

Міністерство освіти та науки України
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Збірник тестів з англійської мови

**для студентів I-IV курсів
українського відділення**



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Тести з англійської мови являють собою комплекс тестів складений з урахуванням програми з англійської мови з дисципліни «Практика усного і писемного мовлення (англійська мова)» для студентів I-IV курсів українського відділення факультету філології та журналістики. Мета цього збірника – перевірка рівня мовленнєвої компетенції студентів.

Збірник складається з 32 тестових завдань та модульних контрольних.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Збірник тестів складається з 32 тестових завдань та модульних контрольних.

До його складу входять тести з основних розділів англійської мови, які відповідають програмі з дисципліни «Практика усного і писемного мовлення (англійська мова)». Тести розраховані на рівень підготовки студентів I-IV курсів, які вивчають англійську мову.

Окремо виділені тести для студентів I-II курсів, які мають нищий рівень підготовки.

Мета даного збірника тестів – перевірка рівня мовленнєвої компетенції студентів.

Тести з англійської мови, розроблені ст. викл. Сосой Г.С. є комплектом завдань професійного спрямування. Зміст завдань охоплює весь матеріал дисципліни, опанований студентами на час проведення контрольної роботи, тести дозволяють встановити загальний рівень знань засвоєння студентами дисципліни та їх фахові компетенції, сформовані на певний момент.

При плануванні завдань тестів дотримано принципів наступності і послідовності.

Кожна контрольна робота пропонується у кількох варіантах (2–5). Студент повинен виконати один з варіантів. Тести варто виконувати охайно, чітким почерком. При написанні контрольної роботи потрібно залишати поля для вказівок та зауважень викладача. До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного та лексичного матеріалу, прочитано та перекладено тексти, виконані вправи з основних наступних розділів граматики. Структура тестів відповідає вимогам до подібних контрольних робіт.

Збірник тестів з англійської мови для студентів I-IV курсів українського відділення укладений відповідно до чинних вимог і можуть бути використані в навчальному процесі.

For the First-Year Students

TEST 1

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Множина іменників. Артиклі та прийменники як показники іменників. Використання іменників у функції означення.
2. Особові, присвійні та вказівні займенники.
3. Дієслова to be, to have у Present Indefinite.

Variant I

I. Form the plural of the following nouns.

Photo, letter, shelf, loaf, dress, wish, roof, country, hero, lorry, day, goose, woman, deer, ox, son-in-law.

II. Translate the following word-combinations using the Possessive case.

Друг Джека, зарплата за минулий тиждень, проміні сонця, стрілки годинника, пропозиції уряду, сьогоднішня газета, незначна відстань.

III. Use the proper articles.

1. We traveled there by ...train.
2. ...war between two countries was the longest in the history.
3. Do you have ...dog at ...home?
4. The Smiths have ...son and ...daughter. ...son is in ...Army and ...daughter studies to be ...doctor.
5. Jane plays ...violin very well and her brother plays ...tennis.
6. Go down ...Kingston Street and turn right into ...Mill Road.
7. ...Nile flows right through ...Cairo.
8. I don't like ...milk in ...coffee.
9. ...French enjoy spending holidays in the countryside.
10. Robin Good robbed ...rich and gave the money to ...poor.

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

1. You (am, is, are) rather old-fashioned in your views, I think.
2. His wife (am, is, are) a fine lady from London.
3. They (have, has, have got) a bath twice a week.
4. Life (am, is, are) full of surprises.

5. His uncle (have, has) a garden.

V. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. Her daughter has got a piano.
2. We have coffee in the afternoon.
3. Our teacher is at the library.
4. I have enough paper to write three letters.

Variant II

I. Form the plural of the following nouns.

Piano, bus, life, dish, potato, melody, monkey, half, watch, sheep, child, tooth, story, chief, forget-me-not, leaf.

II. Translate the following word-combinations using the Possessive case.

Алісині пригоди, на відстані в одну милю, поверхня місяця, стіни кімнати, члени товариства, вчорашня розмова, досхочу.

III. Use the proper articles.

1. Please, do not turn on ...water-heater in ...bathroom.
2. Her pen-friend lives in ...United States. He is ... student. He studies at ...school.
3. She was ...first woman to cross ...Atlantic in ...canoe.
4. ...Jack plays ...piano very badly, but he plays ...chess very well.
5. ...French are famous for their food.
6. ...man over there is collecting money for ...blind.
7. In ...Great Britain ...coffee is more expensive than ...tea.
8. ... British Prime Minister lives ...Downing Street.
9. ...police didn't find ...person who stole your bicycle.
10. I invited ...Tom to ...dinner next Wednesday.

IV. Choose the right form of the verb in brackets.

1. His wife (have, has) a headache and she went to lie down.
2. By the way, you (are, is, am) a friend of the Eliots, I believe.
3. She (am, is, are) an excellent secretary.
4. English (am, is, are) one of my favourite subjects.
5. They (have got, has got) six lessons a day.

V. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. We have a walk before going to bed.
2. They have got a comfortable flat.

3. Her daughter has music lessons twice a week.
4. The theatre is in the centre of the town.

TEST 2

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Прийменники.
2. Some, Any, No.
3. Many, Much, Little, Few.
4. Форми теперішнього часу Indefinite, Continuous дійсного способу.

Variant I

I. Translate into English paying attention to prepositions:

at school; to school; from school; on the wall; at the bus stop; under the table; in his wife's room; from the bus stop; from the table, at the tram stop; in his child's room.

II. Choose the correct word underlined in each space.

1. Jack hasn't got a/any brother.
2. There weren't some/any letters for me this morning.
3. Could I have a/some water, please?
4. I went to the supermarket because I didn't have a/any milk.
5. There isn't a/any railway station in this town.

III. Choose the correct word in brackets.

1. He says (little, few) but thinks a lot.
2. He smokes too (many, much) tobacco.
3. What (little, few) money there is on our saving account.

IV. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. My mother is coming home at six.
2. I often go to the library to prepare for my examinations.
3. My parents are at work now.
4. His friends live in Stockholm.

V. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous tenses.

1. Water (to boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
2. Look! Someone (to climb) up that tree over there.
3. You (to believe) in God?
4. I (to think) it would be a good idea to leave early.
5. Hurry! The bus (to come) . I (not to want) to miss it.
6. I (not to belong) to a political party.
7. Please don't make so much noise. I (to study).
8. The River Nile (to flow) into the Mediterranean.
9. Listen to those people! What language they (to speak)?
10. The kettle (to boil). Can you turn it off, please?

Variant II

I. Translate into English paying attention to prepositions:

to school; at school; from school; at the table; in the room; from my house; on the wall; in her husband's office; from their children's room; on the chair; under the chair; at the chair; from Kiev; from Ann;

II. Choose the correct word underlined in each space.

1. Sorry, we don't have some/any sandwiches left.
2. Have you got a/any pen that I can borrow?
3. There aren't some/any trees in our street.
4. Jane wrote a/some letter to her pen-friend.
5. Can you go to the shops? We need some/any eggs.

III. Choose the correct word in brackets.

1. Do (many, much) people know about this new shop?
2. How (many, much) coffee do you drink every day?
3. She has very (little, a little) information about her husband's relatives.

IV. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. My father is working at the factory these days.
2. They like Literature.
3. They are in Kyiv now.
4. His friend lives in Paris.

V. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous tenses.

1. It (rain) a lot in Britain in March and in April.
2. Where's Simon? He (to cook) the dinner.
3. Vegetarians (not to eat) meat or fish.
4. Loud music (to give) me a headache.
5. See you in the morning. I (to leave) now.
6. This wallet (not to belong) to me.
7. What you (to do)? If you drop it, it will explode.
8. What's the matter? Why you (to stare) at me like that?
9. Don't show me that picture! I (to hate) spiders.
10. I (to be) busy at the moment, I (to work) on the computer.

TEST 3

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Множина іменників.
2. Ступені порівняння прикметників.

Variant I

I. Put the correct endings to plural forms.

1. The wood cutters used their (axe) to chop down the trees.
2. They need two more (chair) to sit on.
3. Why have you bought only two (kilo) of (potato)?
4. In the fall, the (leaf) begin to change colour.
5. All of the (bus) left at the same time.

II. Choose the correct spelling.

1. to make
 - A) makeing
 - B) making
2. to live
 - A) liveing
 - B) living
3. to play
 - A) playing
 - B) plaing
4. to run
 - A)runing
 - B)running

5. to lie
 A) lieing
 B) lying
6. to care
 A) careing
 B) caring
7. to carry
 A) carrying
 B) caring

III. Degrees of comparison. Choose the correct spelling.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. pretty
 A) pretier pretiest
 B) prettyer prettyest
 C) prettier prettiest
 D) pretter prettest</p> <p>2. cold
 A) colder coldest
 B) coldier coldiest
 C) coldder colddest
 D) colderer colderest</p> <p>3. young
 A) youngier youngiest
 B) younger youngerest
 C) younger youngest
 D) youngerer youngerest</p> <p>4. rude
 A) ruderer rudertest
 B) ruderer rudest
 C) ruder rudertest
 D) ruder rudest</p> | <p>5. hot
 A) hoter hottest
 B) hotterer hottest
 C) hoter hotertest
 D) hotter hottest</p> <p>6. thin
 A) thinner thinnest
 B) thiner thinnerest
 C) thinner thinnerest
 D) thinner thinnest</p> |
|--|---|

Variant II

I. Put the correct endings to plural forms.

1. The mayors of all neighbouring (city) are coming to greet guests.
2. For Christmas my parents gave my sisters (dress) and my brother and me (watch).
3. (Library) are always open on (Tuesday).

4. The words (donkey) (monkey) and have the same ending.
5. We send our (kiss) best to everybody (wish) and many.

II. Choose the correct spelling.

1. to get
 - A) geting
 - B) getting
2. to tie
 - A) tieing
 - B) tying
 - C) tying
3. to begin
 - A) begining
 - B) beginning
4. to shop
 - A) shopirig
 - B) shopping
5. to copy
 - A) copying
 - B) coping
 - C) copping
6. to visit
 - A) visiting
 - B) visitting
7. to control
 - A) controling
 - B) controlling
8. to happen
 - A) happening
 - B) happenning

III. Degrees of comparison. Choose the correct spelling.

1. red
 - A) redder reddest
 - B) reder redest
 - C) redier rediest
 - D) reddier reddiest
2. easy
 - A) easier easiest
 - B) easier easiest
 - C) easer easerest
 - D) easerer easerest

3. late
 A) later latest
 B) latter latterest
 C) latier latiest
 D) laterer laterest
4. good
 A) gooder best
 B) gooder goodest
 C) better best
 D) goodier goodiest
5. bad
 A) worse worst
 B) worser worstest
 C) badder baddest
 D) bader badest
6. far
 A) farer farest
 B) farther farthest
 C) farier fariest
 D) fartherer fartherest

TEST 4

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Many, Much, Little, Few.
2. Форми теперішнього часу Indefenite, Continuous дійсного способу.
3. Типи питальних речень.

Variant I

I. Choose the right word from the brackets.

1. I don't drink (much, many) milk.
2. He writes (much, many) letters to his parents.
3. She doesn't know (much, many) English words.
4. They have very (few, little) time.
5. There is very (few, little) salt in the soup.
6. Tell me (little, a little) about yourself.
7. There is (little, few) light in the room because the window is too small.
8. (A few, few) people left this hotel yesterday.
9. There are (a little, a few) sportsmen in our University.
10. There is (a little, a few) rice on the second shelf in the cupboard.

II. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. My father works at this factory.
2. They like Literature.
3. They are in Kyiv now.
4. His friend lives in Paris.

III. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous instead of the infinitives in brackets.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake (to be) Americans. Mr. Blake (to be) a teacher. His wife Betty (to be) a teacher too. Mr. Blake (to teach) French and Mrs. Blake (to teach) Spanish. Mrs. Blake often (to translate) stories from Spanish into English.

The Blakes (to live) in New York. They (to have) a two bedroom apartment in an old apartment house on 89th Street. It (to take) them twenty minutes to get to their school. They (to have) a French class. He (to ask) questions and the pupils (to answer) them.

Their elder son, Bill, (to be) a programmer. It (to take) him forty minutes to get to the office. Bill always (to leave) home for work at 7:15. Bill (to have) a lot of things to do in the office.

Their younger son, Tom, (to go) to school. Tom (to come) from school at 4:00. Now Tom (to be) at home. He (to do) math. He (to have) trouble with problem 4 on page 173.

In the evening Mr. Blake usually (to look) through the magazines. Mr. Blake (not to like) to watch TV.

Tonight they have a guest, Betty's younger brother, who (to be) a businessman. He (to come) back from Kyiv. They're going to meet him at Kennedy Airport. They (to look) forward to his stories about Kyiv.

IV. Put special questions to the underlined words.

1. My brother knows three foreign languages: English, Spanish and French.
2. He is going to stay at the University till 8:00.

V. Translate the text into English.

Моє ім'я Анна, моє прізвище Керрот. Мені 33 роки. Моя сім'я невелика: чоловік та двоє дітей. Моєму чоловікові 39 років, він лікар. Я викладач іспанської мови, але зараз я не працюю. Моїй старшій доньці Джейн 12 років, вона навчається у школі. Моїй молодшій доньці Мері 7 років. Вона також навчається у школі у другому класі.

Я встаю о сьомій ранку і готую сніданок. На сніданок ми звичайно їмо яечню із шинкою, сир та тости із джемом. Дівчата завжди п'ють молоко. Роберт звичайно п'є чай, а я – каву.

Я бужу чоловіка та дочок о 7 годині 15 хвилин. Вони снідають та о 7.45 йдуть на роботу та до школи.

Variant II

I. Choose the right word from the brackets.

1. We learnt (much, many) grammar rules last week.
2. How (much, many) money did you pay for your new suit?
3. Do you put (much, many) milk in your coffee?
4. It was (little, a little) difficult, not very.
5. There are (little, few) articles in this magazine.
6. There is very (little, few) air in this room.
7. It was so cold that (few, a few) people came.
8. His father died (a few, a little) years ago.
9. Let me think (little, a little) and I'll answer this question.
10. Jack doesn't like (much, many) pepper in his food.

II. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. My mother comes home at six.
2. I often go to the library to prepare for my examinations.
3. My parents are at work now.
4. His friends live in Stockholm.

III. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous instead of the infinitives in brackets.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake (to be) Americans. Mr. Blake (to be) a teacher. His wife Betty (to be) a teacher too. Mr Blake (to teach) French and Mrs. Blake (to teach) Spanish. Mrs. Blake often (to translate) stories from Spanish into English.

The Blakes (to live) in New York. They (to have) a two bedroom apartment in an old apartment house on 89th Street. It (to take) them twenty minutes to get to their school. They (to have) a French class. He (to ask) questions and the pupils (to answer) them.

Their elder son, Bill, (to be) a programmer. It (to take) him forty minutes to get to the office. Bill always (to leave) home for work at 7:15. Bill (to have) a lot of things to do in the office.

Their younger son, Tom, (to go) to school. Tom (to come) from school at 4:00. Now Tom (to be) at home. He (to do) math. He (to have) trouble with problem 4 on page 173.

In the evening Mr. Blake usually (to look) through the magazines. Mr. Blake (not to like) to watch TV.

Tonight they have a guest, Betty's younger brother, who (to be) a businessman. He (to come) back from Kyiv. They're going to meet him at Kennedy Airport. They (to look) forward to his stories about Kyiv.

IV. Put special questions to the underlined words.

1. Peter always does his morning exercises.
2. They are looking forward to his stories about his life in the USA.

V. Translate the text into English.

Ганні Петренко 26 років. Вона працює секретарем в установі. Вона встає о 7 годині, снідає та йде на роботу. Їй потрібно сорок хвилин, щоб дістатися до роботи.

Ганна має багато справ вранці. Вона працює до 12 години. Потім вона обідає у їдальні. Після обіду вона повертається у свою контору і працює до 5 год. 30 хв. О 5 год. 30 хв. вона іде додому.

Ганна приходить додому о 6 год. 10 хв. Вона рідко буває вдома увечері. У неї багато друзів. У вихідні вона часто ходить до театру. У неділю вранці вона звичайно ходить на прогулянку.

TEST 5

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Форми теперішнього та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous дійсного способу.
2. Типи питальних речень.

Variant I

I. Choose the correct variant.

1. A) I not usually have lunch at home.
B) I usually have not lunch at home.
C) I doesn't usually have lunch at home.
D) I usually have lunch at home.
2. A) My friend don't goes to the cinema a lot.
B) My friend not goes to the cinema a lot.

- C) My friend goes to the cinema a lot.
D) My friend doesn't goes to the cinema a lot.
3. A) Do his father drive a car very fast?
B) Is his father drive a car very fast?
C) Does his father drives a car very fast?
D) Does his father drive a car very fast?
4. A) Do the shops close at 8 o'clock in the evening?
B) Does the shops close at 8 o'clock in the evening?
C) Do the shops closes at 8 o'clock in the evening?
D) Are the shops close at 8 o'clock in the evening?
5. A) You often play basketball?
B) Do you often play basketball?
C) Is you often play basketball?
D) Are you often play basketball?
6. A) How you often play basketball?
B) How do you often play basketball?
C) How often do you play basketball?
D) How often you play basketball?
7. A) She come home early.
B) She not comes home early.
C) She don't come home early.
D) She doesn't come home early.
8. A) Why doesn't you come to the youth club?
B) Why you not come to the youth club?
C) Why not you come to the youth club?
D) Why don't you come to the youth club?

II. Present Continuous. Choose the correct variant.

1. A) What is the girl doing now?
B) What the girl is doing now?
C) What doing the girl now?
D) What does the girl doing now?
2. A) What those people are looking for?
B) What are those people looking for?
C) What is those people looking for?
D) What do those people looking for?
3. A) When you are going to have a meal?
B) When do you going to have a meal?
C) When are you going to have a meal?
D) When going you to have a meal?

4. A) Who're shouting at the dog?
B) Who's shouting at the dog?
C) Who shouting at the dog?
D) Who does at the dog shouting?
5. A) Do the children are listening to the teacher?
B) Are listening the children to the teacher?
C) Is the children listening to the teacher?
D) Are the children listening to the teacher?
6. A) How do many students sitting on the stairs?
B) How many students are sitting on the stairs?
C) How many are sitting on the stairs students?
D) How many is sitting students on the stairs?
7. A) Why do they looking at me like that?
B) Why is they looking at me like that?
C) Why are they looking at me like that?
D) Why they are looking at me like that?
8. A) The cat isn't hiding from the dog, isn't it?
B) The cat hiding from the dog, isn't it?
C) The cat is hiding from the dog, doesn't it?
D) The cat is hiding from the dog, isn't it?

III. Choose either the Present Simple or Present Continuous in the following sentences.

A) Present Simple B) Present Continuous

1. What are you doing, Nick?
2. I'm cutting the grass.
3. I always cut the grass on Saturdays.
4. It's 1 o'clock. Nick's having lunch.
5. He always has lunch at 1 o'clock.
6. Mrs. Lee is putting hot water in the tea-pot.
7. She wants to make some tea.
8. The workman is bringing a ladder.
9. He wants to climb up to the roof.
10. My bag is cheaper than yours.

IV. Fill in the blanks.

A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has

1. ... you like playing chess?

2. ... your mother like cooking?
3. Where ... she live?
4. Where ... your parents spend their vacation?
5. What ... your father do in his spare time?
6. What ... you think of me?
7. When ... you clean your teeth?
8. When ... your father go to work?
9. Why ... they learn poems by heart?
10. Why ... your sister go shopping on Saturdays?
11. Who ... you always walk your dog with?
12. What subjects ... she good at?
13. ... your brother got a camera?
14. ... your mother like cooking?
15. What floor ... your bedroom on?
16. ... your parents in France now?
17. Where ... the nearest book-store?
18. ... your friend have any money?
19. Where ... your uncle work?
20. What sports ... they fond of?
21. What bike ... you got?

V. Put in the correct auxiliary verb in each sentence.

A) do B) did C) are D) have

1. I not see Andrew yesterday.
2. How long you lived there?
3. Why you learning English?
4. you seen anybody today?
5. What you think of your new teacher? To my mind she is very nice.
6. you angry about what happened?
7. you read a newspaper yesterday?

VI. Put the verbs into the correct form, Past Continuous or Past Simple.

A) Past Continuous B) Past Simple

1. you (to wait) for me at 6 p.m.? - Yes, I
2. They (to finish) their work at 11 o'clock and came home.
3. It (to grow) dark, so we (to decide) to return.
4. While Jack (to sit) biting his nails, we (to work) out a plan to cover up our traces.
5. A young man (to run) out into the street. He (to carry) a strange placard.
6. What you (to do) when I (to phone) you yesterday?

Variant II

I. Choose the correct variant.

1. A) My brother never waits for us.
B) My brother doesn't never wait for us.
C) My brother don't ever wait for us.
D) My brother does never wait for us.
2. A) We always go abroad for our holidays.
B) Always we go abroad for our holidays.
C) We go always abroad for our holidays.
D) We go abroad always for our holidays.
3. A) Does Sandra always get up early in the morning?
B) Does Sandra get up early always in the morning?
C) Does Sandra get up always in the morning early?
D) Does Sandra get up always early in the morning?
4. A) When next year do you start at the university?
B) When at the university do you start next year?
C) When do start you at the university next year?
D) When do you start at the university next year?
5. A) We enjoy the theatre, but we don't go very often there.
B) We enjoy the theatre, but we don't very often go there.
C) We enjoy the theatre, but very often we don't go there.
D) We enjoy the theatre, but we don't go there very often.
6. A) How much does cost it for the return ticket?
B) How much for the return ticket does it cost?
C) How much does it cost for the return ticket?
D) How does much it cost for the return ticket?
7. A) They don't often phone my mother in London.
B) They often don't phone my mother in London.
C) They don't phone my mother in London often.
D) They don't phone my mother often in London.
8. A) The next train leaves in the morning at two fifteen.
B) The next train leaves at two fifteen in the morning.
C) The next train at two fifteen in the morning leaves.
D) At two fifteen in the morning the next train leaves.

