

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Донецький національний університет
економіки і торгівлі
імені Михайла Туган-Барановського

Кафедра іноземної філології, українознавства та соціально-правових дисциплін

С. А. Остапенко, Л. А. Дмитрук

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ З ВИВЧЕННЯ
ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

**ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ
(ПРАКТИЧНА ГРАМАТИКА)**

ступінь: бакалавр

III рік навчання

Кривий Ріг
2023

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Затверджено на засіданні
кафедри іноземної філології,
українознавства та соціально-
правових дисциплін
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О 76

Остапенко С. А., Дмитрук Л. А.

О 76 Методичні рекомендації з вивчення дисципліни «Практичний курс основної іноземної мови (практична граматики)» III рік навчання, ступінь бакалавр. Кривий Ріг : ДонНУЕТ, 2023. 137 с.

Дисципліна «Практичний курс основної (англійської) іноземної мови» вивчається 8 семестрів. Дані методичні рекомендації охоплюють матеріал четвертого року навчання: 7 семестр – модуль VII, 8 семестр – модуль VIII.

Методична розробка містить комплекс вправ, які орієнтовані на розпізнання граматичних явищ англійської мови, що включають труднощі перекладу, та навички перекладати речення з даними труднощами.

Наповнення та структурний план методичних рекомендацій ставить за мету комплексний розвиток вмінь та навичок студентів, пов'язаних з практичним використанням мови у повсякденному житті та фаховій діяльності.

Методичні рекомендації відповідають сучасним вимогам до навчальної літератури.

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імені Михайла Туган-Барановського,
2023

ЗМІСТ / CONTENTS

ВСТУП / INTRODUCTION	5
ЧАСТИНА 1. ЗАГАЛЬНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ЩОДО ВИВЧЕННЯ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ / GENERAL STUDY GUIDE	6
ЧАСТИНА 2. ЗМІСТ ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ / PRACTICAL TRAINING SUBJECT MATTER	18
UNIT 1. MODAL VERBS	19
UNIT 2. MOOD	33
UNIT 3. PHRASAL VERBS	48
UNIT 4. PREPOSITIONS	60
ЧАСТИНА 3. МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ З ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ / STUDENTS' SELF-DIRECTED ACTIVITY ORGANIZATION GUIDE	85
1. Modal auxiliaries and related verbs, 'I wish'	86
1.1 The two uses of modal verbs.	86
1.2 Uses of modals to express ability and inability.	88
1.3 Uses of modals to express permission and prohibition.	90
1.4 Uses of modals to express certainty and possibility.	92
1.5 Uses of modals to express deduction.	94
1.6 Uses of modals for offers, requests and suggestions.	97
1.7 Expressing wishes, etc.: 'I wish,' 'if only', 'it's (high) time.	99
1.8 Expressing preferences: 'would rather' and 'would sooner'.	101
1.9 'It's advisable ...' / 'it's necessary ...'.	103
1.10 'It isn't advisable ...' / 'It isn't necessary ...' / 'It's forbidden ...'.	105
1.11 Modals to express habit: 'used to', 'will' and 'would'.	107
1.12 'Need' and 'dare' as modals and as full verbs.	110
1.13 'Would / wouldn't'; 'that ... should'; 'there' + modal.	112
2. Prepositions and adverb particles	115
2.1 Prepositions, adverb particles and conjunctions.	115
2.2 Preposition of movement and position; prepositions of time.	117
2.3 Adverbial phrases of duration.	119
2.4 Particular prepositions, particles: contrasts (1).	121
2.5 Particular prepositions, particles: contrasts (2).	123
2.6 Particular prepositions, particles: contrasts (3).	126
3. Phrasal verbs	129
3.1 Phrasal verbs: Type 1, verb + preposition (transitive).	129
3.2 Phrasal verbs: Type 2, verb + particle (transitive).	131
3.3 Phrasal verbs: Type 3, verb + particle (intransitive)	133
Type 4, verb + particle + preposition (transitive)	134
СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ / REFERENCES	136

ВСТУП / INTRODUCTION

Загальновідомо, що повнота, точність і правильність перекладу текстів значною мірою залежить від того, наскільки правильно перекладач визначає і розуміє граматичні форми, синтаксичні конструкції та структуру речення.

