Policemen were (*shooting/shot*) in the line of duty. Gangsters were (*thrown/throwing*) off the roof. An elderly lady was slowly (*poisoned/poisoning*) for her pearl. Her murderer was (*bringing/brought*) to justice by a cigarette company after long discussions which were (*held/holding*) in the office of a private detective. Villains holding guns were leapt at by brave, (*unarming/unarmed*) actors, and ingénues were saved from deaths by the quick-(*thinking/thought*) young men.

Task 5. Choose the correct form of the word.

1. They refused *to give/ give/ giving* him any money.
2. They denied *to break/ breaking/ break* into the house.
3. He advised me wear/ wearing/ to wear reflective gear.
4. The officer let the detective *to use/ using/ use* the squad car.
5. He is tired of *to work/ work/working* in the office.
6. We managed *to repair/ repair/ repairing* the broken vehicle.
7. You must *helping/ help/ to help* each other.
8. They have decided *have/ to have/ having* a contest next week.
9. I would rather *reading/ read/ to read* books in the original.

10. Everyone enjoys *go/ to go/ going* on holiday.

Task 6. Fill in the gaps with the necessary words.

broke up, break in, broke down, break into, looking out of, ran out, blown up

One day, as I was ... the window, I saw three masked men trying to ... the bank across the street. Before I could react there was an explosion. The robbers had ... a car that was parked near the bank to distract people's attention, so that they could ... without being noticed. Just then the robbers ... and jumped into a white car. They were very unlucky. Three hundred meters down the street their car ... and they were caught. After the incident, the police ... a crowd of people that had gathered, and the life returned to normal again.

Unit 13. Reading skills checking

Text 1. Wiltshire Police Issue Warnings About Teens Using Prescription Drug Xanax

Police have issued (1) _____ about a prescription drug "as addictive as heroin" after 20 teenagers in the same city were left needing medical treatment. Wiltshire Police (2) _____ parents to talk to their children about the dangers of taking drugs not prescribed to them after they (3) _____ teens in Salisbury were "deliberately risking their health" by taking Xanax. A 15-year-old has since been arrested on suspicion of supplying the Class C drug. He was taken into (4) _____ for questioning before being released under (5) _____. All of the teenagers affected by the drug in Salisbury - thought to be aged between 15 and 16 and from several local schools - have now (6) _____. Inspector Pete Sparrow said the (7) _____ have left police "concerned". "It is being sold through (8) _____ sources at very low prices, making this attractive to young impressionable children," he said. "As a parent myself, I think it is my duty to talk to my children on this subject and (9) _____ them to the risks and consequences." Wiltshire Council has advised teens in the area to contact the local drugs and alcohol service

Motivate if they have any (10) _____.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|----|---------------|
| 1 | A) warnings | 6. | A) restored |
| | B) cautions | | B) cured |
| | C) notifications | | C) revived |
| | D) deterrents | | D) recovered |
| 2 | A) incited | 7. | A) accidents |
| | B) suggested | | B) incidents |
| | C) made | | C) occasions |
| | D) urged | | D) precedents |

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|---|
| 3 | A) found
B) disclosed
C) revealed
D) opened | 8. | A) wrongful
B) inappropriate
C) illegitimate
D) criminal |
| 4 | A) prison
B) captivity
C) custody
D) care | 9. | A) alarm
B) threaten
C) warn
D) alert |
| 5 | A) investigation
B) examination
C) inspection
D) probation | 10. | A) concerns
B) disturbances
C) tensions
D) fears |

Text 2. Acid Attack in Pagnell Street, London, Leads to Three Being Taken to Hospital

Acid was squirted into a van and two people (1) _____ with a hammer after their car was stopped during a robbery in London. This (2) _____ incident comes after Metropolitan Police statistics show there (3) _____ a sharp rise in acid attacks in the capital, with 1,800 being reported since 2010. Officers were called to Pagnell Street, in Deptford, on Wednesday (4) _____ after 2pm after the gang pulled in front of their victims, (5) _____ them to stop. Three people were in the (6) _____ car when a number of suspects squirted a “noxious liquid” into the vehicle. Police said a bag was also stolen from one of the victims, (7) _____ the assailants made off in the suspect car. Two men aged 60 and 56, and a (8) _____ woman were taken to hospital for treatment (9) _____ minor injuries, police said. In 2016, the dangerous substance was used in 454 crimes, compared to 261 the previous year. There have been no arrests made and detectives from Lewisham CID (10) _____.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | A) had been assaulted
B) were assaulted
C) have been assaulted
D) assaulted | 6 | A) targeted
B) targeting
C) being targeted
D) target |
| 2 | A) lately
B) most late
C) latest
D) the latest | 7 | A) as
B) while
C) before
D) after |
| 3 | A) was | 8 | A) 47-years-old |