II. Present Continuous. Choose the correct variant.

1. A) Is the girl speaking rudely or politely?
B) Are the girl speaking rudely or politely?
C) Does the girl speaking rudely or politely?
D) The girl is speaking rudely or politely, isn't she?

2. A) The policemen is pointing at the dog.
B) The policemen isn't pointing at the dog.
C) The policemen are pointing at the dog.
D) The policemen doesn't pointing at the dog.
3. A) It doesn't not raining now.
B) It isn't rain now.
C) It's not raining now.
D) It doesn't raining now.
4. A) Mrs. Bell is no buying for her children ice-cream.
B) Mrs. Bell is buy ice-cream for her children.
C) Mrs. Bell buying ice-cream for her children.
D) Mrs. Bell is buying ice-cream for her children.
5. A) The students aren't drawing nothing.
B) The students are drawing nothing.
C) The students drawing nothing.
D) The students don't drawing nothing.
6. A) John's having a ride.
B) John has having a ride.
C) John having no ride.
D) John is have a ride.
7. A) Why they not cleaning the window?
B) Why they aren't cleaning the window?
C) Why aren't they cleaning the window?
D) Why don't they cleaning the window?

III. Choose either the Present Simple or Present Continuous in the following sentences.

A) Present Simple B) Present Continuous

1. We are taking photographs.
2. The parents are in the room next to ours.
3. This book is worth reading.
4. Tom is visiting a friend in Liverpool this weekend.
5. How do you feel when you're in an airport?
6. What do you do while you're waiting for your flight?
7. This novel isn't boring at all.
8. Are you surprised at the news?
9. It's growing cold. I don't want to stay here any longer.
10. I'm tired of doing the same things every day.

IV. Fill in the blanks.

A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has

1. Who... his friend like to play chess with?
2. Who knows the way out?
3. Which of you speaks English fluently?
4. What time ... you get up?
5. What time ... your sister come back home?
6. How often ... you go swimming?
7. How often ... Dan come to the club?
8. How much ... your trousers cost?
9. How much ... your sweater cost?
10. Whose parents want to help us?
11. Which of your sisters lives in the country?
12. Which letter comes after "I"?
13. What ... the weather like today?
14. What languages ... you speak?
15. ... you like science fiction?
16. What ... your favourite pop group?
17. What bike ... she got?
18. How many apples ... you got?
19. What subject ... you like best?
20. Where ... the capital of your country?
21. ... you know what time it ... ?
22. How far ... London from Liverpool?

V. Put in the correct auxiliary verb in each sentence.

B) do B) did C) are D) have

1. My mother knows Mrs. Dave better than I
2. you ever forgotten about your friend's birthday?
3. you get to the station when you are late?
4. you disappointed with you exam results?
5. you been abroad? you enjoy it?
6. known Jane for three years, but I not know what she's thinking.
7. They a lot of crying last night.
8. You always making mistakes.

VI. Put the verbs into the correct form, Past Continuous or Past Simple.

A) Past Continuous B) Past Simple

1. John (to listen) to the radio when the batteries (to run) out.

2. The robbers (to steal) the car and they (to drive) away.
3. She (to go) to buy a dress, but a thief (to steal) all her money.
4. She (to slip), (to fall) over and (to break) her ankle.
5. The Royal Carriage (to come) round the corner.
6. Everywhere people (to wave) and (to cheer).

TEST 6

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Зворот there is, there are.
2. Форми минулого часу Indefinite, Continuous дійсного способу.

Variant I

I. Use Construction there is (are) in the appropriate form, translate the sentences.

1. (...) no student in this room now.
2. (...) a museum in this street?
3. (...) no people in the garage yesterday.
4. (...) a gun on this wall some years ago.
5. (...) a good lamp on the desk.
6. (...) a few bags on the table.

II. Use the Past Simple instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. I (to find) many good stories in this book.
2. She (to make) many mistakes in her test.
3. They (to read) many books.
4. She (to get) few letters from her son last month.
5. My pupils (to ask) me a lot of questions.

III. Choose the correct form from each pair underlined.

1. While I washed/was washing my hair, the phone rang/ringed.
2. How did you felt/did you feel yesterday afternoon.

3. While Mary washed up/was washing up, she broke/was breaking a cup.
4. Last summer I was going swimming/went swimming every weekend.
5. When the dog bit/was biting Laura's leg, she screamed/was screaming.

IV. Rewrite each sentence according to the instructions given.

1. I enjoyed the concert. (negative)
2. Sue liked the party. (question)
3. You ate all bread. (question)
4. Did Tom spend a lot? (affirmative)
5. Ann didn't buy a car. (affirmative)

V. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. He (to sit) in a café when I (to see) him.
2. The boy (to fall) and (to hurt) himself while he (to ride) his bicycle.
3. When I (to go) out, the sun (to shine).
4. When I (to come) up to him, he (to speak) to his friends.
5. Her son (to cook) dinner when she (to come) in.
6. My friend (to come) to see me yesterday.
7. My tooth (to break) when I (to eat) a hazel-nut.
8. While I was talking, she (to interrupt) me.
9. I (to know) him quite well when I was young.
10. What you (to do) when somebody (to knock) at the door?

Variant II

I. Use Construction there is (are) in the appropriate form, translate the sentences.

1. How many pages (...) in this book?
2. (...) a good cinema in that strewn.
3. Yesterday (...) 10 lawyers in the court.
4. (...) no note-books on the desks.
5. (...) no students in the classroom yesterday.
6. (...) a gun on the wall?

II. Use the Past Simple instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. She (to make) tea for her guests.
2. I (to be) wrong and apologized to him.
3. He (to go) to the airport to meet his brother.
4. We (to watch) TV and (to look) through newspapers.
5. I (to speak) to him yesterday.

III. Choose the correct form from each pair underlined.

1. We sang/sung some songs and then eat/ate some sandwiches.
2. Two burglars broke/break into the house while we watched/were watching television.
3. When I reached/was reaching home, I received/was receiving David's phone call.
4. I didn't see/didn't saw where the bus stop was, so I was missing/missed the bus.
5. What did you do/were you doing when I phoned/was phoning you last night. It was no reply.

IV. Rewrite each sentence according to the instructions given.

1. I felt very well yesterday. (negative)
2. They won the prize. (question)
3. Paul didn't speak Polish. (affirmative)
4. Ruth made a mistake. (question)
5. Did they build a house last year. (affirmative)

V. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. My friend (to talk) to the teacher when I (to see) him.
2. Our friends (to discuss) something when we (to interrupt) them.
3. She (to water) the flowers while her husband (to watch) TV.
4. As he (to cross) the road, he (to slip) and (to fall).
5. He (to stop) when the policeman told him to do.
6. What you (to do) when I (to ring) you up yesterday?
7. When I came in, the cat (to sleep) in the armchair.
8. The Ancient Romans (to eat) a large quantity of milk product.
9. At 6 o'clock Mr. Smith (to stand) outside the tube station.
10. The airplane crashed and then (to explode).

TEST 7

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Форми минулого часу Indefinite, Continuous дійсного способу.

Variant I

I. Use the Past Simple instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. I (to find) many good stories in this book.
2. She (to make) many mistakes in her test.
3. They (to read) many books.
4. She (not to get) from her son last month.
5. My pupils (to ask) me a lot of questions.

II. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous tenses.

1. He (to sit) in a café when I (to see) him.
2. The boy (to fall) and (to hurt) himself while he (to ride) his bicycle.
3. When I (to go) out, the sun (to shine).
4. When I (to come) up to him, he (to speak) to his friends.
5. Her son (to cook) dinner when she (to come) in.
6. My friend (to come) to see me yesterday.
7. My tooth (to break) when I (to eat) a hazel-nut.
8. While I was talking, she (to interrupt) me.
9. She went into the kitchen and (to find) that the milk (to boil).
10. I (to know) him quite well when I was young.

III. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. She worked at the library last year.
2. My sister studied French at school.
3. He is standing at the table.
4. I was waiting for at 7 o'clock.

Variant II

I. Use the Past Simple instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. She (to make) tea for her guests.
2. I (to be) wrong and apologized to him.
3. He (to go) to the airport to meet his brother.

4. We (to watch) TV and (to look) through newspapers.
5. I (not to speak) to him yesterday.

II. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous tenses.

1. My friend (to talk) to the teacher when I (to see) him.
2. Our friends (to discuss) something when we (to interrupt) them.
3. She (to water) the flowers while her husband (to watch) TV.
4. As he (to cross) the road, he (to slip) and (to fall).
5. He (to stop) when the policeman told him to do.
6. What you (to do) when I (to ring) you up yesterday?
7. When I came in, the cat (to sleep) in the armchair.
8. The Ancient Romans (to eat) a large quantity of milk product.
9. At 6 o'clock Mr. Smith (to stand) outside the tube station.
10. The airplane crashed and then (to explode).

III. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. My father left for Kyiv yesterday.
2. My uncle taught me to swim in my childhood.
3. We are learning new words now.
4. He was having dinner at 2 o'clock.

TEST 8

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Множина іменників.
2. Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників.
3. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часу Indefinite, Continuous, дійсного способу.
4. Модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.

Variant I

I. Form the plural of the following nouns:

tie	box	wife	
plan	duty	child	deer
map	boy	tooth	

II. Form the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

easy, comfortable, far, large, nice, good.

III. Put the sentences into the Past Simple.

1. They read many English books.
2. He thinks much about this problem.
3. My uncle teaches me to swim.
4. They spend their winter vacation in Moscow.
5. My pupils ask me a lot of questions.

IV. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. We'll come to see you on Monday.
2. My father left for St. Petersburg yesterday.
3. They were playing chess at two o'clock yesterday.
4. He eats porridge every morning.

V. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. He (to sit) in a café when I (to see) him.
2. When the telephone (to ring), they (to have) dinner.
3. The boy (to fall) and (to hurt) himself while he (ride) his bicycle.
4. When I (to go) out, the sun (to shine).
5. While she (to play) the piano, I (to write) a letter.
6. What you (to do) when somebody (to knock) at the door.
7. When I (to look) out of the window, I (to see) that it (rain) hard and people (to hurry) along the street.

VI. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Present Simple or the Future Simple.

1. I (to go) away until my wife (to come).
2. You (to send) me some money as soon as I (to get) there.
3. If the rain (not to stop), there (to be) a flood.
4. I think I (to wait) here until your bus (to come).
5. We (to set) to work when the holiday (to be) over.
6. When you (to see) Mr. Smith ask him to call immediately.
7. I (to do) it as soon as I (to get) back.

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Цей викладач проводив консультацію о 3 годині вчора, чи не так?
2. Ви бачите кого-небудь на вулиці?

3. Якщо я знов побачу його, я впізнаю його.
4. Я грала на піаніно, в той час як моя сестра читала.
5. Вона все ще буде читати, коли ви прийдете.
6. Я не міг піти до дому, тому що йшов дощ.

Variant II

I. Form the plural of the following nouns:

tree	page	man	
town	lady	mouse	bus
cat	life	factory	day

II. Form the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

difficult, happy, old, short, near, bad.

III. Put the sentences into Past Simple.

1. I understand this rule well.
2. I listen to this music.
3. I find many good stories in this book.
4. The students spend much time in the library.
5. She makes many mistakes in her test.

IV. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. The sun rises in the East.
2. My sister will graduate from the University next year.
3. We knew everything about that event.
4. They were working at this problem during three months.

V. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. Her son (to cook) dinner when she (to come) home.
2. As my brother (to get) off the tram, he (to fall) and (to break) his leg.
3. What you (to do) yesterday? – I (to work) in the morning and (to skate) in the afternoon.
4. The ship (to start) at once because the wind then (to blow) in the right direction.
5. Our friends (to discuss) something when we (to interrupt) them.
6. She (to see) Henry, who (to look) at the picture.
7. We (to meet) her when she (to walk) home.

VI. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Present Simple or the Future Simple.

1. We (to begin) as soon as Tom (to be) ready.
2. Don't leave before you (to get) our message.
3. You (not to know) until I (to know) the truth.
4. She (to be) a good actress if she (to work) hard.
5. I (to stay) here until it (to get) warmer.
6. Take care of my luggage while I (to get) my ticket.
7. I (to open) the door when father (to ring).

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Викладач пояснює зараз нове правило, чи не так?
2. Зараз я добре чую ваш голос.
3. Якщо ви прийдете сьогодні, ми зіграємо у шахи.
4. Мама готувала обід у той час, як я мила посуд.
5. Що ви будете робити, коли він прийде?

MODULE TEST 9

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Множина іменників.
2. Артиклі.
3. Прийменники.
4. Форми теперішнього, минулого часів Indefinite, Continuous дійсного способу.
5. Типи питальних речень.

Variant I

I. Form the plural of the following nouns.

Plan, child, map, tooth, box, deer, duty, boy, tie, knife.

II. Use the proper articles.

1. Jack is in ... hospital and can't go to ... school.
2. Carol wants to go to ... university and study to be ... doctor.
3. ... unemployed often feel depressed.
4. Mary is from ... France.

5. They study ... French at school.
6. Nick teaches ... Chemistry.
7. ... Nile is ... longest river in ... world.
8. ... Canberra is the capital of ... Australia.
9. They lived in ... Netherlands for many years.
10. He likes to travel by ... car.
11. ... President is ... largest cruise ship in the world.
12. Someone who saw ... robbery called ... police.

III. Translate into English paying attention to prepositions:

on the wall; at the table; in the street; to school; from school; under the table;
in the room; between two tables.

IV. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Present Continuous.

William Saroyan (to be) born in 1908 in California in the family of poor immigrants. He (to begin) to work at the age of eight. At sixteen he (to leave) school. Saroyan (to be) twenty six when he (to publish) his first collection of stories which many critics praised.

William Saroyan (to write) many novels, plays, scripts and short stories. Some of his novels and stories (to be) translated into Russian. People all over the world (to read) and (to enjoy) them.

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Його дружина – викладач англійської.
2. Петренки мають хорошу квартиру.
3. Біля софи невеликий столик.
4. Він має хорошу бібліотеку.
5. Мій батько звичайно приходиться додому о сьомій вечера.
6. Джон ніколи не встає о п'ятій годині ранку.
7. Петро робить зарядку щоранку?
8. Послухай! Ганна співає у сусідній кімнаті.
9. Зазвичай він уранці п'є чай, але зараз він п'є каву.
10. Зараз Микола не дивиться телепередачу, а слухає радіо.
11. Що висить над софою?

VI. Put special questions to the underlined words.

1. In February 1863 he adopted the pseudonym Mark Twain.
2. In 1935 Ernest Hemingway wrote that "Huckleberry Finn" was the first and best book in American literature.

VII. Translate into Ukrainian.

Mr. Going-to-Do

Mr. Baxter lives near Mr. and Mrs. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Jones call Mr. Baxter Mr. "Going-to-Do" because he always says that he's going to do something and never does it.

Every Saturday Mr. Baxter comes to the Joneses. He always says that he's doing to do something. "I'm going to wash my car today." Mr. Jones usually says, "Are you?" He knows that Mr. Baxter isn't going to wash his car. Mr. Jones usually says, "Well, excuse me, Ben, I'm going to do some work."

Then Mr. Baxter goes to the kitchen. He knows that Mrs. Jones always makes cherry pie on Saturday morning. He says to Mrs. Jones, "I'm going to paint my kitchen today". Mrs. Jones says, "Are you, Ben?"

Then Mr. Baxter sits down at the kitchen table and Mrs. Jones puts some cherry pie in front of him. "Well, thank you," he says. "I'm not going to eat it because I'm going (to go) on a diet". And he always eats the cherry pie.

The Joneses know that Mr. Baxter isn't going to wash his car, and he isn't going to paint his kitchen. They sometimes say to their son, "Are you going to do something? Then do it. Don't be Mr. "Going-to-Do".

Variant II

I. Form the plural of the following nouns.

Tree, man, town, mouse, cat, factory, page, bus, lady, life.

II. Use the proper articles.

1. ... most people thought that ... Beatles were ...very popular group.
2. I usually drink ... glass of ... milk in ... morning.
3. What's ...difference between ... rabbit and ...hare.
4. ... first person who crosses ... finishing line is ...winner.
5. Playing ... guitar is ... interesting ... hobby.
6. ... Helen got on ... bus and bought ... ticket.
7. There's ... newspaper shop at ... end of ... street.
8. ... love makes ...world go round.
9. ... Sheila has got ...German car.
10. Rita works in ...office in ... West Street.
11. I've got ... friend who is ... electrician.
12. Paul goes to ... special school for ... musicians.

III. Translate into English paying attention to prepositions:

in the book; on the book; from the book; under the book; from Mike; at the table.

IV. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Present Continuous.

Ben (to go) out of the subway station. He (to see) Mary. "How did things go?" he (to say). "Not so well. Jane (to be) sick," Mary (to answer).

On the way home Ben (to buy) Jane a toy. When they (to get) home Ben (to go) to Jane's bedroom. Jane (to be) in bed. "You (to bring) me a present?" she asked. He (to give) her the toy. Then he (to go) to the kitchen. Mary (to be) there. Bill and Nick (to watch TV) in the living room. "I (to be going) to look for a new job", Ben (to say) to Mary.

V. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Іван Петренко – лікар.
2. Біля стіни стоїть телевізор.
3. Вона має брата та сестру.
4. Петро знає французьку мову.
5. Моя донька зараз слухає радіо.
6. Нік часто дивиться телевізор ввечерами.
7. Ви ходите на прогулянку після обіду?
8. Не заходьте до класу, зараз учні складають іспит.
9. Чому ти зараз не робиш домашнє завдання?
10. Вона не робить зарядку вранці, чи не так?
11. Навколо будинку немає садка.

VI. Put special questions to the underlined words.

1. Sam spent his boyhood on the west bank of the great Mississippi River.
2. During those years he wrote a few humorous stories.

VII. Translate into Ukrainian.

Social Customs

Promptness is very important for a guest. That is if a dinner invitation is for six-thirty, the hostess expects the guest to be there at six-thirty or not more than a few minutes after. When the guest cannot come on time, he calls his host or hostess on the telephone.

As the guests continue to arrive, the men in the group stand when woman enters and remain standing until she has found a chair. A man always rises when the host (hostess) introduces him to a woman. A woman does not rise when she is introduced. She may rise when she is introduced to a woman who is much older.

If for any reason a guest has to leave the table during a meal, he always asks his hostess, "Will you please excuse me for a minute."

As the guest leave, it is the custom to thank the hostess for a very pleasant evening. Common expressions are, "Goodbye. It was so nice of you to have me," or "Goodbye. It's been an enjoyable evening," or "Thank you. I've had such a good time."

MODULE TEST 10

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Множина іменників.
2. Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників.
3. Прикметники.
4. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часу Indefinite, Continuous, дійсного способу.
5. Типи запитань.
6. Інфінітив.
7. Модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.

Variant I

I. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

1. The boy (*to refuse*) ... to admit that he (*to break*) ... the window. So he (*to send*) ... home to bring his parents to school.
2. Look, it (*to get*) ... late. I (*to miss*) ... the ten o'clock train if I (*not to hurry*) ... Jack said he (*to come*) ... to pick me up. I don't know why he (*not to appear*) ... yet. Perhaps he (*to get*) ... into the traffic jam.
3. Yesterday Tom and Janice (*to go*) ... to the zoo. They had an adventure there. While they (*to walk*) ... by the giraffe, it (*to begin*) ... to chew Janice's hat.

II. Use the proper articles.

1. ... forecast promises such ... good weather, but I don't believe it.
2. ... typist is ... person who types ... letters and reports.
3. Luckily ... advertisements were ready in ... time for ... exhibition.
4. I would like ... grapes for ... dessert.

III. Insert the correct preposition or postposition where necessary.

1. Don't shout ... children, otherwise they'll get used ... it and will pay no attention ... your words.
2. It's ... to you to decide whether you'll join ... us or not.

IV. Make the sentences by arranging the words in the correct order.

1. mistakes/Pat/number/has/fewest/the/pupils/all/of/made/the/of.
2. most/in/quality/honesty/is/the/admire/of/1/people/all.
3. when/known/you/since/have/Mr. Blake?

V. Finish the dialogue with questions that are appropriate in meaning.

Sue is back from the shops and she is talking to her husband Joe.

J: _____

S: I had to take a taxi because the bags were very heavy.

J: _____

S: Yes, I did. I got nearly everything I needed.

J: _____

S: Well, I went to the butcher's and to the bakery and to the grocer's.

J: _____

S: I don't remember how many rolls I have bought. Several, anyway.

J: _____

S: I didn't buy any steak because the butcher didn't have it at that early hour.

VI. Translate into English the words in the brackets.

1. Everyone can (*робити*) ... mistakes.
2. If he really hates his job, why doesn't he look for (*інший*) ... one.
3. Unfortunately I have so (*мало*) ... opportunities to be of any help to you.
4. I am sorry for the people (*які*) ... have no sense of humour.
5. He usually gets up after the sun (*встає*)
6. There are several big parks in London (*крім*) ... Hyde Park.
7. Nobody can (*розповісти*) ... the difference between these two things.
8. I don't like to (*позичати*) ... things from anybody.

VII. Choose the wright variant.

1. a) My mother doesn't let me staying out late.
b) My mother doesn't let me to stay out late.
c) My mother doesn't let me stay out late.
2. a) He's been extremely busy last days.
b) He's been extremely busy these days.
c) He's been extremely busy last time.