Головна мета дисципліни “Практичний курс основної іноземної мови: практична граматики” – навчити студентів розпізнавати граматичні явища англійської мови, що включають труднощі перекладу, та адекватно перекладати речення з даними труднощами.

В результаті вивчення предмета студент повинен знати:

- основні граматичні явища;
- форми вираження граматичного значення, їх еквіваленти, моделі вживання;

- функціонально-семантичні категорії;

- діапазон граматичних засобів писемного відтворення думок.

та вміти:

- знаходити форми вираження граматичного значення, їх еквіваленти, моделі вживання і вміти аналізувати граматичні явища з точки зору семантики тих категорій, що ними передаються;

- виразити за допомогою різноманітних граматичних засобів функціонально-семантичні категорії;

- оперувати діапазоном граматичних засобів писемного відтворення думок, ведення кореспонденції, переклад науково-технічної літератури, складення оглядів, тощо;

- вільно і правильно спілкуватись іноземною мовою (з дотриманням граматичних норм) в різних ситуаціях, головним чином, в ситуаціях професійного спілкування;

- робити лінгвостилістичний та перекладознавчий аналіз наукових, газетних і художніх текстів з урахуванням граматичних норм англійської та української мов;

- викладати інформацію в різних видах письмових робіт, використовуючи набуті знання з практичної граматики.

Методичні рекомендації укладено у відповідності з програмою з дисципліни «Практичний курс основної іноземної (англійської) мови» для студентів філологічних спеціальностей університетів і призначено для студентів III курсу спеціальності 035 «Філологія», ступінь бакалавр, які вивчають курс як основну дисципліну.

**ЧАСТИНА 1.
ЗАГАЛЬНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ЩОДО ВИВЧЕННЯ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

**PART 1.
GENERAL STUDY GUIDE**

1. Опис дисципліни

Найменування показників	Характеристика дисципліни
Обов'язкова (для студентів спеціальності "назва спеціальності") / вибіркова дисципліна	Обов'язкова для студентів спеціальності 035 «Філологія»
Семестр (осінній / весняний)	осінній, весняний
Кількість кредитів	5/4
Загальна кількість годин	150/120
Кількість змістових модулів	4
Лекції, годин	-
Практичні / семінарські, годин	70/64
Лабораторні, годин	-
Самостійна робота, годин	80/56
Тижневих годин для денної форми навчання:	
аудиторних	5/4
самостійної роботи студента	5,3/3,5
Вид контролю	залік, екзамен

2. Програма дисципліни

Мета: формування комунікативної, лінгвістичної, соціокультурної та професійної компетенції студентів шляхом їх залучення до виконання професійно орієнтованих завдань, формування вмій і навичок усного та писемного мовлення з послідовним удосконаленням кожного окремого виду мовленнєвої діяльності.

Практична мета: оволодіння необхідним лексичним та граматичним матеріалом, передбаченим відповідною програмою з практичного курсу англійської мови, з метою використання отриманих знань у подальшій професійній діяльності.

Розвиваюча мета: передбачає подальший розвиток комунікативних здібностей студента, його пам'яті (слухової, зорової, оперативної та довготривалої), уваги, логічного мислення, вольових якостей, пов'язаних з досягненням прогресу в навчальній діяльності.

Загальноосвітня мета передбачає збагачення духовного світу особистості, розширенню знань про та країни, мова яких вивчається, а саме географічне положення, суспільно-політичний устрій та культуру, традиції, міста тощо.

Виховна мета передбачає виховання у студентів поваги до культури інших народів, їхніх традицій і звичаїв, активності, працьовитості, здатності до прийняття самостійних рішень, колективізму тощо.

Завдання:

методичні: організація процесу навчання англійської мови з урахуванням діалогу культур, інтегрованого підходу, інтерактивних методів, особистісно-

зорієнтованого навчання. Використання таких форм організації навчання, як диспути, конференції, круглі столи, рольові ігри, «мозкові штурми» тощо;

пізнавальні: розвиток країнознавчих знань студентів про культуру, традиції та звичаї Великої Британії та США порівняно з національними традиціями та культурою свого народу;

практичні: удосконалення вмінь студентів сприймати іноземну мову на слух, читати та спілкуватися за змістом прочитаних текстів різної тематики, висловлення власної думки у монологічному, діалогічному усному та писемному мовленні, а також розвиток їхньої мовної здогадки, вміння самоконтролю.