- B) is
- C) has been
- D) have been

- B) 47 years
- C) 47 years' old
- D) 47-year-old

- 4
- A) shorter
 - B) short
 - C) the shortest
 - D) shortly

9

- A) of
- B) to
- C) on
- D) from

- 5
- A) force
 - B) forced
 - C) forcing
 - D) to force

10

- A) investigate
- B) are investigating
- C) have investigated
- D) is investigating

Unit 14. Reading skills checking

Text 1 «Regularly» spelled out for schools

A father who took his daughter out of school for a holiday has lost his (1) _____ at the Supreme Court, in a landmark (2) _____ with “wide-ranging implications” for local authorities. Jon Platt took his daughter out of school for seven days (3) _____ the head teacher refusing his request to do so. He was issued with a fixed penalty notice but (4) _____ to pay and was prosecuted (5) _____ the Education Act 1996 for failing to secure his daughter’s regular attendance at school. Platt (6) _____ that his daughter was a regular attender, with an attendance record of 92.3%. Trevor Griffiths, partner at Sharpe Pritchard, who (7) _____ the Solicitor to the Isle of Wight Council, said: “The Supreme Court’s judgment clarifies a point of (8) _____ that has wide-ranging implications for local authorities across England and Wales.” This case sets a strong (9) _____ that ensures local authorities are able to act to make sure that all children attend school in accordance with the rules of their school, so that they receive the best (10) _____ education.”

- 1
- A) request
 - B) application
 - C) appeal
 - D) petition

- 6)
- A) argued
 - B) demanded
 - C) questioned
 - D) denied

- 2
- A) idea
 - B) view
 - C) thought
 - D) judgment

- 7)
- A) functioned
 - B) performed
 - C) acted for
 - D) presented

- | | | | |
|---|--|-----|--|
| 3 | A) despite
B) in spite
C) although
D) though | 8) | A) rule
B) principle
C) legacy
D) law |
| 4 | A) objected
B) denied
C) refused
D) dismissed | 9) | A) accident
B) case
C) incident
D) precedent |
| 5 | A) over
B) under
C) for
D) according | 10) | A) possible
B) probable
C) obvious
D) evident |

Text 2. Barrister fined over data protection breach

A barrister (1) _____ £1,000 for failing to keep clients' sensitive information secure, after her husband updated software on the couple' s home computer. The husband's action resulted in information belonging to 250 people, (2) _____ vulnerable adults and children involved in Family Court and Court of Protection proceedings, (3) _____ uploaded to the internet. Some 725 (4) _____ documents, which were created and stored on the computer, were temporarily uploaded to an internet directory as a back-up (5) _____ the software upgrade. According to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO), the information was visible to an internet search engine and some of the documents could be (6) _____ accessed through a simple search. Steve Eckersley, head of enforcement at the ICC), said: "This barrister, for no good reason, overlooked her responsibility (7) _____ her clients' confidential and (8) _____ sensitive information. "It is hard to imagine the distress this (9) _____ to the people involved - even if the worst never happened, this barrister exposed her clients to (10) _____ worry and upset."

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | A) have been fined
B) has been fined
C) had been fined
D) being fined | 6 | A) easily
B) easy
C) at ease
D) easier |
| 2 | A) including
B) include
C) included
D) is including | 7 | A) protected
B) protect
C) protecting
D) to protect |

- 3 A) to be
B) been
C) being
D) be

- 8 A) higher
B) high
C) highly
D) the highest

- 4 A) were unencrypted
B) unencrypted
C) unencrypting
D) unencrypt

- 9 A) can have caused
B) could cause
C) have caused
D) could have caused

- 5 A) as
B) while
C) till
D) during

- 10 A) necessarily
B) necessities
C) unnecessary
D) necessary

Unit 15. Reading skills checking

Text 1. African Acacia

An acacia on a plain looks so innocent, the classic (1)_____ of the African savannah. I think I saw it on *The Lion King*. Well, the tree is a mass murderer. If an African Acacia tree is (2)_____ attack by a grazing animal, say a kudu, it (3)_____ a cloud of ethylene gas, thus warning trees up to 50 yards downwind to produce extra tannin in their leaves, making them toxic.