Variant II

I. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

1. Last night when I (*to have*) ... a shower, the lights (*to go*) ... out. I (*to ask*) ... my mother if she (*to do*) ... it accidentally. She said she (*to bring*) ... a flashlight in a minute. So I (*to save*) ... from the bathroom with her help.

2. When Helen (*to hear*) ... that her best friend (*to deceive*) ... her she (*to turn*) ... pale.

3. Look here, Mike. Why you (*to watch*) ... TV instead of studying. If you (*to have*) ... your exam tomorrow you will definitely fail it. Don't say that I (*not to warn*) ... you.

II. Use the proper articles.

1. Once ... poor woodman went to ... wood which was on ... bank of ... deep river. ... woodman was working ... whole day and got tired.

2. The centre of New York is built on ... island. ... first Europeans who colonized ... island bought it from ... Indians living there for \$24.

III. Insert the correct preposition or postposition where necessary.

1. When the ship was approaching ... Naples, all the tourists went ... on the deck to look ... the city which could be seen ... the distance.

2. When we went ... holiday my mother was never angry ... me ... my bad behaviour.

IV. Make the sentences by arranging the words in the correct order.

1. quietly/nobody/spoke/he/so/could/that/him/hear.

2. mind/Bob/to-night/do/cinema/the/us/to/you/if/comes/with?

3. the/marks/parents/the/sent/to/are/pupils'/at/their/year/the/of/end.

V. Finish the dialogue with questions that are appropriate in meaning.

Jane has met Terry in the street.

J: Hi, there _____

T: Fine, thanks.

J: _____

T To the post-office. I want to send a parcel to my parents.

J: _____

T: No, they live in the States.

J: _____

T: I have studied at this University for two years already.

J: _____

T: I'll stay in London for the summer holiday. I won't go back to the States.

VI. Translate into English the words in the brackets.

1. There are very (*мало*) _____ lumps of sugar left.
2. The President is going (*зробити*) _____ a statement.
3. I am not sure *if* (*щось*) _____ can be done under the circumstances.
4. He doesn't like to stay in big hotels (*також*) _____
5. It's cold today, (*одягни*) _____ your warm coat.
6. He has never wanted (*інший*) _____ life but this.
7. Is anybody else going to come (*крім*) _____ Helen.
8. Will you please (*віднести*) _____ these books back to the library?

VII. Choose the right variant.

1. a) They've been here during morning.
b) They've been here since morning.
c) They've been here in the morning.
2. a) What pleasant news!
b) What a pleasant news!
c) What the pleasant news!

Variant III

I. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

1. If you (*not to turn*) ... off that noisy music, I (*to do*) ... it myself. You (*to play*) ... it since morning. Why you (*not to listen*) ... while I (*to speak*) ... to you?
2. — Tell me, Mr. Smith, you (*to fix*) ... the computer when the slid (*to fall*) ... down? — Yes. I (*to do*) ... the same thing ever since I (*to start*) ... working here.
3. Last night Tim (*to take*) ... to see «My Fair Lady» at «The Paradise». After the performance he (*to tell*) ... his friends he never (*to see*) ... a better musical.

II. Use the proper articles.

It happened on ... spring day. ... village schoolgirl of about twelve was going home after ... school. When she was approaching ... river, she suddenly heard ... cries. She hurried in that direction and saw two small children on ... piece of ... ice. ... minute later she was down on ... ice. Soon other people helped her to

carry them to ... safe place.

III. Insert the correct preposition or postposition where necessary.

1. Agatha was brought ... in the country ... her aunt.
2. They arrived ... New York ... 13th of June and are leaving ... Japan next week.
3. I filled ... the wrong form ... mistake.

IV. Make the sentences by arranging the words in the correct order.

1. George/about/happy/neither/idea/the/Helen/nor/was.
2. activities/why/important/all/have/them/is/to/it/for/extra/class/of?
3. to/ask/catalogue/a/for/wrote/the/Sally/university/to.

V. Finish the dialogue with questions that are appropriate in meaning.

Diana is talking to her friend Jason about her week-end.

J: _____

D: We went to Cambridge for the day.

J: _____

D: No, not very much. We went on the river and John got wet.

J: _____

D: The weather was cold and wet.

J: _____

D: John enjoyed seeing King's College Chapel most of all.

J: _____

D: It took more than three hours. The journey was boring.

VI. Translate into English the words in the brackets.

1. I don't like horror films and (*також*) ... does my friend.
2. I think they know very (*мало*) ... English songs.
3. I am afraid there isn't (*ничого*) ... else I can do for you.
4. The two planes were landing one after (*інший*)
5. Have you ever (*зробив*) ... any farm work?
6. The children were so (*схвилювані*) ... to see the clown.
7. They have been here more than once (*останім часом*)
8. This work is (*набагато*) ... easier to do than you think.

VII. Choose the wright variant.

1. a) What a clever woman she is.
b) What clever the woman she is.

- c) How clever woman she is.
- 2. a) What weather is like in January?
- b) What's the weather like in January?
- c) How's weather like in January?

Variant IV

I. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

1. I am sure she (*to do*) ... well if she (*to go*) ... to University. She is bright. Recently she (*to take part*) ... in several maths competitions and (*to be*) ... a success. At the last competition she (*to award*) ... a special prize.
2. Mary asked me if I (*to see*) ... Helen lately and said that they both (*to come*) ... to my birthday party next Friday. I said I (*to be*) ... delighted to see them.
3. — The roads are wet. It (*to rain*) ... since midnight. Ask Dad if he (*to drive*) ... to work today. — I don't think so. Yesterday when we (*to drive*) ... on the motorway late at night we (*to see*) ... a terrible accident.

II. Use the proper articles.

1. Would you like to stay in ... town or go to ... country ... next Sunday.
2. Janet is ... reporter who writes ... interesting articles about ... space travels.
3. ... Great Fire of London started at ... night in ... street not far from London and spread very quickly as ... hot east wind was blowing.

III. Insert the correct preposition or postposition where necessary.

1. They saw a man ... a suitcase ... one hand and a bag ... the other entering ... the hotel.
2. ... 11 o'clock exactly ... Friday morning, Miss Blake was standing ... the bus-stop.

IV. Make the sentences by arranging the words in the correct order.

1. he/to/interest/didn't/in/take/seem/any/anything.
2. street/the/changed/has/recently/been/name/of/the.
3. you/last/were/too/do/to/homework/night/your/tired?

V. Finish the dialogue with questions that are appropriate in meaning.

Chris and Jeff are talking about life in big cities and in the country.

Ch: _____

J: I lived in New York five years ago.

Ch: _____

J: Not very much. There were too many people, and there was too much noise.

Ch: _____

J: Most young people go to New York because they want excitement.

Ch: _____

J: Yes, it is. New York is too expensive for young people.

Ch: _____

J: As I was born in a small town I just want a quiet life. That's all.

VI. Translate into English the words in the brackets.

1. I don't know (*також*) ... what kept him so late.
2. Stop (*робити*) ... excuses! It's all my fault.
3. Is there (*щось*) ... else you would like me to explain to you?
4. When he was a kid, he had two pets. One was a black dog, (*інший*) ... was an orange cat.
5. What other Newton's laws do you know (*крім*) ... his theory of gravitation.
6. Peter doesn't take after his (*старший*) ... brother.
7. Life is (*набагато*) ... easier and more convenient now.
8. Actions (*говорять*) ... louder than words.

VII. Choose the right variant.

1. a) So delicious cakes!
b) What delicious cakes!
c) How delicious the cakes! .
2. a) Had you dinner yet.
b) Did you have dinner yet?
c) Have you had dinner yet?

Variant V

I. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

1. Mark (*to be*) ... keen on video games for years. He (*to play*) ... them morning, noon and night. Yesterday he even (*to cut*) ... lessons to play games. Right now he (*not to do*)

... very well at school. Unless he (*to go*) ... to school every day, his parents (*to invite*) ... to see the headmaster.

2. When I asked why she (*not to want*) ... to go downtown with me she said that the teacher (*to give*) ... them a lot of homework in maths as they (*to have*) ... another test in a few days.

3. A bad accident (*to happen*) ... on Highway 95 last night. Someone (*to drive*) ... at high speed and a bicyclist (*to hit*) ... at crossroads.

II. Use the proper articles.

1. Many years ago ... famous theatre was preparing for ... first night. ... producer wanted ... play to be ... success.
2. ... cup is dirty. Can I have ... clean one?
3. Browns Ltd is ... large company in ... Park street. It makes ... furniture.

III. Insert the correct preposition or postposition where necessary.

1. She was rude ... me ... yesterday morning and she hasn't apologised ... me ... it yet.
2. You need to put ... something warmer than a jacket ... such a windy day.
3. He is married ... my sister and they have two children.

IV. Make the sentences by arranging the words in the correct order.

1. animals/same/the/as/beings/do/have/emotions/human?
2. see/she/what/can't/I/looks/wait/to/like.
3. time/the/is/I/heard/it/have/three/first/years/her/in/from.

V. Finish the dialogue with questions that are appropriate in meaning.

Elmer is travelling about Europe and he is calling his mother home.

M: _____

E: I've just arrived in Prague, Mum.

M: _____

E: Yes, I have. I've been to Madrid and Paris.

M: _____

E: I left Paris last night.

M: _____

E: I am leaving for Vienna tomorrow.

M: _____

E: Yes, Mum. I have very little money left. That's why I am calling.

VI. Translate into English the words in the brackets.

1. How (*багато*) ... sugar do you take in your tea?
2. Some students came into the room with us and (*інші*) ... came a bit later.
3. I didn't eat breakfast this morning, (*також*) ... did my sister.
4. The boy has started to work (*набагато*) ... harder recently.
5. By some (*щасливий*) ... chance he caught sight of me in the crowd.
6. All their relations (*крім*) ... the younger son were present at the family party.

7 Last year inflation was tremendous and the prices (*піднялися*) ... considerably.

8. If there is a (*вільне*) ... seat in the hall, you may take it.

VII. Choose the wright variant.

1. a) Will it make her visit us more often?
b) Will it make her to visit us more often?
c) Will it make her visiting us more often?
2. a) They spent their last holiday in the country.
b) They had spent their last holiday in the country.
c) They spend their last holiday in the country.

Variant VI

I. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

1. Look at Erin. She (*to cry*) ... and (*to laugh*) ... at the same time. I wonder if she (*to scream*) ... the next minute.

2. I'm tired of this cold weather. As soon as spring (*to come*) ... , I (*to play*) ... tennis and jog in the park.

3. While I (*to make*) ... dinner last night, some *oil* (*to catch*) ... on fire. The minute the ceiling detector (*to begin*) ... — to buzz, my roommate (*to run*) ... into the kitchen and said he (*to call*) ... the fire-brigade immediately. He said that the same thing once (*to happen*) ... to him. I said he didn't have to do it as the fire could (*to fight*) ... out by the two of us easily.

II. Use the proper articles.

One day on ... bright summer afternoon ... well-dressed young man, who looked like ... gentleman called to see ... well-known dentist in ... Picadilly street in London. He was shown into ... waiting-room and told that ... dentist was having ... dinner and he would examine ... man's teeth as soon as he finishes ... meal.

III. Insert the correct preposition or postposition where necessary.

1. They'll have to get ... early ... Friday morning to catch ... the 7 o'clock train ... Leeds.

2. Jack is ... the habit ... riding his motorbike up and down the road ... the morning.

IV. Make the sentences by arranging the words in the correct order.

1. earthquake/be/anywhere/there/another/will/year/this?
2. shoes/tight/me/to/these/are/too/for/wear
3. here/find/possible/it/such/is/hardly/to/early/him/at/hour/an.

V. Finish the dialogue with questions that are appropriate in meaning.

Miss Smith is having a job interview with the manager of a tour association.

M: _____

S: No, I haven't done this kind of work before.

M: _____

S: I saw an advertisement in the local paper.

M: _____

S: I am working in a travel agency at the moment.

M: _____

S: For over three years.

M: _____

S: I want to have a better-paid job.

VI. Translate into English the words in the brackets.

1. Here, children. I have two coins. One is for you, Tommy, (*інша*) ... is for you, Jimmy.
2. There isn't (*багато*) ... interesting news in the paper today.
3. This question is (*набагато*) ... easier than the last one.
4. Karen hasn't seen this film and Erin hasn't seen it (*також*)
5. I threw myself flat and (*лежав*) ... motionless for ten minutes.
6. Have you heard the (*останні*) ... news?
7. The boy didn't tell us (*ничого*)
8. This year she buys (*менше*) ... new things than she did last year.

VII. Choose the right variant.

1. a) This is not a single light in the house.
b) It is not a single light in the house.
c) There is not a single light in the house.
2. a) Before you left, don't forget to turn off the TV set.
b) Before you leave, don't forget to turn off the TV set.
c) Before you will leave, don't forget to turn off the TV set.

For the Second-Year Students

TEST 11

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Прийменники.
2. Some, Any, No.
3. Many, Much, Little, Few.
4. Зворот there is, there are.
5. Форми теперішнього та минулого часів Indefinite, Continuous дійсного способу.
6. Модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.

Variant I

I. Fill in the blanks with *some* or *any*.

1. There aren'tgood restaurant in this town.
2. Don't worry about lunch. I've broughtsandwiches.
3. You needscissors to cut the paper.
4. Have you gotbrothers and sisters?
5. I think you owe memoney.

II. Choose the correct word in brackets.

1. There are many English books in our library but very (few, a few) French ones.
2. There were (many, much) boats in the sea.
3. Say (few, little) and do much.
4. I know (much, many) poems by heart.

5. I've got (a few, a little) friends.
6. (Few, little) pupils were absent.

III. Use Construction There is (are) in the appropriate form, translate the sentences.

1. (...) two examinations sessions in a year.
2. (...) some evidence at the crime scene.
3. (...) a student at the desk.

IV. Put the verb in brackets in the Present Simple.

1. I (to meet) Jane every day.
2. Mr. Smith always (to pay) his bills.
3. We often (to go) to school together.
4. He (to read) books in three languages.
5. They seldom (to come) here.
6. The plants (to grow) right in front of our house.
7. On Sunday I usually (to stay) at home.
8. Kate and Susan often (to ask) me to dinner.

V. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the equivalents of the modal verbs.

1. He had to stay at home yesterday because he was ill.
2. We shall be able to read English pilot-books next year.
3. Pete is still very weak. He will not be allowed to go out tomorrow
4. They are to make their reports at our conference.
5. They had to pump the water out.
6. I am to keep watch today.

Variant II

I. Fill in the blanks with *some* or *any*.

1. We'd like to stay longer, but we don't havetime.
2. Could you give meinformation please?
3. Sam boughttrousers in the sale.
4. There arebooks on the table. Are they yours?
5. Could you bring mebread from the supermarket?

II. Choose the correct word in brackets.

1. I know so (little, few) about this event.

2. They have too (much, many) computers, we have too (little, few).
3. Can't you walk (a little, a few) faster.
4. Trust but not too (much, many).
5. He didn't make (much, many) mistakes.
6. They have (little, few) interest in medicine.

III. Use Construction There is (are) in the appropriate form, translate the sentences.

1. (...) many students at the desk yesterday.
2. (...) a person who wishes to see you.
3. (...) a few clauses to discuss today.

IV. Put the verb in brackets in the Present Simple.

1. He (to speak) to us every morning.
2. Her sister (to study) at an Institute.
3. They seldom (to eat) any oranges.
4. Tom and Nick (to play) football very well.
5. It (to rain) every week.
6. His brother (to finish) his work at 6 o'clock.
7. They usually (to spend) their holidays in the Caucasus.
8. I (to get) up late on Sunday.

V. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the equivalents of the modal verbs.

1. Everybody is able to do this work.
2. He had to move to another town.
3. We were to go on an excursion yesterday.
4. They will be allowed to take part in the evening party.
5. We shall not be allowed to go ashore until all the formalities are over.
6. He was not able to do it as he had no time.

MODULE TEST 12

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Множина іменників.
2. Присвійний відмінок іменників
3. Числівники.

4. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous дійсного способу.
5. Модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.

Variant I

I. Write the plural form of the nouns.

Window, club, knife, brush, place, driver, son-in-law, potato, tooth, box, play, copy.

II. Change the following word combinations using possessive case.

The address of this man, the name of his sister-in-law, the room of our parents, the wedding of Jack and Mary, the house of the Browns, the table of my elder brother Jim.

III. Write the degrees of comparison of the following words.

Big, pretty, curious, experienced, lazy, fresh, nice, light, weak, much.

IV. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. They (to go) to the South next month.
2. Our grandmother (not/ to hear) this song for ages.
3. Ken is still ill but he (to get) better slowly.
4. The river Amazon (to flow) into the Atlantic Ocean.
5. The bed was very comfortable and I (to sleep) very well.
6. There (to be) a very big piano in the sitting-room.
7. There (to be) some beautiful pictures on the wall.

V. Write the numerals.

Pattern: 210 – two hundred and ten.

789; 13456; 2002; 678015; 14782530.

VI. Translate these sentences from Ukrainian into English, make them interrogative and negative.

1. Мій друг дуже добре говорить французькою.
2. Вона зшиє нове плаття на свій день народження.
3. Його дядько купив нову машину минулого тижня.
4. Вони читають цікавий детектив зараз.

VII. Fill in the necessary modal verb (can, may, must), translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Every child ... know traffic rules.
2. A fool ... ask more questions than a wise man ... answer.
3. ... I do anything for you?

Variant II

I. Write the plural form of the nouns.

Snow, poem, leaf, watch, space, sailor, sister-in-law, tomato, foot, fox, day, city.

II. Change the following word combinations using possessive case.

The toys of his nephew, the flat of his mother-in-law, the car of my parents, the surname of Tom and Kate, the address of the Smiths, the birthday of my best friend Nick.

III. Write the degrees of comparison of the following words.

Sad, heavy, difficult, interested, funny, smart, rich, large, great, bad.

IV. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I was very tired, so I (to go) to bed early.
2. We (to graduate) from the institute in 3 years.
3. Please don't make so much noise, I (to work).
4. Everything (to wake) up in spring.
5. There (to be) some pillows on the sofa.
6. There (to be) a little coffee-table in the middle of the room.

V. Write the numerals.

Pattern: 210 – two hundred and ten.

456; 18765; 2003; 740321; 59840367.

VI. Translate these sentences from Ukrainian into English, make them interrogative and negative.

1. Їх батьки відвідають їх в наступний вихідний.
2. Ми ходимо в театр двічі на місяць.
3. Майк шукає нову роботу зараз.

VII. Fill in the necessary modal verb (can, may, must), translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. We ... see the lake from our bedroom window.
2. I am late, I ... hurry to catch the bus.
3. Don't touch the vase: you ... break it.

Variant III

I. Write the plural form of the nouns.

Law, month, shelf, speech, race, worker, daughter-in-law, piano, woman, prefix, key, lady.

II. Change the following word combinations using possessive case.

The glasses of her grandmother, the birthday of his father-in-law, the names of these boys, the daughter of James and Linda, the dog of the Watsons, the pictures of the famous Ukrainian painter.

III. Write the degrees of comparison of the following words.

Wet, merry, dangerous, crowded, ugly, thick, high, pale, clean, little.

IV. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. We (to come) to visit you on Sunday.
2. I am tired, I (to go) to bed now, goodnight!
3. Bad driving (to cause) many accidents.
4. He was very thirsty, so he (to drink) the water very quickly.
5. There (to be) a thick carpet on the floor.
6. There (to be) some flower-beds in the garden.

V. Write the numerals.

Pattern: 210 – two hundred and ten.

234; 56798; 2012; 405628; 83719502

VI. Translate these sentences from Ukrainian into English, make them interrogative and negative.

1. Ми поїдемо на південь через три тижні.
2. Моя тітка працює в лікарні.
3. Їх друзі подорожують по морю зараз.

VII. Fill in the necessary modal verb (can, may, must), translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Her husband ... play tennis, football, but he ... not cook or iron.
2. You ... take a day off whenever you like.
3. He ... work systematically to know French well.

Variant IV

I. Write the plural form of the nouns.

Cow, form, wife, bush, voice, player, father-in-law, photo, mouse, tax, toy, baby.

II. Change the following word combinations using possessive case.

The questions of my son, the brother of their son-in-law, the room of her cousins, the music of Glinka and Chaikovsky, the car of the Whites, the hat of his younger sister.

III. Write the degrees of comparison of the following words.

Thin, easy, expensive, complicated, lucky, sharp, wide, bright, deep, many.

IV. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. She (to ring) you up next week.
2. Helen is in her car, she (to drive) to work.
3. The Sun (to rise) in the East.
4. Henry was very hungry, so he (to eat) his soup quickly.
5. There (to be) a little white cloud in the sky.
6. There (to be) nice curtains on the windows.

V. Write the numerals.

Pattern: 210 – two hundred and ten.

567; 34981; 2005; 620712; 70329518.

VI. Translate these sentences from Ukrainian into English, make them interrogative and negative.

1. Джон відправив два листи своїм друзям тиждень тому.
2. Вони підуть у кіно наступного тижня.
3. Моя бабуся любить працювати у саду.
4. Ми пишемо дуже важкий текст зараз.

VII. Fill in the necessary modal verb (can, may, must), translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. You ... come to my place whenever you like.
2. I ... give you this book, I have already read it.
3. Parents ... take care of their children and help them.

Variant V

V. Write the plural form of the nouns.

Blow, crown, life, match, case, teacher, brother-in-law, cargo, goose, suffix, ray, party.

VI. Change the following word combinations using possessive case.

The case of my friend, the dress of her daughter-in-law, the toys of the twins, the flat of Jack and Susan, the photos of the Simons, the son of my friend Peter.