Предмет: іноземна (англійська) мова.

Зміст дисципліни розкривається в темах:

Лексичний матеріал:

23. Світ навколо нас
24. Література та письменники
25. Англійські традиційні фестивалі, свята та кухня
26. Художнє мистецтво
27. Кіноіндустрія
32. Домашнє читання

Граматичний матеріал:

23. Модальні дієслова.
24. Умовний спосіб.
25. Фразові дієслова.
26. Прийменники та постпозитиви.

Опанування дисципліни дозволяє забезпечити:

1) формування:

- загальних програмних компетентностей:

- здатність учитися і оволодівати сучасними знаннями;
- здатність до пошуку, опрацювання та аналізу інформації з різних джерел;
- уміння виявляти, ставити та вирішувати проблему;
- здатність спілкуватися іноземними мовами;
- здатність до абстрактного мислення, аналізу та синтезу;
- здатність застосовувати знання у практичних ситуаціях;

- фахових програмних компетентностей:

здатність вільно, гнучко і ефективно використовувати мову, що вивчається, в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і реєстрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв'язання комунікативних завдань у різних сферах життя;

здатність до збирання й аналізу, систематизації та інтерпретації мовних та літературних фактів, інтерпретації та перекладу тексту;

усвідомлення засад і технологій створення текстів різних жанрів і стилів іноземною мовою;

здатність здійснювати лінгвістичний та спеціальний філологічний аналіз текстів різних стилів і жанрів;

здатність до організації ділової комунікації;

здатність здійснювати перекладацьку діяльність різних видів.

2) досягнення програмних результатів навчання:

вільно спілкуватися з професійних питань із фахівцями і нефахівцями іноземною мовою усно й письмово, використовувати її для організації ефективної міжкультурної комунікації;

організувати процес свого навчання й самоосвіти;

знати принципи, технології і прийоми створення усних і письмових текстів різних жанрів і стилів іноземною мовою;

використовувати мову, що вивчається, в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і регістрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв'язання комунікативних завдань у побутовій, суспільній, навчальній, професійній, науковій сферах життя;

аналізувати мовні одиниці, визначати їхню взаємодію та характеризувати мовні явища і процеси, що їх зумовлюють;

здійснювати лінгвістичний та спеціальний філологічний аналіз текстів різних стилів і жанрів;

знати й розуміти основні поняття, теорії та концепції обраної філологічної спеціалізації, уміти застосовувати їх у професійній діяльності;

збирати, аналізувати, систематизувати й інтерпретувати факти мови й мовлення й використовувати їх для розв'язання складних задач і проблем у спеціалізованих сферах професійної діяльності та/або навчання;

забезпечення міжмовної та міжкультурної усної та письмової комунікації та міжмовного і міжкультурного обміну інформацією в різних галузях шляхом перекладу різноманітних за змістом та жанром текстів іноземною та українською мовами.

3) набуття результатів навчання (згідно Дублінських дескрипторів):

– **знання:**

основних фонетичних (вимова, швидкість, паузи, логічний наголос), лексичних та граматичних явищ;

форм вираження граматичного значення, їх еквіваленти, моделі вживання; функціонально-семантичних категорій;

діапазону граматичних засобів писемного відтворення думок;

словотворення;

різних видів читання;

системного характер мовних явищ;

лексичного матеріалу за темами, що вивчаються;

граматичних та фонетичних особливості англійської мови;

правопису лексичних одиниць та пунктуацію;

вимог до оформлення письмових робіт;

– **уміння/навички:**

знаходити форми вираження граматичного значення, їх еквіваленти, моделі вживання і вміти аналізувати граматичні явища з точки зору семантики тих категорій, що ними передаються;

виражати за допомогою різноманітних граматичних засобів функціонально-семантичні категорії;

оперувати діапазоном граматичних засобів писемного відтворення думок, ведення кореспонденції, переклад науково-технічної літератури, складення оглядів, тощо;

вільно і правильно спілкуватись іноземною мовою (з дотриманням граматичних норм) в різних ситуаціях, головним чином, в ситуаціях професійного спілкування;

робити лінгвостилістичний та перекладознавчий аналіз наукових, газетних і художніх текстів з урахуванням граматичних норм англійської та української мов;