Zoologist Wouter Van Hoven figured this out when he was asked to (4)_____ the sudden death of some 3000 kudu antelope on game ranches in the Transvaal. (5)_____ the grazing activity of animals in the area, he concluded that the giraffes, who were free to roam and (6)_____ the trees they ate, ate only certain acacia trees, about one out of ten, and avoided acacia trees that were downwind of others. The kudu, on the other hand, who were (7)_____ in on game ranches, had little to eat in the winter but acacia leaves, and thus ate toxic leaves until they died. The trees killed the kudu by (8)_____ with each other.

(9)_____ using gas, toxins, and thorns to defend themselves, acacias often hire an army of ant bodyguards. The trees (10)_____ housing and nectar for the ant, and the biting ants attack whatever comes near the tree. The plant does need herbivores to help propagate it, however, so the ants can't be too efficient in chasing away all grazers and pollinators. Thus acacias have some complicated three-way relationships.

- 1 A) figure
B) image
C) portrait
D) eyesight

- 6 A) take
B) use
C) obtain
D) pick

- 2 A) in

- 7 A) brought

- B) by
- C) under
- D) at

- B) forced
- C) carried
- D) fenced

- 3 A) releases
B) composes
C) establishes
D) conducts

- 8 A) warning
B) communicating
C) denoting
D) suggesting

- 4 A) learn
B) discover
C) investigate
D) discuss

- 9 A) Along
B) Besides
C) Although
D) In spite

- 5 A) Observing
B) Looking
C) Noticing
D) Spotting

- 10 A) serve
B) allow
C) provide
D) submit

Text 2. What will We See on Our Whale Watch?

No two whale watches are identical... And that is what makes each one so special! We never know (1)_____ what each trip will bring; so following is a (2)_____ description of some of our common sightings.

Always a favourite amongst whale watchers, the humpback whale is the most frequently (3)_____ whale species on our trips. Humpbacks, famous for their beautiful and elaborate songs, are curious animals that often (4)_____ interest in boats and the people on-board. They are most well-known, however, for their ability to leap completely clear of the water's (5)_____ in a spectacular display called breaching.

The largest and one of the most abundant whales in our area is the mighty finback whale. The elegant Finback or "Fin whale" can (6)_____ lengths of 75 feet and swim at 30 miles per hour!

The minke whale is the smallest of the great whales (a mere 20 to 30 feet long!) and is quite common (7)_____ the Gulf of Maine.

Other whales occasionally seen in our area include the harbour porpoise, pilot whale, and sometimes in our area is the Atlantic Right whale! Right whales were hunted to the edge of (8)_____ with only 250 to 300 of these 60-foot giants remaining.

Dolphins are a great (9)_____ to any whale watch trip. The most commonly observed species in our area is the Atlantic White-Sided Dolphins. These colourful, energetic and acrobatic animals often ride in the bow wave of boats in groups (10)_____ from a dozen to more than a thousand individual dolphins!

- 1 A) mainly

- 6 A) reach

- B) exactly
- C) sharply
- D) frankly

- B) take
- C) get
- D) keep

- 2 A) little
B) brief
C) tiny
D) small

- 7 A) nearly
B) ahead
C) over
D) throughout

- 3 A) sighted
B) reviewed
C) looked
D) stared

- 8 A) destruction
B) ruin
C) extinction
D) death

- 4 A) make
B) follow
C) take
D) inspire

- 9 A) element
B) addition
C) component
D) part

- 5 A) bottom
B) level
C) position
D) surface

- 10 A) differing
B) ranging
C) consisting
D) grading

Text 3. This Little Piggy Stayed At Home

It was New Year's Eve and, after a hectic Christmas, my boyfriend Paul and I were planning a quiet evening in. So, while Paul was in town, I sat down with a glass of wine, my sandwich and a pork pie, (1)_____ the peace. A few minutes later, I heard Paul arrive home and come clattering into the kitchen.

"Surprise!" he called. As I looked (2)_____ at what he was holding in his arms, my mouth flew wide open. A little pig, with a bow around its neck, sniffed the air excitedly. What's that? I cried, about to bite into my pork pie. Paul gave me an odd look. "It's a..." he began. "I know it's a pig," I sighed. "But what's it doing here?" "She's our new pet," he proudly (3)_____. I put my pork pie down guiltily. "The farmers down the road didn't want her, and were going to send her to the slaughter-house, so I (4)_____ her," he explained. "But it's a pig!" I exclaimed. We'd just moved into our house, were in the middle of (5)_____, and we already had a cat. There was no way we could have a pig running around the place. For the next couple of days, I didn't speak to Paul - I was too angry (6)_____ him. He put the pig in the conservatory, and I wouldn't be hesitated about my plan to find a farm to adopt her. When Paul went out a couple of days later, I was left holding the pig. I fed her some food and, as hard as I tried, I couldn't help smiling when she nuzzled into my arms, lifting her leg up to

be tickled. I (7)_____ her little belly, and she let out a snort. I wondered if she was (8)_____ bored in the conservatory, so I took her into the sitting room.