VII. Write the degrees of comparison of the following words.

Hot, early, serious, practical, dry, quick, strong, wise, green, good.

VIII. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The Earth (to go) round the Sun.
2. Tom (to burn) his hand when he was cooking dinner.
3. We (to go) to Scotland next summer.
4. Margaret is in the bathroom, she (to take) a shower.

5. There (to be) a lot of beautiful flowers in the vase.
6. There (to be) a little cat under the chair.

IX. Write the numerals.

Pattern: 210 – two hundred and ten.

123; 49876; 2007; 119506; 20157480.

X. Translate these sentences from Ukrainian into English, make them interrogative and negative.

1. Як правило, мій брат приходить додому пізно.
2. Ми закінчимо інститут через чотири роки.
3. Вони одержали багато подарунків на минуле Різдво.
4. Неллі дивиться телевизор зараз.

VII. Fill in the necessary modal verb (can, may, must), translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. If you don't take your umbrella, you ... get wet.
2. You ... be very attentive when the teacher explains new rules.
3. ... I take your pen for a moment?

TEST 13

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Множина іменників.
2. Лексика.

Variant I

I. In each exercise you are to decide which one of the four answers has most nearly the same meaning as the word in heavy black type above them.

Circle the correct answer.

For example: a tall building

1. felt very ill
A) sick B) tired
C) scared D) awake
2. made no noise
A) difference B) movement

- C) sound D) sense
3. a wicked queen
A) rich B) bad
C) greedy D) wise
 4. a silly idea
A) good B) strange
C) new D) foolish
 5. visit them often
A) once or twice B) many times
C) at once D) rarely
 6. the title of the story
A) hero B) subject
C) name D) main idea
 7. move forward
A) sideways B) backward
C) ahead D) down
 8. to raise it a little
A) push B) turn
C) pull D) lift
 9. lived in a cottage
A) tent B) castle
C) little house D) dark cave
 10. Are you certain?
A) here B) sure
C) in a hurry D) ready

II. Read each group of words. Cross out the word that does not belong with the others.

1. A) peaches B) pears C) chicken D) apples E) bananas
2. A) cat B) mouse C) rabbit D) tail E) dog
3. A) birds B) aeroplanes C) kites D) helicopters E) buses
4. A) shoe B) sock C) boot D) jacket E) slipper
5. A) sun B) red C) green D) brown E) purple

6. A) books B) wind C) funny D) magazines E) signs

7. A) foot B) inch C) mile D) yard E) dish
8. A) trees B) rocks C) flowers D) plants E) crops
9. A) milk B) candy C) soda D) water E) juice

10. A) cold B) warm C) cotton D) cloudy E) dry
11. A) happy B) hard C) sad D) angry E) surprised
12. A) rainy B) sunny C) sky D) snowy E) wind
13. A) pretty B) beautiful C) lovely D) nice E) ugly
14. A) tight B) round C) square D) triangular E) oval
15. A) bee B) pigeon C) ant D) mouse E) peacock

III. Match the quantities and the kinds of food.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. a grain | A) bread |
| 2. a loaf | B) chocolate |
| 3. a lump | C) rice |
| 4. a drop | D) sugar |
| 5. a bar | E) water |

IV. Animals have babies. Match the names of the animals and the names of the babies they have.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. bears | A) piglets |
| 2. cats | B) fawns |
| 3. cows | C) goslings |
| 4. dogs | D) cubs |
| 5. ducks | E) ducklings |
| 6. deer | F) kittens |
| 7. geese | G) lambs |
| 8. hens | H) calves |
| 9. horses | I) foals |
| 10. swine | J) puppies |
| 11. sheep | K) chickens |

V. Put each of the following words or phrases in the column under the topic head.

A) computers B) education C) work D) sport

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. applicants | 2. experience | 3. keyboard |
| 4. primary | 5. screen | 6. spectators |
| 7. ompulsory | 8. graduate | 9. lecture |
| 10. referee | 11. Scoreboard | 12. track event |
| 13. courts | 14. hardware | 15. players |

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 16. retire | 17. seminar | 18. vacancy |
| 19. degree | 20. interview | 21. printer |
| 22. salary | 23. software | 24. word |

V. Put each of the following words or phrases in the column under the topic head.

A) books, reading B) air travel C) music D) food and restaurants E) office work

1. glossary
2. on board
3. seat belts
4. vocalist
5. dessert
6. instruments
7. reference
8. stage
9. conductor
10. hand luggage
11. publisher
12. shorthand
13. contents
14. illustrations
15. recipe
16. stationery

Variant II

I. In each exercise you are to decide which one of the four answers has most nearly the same meaning as the word in heavy black type above them. Circle the correct answer.

For example:

a tall building

- A) high B) wide
C) low D) new

1. pretty blossoms
A) pictures B) clothes
C) ribbons D) flowers
2. an empty pail
A) bucket B) pitcher
C) basket D) jar

3. to injure one's teeth
A) brush B) clean
C) examine D) harm
4. an ancient story
A) humorous B) terrible
C) old D) lively
5. to increase the amount
A) divide up B) use up
C) take away D) add to
6. to aid the nurse
A) ask B) listen to
C) help D) rescue
7. are very grateful
A) delighted B) helpful
C) thankful D) thoughtful
8. a knowledge of agriculture
A) sewing B) finance
C) farming D) handicraft
9. to omit a number
A) leave out B) choose
C) put down D) add
10. to persuade her
A) assist B) force
C) understand D) convince

II. Read each group of words. Cross out the word that does not belong with the others.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A) blond | B) china | C) papers |
| D) wool | E) leather | |
| 2. A) seagull | B) butterfly | C) shark |
| D) eagle | E) fly | |
| 3. A) customer | B) complain | C) assistant |
| D) manager | E) cashier | |
| 4. A) priest | B) librarian | C) graduate |
| D) lawyer | E) scientist | |
| 5. A) earn | B) lend | C) borrow |
| D) owe | E) money | |
| 6. A) selfish | B) sociable | C) talkative |
| D) naughty | E) tallist | |
| 7. A) referee | B) spectator | C) match |
| D) keyboard | E) score | |
| 8. A) treat | B) drive | C) operate on |
| D) examine | E) cure | |

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| 9. A) brain | B) liver | C) lungs |
| D) chemist | E) vessels | |
| 10. A) crab | B) oak | C) willow |
| D)elm | E) birch | |
| 11 . A) hammer | B) coach | C) spade |
| D) drill | E) penknife | |
| 12. A) sewing | B) knitting | C) baking |
| D) embroidery | E) crochet | |
| 13. A) amethyst | B) emerald | C) stone |
| D) diamond | E) opal | |
| 14. A) thigh | B) knee | C) waist |
| D) ankle | E) pump | |
| 15. A) stare | B) peep | C) glimpse |
| D) whisper | E) peer | |

III. Match the containers in the left-hand column and the kinds of food in the right one.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. a sack | A) porridge | 6. a box | F) baked beans |
| 2. a basket | B) honey | 7. a packet | G) flour |
| 3. a bowl | C) toothpaste | 8. a tin | H) petrol |
| 4. a jar | D) matches | 9. a barrel | I) sand |
| 5. a bucket | E) biscuits | 10. a tube | J) beer |
| | | 11. a tank | K) fruit |

IV. Match the names of the animals and the sounds they make.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 . a bee | A) quacks |
| 2. a cat | B) grunts |
| 3. a cock | C) neighs |
| 4. a dog | D) roars |
| 5. a donkey | E) hisses |
| 6 . a duck | F) buzzes |
| 7. a frog | G) miaows |
| 8. a hen | H) crows |
| 9. a horse | I) bleats |
| 10. a lion | J) brays |
| 11. a mouse | K) howls |
| 12. a pig | L) croaks |
| 13. a sheep | M)clucks |
| 14. a snake | N)barks |
| 15. a wolf | O) squeaks |

V. Put each of the following words or phrases in the column under the topic head.

A) books, reading B) air travel C) music D) food and restaurants E) office work

1. correspondence
2. index
3. recording studio
4. typewriter
5. cabin crew
6. file
7. passengers
8. side dish
9. waiter
10. duty free
11. napkin
12. rehearsal
13. take off
14. fans
15. non-fiction
16. snack
17. vegetarian

TEST 14

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Present Perfect.
2. Present Perfect Continuous.
3. Past Perfect.
4. Past Perfect Continuous.

Variant I

I. Present Perfect. Fill in the blanks. A) already B) yet C) still

1. Have you made your bed ?
2. He's come back from jogging, and he's a bit tired.
3. - Have they woken up ? - No, they are asleep.
4. I haven't had a bath .
5. My brother hasn't left university . He's studying there.
6. He's set the table.
7. We haven't seen your best friend .
8. Will you love me when I'm old and grey?

II. Use either the Present Perfect or Past Simple in the following sentences.

A) Past Simple B) Present Perfect

1. George went to the cinema, but he (not to enjoy) the film much.
2. you ever (to have) any serious illness?
3. I (to come) to school without glasses. I can't read the text.
4. Who (to eat) all the apples?
5. So far we (to have) no troubles.
6. Jane (to move) to a new flat a month ago.
7. We (to wonder, often) where he gets his money.
8. Do you know that they (to be born) on the same day?
9. How often you (to fall) in love?

III. Use either the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous in the following sentences. A) Present Perfect (have / has done) B) Present Perfect Continuous (have / has been doing)

1. The school (to be closed) for two months.
2. Hey! Somebody (to drink) my coffee! My cup was full.
3. I don't think I (ever to see) her looking so upset before.
4. I (to sit) here in the park for an hour, and I (to meet) three friends of mine.
5. How much money have you (to save) for the holidays?
6. I (to wait for) you since two o'clock. I have something urgent to tell you.
7. She (to take) guitar lessons this year. She is very patient and hard-working.
8. Last season our team didn't win many games, but this season we _ . _ (to lose) only one so far.

IV. Put the verbs into the correct form, the Past Perfect or Past Simple.

A) Past Perfect B) Past Simple

1. Jane (to wash) all the test-tubes after she (to complete) the experiment.
2. She (to do) the cleaning by 6 o'clock yesterday.
3. After the stewardesses (to serve) lunch to the passengers, they (to calm) down.
4. I (not to have) my watch, so I (not to know) the exact time.
5. He (to feel) sick because he (to eat) too much.
6. She (to finish) her report, and was feeling rather tired, so she (to go) to bed.
7. By two o'clock he (to answer) all the letters he (to receive).

V. Put the verbs into the correct form, the Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

A) Past Simple B) Past Continuous C) Past Perfect D) Past Perfect Continuous

1. The workers (to be) on a strike for three weeks when the agreement on pay (to be reached).
2. When she got the results of her medical tests, she realised that she (to be feeling) ill since she (to be) on holiday.
3. The door was unlocked. She (to wonder) who (leave) the door open.
4. He (to play) football when the ball (to hit) his head.
5. He (to drive) to work for half an hour when suddenly his car (to break) down.
6. When he arrived at the office he (to discover) that he (to leave) all the necessary papers at home.
7. Susan (to type) some letters when the boss. (to ask) her into his office.
8. She looked tired. She (to type) letters all morning.

Variant II

I. Present Perfect. Fill in the blanks. A) already B) yet C) still

1. I've combed my hair. I'm dressing now.
2. He's setting the table.
3. They are here. They haven't gone .
4. She's looking for her notebook.
5. They are waiting for a bus. The bus hasn't arrived .
6. I've started learning French, but I haven't got very far
7. Don't eat the pears they aren't ripe.

II. Use either the Present Perfect or Past Simple in the following sentences.

A) Past Simple B) Present Perfect

1. I'm delighted to tell you that you (to pass) your exam.
2. I (to use) to swim every day when I was young.
3. Some people think that "The twelfth night" (not to be written) by Shakespeare.
4. I (to break, already) two plates. Shall I go on washing up?
5. I'm not sure we , (to meet) before.
6. You (to be, always) my closest friend.
7. When you (to go) to Brazil?
8. It's two months since I (to start) driving my car.
9. This is the first time I (to eat) so many hamburgers.
10. My father (to work) for that company for 5 years. Then he gave it up.
11. I (to use) to be afraid of dogs.

III. Use either the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous in the following sentences. A) Present Perfect (have / has done) B) Present Perfect Continuous (have / has been doing)

1. I (to try) to open this box for the last forty minutes but in vain.
2. It (to snow): the garden is covered with snow.
3. Who (to break) the window?
4. Have you (to smoke)! I can smell tobacco on your clothes.
5. It's the best book I (ever to read).
6. I (to listen) to you for the past half an hour, but I can't understand what you are speaking about.
7. How long has your aunt (to be ill)?

IV. Put the verbs into the correct form, the Past Perfect or Past Simple.

B) Past Perfect B) Past Simple

1. The bus (to leave) before I (to reach) the bus station.
2. As soon as they (to finish) breakfast, they (to run) out to play.
3. When we (to meet) our friends they (already to know) the news.
4. When you (to call) me, I (not yet to do) the sum.
5. She (to intend) to make a cake for you, but she (to run) out of time.
6. Hardly we (to go) to bed when somebody (to knock) at the door.
7. No sooner she (to come) than she (to fall) ill.

V. Put the verbs into the correct form, the Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

A) Past Simple B) Past Continuous C) Past Perfect D) Past Perfect Continuous

1. Yesterday afternoon it (still to rain) when I (to get) home.
2. He (to clean) the car when the phone rang, so he (not to answer) it.
3. When I (to be) little, my mother (to use) to feed me.
4. Jane's clothes were wet. She (to wash) her dog.
5. Jerry (to be) nervous, for he (never to fly) in an aeroplane before.
6. I (never to like) going to the cinema on my own when I was a teenager.
7. Kate (to dance), but when she saw a newcomer she (to stop).

MODULE TEST 15

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного

матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Прийменники.
2. Many, Much, Little, Few.
3. Числівники.
4. Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників.
5. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous дійсного способу.
6. Модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.

Variant I

I. Write the numerals.

1, 9, 10, 8, 15, 40, 100, 19-й, 20-й, 45-й, 1-й.

II. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1. We have English lessons Monday and Friday.
2. Translate this text Ukrainian English.
3. My friend is the East now.
4. My friend lives Poltava Balenko Street.

III. Translate these sentences from English into Ukrainian. Definite tenses.

1. Where do you study?
2. He does not know English.
3. I am going to visit my friend next week.
4. I often meet some of our friend at this tram stop.
5. Two teenagers beat and robbed a man.
6. Where is his wife's room?
7. I was born in Kiev.
8. We are leaving for London next week.

IV. Choose the right form of the adjectives, translate the sentences.

1. Oxford is (older, oldest) of all British universities.
2. Moscow is (older, oldest) than St. Petersburg.
3. These books are (most, more) interesting than those ones.

V. Choose the correct word in brackets.

1. There is (a little, a few) rice in the second shelf in the cupboard.
2. How (much, many) furniture do you need to buy for your new apartment?

3. I saw Ann (a little, a few) days ago.
4. Jack doesn't like (many, much) pepper in his food.
5. It was so cold that (little, few) people came.
6. My doctor says it's good for me to eat (much, many) fruit every day.

VI. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous tenses.

1. You can borrow my umbrella. I (not to need) it at the moment.
2. It never (to snow) in India.
3. Where (to be) Tom? He (to play) tennis.
4. Most people (to learn) to swim when they children.
5. Excuse me, I (to look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
6. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They (to shout) at each other again.
7. How often you (to write) to your parents?
8. I (not to understand) the word "deceive". What it (to mean)?
9. Let's go out now. It (not to rain) any more.
10. I have a car, but I (not to use) it very often.

VII. Put special questions to the underlined words.

1. She comes to the office at 10.
2. Schoolchildren usually go to museums on Sunday.
3. He shaves and washes in the bathroom every morning.
4. They go to the camp every summer.
5. My working day begins very early.
6. Next week we shall take our exams in English.
7. Some boys played football on the playground near the College.

VIII. Change the tense in the following sentences according to the instructions given in brackets.

1. They are packing their things (tomorrow at 10 a.m.).
2. We stay at College after classes (yesterday).
3. The meeting did not last long (tomorrow).
4. My friend went home by train (usually).
5. Ann works hard at her English (now).

IX. Fill in the necessary modal verb *can, may, must*.

1. I work hard before the examination.
2. Peter repair a radio set.
3. we leave our car here?
4. You have a look at these photos.

5. Who speak English well?

X. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Сестра мого чоловіка заміжня.
2. У кого є олівець?
3. На стінах декілька книжкових полиць.
4. Моя донька звичайно вчить уроки ввечері.
5. Коли ваш батько звичайно переглядає газети?
6. Вони зараз розмовляють про погоду.
7. Що ви зараз робите?
8. Де моя книга? – Вона десь на полиці.
9. Хтось повинен піти туди.
10. Ніхто не знає його адреси.

XI. Translate into Ukrainian.

Big Ben

One of the most attractive sights of London is the Palace of Westminster, the official name of the Houses of Parliament, Visitors find it difficult to realize that these old-looking buildings are little more than a hundred years old. Big Ben is an important feature of the Houses of the Parliament. Although the clock was made in 1854, the clock tower was not ready for fixing it as the architect was behind his schedule.

It is said that one hot summer afternoon in 1857 Parliament had a special sitting to decide a suitable name for the bell. Many speeches were delivered and suggestions made. Then Sir Benjamin Hall (known among his friends as Big Ben) rose to deliver the speech of the day. As he was sinking back into his chair, someone shouted, –"Why not call it Big Ben and have done with it?" – The house simply rocked with laughter, and Big Ben it became.

Variant II

I. Write the numerals.

4, 5, 3, 12, 20, 30, 40, 1-й, 12-й, 66-й, 47-й, 22-й.

II. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1. Whom are you waiting? – We are waiting our teacher.
2. It is impossible to live food.
3. We are going the skating-rink.

4. You have breakfast 8 o'clock.

III. Translate these sentences from English into Ukrainian. Definite tenses.

1. What is your daughter's name?
2. My friend's wife knows English well.
3. I will meet him at the metro.
4. What do you know about this lawyer?
5. He is not a doctor, he is a judge.
6. She will meet you.
7. She read this book.
8. We are going to London next week.

IV. Choose the right form of the adjectives, translate the sentences.

1. The profession of a lawyer is (most, more) popular among the young people.
2. This book is (most, more) popular than that one.
3. This film is (most, more) interesting of all these films.

V. Choose the correct word in brackets.

1. They did (little, few) work.
2. We have spent (much, many) time there.
3. I have (a little, a few) books on art.
4. (Little, few) is known about this fact.
5. It rained (a little, a few) during the night.
6. (Little, Few) tourists come here and stay over the night.

VI. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous tenses.

1. People (to speak) English all over the world.
2. Our friends (to meet) us at the airport tonight.
3. The Earth (to go) round the Sun.
4. The river Amazon (to flow) into the Atlantic ocean.
5. Look! The man (to try) to open the door of your car.
6. Listen! It (to rain) heavily.
7. What Peter (to do)? He (to fill) in the form.
8. Where John (to be)? He (to check) the luggage.
9. He (to feel) pretty tired at present.
10. The salad (to taste) much better now. What have you put into it?
11. At our English lessons we (to read, to write and to speak).

VII. Put special questions to the underlined words.

1. They spend their winter vacation at home.
2. We listen to the radio in the evening.
3. He reads English magazines in the Public Library.
4. You keep your books and notebooks in the desk.
5. He will get up at 6 o'clock tomorrow.
6. They discussed this question at the meeting.
7. My working day lasts 7 hours.

VIII. Change the tense in the following sentences according to the instructions given in brackets.

1. The ship “Victory” is proceeding through the canal (tomorrow).
2. My friend will come to see we the day after tomorrow (two days ago).
3. We received many letters from our friends (usually).
4. I was at home on my day off (on my next day off).
5. He usually reads English newspapers with a dictionary (now) .

IX. Fill in the necessary modal verb can, may, must.

1. Students not be late for their lessons.
2. I open the window?
3. I send this telegram today? – No, you needn't. You send it tomorrow.
4. you play football? – No, I
5. I not help you, I am very busy.

X. Translate into English.

1. Батько цих дітей – інженер.
2. Мати моїх друзів живе у селі.
3. У вас є зошити?
4. На стінах декілька красивих картин.
5. Скільки англійських книжок та журналів на книжкових полицях?
6. Вони роблять зарядку щодня.
7. Коли ви звичайно встаєте?
8. Мері не вивчає історію Англії.
9. Вона зараз не співає.
10. Хтось стукає в двері.
11. Я нічого не чую.
12. Ніхто не може мені допомогти.

XI. Translate into Ukrainian.

The English Channel

Look at the map of Great Britain. What separates the British Isles from the continent?

It is the English Channel. Frenchmen call it "La Manche", but to the English, refer to it as to the English Channel. The Channel, as it is usually called is always full of ships.

Sailors know it as probably the most dangerous sea channel in Europe. Half of all the world's catastrophes at sea take place between the western end of the Channel and the Baltic Sea.

The Channel stretches for 350 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the North Sea, separating England's south coast from France's north coast. At its widest point it is 120 miles; at its narrowest—only 21 miles. On a clear day, you can see the white cliffs of Dover from the French coast.

Variant III

I. Write the numerals.

3, 4, 7, 8, 21, 32, 3-й, 23-й, 35-й. 5, 8, 9, 13, 30; 21-й, 43-й, 75-й.

II. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1. It is better to look the blackboard than your friend's note-book.
2. When I have little time I go the College bus.
3. Everybody is listening the lecture great interest..
4. The weather is fine. The temperature is 10° zero.

III. Translate these sentences from English into Ukrainian. Definite tenses.

1. This judge's report was very interesting.
2. He knows nothing about this case.
3. Last year my friend lived in Moscow.
4. I am working next Monday.
5. We will meet him soon.
6. Where does she live?
7. I don't know English.
8. I am reading an interesting book now.