викладати інформацію в різних видах письмових робіт, використовуючи набуті знання з практичної граматики;

розширювати та поповнювати мовні знання, зокрема лексичні, перефразувати, пояснити слово чи словосполучення, знаходити синоніми, антоніми;

тренувати мовний матеріал, яким треба володіти, аналізувати лексичні та граматичні явища, відповісти на питання, знаходити еквіваленти;

читати вголос, щоб удосконалити технічний бік читання (правильна вимова слів, швидкість, паузи), що виявляє ступінь розуміння тексту;

читати «про себе» з повним і точним розумінням усіх факторів у тексті (вивчаюче читання);

отримати загальне уявлення про текст, книгу, журнал в цілому (переглядове читання);

розвивати уміння мовлення – переказ, коментування, бесіда, дискусія, драматизація; вигадання додаткових деталей;

робити лінгвостилістичний та перекладознавчий аналіз наукових та художніх текстів з урахуванням відомостей, отриманих на практичних заняттях;

обговорювати та аналізувати художні твори сучасної і класичної англійської літератури з точки зору їх ідейного змісту, композиційних і стилістичних особливостей;

викладати інформацію загальнонаукового і суспільно-політичного змісту в різних видах письмових робіт;

переказувати текст, що прослухали або прочитали;

вести бесіду на задану тему в аспекті вивченого лексично-граматичного матеріалу;

готувати самостійні повідомлення по темах;

виконувати послідовний переклад текстів;

розуміти та реагувати на широкий спектр тематики побутового та ділового спілкування;

писати твори на теми, що передбачені програмою;

складати плани, конспекти статей, лекцій, виступів;

передавати зміст прочитаного чи прослуханого тексту;

робити нотатки лекцій на суспільно-політичні та науково-популярні теми;
 уміти розуміти носіїв мови, а також мову неносіїв, що володіють англійською мовою;

розуміти вислови, що передають фактичну інформацію;

відповідати на питання, що мають відношення до вказаної інформації;

виділяти головну інформацію, відокремлюючи її від другорядної в розгорнутому уривку.

– **комунікація:**

ефективно встановлювати і підтримувати комунікацію в навчальних ситуаціях, здійснювати чіткі та детальні повідомлення на різні теми та аргументувати свою позицію щодо обговорюваної проблеми;

розв'язувати більшість проблем під час перебування у країні, мова якої вивчається;

висловлюватись на знайомі теми або теми, пов'язані з особистими інтересами; описувати досвід, події, сподівання, мрії тощо;

вільно спілкуватись із носіями мови, чітко, детально висловлюватись з широкого кола тем, виражати свою думку з певної проблеми, наводячи різноманітні аргументи за і проти;

– **відповідальність і автономія:**

розуміти, які ключові цінності, переконання та поведінка в академічному і професійному середовищі України відрізняються при порівнянні однієї культури з іншими;

розуміти різні корпоративні культури в конкретних професійних контекстах і те, яким чином вони співвідносяться одна з одною;

застосовувати міжкультурне розуміння у процесі безпосереднього усного і писемного спілкування в академічному та професійному середовищі;

належним чином поводити себе і реагувати у типових академічних, професійних, світських і повсякденного ситуаціях, а також знати правила взаємодії між людьми у різних ситуаціях.

3. Структура дисципліни

Назви змістових модулів і тем	Кількість годин				
	усього	У тому числі			
		л	п/с	лаб	срс
1	2	3	4	5	6
Модуль 5					
Змістовий модуль 10: Життя людини					
Тема 55. Світ навколо нас	30		10		20
Тема 56. Англійські традиційні фестивалі, свята та кухня	30		14		16
Тема 57. Домашнє читання	30		10		20
Разом за змістовим модулем 10	90		34		56
Змістовий модуль 11: Модальність та умовний спосіб					
Тема 58. Модальні дієслова	40		26		14
Тема 59. Умовний спосіб	20		10		10