When Paul came home, he found me and the pig under a blanket on the sofa. "I've named her Harriet," I said. "But it's just until we find another home," I added quickly. But, as time went on, I made little (9)_____ to find Harriet a new home. "I can't get rid of her," I told Paul one day. "You mean it?" smiled Paul. "She can stay," I added. Harriet does take (10)_____ a lot of time - I even have to rub moisturiser and suncream in to protect her skin. But she's part of the family now. This pig's for life, nor just for Christmas!

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | A) keeping
B) enjoying
C) possessing
D) taking | 6 | A) with
B) for
C) to
D) on |
| 2 | A) after
B) out
C) through
D) up | 7 | A) scraped
B) grated
C) rubbed
D) combed |
| 3 | A) predicted
B) confirmed
C) discussed
D) announced | 8 | A) starting
B) getting
C) beginning
D) turning |
| 4 | A) escaped
B) rescued
C) guarded
D) conserved | 9 | A) struggle
B) effort
C) trial
D) movement |
| 5 | A) depicting
B) decorating
C) drawing
D) colouring | 1 | A) out
B) off
C) over
D) up |

Text 4 Why did Ancient Egyptians Build Pyramids?

Egyptologists assume they represent primeval hills, the hills that on the day of creation rose out of the flood. This idea certainly comes from the natural state of Egypt in former times, the land (1) _____ by the Nile, and when the flood retreated, islands appeared which were considered to be symbols of the day of creation. (2) _____ a pyramid could represent such a hill.

But one could ask: why was it not just a rounded hill, why did it have edges (3)_____ to a top? Another idea is that kings used pyramids to climb up to their heaven.

But these are all speculations. A final theory is that in the Egyptian city of Heliopolis (the centre of the sun cult in Egypt) there was a monument called a benben stone.

It could be that this sacred stone (4) _____ the shape of a pyramid, and that the people who built the pyramids were trying (5)_____ that, because the top piece of a pyramid is called a benben.

- 1 A) flooded
B) has flooded
C) floods
D) was flooded

- 4 A) had had
B) has
C) had
D) has had

- 2 A) because
B) so
C) besides
D) as

- 5 A) recreated
B) to recreate
C) recreate
D) recreates

- 3 A) led
B) were leading
C) have led
D) leading

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Appendix

Таблиця неправильних дієслів

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Переклад
abide	abode (abided)	abode (abided)	перебувати, терпіти, дотримуватися
arise	arose	arisen	виникати, підніматися
awake	awoke	awoken	будити
be	was (were)	been	бути
bear	bore	born	нести, народжувати
beat	beat	beaten	бити
become	became	become	ставати
begin	began	begun	починати
bend	bent	bent	гнути
bet	bet	bet	тримати парі
bid	bade (bid)	bidden (bid)	пропонувати ціну
bind	bound	bound	пов'язувати
bite	bit	bitten	кусатися
bleed	bled	bled	кровоточити
blend	blended (blent)	blended (blent)	змішувати
bless	blessed (blest)	blessed (blest)	благословляти
blow	blew	blown	дути
break	broke	broken	ламати
breed	bred	bred	розмножуватися
bring	brought	brought	приносити
build	built	built	будувати
burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	горіти, палити
burst	burst (bursted)	burst (bursted)	вибухати
buy	bought	bought	купувати
cast	cast	cast	кидати, проводити кастинг
catch	caught	caught	ловити
choose	chose	chosen	вибирати
cling	clung	clung	чіплятися
come	came	come	приходити
cost	cost	cost	коштувати
creep	crept	crept	повзти
cut	cut	cut	різати
dare	durst (dared)	dared	(по) сміти
deal	dealt	dealt	вести справи
dig	dug	dug	копати
do	did	done	робити
draw	drew	drawn	малювати, тягти
dream	dreamed (dreamt)	dreamed (dreamt)	мріяти
drink	drank	drunk	пити
drive	drove	driven	керувати автомобілем
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	мешкати, зупинятися
eat	ate	eaten	є
fall	fell	fallen	падати