IV. Choose the right form of the adjectives, translate the sentences.

1. Victor is my (better, best) friend.
2. I know English (better, best) than other students.
3. The Dniپر river is (longest, longer) river of Ukraine.
4. The Dniپر river is (longest, longer) than the Desna river.

V. Choose the correct word in brackets.

1. Please, give him (a little, a few) more time to finish writing.
2. She was so tired that she stopped typing for (a little, a few) minutes.
3. This scientist's theory is too difficult, (little, few) people understand it.
4. She doesn't spend (much, many) money on her books.
5. John has so (much, many) work to do.
6. Mary usually doesn't do (much, many) exercises at home.

VI. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous tenses.

1. During the lesson the pupils usually (to learn) many new words.
2. But now they (to learn) new grammar rules.
3. Little Kate always (to sleep) from 3 till 5.
4. It is 6 o'clock now but she still (to sleep).
5. Where is Nick? – He (to write) exercises.
6. He (to shave), every morning.
7. Now he is in the bathroom, he (to shave).

VII. Put special questions to the underlined words.

1. The pupils put down the new words in their note-books.
2. In summer children often play football in the yard.
3. He often writes letters to his parents.
4. The meeting lasted 2 hours.
5. We usually watch TV in the evening.
6. We shall write a dictation next week.

VIII. Change the tense in the following sentences according to the instructions given in brackets.

1. The concert did not last long (tomorrow).
2. Nick went to his office on foot (usually).
3. The pilot is taking our ship up the Thames (yesterday).
4. I shall buy this book (last week).
5. Bob often translates articles from English into Ukrainian (now).

IX. Fill in the necessary modal verb can, may, must.

1. You meet them at the station.

2. They not be late for the lessons.
3. you speak English?
4. I take your dictionary?
5. He swim well.

X. Translate into English.

1. Тут є вода.
2. Він не приймає відвідувачів (to have visitors) по вівторках, чи не так?
3. Що ви зараз тут робите? – Я перекладаю статтю про життя Шекспіра
4. На палубі нікого немає, тому що дуже вітряно.
5. Чи є що-небудь цікаве в цій статті?
6. Я ніде не можу знайти свій словник.
7. Хтось стоїть за деревом.
8. Навколо будинку немає садка.
9. Хто готує для вас сніданок?

XI. Translate into Ukrainian.

The English Climate

Almost twenty million people (two-fifths of the whole population of England) live in seven large, densely populated cities. London, the largest of them, has the population of ten million, and most Londoners still have open fire-places in which they use coal. The result is that there is a tremendous concentration of smoke and soot in the air. That explains why the well-known English smogs are seen more often in densely populated cities.

The average winter temperature varies between -3 and -7. Snow does not cover the ground for a very long period of time except in the mountains. The cold air which comes to England from the continent, becomes not only damper as it moves over the North Sea, but warmer, and it melts the snow.

In February cold masses of the air from the Arctic may attack England, and in April there are sure to be snowfalls somewhere in England.

The English climate is so changeable that when English people make plans for vacations or trips, they usually weigh with "if the weather...."

For the Third-Year Students

TEST 16

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для

того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників
2. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect дійсного способу.

Variant I

I. Choose the correct word under in each sentence.

1. This is the better/best restaurant in the town.
2. This castle is one of the older/oldest in Europe.
3. Your hotel is more/most comfortable than ours.
4. This is the worse/worst holiday I have ever had.

II. Put the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect and complete the sentences with *since* or *for*.

1. We (live) here ...many years.
2. She (play) tennis twice a week ...three months.
3. They (own) this house ...1996.
4. I (not, speak) German ...the end of the war.
5. It (not, snow) here ...six months.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. Computers ... more and more efficient.
a) are becoming b) becomes c) has become
2. Paul ... to Tina when I saw him.
a) is talking b) was talking c) talks
3. Richard ...very hard at the moment.
a) is working b) works c) has worked
4. Sam ...to school every day.
a) was walking b) is walking c) walks
5. We ... to Australia last winter.
a) have gone b) went c) gone
6. The bank ... since 7 o'clock.
a) closes b) closed c) has closed
7. I ... Italian for three years.
a) learn b) have learned c) am learning
8. Mary ... to Singapore at 3.00 tomorrow morning.
a) flies b) was flying c) is flying

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Indefinite or Present Perfect.

1. When I was at Oxford, I (know) your brother very well.
2. I (see) George a couple of minutes ago.
3. Now I (finish) my work, please have a look at it.
4. What (happen) to your hair? It's standing on end!
5. He (not study) English for many years.
6. I (speak) to him about them yesterday.
7. This girl never (see) the sea.
8. He (live) in Stockholm since last year.
9. We (want) to go to the mountains last month but our little son (fall) ill.
10. Who (discover) America?

V. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense-form.

1. We (to begin) as soon as Tom (to be ready).
2. I (to open) the door when father (to ring).
3. Don't leave before you (to get) our message.

Variant II

I. Choose the correct word under in each sentence.

1. Bill is the richer/richest person in the world.
2. George is happier/happiest than he was.
3. This film is more/most interesting than the last one.
4. The blue coat is cheaper/cheapest than the others.

II. Put the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect and complete the sentences with *since* or *for*.

1. His wife (change) a lot ...the last time we met.
2. I (feel) ill ... three weeks.
3. I (live) in this city ... I was born.
4. We (be married) ...twenty five years.
5. I (dream) about you...the day we met.

III. Put the verb in brackets into Past Indefinite or Present Perfect.

1. Last week we (make) an excursion to Cambridge.
2. The kettle (boil), so I will make the tea.
3. We (not, see) our friends for a month.
4. During the last week I (be) very busy.

5. Since 1900 women's fashion (change) a lot.
6. (you, sleep) well last night?
7. What (happen) to you yesterday?
8. She (play) tennis twice a week for six months.
9. When the bell rang, all children (jump) from their seats and (run) out.
10. She (never, read) this book.

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. Jason ... Amanda since he was five years old.
a) has known b) knows c) have known
2. World War II ... out in 1939.
a) break b) broke c) was breaking
3. The river Amazon ... into the Atlantic Ocean.
a) is flowing b) flows c) flowed
4. They often ... on holiday abroad when they were single.
a) went b) go c) have gone
5. They ... in that house for five years.
a) live b) have lived c) are living
6. Tina ... while Bob was watering the plants.
a) cooked b) was cooking c) has cooked
7. Richard ... hard at the moment.
a) is working b) works c) has worked
8. They ... in Madrid tonight.
a) arrived b) arrive c) are arriving

V. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense-form.

1. Don't leave before you (to get) our message.
2. She (to be) a good actress if she (to work) hard.
3. You (not to go) until I (to know) the truth.

TEST 17

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Артиклі.
2. Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників
3. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect дійсного способу.

Variant I

I. Put *a/an/the* in each space, or leave the space blank.

1. Her pen-friend lives in ...United States. He is ... student. He studies at ...school.
2. She was ...first woman to cross ...Atlantic in ...canoe.
3. ...Jack plays ...piano very badly, but he plays ...chess very well.
4. ...French are famous for their food.
5. ...man over there is collecting money for ...blind.
6. In ...Great Britain ...coffee is more expensive than ...tea.
7. ... British Prime Minister lives ...Downing Street.
8. ...police didn't find ...person who stole your bicycle.
9. I invited ...Tom to ...dinner next Wednesday.
10. You are ... silly boy! This is ... cat not ... dog!

II. Write the superlative form of each adjective.

Long, fit, funny, terrible, good.

III. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Present Perfect and Past Indefinite Tenses.

1. "Where's Mary?" "She (to go shopping) just."
2. "How long Jane and Mary (to be) friends?" "I think since 1978, when they (to come) to study at New York University."
3. "You ever (to have any trouble with) Spanish?" "No, I never (to have any trouble with) it. I like it very much."
4. "Peter (to do) the sums yet?" "Yes, he has. He (to do) them two and a half hours ago."
5. "The children (to have dinner) yet?" "No, not yet. They just (to come back) from the park."
6. Mr. Tomson (to be) adviser to the school mathematics club since he (to come) to teach at our school.

IV. Translate into English, using Past Indefinite and Present Perfect Tenses.

1. Скільки часу ви викладаєте історію в цій школі? – П'ять років, з 1990 року. – А протягом якого часу ви керуєте шкільним історичним гуртком? – Три роки, з тих пір як я почав викладати історію у дев'ятому класі.
2. Я чув, що Джон хворів останім часом. – Так, він прохворів три тижня, а зараз він почуває себе краще.
3. Ти вже зробив домашнє завдання? – Ні. Я зараз вирішую задачі.

4. Ви коли-небудь грали у шахи з Біллом? Він гарно грає? – Я не знаю. Я ніколи з ним не грав.

5. Ви вже снідали? – Ще ні. – Давайте поснідаємо зараз у кафетерії.

Variant II

I. Put *a/an/the* in each space, or leave the space blank.

1. Jack is in ... hospital and can't go to ... school.
2. Carol wants to go to ... university and study to be ... doctor.
3. ... unemployed often feel depressed.
4. Mary is from ... France.
5. They study ... French at school.
6. ... Nile is ... longest river in ... world.
7. ... Canberra is the capital of ... Australia.
8. They lived in ... Netherlands for many years.
9. He likes to travel by ... car.
10. Someone who saw ... robbery called ... police.

II. Write the superlative form of each adjective.

Bad, wide, thick, nasty, strange.

III. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Present Perfect and Past Indefinite Tenses.

1. "How long you (to know) Peter Black?" "I (to know) him since childhood."
2. Bill (to join) the school French club when he (to be) in ninth grade and he (to be) a member ever since.
3. "How is Ann? I (not to see) her lately." "She is fine, thank you."
4. You (to have) a lot of things to do today?
5. I (to hear) that Mary (to be sick) this month.
6. "Since when you (to have) that house, Ben?" – "Since 1976."

IV. Translate into English, using Past Indefinite and Present Perfect Tenses.

1. Ви сьогодні були у бібліотеці? – Ні. Я був там вчора.
2. Ви давно говорите іспанською мовою? – З дитинства. Я провів дитинство на Кубі.
3. Ви переглянули багато фільмів з тих пір, як приїхали сюди?
4. Як почуває себе Ваша сестра? Я не бачила її у коледжі останнім часом. – Вона хворіє вже місяць. – Як шкода!
5. Нік вдома? – Він щойно пішов прогулятися до парку.
6. Ось вже два роки, як Джейн студентка.

TEST 18

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників
2. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect дійсного способу.
3. Узгодження часів.
4. Пряма/непряма мова.

Variant I

I. Form the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

sensitive, comfortable, silly, grey, fine, little, difficult, good, poor.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the proper tense form.

1. Jane said that Peter (to give a promise) to help us with the job.
2. He said that he (to get) a hotel room for me.
3. The guide told the tourists that the extreme length of the city (to be) over 30 miles.
4. The girl said that she (to go) to business college for two years.

III. Transform direct speech into reported speech.

1. I said, "How do you know that?"
2. "What's your name?" asked Mr. Monsoon.
3. "What's your nationality?" the principal asked me.
4. "How old are you?" the principal said. "Eleven," I Ben (to go) out of the subway station.
5. "Does he really care for ancient history?" she asked.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian.

Dear Miss Garbo:

I hope you noticed me in the newsreel of the Detroit Riot in which my head was broken. I never worked for Ford but my brother told me about the strike. As I had nothing to do that day I went with him to the scene of the riot. We stood around in small groups and talked about this and that.

Suddenly I saw the newsreel automobiles drive up. I understood there was a chance for me to get into the movies. I always wanted to become a movie star, so I

stood waiting for my chance. I always knew I had the sort of face that was good for filming. I was greatly pleased with my performance although the little accident kept me in the hospital a week.

When I got out of the hospital I went to the movie the movie theatre where they were showing the newsreel in which I played a part. If you watched the newsreel carefully you noticed me. I am the young man in the blue serge suit. I turned around three or four times to have my face filmed. I smiled and I think my smile looked very good.

I saw in the newsreel the part of the riot that I missed because the police knocked me out. It was a regular affair with the water hoses, the tear gas bombs, etc.

Miss Garbo, I hope you liked my face in the newsreel. I have a strong voice, and I can play the part of a lover very nicely. Please speak about me to the company that you work for.

Faithfully yours,
Felix Otria.

Variant II

I. Form the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

old, interesting, unpleasant, pretty, shy, sweet, bad, clever, polite.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the proper tense form.

1. Mary added that she (to take a drive) along Broadway the previous night.
2. He told me that they (to announce) the names of the winners two hours before.
3. Alexander told me he (to envy) me because I (to be going) home. He added that he (to be feeling) homesick.
4. Peter said he (to be) delighted to show me around the city next day.

III. Transform direct speech into reported speech.

1. "Turn to page 192," the teacher said.
2. "Why did you punish the boy?" the teacher asked the boy's father.
3. "I didn't mean to say that," he added.
4. "Will you have tea instead of coffee?" she asked him.
5. "How long have you been in the office?" he asked her.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian.

Dear Miss Garbo:

I hope you noticed me in the newsreel of the Detroit Riot in which my head was broken. I never worked for Ford but my brother told me about the strike. As I

had nothing to do that day I went with him to the scene of the riot. We stood around in small groups and talked about this and that.

Suddenly I saw the newsreel automobiles drive up. I understood there was a chance for me to get into the movies. I always wanted to become a movie star, so I stood waiting for my chance. I always knew I had the sort of face that was good for filming. I was greatly pleased with my performance although the little accident kept me in the hospital a week.

When I got out of the hospital I went to the movie the movie theatre where they were showing the newsreel in which I played a part. If you watched the newsreel carefully you noticed me. I am the young man in the blue serge suit. I turned around three or four times to have my face filmed. I smiled and I think my smile looked very good.

I saw in the newsreel the part of the riot that I missed because the police knocked me out. It was a regular affair with the water hoses, the tear gas bombs, etc.

Miss Garbo, I hope you liked my face in the newsreel. I have a strong voice, and I can play the part of a lover very nicely. Please speak about me to the company that you work for.

Faithfully yours,
Felix Otria.

TEST 19

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect дійсного способу.
2. Узгодження часів.

Variant I

I. Choose the proper tense form of the verb.

1. Jill said the day (is, was) warm and sunny the day before.
2. They hoped that their team (won't lose, wouldn't lose) the game.
3. Mr. Burton said it (is, was) the most exciting game he (has ever seen, had ever seen).
4. Tom told me he (is going, was going) to join a basketball team.
5. Your brother (has become, had become) a very good teacher.
6. They said they (won't be able, wouldn't be able) to join us for a trip.

II. Transform direct speech into reported speech making the necessary changes. Translate the sentences.

1. She said to me, "John's planning to graduate from college next year."
2. He said, "I hope the weather'll be better next week."
3. Mr. Brown said, "I've had seven visitors today."
4. The secretary said, "Mr. Smith left a message for you yesterday."
5. Mr. Hailey said, "We celebrated the 80th anniversary of Hamingway's birthday in 1979."
6. The old teacher said to me, "It happened many years ago."

Variant II

I. Choose the proper tense form of the verb.

1. He says the weather forecast for tomorrow (is, was) sunny, no rain.
2. George said he (had already checked out, have already checked out) the books.
3. He says he (doesn't know, didn't know) what the weather (will be, would be) like in October.
4. He said the Browns (are staying, were staying) with their friends in Boston.
5. He told me he (had already registered, has already registered) the ticket.

II. Transform direct speech into reported speech making the necessary changes. Translate the sentences.

1. John said, "My friend's mother made me write a story for the writing contest last year."
2. Ann said to me: "I'm going to Columbia for the weekend."
3. Mary said, "We'll come and pick you up tomorrow morning."
4. Mike said, "Jane's mother died two year ago."
5. She said, "George Washington died in 1799."
6. "You'll have to make a hotel reservation in advance," Peter said.

TEST 20

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників.
2. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect дійсного способу.
3. Узгодження часів.
4. Пряма/непряма мова.

Variant I

I. Use the appropriate degree of comparison of the adjective:

1. He was only five years (young) than I was.
2. Please, show me (short) way to the department store.
3. She looked (happy) today than she did yesterday.
4. John is (clever) man I have ever met.
5. I hope to read this book (fast) than that one.
6. He is one of (good) actors in the theatre.

II. Find the errors in these sentences. Rewrite each sentence.

1. Mum told us do not to play football in the house.
2. Tina asked me what I want to buy.
3. He said me that we couldn't meet at the station.
4. Joe said that he doesn't feel well.

III. Rewrite each sentence in direct speech.

1. Anna told us that she had a lot of work to do that day.
“.....,” Anna told us.
2. She said she had seen Paul the day before.
“.....”, she said.
3. Helen said she would lend me the money.
“.....”, said Helen.
4. Paul said that he wanted to make a phone call.
“.....”, said Paul.
5. George asked Sue if she was going to change schools.
“....., Sue?” asked George.
6. Alice asked me who I sat next to in class.
“.....?” Alice asked me.
7. My teacher asked me if I would be there the next day.
“..... ?” my teacher asked me.
8. Mary asked me where exactly I lived.
“..... ?” Mary asked me.
9. Granny asked to turn on the light.
“..... .” asked Granny.

IV. Rewrite each sentence in reported speech.

1. "My daughter is getting married the day after tomorrow", said Helen.
2. "I can meet you outside the Fine Arts Museum," said Jack.
3. "When I finish the book, I'm going to watch television," said Carol.
4. "Eric opened his new shop last month," said Mike.
5. "Did you remember to lock the door?" my father asked me.
6. "Why have you turned off the television?" Ellen asked me.
7. "Do you speak Italian?" the tourist guide asked me.
8. "How much did you pay for your bike?" I asked Steve.
9. Mother said: "Put the vase on the table."
10. Mr. Brown said: "Don't wait for the postman, he has fallen ill."

Variant II

I. Use the appropriate degree of comparison of the adjective:

1. At that moment he was (happy) person in the world.
2. They stopped at one of (good) hotels in town.
3. I have (little) time for reading than my friend has.
4. This article is (easy) than yours.
5. Tom is (good) student than Peter.
6. She is (young) child in the family.

II. Find the errors in these sentences. Rewrite each sentence.

1. Our relatives said that they enjoy the play very much.
2. Sheila said that she took the children to the zoo the day before.
3. Mother said that she is not busy.
4. My Granny asked me buy some bread.

III. Rewrite each sentence in direct speech.

1. Jack said he was nervous because he had never been on a plane before.
"....." Jack told me.
2. Carol asked Ann what she had done the day before.
"....., Ann?" asked Carol.
3. John asked us if we often went sailing.
".....?" John asked us.
4. Kate asked me how many German books I had read.
".....?" Kate asked me.
5. Tina told the teacher she had forgotten her homework.
".....", Tina told the teacher.

6. David said he would be able to see me at 10.30.
“.....”, David said.
7. Jan told me she couldn't ride a horse.
“.....”, Jan told me.
8. Bill said he was going to buy some milk on his way home from work.
“.....”, Bill said.
9. Father asked to take the dog out for at least five minutes.
“.....” Father asked.

IV. Rewrite each sentence in reported speech.

1. “Are you staying here all summer?” the little girl asked me.
2. “What does ‘procrastinate’ mean?” I asked my teacher.
3. “Have you done your homework?” my mother asked me.
4. “When is your birthday?” I asked Sue.
5. “I like swimming but I don't go to the swimming-pool very often,” said Mary.
6. “You stole the money,” said Richard.
7. “If I am free, I'll call you,” said Jill.
8. “I have never been on holiday abroad,” said Tony.
9. The teacher said: “Read louder if you want to get a good mark.”
10. Mother said: “Don't go out, you're coughing.”

TEST 21

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

Модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.

Variant I

I. Transform the following sentences into Present, Past and Future Simple using the equivalents of the modal verbs:

- a) *to be able to*
You can translate the article without a dictionary.
I can do this work myself.
- b) *to be allowed to*
She may read this letter.
You may ask each other questions.
- c) *to have to*

You must follow my advice.
She must come in time.

II. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. You must come and see our new flat.
2. She has to stay in bed.
3. We had to go late last night.
4. You will be able to catch the train.
5. I can show you the way to the park.
6. He is allowed to play football again.

III. Rephrase these sentences using the modal verbs in brackets.

1. Perhaps you are right (may).
2. Perhaps she will win the race (may).
3. Perhaps they are sleeping (might).
4. Perhaps he doesn't know the address (may).

IV. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Минулого року мені довелося багато працювати.
2. Ви не повинні були з нею так розмовляти.
3. Можливо, він відвідає вас наступного тижня.
4. Ми не змогли обговорити це питання вчора.
5. Йому не дозволяють приходити додому пізно.
6. Можливо, твій батько в садку.
7. Їй не доведеться робити цю роботу.

Variant II

I. Transform the following sentences into Present, Past and Future Simple using the equivalents of the modal verbs:

- a) *to be able to*
They can speak English fluently.
She can write the test without mistakes.
- b) *to be allowed to*
He may use these notes.
You may go to the cinema.
- c) *to have to*
We must work ahead of time.
He must improve his English.

II. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

2. Our pupils can read and speak English.
3. His friend will be able to help him on Sunday.
4. He could buy the tickets beforehand.
5. I have to leave my home early.
6. He had to stay at the University after classes.
7. You must do it at once.

III. Rephrase these sentences using the modal verbs in brackets.

1. Perhaps I'll see you tomorrow (may).
2. Perhaps she won't catch the bus (might).
3. Perhaps they are on holiday now (might).
4. Perhaps he is watching the football match now (may).