Разом за змістовим модулем 11	60		36		24
Усього модуль 5	150		70		80
Модуль 6					
Змістовий модуль 12: Світ мистецтва					
Тема 60. Література та письменники	20		10		10
Тема 61. Художнє мистецтво	20		10		10
Тема 62. Кіноіндустрія	20		10		10
Тема 63. Домашнє читання	20		10		10
Разом за змістовим модулем 12	80		40		40
Змістовий модуль 13: Фразові дієслова та постпозитиви					
Тема 64. Фразові дієслова	26		16		10
Тема 65. Прийменники та постпозитиви	14		8		6
Разом за змістовим модулем 13	40		24		16
Усього модуль 6	120		64		56
Усього годин	270		134		136

4. Теми семінарських/практичних/лабораторних занять

№ з/п	Вид та тема заняття	Кількість годин
Модуль 5		
132	Практичне заняття Модальне дієслово <i>can</i> (основне значення).	2
133	Практичне заняття Життя в місті	2
134	Практичне заняття Модальне дієслово <i>can</i> (вторинне значення).	2
135	Практичне заняття Сільське життя	2
136	Практичне заняття Модальне дієслово <i>may</i> (основне значення).	2
137	Практичне заняття Природа	2
138	Практичне заняття Модальне дієслово <i>may</i> (вторинне значення).	2
139	Практичне заняття Англійська сільська місцевість.	2
140	Практичне заняття Модальне дієслово <i>must</i> (основне значення).	2
141	Практичне заняття Сполучання до Лондона.	2
142	Практичне заняття Модальне дієслово <i>must</i> (вторинне значення).	2
143	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання	2
144	Практичне заняття Модальне дієслово <i>have to</i> .	2
145	Практичне заняття Англійська кухня	2
146	Практичне заняття Модальне дієслово <i>be to</i> .	2

147	Практичне заняття Англійські свята	2
148	Практичне заняття Модальні дієслова <i>should, ought to</i> .	2
149	Практичне заняття Англійські фестивалі	2
150	Практичне заняття Модальне дієслово <i>need</i> .	2
151	Практичне заняття У відпустці	2
152	Практичне заняття Модальні дієслова.	4
153	Практичне заняття Англійські атракції	4
154	Практичне заняття Модальні дієслова	2
155	Практичне заняття Подорож до Англії. Захист проєктів	2
156	Практичне заняття Вживання <i>Suppositional</i> способу.	4
157	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання	4
158	Практичне заняття Вживання <i>Subjunctive I</i> і <i>II</i> .	2
159	Практичне заняття Умовний спосіб після ' <i>I wish</i> '.	2
160	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання	4
161	Практичне заняття Вживання умовного способу дієслів	2
	Разом модуль 5	70
Модуль 6		
162	Практичне заняття Література та літературні твори	2
163	Практичне заняття Література в нашому житті	2
164	Практичне заняття Фразові дієслова	2
165	Практичне заняття Британська та американська художня література	2
166	Практичне заняття Е-книги	2
167	Практичне заняття Фразові дієслова	2
168	Практичне заняття Мій літературний світ. Захист проєктів	2
169	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання	2
170	Практичне заняття Фразові дієслова	2

171	Практичне заняття Художнє мистецтво	4
172	Практичне заняття Фразові дієслова	4
173	Практичне заняття Відвідування галереї	4
174	Практичне заняття Фразові дієслова	2
175	Практичне заняття Похід на концерт	2
176	Практичне заняття Фразові дієслова	4
177	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання	4
178	Практичне заняття Роль кіно в сучасному суспільстві	2
180	Практичне заняття Види та типи кінопродукції	2
181	Практичне заняття Прийменники місця	2
182	Практичне заняття Зворушливі фільми	2
183	Практичне заняття Прийменники часу	2
184	Практичне заняття Виробництво фільмів	2
185	Практичне заняття Прийменники руху	2
186	Практичне заняття Мій кіносвіт. Написання рецензії на фільм	2
186	Практичне заняття Постпозитиви	2
187	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання	4
	Разом модуль 6	64
	<i>Всього</i>	134

5. Розподіл балів, які отримують студенти

Вид контролю: залік, екзамен

Відповідно до системи оцінювання знань студентів ДонНУЕТ, рівень сформованості компетентностей студента оцінюються впродовж семестру (100 балів).

У випадку проведення екзамену: на протязі семестру (50 балів) та при проведенні підсумкового контролю – екзамену (50 балів).