feed	fed	fed	годувати
feel	felt	felt	відчувати
fight	fought	fought	боротися
find	found	found	знаходити
flee	fled	fled	втекти
fling	flung	flung	кидатися
fly	flew	flown	літати
forbid	forbade	forbidden	забороняти
forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
forgive	forgave	forgiven	пробачити
freeze	froze	frozen	заморожувати
get	got	got (gotten)	отримувати
give	gave	given	давати
go	went	gone	йти
grind	ground	ground	точити, молоти
grow	grew	grown	рости
hang	hung	hung	висіти
have (has)	had	had	мати
hear	heard	heard	чути
heave	heaved (hove)	heaved (hove)	піднімати
hew	hewed	hewn (hewed)	розрубувати
hide	hid	hidden	ховати
hit	hit	hit	потрапляти, ударяти
hold	held	held	тримати
hurt	hurt	hurt	завдавати болю
keep	kept	kept	утримувати, підтримувати
kneel	knelt (kneeled)	knelt (kneeled)	ставати на коліна
knit	knitted (knit)	knitted (knit)	в'язати
know	knew	known	знати
lay	laid	laid	класти, стелити
lead	led	led	вести, лідирувати
lean	leant (leaned)	leant (leaned)	нахилятися, притулятися
leap	leapt (leaped)	leapt (leaped)	стрибати
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	вчитися, дізнаватися
leave	left	left	покидати, залишати
lend	lent	lent	давати в борг
let	let	let	дозволяти
lie	lay	lain	лежати
light	lit	lit	запалювати, освітлювати
lose	lost	lost	втрачати
make	made	made	робити, майструвати
mean	meant	meant	значити
meet	met	met	зустрічати, знайомитися
mow	mowed	mown	косити
pay	paid	paid	платити
put	put	put	класти, ставити
read	read	read	читати
rend	rent	rent	відривати, розлучати
rid	rid (ridded)	rid (ridded)	звільняти, позбавляти
ride	rode	ridden	їздити верхи

ring	rang	rung	дзвонити
rise	rose	risen	сходити, підніматися
run	ran	run	бігти
saw	sawed	sawn (sawed)	пиляти
say	said	said	сказати
see	saw	seen	бачити
seek	sought	sought	шукати
sell	sold	sold	продавати
send	sent	sent	посилати
set	set	set	садити, встановлювати
sew	sewed	sewn (sewed)	шити
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shed	shed	shed	проливати
shine	shone	shone	світити, сяяти
shoot	shot	shot	стріляти
show	showed	shown	показувати
shrink	shrank	shrunk	стискатися
shut	shut	shut	закривати, зачиняти
sing	sang	sung	співати
sink	sank	sunk	занурюватися, опускатися
sit	sat	sat	сидіти
slay	slew	slain	вбивати
sleep	slept	slept	спати
slide	slid	slid	ковзати
smell	smelt	smelt	пахнути, нюхати
smite	smote	smitten	розбити, убити
sow	sowed	sown (sowed)	сіяти
speak	spoke	spoken	говорити
speed	sped (speeded)	sped (speeded)	мчати
spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)	читати по буквах
spend	spent	spent	витрачати, проводити
spill	spilt (spilled)	spilt (spilled)	розлити
spin	spun	spun	крутити, прясти
spit	spat	spat	плювати
split	split	split	розділяти, розколювати
spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)	псувати
spread	spread	spread	розгорнути, поширювати
spring	sprang	sprung	стрибати, скакати
stand	stood	stood	стояти
steal	stole	stolen	красти
stick	stuck	stuck	встромляти, приліпити
sting	stung	stung	жалити
stink	stank	stunk	смердіти
strike	struck	struck	страйкувати, ударяти
string	strung	strung	нанизати, натягнути
strive	strove (strived)	striven (strived)	намагатися, прагнути
swear	swore	sworn	клястися, лягтися
sweep	swept	swept	підмітати
swell	swelled	swollen (swelled)	опухати

swim	swam	swum	плавати
swing	swung	swung	качати
take	took	taken	брати
teach	taught	taught	навчати
tear	tore	torn	рвати
tell	told	told	розповідати
think	thought	thought	думати
thrive	thrived (throve)	thrived	процвітати, процвітати
throw	threw	thrown	кидати
thrust	thrust	thrust	штовхнути, сунути
understand	understood	understood	розуміти
upset	upset	upset	перекинути, засмутитися
wake	woke	woken	будити
wear	wore	worn	носити одяг
weave	wove	woven	ткати
wed	wedded (wed)	wedded (wed)	одружитися
weep	wept	wept	плакати, пітніти
win	won	won	перемагати
wind	wound	wound	заводити годинник, намотувати
wring	wrung	wrung	скручувати, крутити
write	wrote	written	писати