IV. Translate the sentences.

1. Вчора мені довелося лягти спати пізно, я повинен був закінчити доповідь.
2. Можливо, вони запросять вас на новорічну вечірку.
3. Він зміг відправити телеграму тільки ввечері.
4. Мені не дозволили піти з роботи раніше.
5. Нам не доведеться платити за квитки.
6. Вона не змогла перекласти цей текст без словника.
7. Ти мушиш бути присутнім на лекції.

MODULE TEST 22

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Артиклі.
2. Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників
3. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect дійсного способу.
4. Узгодження часів.
5. Пряма/непряма мова.

Variant I

I. Put *a/an/the* in each space, or leave the space blank.

1. We traveled there by ...train.
2. ...war between two countries was the longest in the history.
3. Do you have ...dog at ...home?
4. Jane plays ...violin very well and her brother plays ...tennis.
5. Go down ...Kingston Street and turn right into ...Mill Road.
6. ...Nile flows right through ...Cairo.
7. I don't like ...milk in ...coffee.
8. ...French enjoy spending holidays in the countryside.
9. Robin Good robbed ...rich and gave the money to ...poor.
- 10.... Italians eat ... lot of ... spaghetti.

II. Form the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

difficult	happy
shart	old

III. Rewrite each sentence in reported speech.

1. She said to me, "We shall go boating tomorrow."
2. The old man said to me, "I met her years ago."
3. "What is the weather like in Moscow now?" – Mr. Smith asked him.
4. "Please phone Mr. Petrov," Mr. Dodd said to the secretary.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Ви можете завтра допомогти мені?
2. Викладач зараз пояснює нове правило, чи не так?
3. Зараз я добре чую ваш голос.
4. Якщо ви приїдете сьогодні, ми зіграємо у шахи.
5. Я слухаю, що він говорить.
6. Що ви будете робити, коли він прийде?
7. Я вже бачила цей фільм.
8. Я згадав номер телефона, коли вийшов з дому.
9. Я склав усі іспити до 1-го липня.
10. Вона сказала, що хоче мене бачити.

V. Put all necessary questions to the sentence.

Last year we read a lot of interesting stories.

Variant II

I. Put *a/an/the* in each space, or leave the space blank.

1. ... Italians eat ... lot of ... spaghetti.
2. I usually drink ... glass of ... milk in ... morning.
3. What's ...difference between ... rabbit and ...hare.
4. ... first person who crosses ... finishing line is ...winner.
5. ... Helen got on ... bus and bought ... ticket.
6. There's ... newspaper shop at ... end of ... street.
7. ... love makes ...world go round.
8. ... Sheila has got ...German car.
9. Rita works in ...office in ... West Street.
10. I've got ... friend who is ... electrician.
11. Paul goes to ... special school for ... musicians.

II. Form the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

easy	far
comfortable	nice

III. Rewrite each sentence in reported speech.

- 1). He said, "We shall stage this play if you help us."
- 2). Mr. Smith said, "They had lunch on the train two hours ago."
- 3). "When shall we meet?" he asked Bill.
- 4). "Don't buy any bread today," Mary said to her son.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Невже ми можемо жити тут взимку?
2. Цей викладач проводив консультацію о третій годині вчора, чи не так?
3. Ви бачите кого-небудь на вулиці?
4. Якщо я знов побачу його, я його впізнаю.
5. Зараз іде дощ.
6. Вона все ще буде читати, коли ви прийдете.
7. Ви написали листа своєму другові?
8. Я попросив його пояснити мені це правило, тому що я пропустив лекцію.
9. Ви перекладете всі речення перш ніж пролунає дзвоник.
10. Я обіцяв, що прийду.

V. Put all necessary questions to the sentence.

She spoke to my sister yesterday.

For the Fourth-Year Students

TEST 23

Variant I

I. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct tense-form.

1. Mother is in the kitchen, she (make) some cakes.
2. Every year he (spend) his holidays in France.
3. What a smell! I expect something (burn).
4. The old woman (fall) as she was crossing the street.
5. They (live) here since 1998.
6. Where (you, be) this morning? I rang you up several times before midday.
7. Tomorrow if the weather (be) fine, we (go) to the country.
8. ... (you, sleep) well last night?
9. I (do) enough; now I'm going to have a rest.
10. That silly boy always (make) stupid remarks.

II. Make questions to the words which are underlined.

1. We finished our work last week. (3)
2. I am writing a letter to my friend now. (3)
3. They work six days a week. (2)
4. My sister has graduated from the Institute of Foreign Languages. (3)

III. Make questions and negative sentences.

1. I had to advice him to go to the doctor's.
2. You can use my telephone.
3. He usually asks many questions in class.
4. Yesterday my children came to see me.

IV. Translate the sentences.

1. Ви не будете знати мови, доки не почнете багато працювати.
2. Моя мати говорить мені, що я завжди повинен класти речі на місце.
3. На лекції було багато люду, і мені довелося стояти.
4. Чому ви не провідали вашого друга?
5. За останній час я вивчив багато французьких слів.
6. Ми вже обговорили це питання в середу.
7. Її нема вдома. Вона зробила уроки і зараз грає в теніс.
8. Моя квартира має кухню і дві кімнати – їдальню та спальню.
9. Ми не змогли обговорити це питання в понеділок.
10. Ви завжди обідаєте у цей час?
11. На кого ви зараз дивитесь? Я дивлюся на цю дівчину.
12. Хто з вас мешкає у центрі Києва?
13. Йому знадобилося 2 дні, щоб перекласти цю статтю.

Variant II

I. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct tense-form.

1. This girl never (see) the sea.
2. I (not like) to study in the morning.
3. He (live) in Stockholm since last year.
4. We (go) swimming as soon as school (be) over.
5. Run downstairs, your uncle (wait) for you.
6. ... (you, recognize) that man over there?
7. I (go) to buy a new hat tomorrow.
8. The other day I (meet) our mutual friend Henry, and he told me about your marriage.
9. She is very ill, she (not, be) here for two weeks.
10. ... (you be) in Paris last spring? Yes, I (be) there in April.

II. Make questions to the words which are underlined.

1. Last year he often stayed at the factory after work. (3)
2. The pupils are learning new words now. (2)
3. They were in Kyiv two years ago.(3)
4. It will take you two hours to get there.(1)

III. Make questions and negative sentences.

1. They spent much time on these exercises.
2. He has to finish this work today.
3. I have seen this film.
4. My friend lives in this city.

IV. Translate the sentences.

1. Коли ви були у Києві в останнє? – В минулому році.
2. Ми ще не бачили центра вашого міста. Ми щойно приїхали.
3. У цій контрольній роботі нема помилок.
4. Вчора мені довелося лягти спати пізно, я повинен був закінчити доповідь.
5. Ви не знаєте, хто приходив до нас вчора?
6. Ми обговоримо цей текст перед тим, як підемо до них.
7. Ви завжди обідаєте у цей час? – Ні. Як правило ми обідаємо о четвертій.
8. Про що ви думаете? – у мене нема підручника і я хочу дістати його.
9. Він зміг відправити телеграму тільки у ввечері.
10. Хто з ваших друзів одружився минулого року?
11. Їй подобається багато ходити пішки.
12. Його батьки сподіваються, що він добре складе іспит з англійської мови.
13. Мені потрібно 15 хвилин, щоб поснідати.

TEST 24

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect дійсного способу.
2. Пасивний стан (Indefinite Tenses).
3. Пасивний стан (Continuous Tenses).
4. Пасивний стан (Perfect Tenses).

Variant I

I. Choose the correct variant.

1. Their new house hasn't been finished/hasn't finished yet.
2. If there is too much snow the match will be cancelled/will cancelled.
3. William the Conqueror was built/built the castle in the 11th century.
4. No decision has been made/has made yet.
5. The police were being followed/were following the suspects.
6. The hairdresser is being cut/is cutting my hair in the afternoon.
7. Harry's nose was broken/broke in a fight.
8. Walt Disney created/was created the cartoon character Mickey Mouse.
9. Teachers have given/have been given a new pay rise by the government. The news announced/was announced on Italian TV.

II. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the proper tense and voice forms.

1. The building at the end of the High Street is Barford Hall, which (to build) in 1897. Since then a lot of work (to do) on it.
2. A decision (not to make) until the next meeting.
3. There is no longer military service in Britain. – It (to abolish) several years ago.
4. Mr Kelly can't use his office at the moment. It (to redecorate).
5. Football (to play) all over the world.
6. *The Mona Lisa* (to paint) by Leonardo da Vinci.
7. We couldn't use the photocopier this morning. It (to be repair).
8. All flight (to cancel) because of fog.
9. The church and the schools (to separate) in Ukraine.
10. Children (to admit) to school at the age of seven in this country.
11. All schools in Ukraine (to support) by the state.

12. The elementary school (to follow) by four years of high school in the USA.
13. All children (to admit) to high school in the USA?
14. In most states children (to suppose) to stay at school until the age of sixteen.
15. Students (to place) in groups according to their ability in specific subject?

III. Rewrite the following passage in the passive.

Someone started a fire in the Courtney National Park early yesterday morning. They used a match and some petrol to start the fire. The fire burnt a lot of trees. Someone called the fire brigade. The police have arrested a man. They are still questioning him.

IV. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Я чув, що українська мова вивчається у багатьох країнах світу.
2. Якою мовою говорять у Канаді? – У Канаді говорять англійською та французькою мовами.
3. Софіївський собор було побудовано у період з 1025 по 1037.
4. Будівництво палацу "Україна" було завершено у жовтні 1970 року.
5. Я впевнений, що цей матч передається зараз по радію та телебаченню.

Variant II

I. Choose the correct variant.

1. Most of the passengers were swimming/were swum easily to the shore.
2. I looked again for the man but he was vanished/vanished.
3. I'm sorry but this carpet has been sold/has sold.
4. One of our visitor lost/was lost this cigarette lighter yesterday.
5. The new central heating is being put/is putting in on Saturday.
6. Most people believe that America wasn't discovered/didn't discover by Christopher Columbus.
7. The old house on the corner was knocked down/knocked down last year.
8. This problem discussed/was discussed at the last meeting.
9. In 1964 Martin Luther King won/was won the Nobel Prize. In 1968 he assassinated/was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.

II. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the proper tense and voice forms.

1. There are schools in the USA that (to support) by religious organizations.
2. Many new school buildings (to build) in Kyiv for the last five years.

3. Headquarters of major industrial corporations (to locate) in huge buildings of the Golden Triangle.
4. The Pittsburgh Municipal Arena (to design) very interestingly.
5. Ann told me that a new French textbook (to publish) just.
6. Mary was glad to hear that their invitation (to accept).
7. Jack London's stories (to base) on the life he had lived and on what he had seen in the North.
8. Moscow (to found) in 1147.
9. Her new article (to finish) next year.
10. He went to the West after returning to America from Europe, and for years he (to hear) of.
11. Today the Hall (to own) by this Council. It (to use) as a warehouse when it (to buy) by the Council in 1952, and it (not to look) after very well.
12. A new ring-road round the city (to build) now.
13. Was there any trouble at the demonstration? Yes, about 20 people (to arrest).
14. Millions of trees (to destroy) by pollution every year.
15. The man admitted stealing the money while he (to interview) by the police.

III. Rewrite the following passage in the passive.

Yesterday afternoon a volcanic eruption destroyed an entire village. The police moved away the villagers from their area for their own safety. Tons of lava and rock wrecked houses, roads and trees. The blast physically injured only a few people. Doctors are treating many people of shock.

IV. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Коли був опублікований роман Джека Лондона "Мартін Іден"?
2. Відомо, що його бачили там минулого тижня.
3. Обговорювалася його пропозиція, коли увійшов професор Браун.
4. Про його нову книгу багато говорять, чи не так? – Так.
5. Його виступ було вислухано з великою увагою.
6. Очікується, що план буде схвалено на засіданні ради.

TEST 25

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect дійсного способу.
2. УМОВНИЙ спосіб.

Variant I

I. Name the oblique moods used in the following sentences and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. If they have called to the office yesterday, they would have found me there.
2. He would leave Kyiv tonight, if he got all the necessary documents.
3. If it rains on Saturday, I will stay at home.
4. If I were you, I would not tell him about it.
5. I will be very happy, if you help me.
6. He would have left for Sochi yesterday, if he had got a ticket.
7. If I get no letter from home, I will send a telegram.
8. If you had given me your address, I would have informed you in time.

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

1. What time will you be at home tonight? – I'm not sure. If I (have to) work late, I (call) you.
2. I felt very tired at work today. – Well, if you (not/watch) the late film, you (not/feel) so tired.
3. Should I buy that car? – Why not? If I (have) the money, I (buy) it myself.
4. If you (pass) a chemist's, you (get) me some cough medicine? – Yes, certainly.
5. If you (not/hurry), you (be) late again. – No, I won't. There's plenty of time

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. If youthat plate, you'll burn your fingers.
a) would touch b) will touch c) touch
2. Iyou if I had known you were in hospital.
a) would visit b) would have visit c) will visit
3. Could I see the menu, please? – Yes, sir. If youa seat, I will fetch it for you.
a) take b) had taken c) have taken

Variant II

I. Name the oblique moods used in the following sentences and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. If he knew the words in this sentence, he would translate it.
2. If I had known that it was going to rain, I would have taken my umbrella.
3. I would come and see you off, if I did not live so far.
4. If you wait for me, I'll go with you.
5. I'm sure that if I went to the concert, I would meet her there.
6. If I had seen him, I would have recognized him.
7. We will go to a football match, if we get tickets.

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

1. If you (not/hurry), you (be) late again. – No, I won't. There's plenty of time
2. Oh, I forgot to ask Sarah over for dinner. – If I (speak) to her today, I ask her for you.
3. If the weather (be) nice yesterday, I (go) to the beach.
4. If I (know) that you were ill last week, I (go) to see you.
5. Just think. If I (not/move) to New York, I never (meet) you. – I know, wasn't it lucky?

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. Could I see the menu, please? – Yes, sir. If youa seat, I will fetch it for you.
 a) take b) had taken c) have taken
2. John crashed his car yesterday. – I know, but if he hadn't been changing the cassette, he
 a) won't crash b) wouldn't crash c) wouldn't have crashed.
3. If we were rich, weexpensive clothes.
 a) would buy b) buy c) will buy

TEST 26

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Множина іменників.
2. Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників.
3. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect дійсного способу.
4. Модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.

Variant I

I. Form the plural of the following nouns:

tie	box	wife	
plan	duty	child	deer
map	boy	tooth	

II. Form the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

easy	comfortable	far
large	nice	good

III. Translate the sentences paying attention to the modal verbs.

1. An architect today has to be an engineer as well.
2. Who is to speak next?
3. All the students had to be present at the conference.
4. Our task is to finish this work immediately.
5. The devise had to be tested yesterday.
6. The new building of our educational establishment is to be completed next year.
7. As our meeting was to be held at 5 p.m. yestarday we had to finish our work in the lab earlier than usually.
8. I am very busy tonight as I have to complete the article for our students' newspaper.
9. We shall have to do this research in your lab as there is no equipment for it in ours.

IV. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the proper tenses.

(Present Indefinite, Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Past Indefinite, Past Continuous).

One day I (to go) to a bookstore to have a look at new books. Mr. Sellyer, the salesman, (to take) me to the back of the store where I (can) look through new books on history and art.

While I (to look) through the books I (can) watch Mr. Sellyer at work. A well-dressed woman (to stand) at the counter and Mr.Sellyer (to show) a book to her.

"Are you sure it's his latest book?" the woman asked Mr. Sellyer.

"Oh, yes, Mrs. Jackson," answered the salesman. "This is Mr. Slush's latest book. It (to have) a wonderful sale. It's a very powerful thing. One says that it's the most powerful book of the season."

I (to look) at the title, "Golden Dreams."

Another woman (to come) into the store. She was in a deep mourning (траур). She (to ask) the salesman to show her something new in fiction.

"Something new in fiction," (to repeat) the salesman. "Yes, madam, here's a charming thing called "Golden Dreams". It (to be) a very sweet story, extremely sweet. The critics say it (to be) one of the sweetest things of the author."

"Is it a good book?" asked the woman in mourning. "A charming one," repeated Mr. Sellyer. "It (to be) a love story – very simple and sweet and wonderfully charming. My wife (to read) it last night. She (to cry) while she (to read) it.

The woman bought "Golden Dreams" and left the store.

"You (to have) any good light reading for vacation time?" (to ask) the next customer.

"Yes," said Mr. Sellyer, "Golden Dreams". This (to be) the most humorous book of the season. My wife (to finish) it only yesterday. She (to laugh) all the time while she (to read) it."

The customer (to pay) for the book and (to go) out.

To one lady the salesman (to sell) "Golden Dreams" as the reading for the vacation, to another as the book to read after the vacation; another (to buy) it to read on a rainy day and a fourth as the right book for a fine day.

I (to begin) to think of buying the book too. I (to go) up to the salesman and asked him, "You really (to like) this book?"

"Why?" he said. "I (not to read) it. I (not to know) what it is about."

"Well, so your wife (to like) it very much."

"I'm not married, ser," (to answer) the salesman and (to smile).

V. Translate into English.

1. Невже ви не знаєте цього правила?
2. Цей викладач провів консультацію о 3 годині вечора, чи не так?
3. Ви бачите кого-небудь на вулиці?
4. Якщо я знов побачу його, я впізнаю його.
5. Я грала на піаніно, в той час як моя сестра читала.
6. Вона все ще буде читати, коли ви прийдете.
7. Я не міг піти до дому, тому що йшов дощ.
8. Невже це Петро?
9. Можете взяти цю книгу.
10. Можливо він живе тут.
11. Він можливо подзвонить мені ввечері.
12. Можливо вони працюють зараз у бібліотеці.
13. Ви повинні поспішати.
14. Мабуть іде дощ.
15. Вона не повинна гладшати.

16. Нам не довелось чекати.

VI. Put all kinds of questions to sentence 2.

Variant II

I. Form the plural of the following nouns:

tree	page	man	
town	lady	mouse	bus
cat	life	factory	day

II. Form the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

difficult	happy	old
short	near	bad

III. Translate the sentences paying attention to the modal verbs.

1. The reporter had to refer to these date.
2. He is to come tomorrow.
3. We are to meet at 5.
4. They didn't have to go there.
5. Who is to come next?
6. This understanding scientist ought to head our new laboratory as he has worked in this field of science for a long time.
7. If you have no time you should ask your colleagues for help in finding materials for the report.
8. You needn't ask anybody for this article, I'll give it to you tomorrow.
9. We must dicide this question as soon as possible.

IV. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the proper tenses.

(Present Indefinite, Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Past Indefinite, Past Continuous).

One day I (to go) to a bookstore to have a look at new books. Mr. Sellyer, the salesman, (to take) me to the back of the store where I (can) look through new books on history and art.

While I (to look) through the books I (can) watch Mr. Sellyer at work. A well-dressed woman (to stand) at the counter and Mr.Sellyer (to show) a book to her.

"Are you sure it's his latest book?" the woman asked Mr. Sellyer.

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"Yes," said Mr. Sellyer, "Golden Dreams". This (to be) the most humorous book of the season. My wife (to finish) it only yesterday. She (to laugh) all the time while she (to read) it."

The customer (to pay) for the book and (to go) out.

To one lady the salesman (to sell) "Golden Dreams" as the reading for the vacation, to another as the book to read after the vacation; another (to buy) it to read on a rainy day and a fourth as the right book for a fine day.

I (to begin) to think of buying the book too. I (to go) up to the salesman and asked him, "You really (to like) this book?"

"Why?" he said. "I (not to read) it. I (not to know) what it is about."

"Well, so your wife (to like) it very much."

"I'm not married, ser," (to answer) the salesman and (to smile).

V. Translate into English.

1. Ви зможете допомогти мені завтра?
2. Викладач пояснює зараз нове правило, чи не так?
3. Зараз я добре чую ваш голос.
4. Якщо ви прийдете сьогодні, ми зіграємо у шахі.
5. Мама готувала обід у той час, як я мила посуд.
6. Що ви будете робити, коли він прийде?
7. Вони нічого не можуть обіцяти.
8. Він не міг запросити так багато людей.
9. Невже це правда?
10. Можна мені обговорити це питання з друзями?

11. Можливо вони скоро прийдуть.
12. Ви, можливо, зустрінете їх на виставці.
13. Ви повинні піти у бібліотеку.
14. Студенти, мабуть, зараз тренуються на стадіоні.
15. Йому слід приділяти більше уваги англійській мові.
16. Нам довелось іти пішки.

VI. Put all kinds of questions to sentence 2.

TEST 27

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

5. Форми теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect пасивного стану.
6. Інфінітив та герундій.
7. Умовний спосіб.

Variant I

I. Paraphrase the following sentences, using Passive.

For example: The dockers scrubbed the ship. – The Ship was scrubbed by the dockers.

1. The watch officer plots the course on the chart.
2. Our ship will soon round Cape Horn.
3. The radio operator picked up a distress signal three minutes ago.
4. We finished our work yesterday.
5. The customs officer sealed the surplus stores.

II. Put the question to the underlined words.

1. This watch is made of gold.
2. The library will be closed at 7 o'clock.
3. Tom's pen was found under the table.

III. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. He is sent on business to Odessa.
2. My friend was recommended to enter the Herson Maritime College.

3. They will be allowed to go ashore in the next port of call.

IV. Translate into English, using Complex Object with the Infinitive.

1. Я хочу, щоб ви зробили це сьогодні.
2. Вони бачили, як приземлився літак.
3. Що примусило вас іти туди у таку погану погоду.
4. Здається, він одержав завдання.

V. Paraphrase the following sentences, using the Gerund.

For example: I think I will go to Odessa next week. – I think of going to Odessa next week.

1. I thought I would buy that computer.
2. After they passed their exams, they went to the Crimea.
3. He insisted that he should show them the way.

VI. Translate and define the type of conditional sentence.

1. If I were you, I would not tell him about it.
2. I will be very happy, if you help me.
3. He would have left for Sochi yesterday, if he had got a ticket.

Variant II

I. Paraphrase the following sentences, using Passive.

For example: The dockers scrubbed the ship. – The Ship was scrubbed by the dockers.

1. I finish my work at about five o'clock.
2. My friend took me to the cinema.
3. You will answer all the questions in writing.
4. They will build the bridge next year.
5. He translated the text in time.

II. Put the question to the underlined words.

1. Your books were used in our class.
2. Many foreign ports will be visited by our students during their Sailing practice.
3. This story is much spoken about.

III. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. This work will be done tomorrow.
2. The sailors were ordered to wash and scrub the deck.
3. I am recommended to read this article.

IV. Translate into English, using Complex Object with the Infinitive.

1. Я хочу, щоб мої друзі прийшли.
2. Вони бачили, як корабель увійшов у порт.
3. Капітан дозволив екіпажу залишити судно.
4. Здається, що він спить.

V. Paraphrase the following sentences, using the Gerund.

For example: I think I will go to Odessa next week. – I think of going to Odessa next week.

1. We think we will visit him in the hospital.
2. Before you cross the street you must look to the left and then to the right.
3. I insisted that I should examine them in the afternoon.

VI. Translate and define the type of conditional sentence.

1. If they had called to the office yesterday, they would have found me there.
2. He would leave Kyiv tonight, if he got all the necessary documents.
3. If it rains on Saturday, I will stay at home.

Variant III

XI. Paraphrase the following sentences, using Passive.

For example: The dockers scrubbed the ship. – The Ship was scrubbed by the dockers.

1. He wrote an article for our wall newspaper.
2. We will see this island soon.
3. The dockers load and unload different types of cargoes.
4. We use cranes for lifting heavy weights.
5. He published an interesting article in the newspaper.

II. Put the question to the underlined words.

1. The documents will be signed by the captain.

2. Many students are taught at different technical schools and institutes.
3. The book was returned to the library yesterday.

III. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. I was told the ship's name.
2. He is recommended to make a voyage to Cuba.
3. We will be allowed to go ashore as soon as the cargo is loaded.

IV. Translate into English, using Complex Object with the Infinitive.

1. Я хочу, щоб ви пам'ятали про це.
2. Вони бачили, як вона вийшла з кімнати.
3. Вони змушують нас залишити порт.
4. Здається, він зараз розмовляє з екіпажем.

V. Paraphrase the following sentences, using the Gerund.

For example: I think I will go to Odessa next week. – I think of going to Odessa next week.

1. I thought he would invite us to the party.
2. After they got the information, they went to sea.
3. I remembered how we were dancing.

VI. Translate and define the type of conditional sentence.

1. If I get no letter from home, I will send a telegram.
2. If you had given me your address, I would have informed you in time.
3. If he knew the words in this sentence, he would translate it.

Variant IV

I. Paraphrase the following sentences, using Passive.

For example: The dockers scrubbed the ship. – The Ship was scrubbed by the dockers.

1. People play football in our country in spring, in summer and in autumn.
2. They will deliver the telegram in three hours.
3. They made this film in Odessa.
4. We usually take a pilot before entering the port.
5. The radio operator sent a radiogram 5 minutes ago.

II. Put the question to the underlined words.

1. His report will be discussed at our next meeting.
2. This bridge is made of stone.
3. Many interesting articles were published in this magazine last year.

III. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. This book is much spoken about.
2. We were invited to the theatre last week.
3. You will be brought the plan of you voyage in 20 minutes.

IV. Translate into English, using Complex Object with the Infinitive.

1. Я хочу, щоб мої друзі прийшли.
2. Я спостерігав, як вони залишили судно.
3. Вони чекали, що ми відповімо відразу.
4. Здається, він виконав завдання.

V. Paraphrase the following sentences, using the Gerund.

For example: I think I will go to Odessa next week. – I think of going to Odessa next week.

1. We think we will visit him at the hospital.
2. We met him after we walked about two miles.
3. I insisted that I should be examined first.

VI. Translate and define the type of conditional sentence.

1. If I had known that it was going to rain, I would have taken my umbrella.
2. I would come and see you off, if I did not live so far.
3. If you wait for me, I'll go with you.

Variant V

I. Paraphrase the following sentences, using Passive.

For example: The dockers scrubbed the ship. – The Ship was scrubbed by the dockers.

1. Popov invented the radio.
2. We expect the ship today.
3. We loaded the cargo on the deck.
4. They will discuss many problems at the meeting.
5. Ships call for a pilot by radio.

II. Put the question to the underlined words.

1. There exercise books were looked through yesterday.

2. This report will be made by a well – known professor.
3. Many new houses are built in our city every year.

III. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Our captain will be given leave of absence in March.
2. He is recommended to make a voyage to Cuba.
3. We will be allowed to go ashore as soon as the cargo is loaded.

IV. Translate into English, using Complex Object with the Infinitive.

1. Я хочу, щоб ви пам'ятали про це.
2. Вони бачили, як вона вийшла з кімнати.
3. Вони змушують нас залишити порт.
4. Здається, він зараз розмовляє з екіпажем.

V. Paraphrase the following sentences, using the Gerund.

For example: I think I will go to Odessa next week. – I think of going to Odessa next week.

1. I thought he would invite us to the party.
2. After they got the information, they went to sea.
3. I remembered how we were dancing.

VI. Translate and define the type of conditional sentence.

1. I'm sure that if I went to the concert, I would meet her there.
2. If I had seen him, I would have recognized him.
3. We will go to a football match, if we get tickets.

MODULE TEST 28

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.
2. Пасивний стан (Indefinite Tenses).
3. Пасивний стан (Continuous Tenses).
4. Пасивний стан (Perfect Tenses).
5. Умовний спосіб.

Variant I

I. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. I finish my work at about five o'clock.
2. My friend took me to the cinema.
3. You will answer all the questions in writing.
4. They will build the bridge next year.
5. He translated the text in time.
6. He wrote an article for our wall newspaper.
7. We will see this island soon.
8. The dockers load and unload different types of cargoes.
9. We use cranes for lifting heavy weights.

II. Supply the correct mood of the verb in brackets.

1. I should come and see you off if I not (to live) so far away.
2. They not (to go) tomorrow if it rains.
3. I should be disappointed if they not (to come).
4. If it (to rain) on Sunday, I shall stay at home.
5. If he (to be) here he would answer you.
6. If he had not lost his spectacles, he (to be able) to finish this work in time.
7. We shan't go out unless it (to stop) raining.
8. I (to come) if I had had time.
9. I not (to catch) cold if I had worn my overcoat.

III. Translate the following sentences into English paying attention to the use of the Conditional and Subjunctive Moods:

1. Непогано б, якби тиждень вже закінчився.
2. Шкода, що вона не прийшла.
3. Боюся, щоб він не застудився.
4. Вони розмовляли так, ніби знали один одного багато років.
5. Якби у мене був час, я б відповіла на ваші запитання.
6. Я б залишив для вас повідомлення, якби не застав вас вдома вчора.
7. Якби я тільки послухав своїх батьків.

IV. Translate the following sentences using modal verbs:

1. Я не міг піти додому, оскільки йшов дощ.
2. Вона сказала, що він може йти додому.
3. Ми знали, що їм доведеться залишитися вдома.
4. Йому слід приділяти більше уваги англійській мові.
5. Він повинен попідклубатися про свою маму.

6. Вони нічого не можуть обіцяти.
7. Можете взяти цю книгу, вона мені не потрібна.
8. Вона не повинна турбувати Ленні. Він дуже стомився.
9. Він мав прийти о 5-й годині (але не прийшов).
10. Ви зможете дістати квитки на цю виставу?
11. Вони, можливо, вже обмінялися думками з цього питання.
12. Напевно, йде дощ.
13. Чому я маю почувати себе винним у цьому?
14. Не може бути, щоб вони все ще каталися на ковзанах.
15. Ми могли б відвідати Аню в неділю.
16. Напевно, діти будуть в школі у цей час.
17. Мені більше не потрібна ваша книга.
18. Читати?
19. Я зайду до вас завтра.
20. Невже він не повірив їм?

Variant II

I. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. People play football in our country in spring, in summer and in autumn.
2. They will deliver the telegram in three hours.
3. They made this film in Odessa.
4. We usually take a pilot before entering the port.
5. The radio operator sent a radiogram 5 minutes ago.
6. Popov invented the radio.
7. We expect the ship today.
8. We loaded the cargo on the deck.
9. They will discuss many problems at the meeting.
10. Ships call for a pilot by radio.

II. Supply the correct mood of the verb in brackets:

1. If I had the money, I (to buy) that overcoat.
2. If you (stay) here a little longer, you will see him.
3. If we had no luggage, we (walk) home.
4. I should have called you up yesterday if I (to be) in time.
5. If you had arrived a little earlier, you (to find) me there.
6. We shall be very sorry, if he not (to call) on us tonight.
7. If I had been in your place, I not (to say) this.
8. You will not have better health unless you (to take) better care of yourself.
9. The man (to be killed) if the train hadn't stopped quickly.

III. Translate the following sentences into English paying attention to the use of the Conditional and Subjunctive Moods:

1. Я б хотіла б знову бути студенткою.
2. Шкода, що ви не звернулися до лікаря,
3. Він боявся, що йому зададуть важке питання на екзамені.
4. У вас такий вигляд ніби вам все одно.
5. Ми б пішли в кіно, якби вони купили квитки.
6. Якби ви тільки могли бачити це!
7. Якби я тільки міг справитися з завданням!

IV. Translate the following sentences using modal verbs:

1. Я знав, що він зможе зробити цю роботу.
2. Хлопчик запитав мене, чи можна йому скористатися моїм словником.
3. Вони жалкували, що їм доведеться позбутися цього.
4. Якщо ви не хочете запізнитися на поїзд, вам слід взяти таксі.
5. Тобі не слід лягати спати так пізно.
6. Хто із ваших студентів може працювати перекладачем?
7. Можливо, вони працюють зараз у бібліотеці.
8. Ви повинні послухатися моєї поради. У вас немає іншого виходу.
9. Ми допоможемо йому.
10. Вона ледве могла рухатися.
11. Ми могли б поїхати за місто завтра.
12. Дощ, напевно, йде вже дві години.
13. Де йому чекати на вас?
14. Не може бути, щоб я загубив її адресу.
15. Він, мабуть, приїде завтра.
16. Нам був дуже потрібний словник.
17. Не може бути, щоб він не знайшов вашу книгу.
18. Чому він сердиться на мене?
19. Ви повинні здати твори у вівторок.
20. Відкрийте, будь ласка, вікно.

TEST 29

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Інфінітив.
2. Дієприкметник.
3. Герундій.

Variant I

I. Form Participle I and II:

answer, begin, drive, find, learn.

II. Underline Participle I and II, state the functions of participles in the following sentences; translate them into Ukrainian.

1. The goods arriving at the port were always transported to the clients without delay.
2. Reading English texts we write out new words.
3. The bisector is a straight line dividing an angle into 2 equal parts.
4. Exhibits arriving from many European countries will be on display.
5. Reading this story he remembered his youth.
6. You called the girls sitting on the bench.
7. He had his hair cut.
8. I don't find this story amusing.
9. I have all these books brought on Sunday.
10. The man sitting in the corner is a good swimmer.
11. We were pleased to receive from you the enquiries mentioned above.
12. You went away trembling.
13. Entering the room he found nobody there.
14. My room is a mess: I really must get it tidied up.
15. When answering your question yesterday I forgot their fact.

III. Translate the sentences paying attention to the function of the infinitive:

- a)
 1. Not to make mistakes in his English test he learned all the new words and expressions.
 2. A friend of mine came to my good students.
- b)
 1. This girl wants to become a teacher of English.
 2. She likes to ask the teacher a lot of questions during our English classes.
 3. My friend's mother helps us to read and speak English.
- c)
 1. I want to see you to talk about our plans.
 2. In order to read this text, learn these words.

IV. Translate from English paying attention to the Objective Infinitive and Participle Constructions:

1. I should like you to help me.
2. The teacher made me rewrite the test.
3. I heard her sing on the radio.

4. The weather being fine, we went for a walk.
5. The work finished, they went home.

V. Translate the sentences into English, using Complex Object with the Infinitive.

1. Я хочу, щоб ви зробили це сьогодні.
2. Вони бачили, як приземлився літак.
3. Що примусило вас іти туди у таку погану погоду.
4. Здається, він одержав завдання.
5. Я хочу, щоб ви пам'ятали про це.
6. Вони бачили, як вона вийшла з кімнати.
7. Вони змушують нас залишити порт .
8. Здається, він зараз розмовляє з екіпажем.

VI. Paraphrase the following sentences, using the Gerund.

1. I thought I would buy that computer.
2. After they passed their exams, they went to the Crimea.
3. He insisted that he should show them the way.
4. I thought he would invite us to the party.
5. After they got the information, they went to sea.
6. I remembered how we were dancing.

Variant II

I. Form Participle I and II:

meet, prove, wear, give, sell.

II. Underline Participle I and II, state the functions of participles in the following sentences; translate them into Ukrainian.

1. Writing to you we give full details of our products.
2. We got in touch with the firm producing computers.
3. Signing the contract we stressed the importance of using this particular material.
4. We noticed the poster informing us of road-building machinery.
5. They used an article published last month.
6. Having read the book they decided to take a short rest.
7. You cannot live without doing such stupid things.
8. The translation written by this young man has no mistakes.
9. Try to avoid losing your temper.
10. I want to have this equipment tested.

11. I saw the director working at his office.
12. After discussing the terms of delivery he left.
13. A word spoken in time may have very important results.
14. He read the letter, talking to somebody on the phone.
15. The house built in this street is very high.
16. He opened the letter with shaking fingers.

III. Translate the sentences paying attention to the function of the infinitive:

- a)
 1. Yesterday I took a taxi to get to the Academy in time.
 2. I want to talk to him in order to help him.
- b)
 1. I ask you to come to our place today.
 2. He tries to translate all the texts himself.
- c)
 1. To know English well he reads a lot of English books and newspapers.
 2. My sister visited me last night to tell me some good news.

IV. Translate from English paying attention to the Objective Infinitive and Participle Constructions:

1. I didn't expect you to come in time.
2. When I phoned home, I heard my mother say: " Hello, is that you, Ann? "
3. Our teacher wants us to study English well.
4. When I heard my friend whistling I ran out to him.
5. We saw the boy running across the street.

V. Translate the sentences into English, using Complex Object with the Infinitive.

1. Я хочу, щоб мої друзі прийшли.
2. Вони бачили, як корабель увійшов у порт.
3. Капітан дозволив екіпажу залишити судно.
4. Здається, що він спить.
5. Я хочу, щоб мої друзі прийшли.
6. Я спостерігав, як вони залишили судно.
7. Вони чекали, що ми відповімо відразу.
8. Здається, він виконав завдання.

VI. Paraphrase the following sentences, using the Gerund.

1. We think we will visit him in the hospital.
2. Before you cross the street you must look to the left and then to the right.
3. I insisted that I should examine them in the afternoon.
4. We think we will visit him at the hospital.

5. We met him after we walked about two miles.
6. I insisted that I should be examined first.

TEST 30

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу минулих завдань та лексичного матеріалу. Буде прочитано та перекладено тексти, виконані вправи з основних наступних розділів граматики:

1. Особливості перекладу пасивних конструкцій.
2. Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників. Переклад конструкцій.
3. Наказові нахили. Вираження наказу та прохання за допомогою дієслова.
4. Звичайні наявні форми дієслова: інфінітив, герундій.
5. Означувальні та додаткові підрядні речення (сполучникові та без сполучникові). Словотворення, основні словотворчі префікси та суфікси.

Variant I.

I. Translate the text below in written form:

SOLAR ENERGY.

The extent of our power resources is a deciding factor as regards the level of industry, agriculture, standards of life and progress in general.

The fuel supplies and reserves of the planet Earth are in tremendous demands and these demands are so great that the search for new sources of energy and new types of power generators have become a problem of the highest importance. This principal sources of energy at present are hydroelectric power and fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas, which are far from being unlimited. They are rapidly running out and will soon become too valuable to use as fuels because of their being utilised much more effectively for various types of chemical synthesis.

One solution of the problem of energy source is nuclear power, or the fission reaction under controlled conditions. This is on the verge of becoming practical. However, in spite of its exceeding in its power equivalent all the reserves of coal, oil and water power taken together, nuclear power has a great disadvantage, the raw material for this reaction being uranium and thorium which will last no longer than for 500 years. Thus there remain two inexhaustible sources of energy, one of them being the thermonuclear reaction in which the principal fuel is heavy hydrogen or deuterium. Its being present in all water makes it a resource that will never be exhausted. The other source is the energy of sun. Solar energy is also the product of a nuclear reaction started billions of years ago in the sun. It is similar to the hydrogen bomb reaction

except that instead of being explosive it has reached a point of equilibrium, releasing tremendous amounts of energy at a nearly constant rate.

II. Write down the sentences. Translate then into Ukrainian. Underline Participle 1 and 2, define their functions.

1. The research done by scientists has shown good results.
2. Using new methods we shall increase accuracy and speed of analysis.
3. When heated to the boiling point water evaporates.
4. The new discovery will be much spoken about.

III. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the different meaning of the words: that, one, as, for, since.

1. As the theme of the lecture was very interesting many people attended it.
2. Do you like house that they have built?
3. When one does not know grammar, one often makes mistakes.
4. He looked through his notes very carefully, since he was going to make his exam.

IV. Translate the sentences taking into account the different meaning of the verbs: to be, to have, to do.

1. They will have plenty of work next year.
2. I don't know much about modern architecture.
3. An architect today has to be an engineer as well.
4. Who is to speak next?

V. Translate the following sentences talking into account the sequence of tenses.

1. He was sure the conference would take place in September.
2. We learned that a railway connected these towns.
3. He asked her she had listened to the report delivered at the Conference Hall.

VI. Define the tense and voice of the verb. Translate the sentences.

1. The students were shown the last types of electronic devices.
2. Scientists have worked out special equipment for this purpose.
3. The expedition starts next month; it is being supplied with all the necessary equipment.

Variant II.

I. Translate the text below in written form:

WHAT IS POLLUTION TO THE WORLD OCEAN?

The total area of the World Ocean is 361.3 mln sq.km. The World Ocean water is impacted by organic substances (domestic sewage, industrial waste), toxic substances (copper, zinc, acids alkaline) and oil products, greases detergents, shredded solid waste. The pollution problem also relates to the growth of the tanker trade. It impacts the most complex mechanism of interaction between the ocean and atmosphere which determines the weather and climate on our planet. Pollution accumulates in places where the main mass of living matter is concentrated. The greatest danger arises from suppression of photosynthesis of seaweeds by toxic agents may violate the planetary climatic processes. Operational pollution of the sea by tankers results from the mixing of oil and water on board the vessel. Oil and water mixtures occur due to two main reasons: the need to water-wash oil tanks and because during the unloaded voyage ballast water has to be put into the oil tanks for stability reasons. The traditional and simplest method of disposal of these mixtures was to dump them into sea. For the first time oil pollution of the sea, especially in ports and harbours, was recognized as a problem before the First World War. Since then some important measures have been taken. It is very important that the preservation of the purity and productivity of the World Ocean today depends on the goodwill of states. The scientists of global monitoring study the most important physical processes deteriorating the ecological situation in the World Ocean and characterising the level of the oceans pollution.

II. Write down the sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian. Underline Participle 1 and 2, define their functions:

1. The new discovery will be much spoken about.
2. The approaching ship is a passenger liner.
3. As reported the ship arrived in time.
4. Sitting at the table he was writing an article.

III. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the different meaning of the words: that, one, as, for, since.

1. This wireless set is better than that one.
2. As I was coming here, I met your brother.
3. He was late for dinner.
4. Man used metals since ancient times.

IV. Translate the sentences taking into account the different meaning of the verbs: to be, to have, to do.

1. The reporter had to refer to these date.
2. He is to come tomorrow.
3. Do you have to write this exercise?
4. Does she know English?

V. Translate the following sentences talking into account the sequence of tenses:

1. I didn't know where I lived.
2. I will tell you when he will come.
3. I knew he would speak about his future work at the meeting.

VI. Define the tense and the voice of the verb. Translate them.

1. Cadets on duty always report to their teacher.
2. He was told an interesting story.
3. The results of research are often retied to.

MODULE TEST 31

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Інфінітив.
2. Дієприкметник.
3. Герундій.

Variant I

I. Change complex sentences into sentences with the Complex Object.

1. I did not expect that she would forget about my birthday.
2. She saw how the children were playing in the park.
3. Do you know that he went abroad two days ago?
4. I like to watch how she dances.
5. She could hardly believe that he had been rescued.
6. He expects that everybody will be ready to do this work.
7. I don't like when the children are late for dinner.

II. Open the brackets and write the correct form of the infinitive.

1. The doctor wanted the patient____ .

- a) to examine
 - b) to be examined
 - c) being examined
2. There are a lot of people who expect your country ___ the same as their own.
- a) not to be
 - b) not being
 - c) not be
3. Did you hear the chairman _____ an announcement?
- a) to make
 - b) making
 - c) be made
4. When I was waiting in the hall, I saw a girl ___ with a file in her hand.
- a) came out
 - b) to come out
 - c) come out
5. Nobody expected the president of the company ___ to the party.
- a) coming
 - b) to come
 - c) come

III. Choose the right variant.

1. The rain seems ____. Call the children in. I don't want them ____.
- a) to be, to be got wet through
 - b) to be starting, to get wet through
 - c) to have started, to have got wet through
 - d) to have been started, to be getting wet through
2. The English colony, Plymouth, in Massachusetts, is known ___ by the Pilgrims who arrived on the *Mayflower* in 1620.
- a) to be established
 - b) to have established
 - c) to have been establishing
 - d) to have been established
3. Look, they are likely ___ to the news. They seem _____.
- a) to be listening, to be excited
 - b) to listen, to be excited
 - c) to have been listening, to have excited
 - d) to have listened, to be being excited

IV. Translate the sentences into English using infinitives:

1. Він не любить коли його переривають.
2. Я ніколи не чув, як він розмовляє французьською.
3. Очікують, що договір буде підписаний на цьому тижні.
4. Вона, схоже, забула про свою обіцянку.
5. Здається хтось стукає.

V. Make up sentences using gerunds.

1. Forgive (I, take up) so much of your time.
2. Do you mind (he, join) us?
3. Does he feel like (stay) here for another week?
4. I appreciate (you, encourage) him when he failed in his experiment.
5. Do you know the reason for (he, feel) disappointed?
6. "It's no good (you, hate) it," he said.
7. Only the other day they had been talking about (something, happen).
8. She was listening hard all the time for any sound of (Jan, descend) the stairs.

VI. Open the brackets and use the proper gerund either in the active or passive voice.

1. The speaker was annoyed at (interrupt) every other moment.
2. He showed no sign of (hurt).
3. They showed no sign of (recognize) us.
4. He insists on (pay) for his work done.
5. We did not want to speak to the correspondent and tried to avoid (interview) by him.
6. Excuse me for (give) so much trouble to you.
7. After (examining) by the doctor I was given a sick leave.
8. They deny (rob) the bank, but admit (make) plans about it.
9. The problem is not worth (speak of).
10. Why does he avoid (meet) journalists?

VII. Translate the sentences into English using gerunds:

1. У мене немає надії побачити його скоро.
2. Я чув, що він призначений директором великого заводу.
3. Мій син дуже любить, коли йому розповідають про морські подорожі.

VIII. Open the brackets and fill in with the proper participle.

1. He fell asleep (exhaust) by the journey.

2. She entered the dining-room (accompany) by her husband and her father.
3. A snake (sleep) in the grass will bite if anyone treads upon it.
4. (Fill) his pockets with apples the boy was about to run away when he saw the owner of the garden with a stick in his hand.
5. It was a bright Sunday morning of early summer (promise) heat.
6. When I came home, I found the table (lay).
7. (Judge) by the colour of the sun it should be windy tomorrow.
8. (Arrive) at a big seaport, I started to look for a job.
9. He had received an urgent message (ask) him to telephone Sir Matthew.

IX. Choose the right variant.

1. She stayed ___ in her room, ___ to come downstairs.
 - a) having locked, refused
 - b) locked, refusing
 - c) locking, having refused

2. She had a good practical knowledge of French ___ as an interpreter for many years in France.
 - a) working
 - b) having worked
 - c) worked

3. When we ___ from our day's outing came into the kitchen, we found dinner___.
 - a) returned, serving
 - b) having returned, served
 - c) returning, having served

4. ___ by his elbow, Mary listened to their talk.
 - a) supported
 - b) supporting
 - c) having supported

5. ___ their meal they went for a stroll in the park.
 - a) finishing
 - b) finished
 - c) having finished

X. Translate the sentences into English using participles:

1. Я ще не передивився всі журнали, надіслані нам з Києва.
2. Проживши декілька років у Польщі, він знав польську мову дуже добре.

3. Пропрацювавши над доповіддю цілий день, він відчув себе дуже стомленим.
4. Так як студент добре знав англійську, екзамен тривав недовго.

XI. Choose the right variant.

1. He seemed ___ all about influenza and said ___ was nothing ___ about.
 - a) to know, it, to worry
 - b) to be knowing, there, worrying
 - c) to know, there, to worry
 - d) to have known, it, to have been worried

2. She put down her book ___ me ___; and ___ me ___ took her workbasket and sat into one of the old-fashioned armchair.
 - a) to see, coming in, have welcomed, as usually
 - b) having seen, to come in, welcoming, usually
 - c) on seeing, come in, having welcomed, as usual
 - d) after seeing, having come in, to welcome, in a usual way

3. I don't object ___ there, but I don't want ___ alone.
 - a) to your living, you living
 - b) you to live, your living
 - c) your living, you to live
 - d) to your living, you to live

4. I remember ___ that hill in twilight. An age seemed ___ since the day that brought me first to London.
 - a) descending, to have elapsed
 - b) to have descended, to have elapsed
 - c) to descend, to elapse
 - d) being descended, to be elapsed

5. He stood invisible at the top of the stairs ___ Irene ___ the letters ___ by the ___ post.
 - a) to watch, to sort, bringing, latest
 - b) watching, sorting, brought, last
 - c) having watched, sorting, having brought, latest
 - d) being watched, having sorted, to have been brought, last

6. On his way home Andrew could not help ___ what ___ charming fellow Ivory had turned out _____.
 - a) to reflect, a, to be
 - b) being reflected, the, have been

- c) reflecting, the, be
- d) reflecting, a, to be

7. I wouldn't like ___ because I'm afraid___.

- a) drive fast, crashing
- b) to drive fast, of crashing
- c) driving fastly, to crash
- d) to be driven faster, to be crashed

8. ___ paper is said ___ by ___ Chinese.

- a) ___, to have been invented, the
- b) the, to have been invented, ___
- c) ___, to have invented, ___
- d) the, to be invented, the

9. There is no point ___ to him. He is ___ last man in the world ___ by any such circumstances.

- a) to speak, the, to trouble
- b) to speak, ___, being troubled
- c) speaking, a, be troubled
- d) in speaking, the, to be troubled

10. It's high time you ___ like that. He is fond ___ fun of everybody.

- a) get used to him to behave, to make
- b) used to his behaving, about making
- c) got used to his behaving, of making
- d) used to behave, to make

Variant II

I. Change complex sentences into sentences with the Complex Object.

1. Don't consider that he is a hero. He is an ordinary man.
2. I've heard how he was arguing with his father.
3. I suspect that he has taken my money.
4. She likes to watch how the sun sets.
5. I hate when people shout at each other.
6. They suppose that he will cope with this work.
7. I've heard how she was crying.
8. We expect that he will solve this problem soon.

II. Open the brackets and write the correct form of the infinitive.

1. I saw him ___ round the corner and ____.
 a) turn, disappear
 b) to turn, to disappear
 c) turning, disappearing

2. She noticed the children ___ behind the tree but pretended to see nothing.
 a) hiding
 b) to hide
 c) to be hidden

3. I want his article ___ in November.
 a) to publish
 b) to be published
 c) publishing

4. He did not expect her ___ about it.
 a) to be asked
 b) ask
 c) asking

5. We did not want his speech ____.
 a) to interrupt
 b) to be interrupted
 c) interrupt

III. Choose the right variant.

1. He is sure ___ a liar. Everybody heard him ___ that in so many words.
 a) to be, to say
 b) be, say
 c) to be, say
 d) be, to say

2. When I came in, the discussion seemed ___ to an end. They appeared ___ patience because they turned out ___ for it.
 a) to have been coming, to have been losing, be ready
 b) to be coming, to be losing, not to be ready
 c) to come, to lose, to be ready
 d) to have come, to have lost, not to be being ready

3. Jack, you seem ___ too fast. The speed is already 100 miles. I am afraid. I want you ___ the speed till 40 miles.
 a) to have driven, slow down
 b) to drive, to slow down

c) to be driving, to be slowing down

d) to be driving, to slow down

IV. Translate the sentences into English using infinitives:

1. Я хочу, щоб його стаття була опублікована.
2. Вона бачила, що він увійшов до будинку, і спустилася сходами вниз, щоб зустріти його.
3. Говорять, що цей будинок був збудований біля 200 років тому.
4. Він, здається, загубив нашу адресу.
5. Повідомляють, що експедиція вже повернулася.

V. Make up sentences using gerunds.

1. He wishes he'd never told you the truth but it's no use (he, deny) it.
2. Cursing himself for (not learn) to drive a car he woke up Toni.
3. Of course, I should insist on (you, accept) the proper professional fee.
4. Bob was feeling rather unwell, and was not really looking forward to (we, visit) him.
5. My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) my own living.
6. He warned us that there was no point in (we, arrive) half an hour earlier.
7. They were talking about (she, give up) the job and (go) to live in the country.

VI. Open the brackets and use the proper gerund either in the active or passive voice.

1. She insisted on (show) the files to her.
2. She does not stand (remind) people of their duties and (remind) of hers.
3. He is not used to (speak to) like that.
4. He had never thought of security because he had no idea of (kidnap).
5. Did you succeed in (persuade) your colleagues?
6. The TV set needs (repair).
7. He is looking forward to (give) the main part in the play.
8. After (look through) the papers were registered.
9. He can't do anything without (disturb) anybody or (disturb).
10. Have you ever dreamed of (earn) a million dollars?

VII. Translate the sentences into English using gerunds:

1. Я думаю поїхати туди восени.
2. Я пам'ятаю, що він говорив мені про це декілька днів тому.
3. Вона вийшла з кімнати, не дивлячись на нас.

VIII. Open the brackets and fill in with the proper participle.

1. He looked at groups of young girls (walk) arm in arm.
2. In the wood they sat down on a (fall) tree.
3. (See) from the hill the city looks magnificent.
4. (Not know) where to go he turned to a passer-by.
5. (Lock) in her room she threw a fit.
6. (Address) the parcel, I went out at once to post it.
7. She often took care of my little sister (give) me a possibility to play with other boys.
8. (Wash) her face in cold water, she came up to the window and shut it.
9. Paul sat down again, evidently (change) his mind about going.

IX. Choose the right variant.

1. Fruits ___in hothouses are not so rich in colour, taste and vitamins as fruits___in natural conditions.
 - a) having grown, grown
 - b) grown, growing
 - c) growing, having grown

2. ___in the reception room he thought over what he would say when he was asked into the office.
 - a) waiting
 - b) waited
 - c) having waited

3. She used to say sharp and ___ words to him.
 - a) having wounded
 - b) wounded
 - c) wounding

4. I admired the grounds and trees ___the house.
 - a) surrounding
 - b) having surrounded
 - c) surrounded

5. She looked at the scene ___to the innermost of her heart.
 - a) shaking
 - b) shaken
 - c) having shaken

X. Translate the sentences into English using participles:

1. Я вже перевірів всі твори, написані студентами моєї групи.
2. Лише закінчивши всю роботу, вони змогли відпочити.

3. Проспавши декілька годин, він знову відчув себе дуже добре.
4. Так як моя сестра загубила ключ, ми не змогли увійти у дім.

XI. Choose the right variant.

1. He felt ___ something from him and demanded _____ truth. He wasn't worth _____ lie.
- a) them to hide, to tell, the, telling, the
 - b) them hiding, they will tell, a, to tell, a
 - c) they were hiding, being told, the, telling, a
 - d) they hide, telling, a, telling, the
2. _____ words about the author himself, the lecturer went on ___ of his works.
- a) after saying, a few, to speak
 - b) saying, few, to speak
 - c) having said, few, speaking
 - d) to have said, a few, speaking
3. She was looking forward to ___ the leading part ___ that she was greatly ___ at not even ___ it.
- a) giving, playing, disappointing, being offered
 - b) to be given, to play, disappointed, to be offered
 - c) being given, to play, disappointed, being offered
 - d) give, playing, disappointed, offering
4. Did you remember ___ the parcel I gave you? —Yes, I remember ___ it a week ago.
- a) to post, posting
 - b) to post, to post
 - c) posting, to post
 - d) posting, posting
5. You ___ go and check everything by yourself unless you ___ it.
- a) would better, want him to do it
 - b) had rather, don't want his doing
 - c) had better, want him to do it
 - d) would rather, don't want him to do
6. The accused men ___ near the bank during the robbery. It's no use ___ the case without direct___.
- a) deny being somewhere, investigating, evidence
 - b) denies to be anywhere, to investigate, evidences
 - c) deny being anywhere, investigating, evidence
 - d) denies to be somewhere to investigate, evidences
7. You ___ your children ___ their own way in the end.

- a) are to let, to go
- b) have letting, going
- c) have to let, go
- d) are to let, gone

8. I suggest ___ as soon as possible. I ___ before sunset.

- a) us to start, would rather to come
- b) our starting, had rather come
- c) us starting, would prefer to come
- d) our starting, would rather come

9. I am afraid ___ to him. What if he really has the power to stop ___ there, and means ___ them against me?

- a) to speak, me go, to turn
- b) of speaking, my going, turning
- c) to speak, my going, to turn
- d) speaking, me going, to turn

10. He's always regretted ___ school so young. He has not got enough qualifications and education. Unfortunately he often receives letters ___ with "Dear sir", we regret ___ you that your application was turned down."

- a) leaving, beginning, to inform
- b) to leave, to begin, to inform
- c) leaving, beginning, informing
- d) to leave, to begin, informing

TEST 32

До контрольної роботи студенту слід приступати лише після того, як відповідно до методичних вказівок, буде проведено повторення граматичного матеріалу. Для того, щоб правильно виконати тест, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Займенники
2. Артиклі
3. Всі часи Simple, Continuous, Perfect.
4. Непряма мова.

Variant 1

I. Fill in the blanks with the words where necessary.

A) myself B) himself C) herself D) itself E) yourself F) ourselves G) themselves H) —

1. John, be careful! Don't hurt with the hammer.

2. Children, help to sweets and juice.
3. We didn't know who that man was. He hadn't introduced
4. All my friends enjoyed at my birthday party.
5. When do you feel glad?
6. When my sister was making a pudding she burnt on the oven.
7. It is convenient to have an automatic cooker. It turns on and off.
8. Relax when you dance.
9. My father always repairs his car .
10. My grandparents grow their vegetables .

II. Choose the correct variant in reported speech for each sentence.

1. "I'm waiting for my parents," Nick said.
 - A) Nick said that he is waiting for my parents.
 - B) Nick said that he was waiting for his parents.
 - C) Nick said that he was waiting for my parents.
 - D) Nick told that he was waiting for his parents.

2. "I can't fix the engine myself," my brother admitted.
 - A) My brother admitted that can't fix the engine myself.
 - B) My brother admitted that couldn't fix the engine himself.
 - C) My brother admitted that can't fix the engine himself.
 - D) My brother admitted that couldn't fix the engine myself.

3. "You should be careful," my friends said to me.
 - A) My friends said to me that I should be careful.
 - B) My friends said to me that I should have been careful.
 - C) My friends told me that I should have been careful.
 - D) My friends told me that I should be careful.

4. "I will come tomorrow and finish the work," the plumber said to grandma.
 - A) The plumber said to grandma that he will come tomorrow and finish the work.
 - B) The plumber promised grandma that he will come the next day and finish the work.
 - C) The plumber promised grandma that he would come next day and will finish the work.
 - D) The plumber promised grandma that he would come the next day and finish the work.

5. "The Sun isn't a planet, it is a big star," the teacher explained.
 - A) The teacher explained to us that the Sun is a big star.
 - B) The teacher explained us that the Sun is a big star.
 - C) The teacher explained us that the Sun was a big star.

D) The teacher explained to us that the Sun was a big star.

III. Choose the correct variant.

1. Your sister used to visit your parents quite often,
A) didn't she B) wouldn't she
C) doesn't she D) hadn't she
2. I _ that the students should study more.
A) am feeling B) feel
C) is feeling D) feels
3. How many times _ _ (you) to Rome?
A) were B) have been
C) was D) had been
4. Look. _ sitting on the wall.
A) There is a kitten B) There is a kitten is
C) There a kitten is D) There is a kitten who are
5. I have no idea _ .
A) who's book is this B) whose book is this
C) who's book this is D) whose book this is
6. Nancy tried to get the thread the eye of the needle.
A) to B) out
C) in D) through
7. You'd hurry up or else we'll be late
A) rather B) should
C) better D) have to
8. I can hear a noise; I think is outside.
A) some B) somebody
C) somehow D) somewhere
9. Jane doesn't have tonight.
11. Let me give you .
A) an advice B) the advices
C) some advice D) some advices
12. I don't like it here. Let's go somewhere
A) else B) again
C) more D) once
13. Where is centre of earth?
A) — ... — B) a ... the
C) — ... the D) a ... a
E) the... — F) the ... the
14. in Moscow.
A) Most my friends lives B) Most of my friends lives
C) Most my friends live D) Most of my friends live
15. I have interest in his problems.
A) very few B) very little
C) a very few D) a very little
16. I like these dishes, but is a little small.
A) the cup of tea B) the tea's cup
C) the tea cup D) the cup for the tea
17. Although your sister is very popular, she is not as mine.
A) pretty as B) prettier than
C) so pretty D) more pretty than
18. I bought a pig this morning.
A) nice big pink B) pink nice big
C) big nice pink D) nice pink big
19. I could never be bored football.
A) at B) about

- A) many homeworks
- B) many homeworks
- C) much homework
- D) many homework

C) with D) in

20. We came here to your parents.

A)speak B)speaking

C) to speak D) to speaking

10. Have you written names?

A) everybody B) everybody's

C) everybodys' D) everybodyies'

Variant II

I. Fill in the blanks with the words where necessary.

A) myself B) himself C) herself D) itself E) yourself F) ourselves G) themselves H) —

1. Take the towel and dry. It's windy, you may catch cold.
2. We usually paint the house.
3. His mother never cleans the windows in their house.
4. We haven't decided yet where we'd meet.
5. Look at the kitten. It's washing.
6. He got up, washed, shaved, dressed and left the house without disturbing anyone.
7. I often talk to when I'm alone.
8. If you don't want to make mistakes in your work, you should concentrate .
9. Who went with her? - Nobody. She went by.
10. Little Alice is only two, but she can dress.
11. Do you wash your clothes or does somebody else do it for you?

II. Choose the correct variant in reported speech for each sentence.

1. "Don't make so much noise, will you?" the neighbour said to Pete.
 - A) The neighbour asked Pete to not make so much noise.
 - B) The neighbour asked Pete not to make so much noise.
 - C) The neighbour asked to Pete not to make so much noise.
 - D) The neighbour said to Pete not to make so much noise.
2. "We only got tickets yesterday, though we booked the holiday a long time ago," said Mr. Smith.
 - A) Mr. Smith said that they had got tickets the last day, though they had booked the holiday a long time ago.
 - B) Mr. Smith said that they got tickets the previous day, though they booked the holiday a long time before.
 - C) Mr. Smith said that they had got tickets the previous day, though they had booked the holiday a long time before.

D) Mr. Smith said that they got tickets the previous day, though they had booked the holiday a long time before.

3. "Do you know where Kate is living?" Anne asked me.

A) Anne asked me if I know where was Kate living.

B) Anne asked me if I know where Kate was living.

C) Anne asked me if I know where Kate is living.

D) Anne asked me if I knew where was Kate living.

E) Anne asked me if I knew where Kate was living.

4. "Why didn't you say that to me?" she asked her boyfriend.

A) She asked her friend why didn't he say that to me.

B) She asked her friend why he didn't say that to me.

C) She asked her friend why hadn't he said that to me.

D) She asked her friend why hadn't he said that to her.

E) She asked her friend why he hadn't said that to her.

5. "I promise I'll write to you as soon as I arrive, Jane," said Nick.

A) Nick promised Jane that he will write to her as soon as he arrives.

B) Nick promised Jane that he would write to her as soon as he arrives.

C) Nick promised Jane that he would write to her as soon as he arrived.

D) Nick promised Jane that he would write to her as soon as he would arrive.

E) Nick promised Jane that he would write to her as soon as he will arrive.

F) Nick promised Jane that he wrote to her as soon as he arrived.

IV. Choose the correct variant

1. Are you sure Ann use you camera?

A) knows to B) knows how to

C) knows the D) knows how

2. When I saw the girl I was sure I her before.

A) meet B) have met

C) met D) had met

3. Everybody work hard if they want to pass exams.

A) will must B) will must to

C) will have D) will have to

4. This car isn't going in the race.

A) to drive B) to be drive

C) to driven D) to be driven

11. No one could find Nick .

A) somewhere B) nowhere

C) anywhere D) everywhere

12. Russia and United States are separated

by Pacific Ocean.

A)

B) the ... the ... the ...

C) — ... the ... — ...

D)— ... the ... the...

13. How much money have you got? - .

A) None. B) Nothing.

C) No one t>) No.

14. We have very money left.

5. We would like you a present.
 A) give B) giving
 C) to give D) to giving
6. I always ask my brother and for advice.
 A) he B) his
 C) him D) himself
7. I will need about the incident before I make a decision.
 A) a few information
 B) a little information
 C) a few informations
 D) a little informations
8. My hair very dirty, I must wash .
 A) is ... it B) are ... them
 C) isn't ... it D) aren't ... them
9. He seemed .
 A) nice man B) nice men
 C) a nice man D) a nice men
10. I bought yesterday.
 A) two loafs of bread
 B) two loaves of bread
 C) two loafs of the bread
 D) two loaves of the bread
- A) few B) little
 C) a few D) a little
15. This coffee tastes a little to me.
 A) hottly B) hot
 C) so hot D) too much hot
16. As soon as I reading the article, I will give it to you.
 A) will finish B) shall finish
 C) would finish D) finish
17. I don't want
 A) this dirty ones B) these dirty ones
 C) these dirty one D) this one dirty
18. She is good languages, but she is bad math.
 A) in ... in B) at ... at
 C) in ... at D) at ... in
19. Jim, who is going to see her off?
 A) Apart B) Beside
 C) Besides D) Except
20. You better lock all the windows and the front door before we leave.
 A) should B) had
 C) would D) ought