**Оцінювання студентів протягом семестру
(очна форма навчання)**

№ теми практич- ного заняття	Аудиторна робота					Позааудитор- на робота	Сума балів
	Тестові завдан- ня	Виконання практичних завдань теми	Обговорен- ня теоретичних питань теми	Індиві- дуальне завдання	ПМК	Завдання для самостійного виконання	
Модуль 5							
Змістовий модуль 10							
Тема 132		1				0,5	1,5
Тема 133		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 134		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 135		2		5		0,5	7,5
Тема 136	2	1				0,5	3,5
Тема 137		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 138		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 139		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 140		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 141		1		5		0,5	6,5
Тема 142		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 143	2	1				0,5	3,5
Тема 144		1				0,5	1,5
Тема 145		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 146		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 147		1				0,5	1,5
Тема 148		2					2
Разом змістовий модуль 10	4	28		10	10	8	60
Змістовий модуль 11							
Тема 149		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 150		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 151		2					2
Тема 152		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 153		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 154		2					2
Тема 155	2	1				0,5	3,5
Тема 156		1					1
Тема 157		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 158		2					2
Тема 159		2				0,5	2,5
Тема 160	2	1				0,5	3,5
Тема 161		1					1
Разом змістовий модуль 11	4	22			10	4	40
Разом модуль 5							100
Модуль 6							
Змістовий модуль 12							

Тема 162		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 163		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 164		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 165		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 166	1	1					2
Тема 167		1					1
Тема 168		1		3			4
Тема 169		1					1
Тема 170	1	1				0,25	2,25
Тема 171		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 172		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 173		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 174		1					1
Тема 175	1	1					2
Тема 176		1		2			3
Тема 177		1					1
Разом змістовий модуль 12	3	16		5	4	2	30
Змістовий модуль 13							
Тема 178		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 179		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 180		2				0,25	2,25
Тема 181		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 182		1					1
Тема 183		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 184	1	1				0,25	2,25
Тема 185		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 186		1				0,25	1,25
Тема 187	1	1					2
Разом змістовий модуль 13	2	11			5	2	20
Разом модуль 6							50

**Оцінювання студентів протягом семестру
(заочна форма навчання)
Осінній семестр (3)**

Поточне тестування та самостійна робота				Сума в балах
Змістовий модуль 10	Індивідуальне завдання 10 (читання)	Змістовий модуль 11	Індивідуальне завдання 11 (граматика)	100
20	30	20	30	

Весняний семестр (3)

Поточне тестування та самостійна робота				Підсумковий тест (екзамен)	Сума в балах
Змістовий модуль 12	Індивідуальне завдання 12 (читання)	Змістовий модуль 13	Індивідуальне завдання 13 (граматика)	50	100
10	15	10	15		

Загальне оцінювання результатів вивчення дисципліни

Для виставлення підсумкової оцінки визначається сума балів, отриманих за результатами екзамену та за результатами складання змістових модулів. Оцінювання здійснюється за допомогою шкали оцінювання загальних результатів вивчення дисципліни (модулю).

Оцінка		
100-бальна шкала	Шкала ECTS	Національна шкала
90-100	A	5, «відмінно»
80-89	B	4, «добре»
75-79	C	
70-74	D	3, «задовільно»
60-69	E	
35-59	FX	2, «незадовільно»
0-34	F	

**ЧАСТИНА 2.
ЗМІСТ ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ**

**PART 2.
PRACTICAL TRAINING SUBJECT MATTER**

UNIT 1

MODAL VERBS

1. Fill in the gaps with *mustn't* or *needn't* / *don't have to*.

- 1 A: Shall I help you with your shopping?
B: No, you *...needn't/don't have to*. I can manage by myself.
2. A: You play football inside the house.
B: I'm sorry. I'll go outside.
3. A: Do you want anything from the supermarket?
B: No, you get me anything today, thank you. I'm going out myself later.
- 4 A: You be late for work tomorrow morning.
B: I know. I'll try to arrive early.
5. A: You take these books out of the library.
B: I know. It's forbidden.
6. A: Shall I make an appointment for you at the dentist's?
B: No, you I'll do it myself next week.

2. Rephrase the following sentences using *must*, *mustn't*, *needn't*, *has to* or *doesn't have to*.

- 1 **You aren't allowed to** park your car in the college car park.
You mustn't park your car in the college car park.
- 2 **I strongly advise you to** speak to your parents about your decision

- 3 **It isn't necessary** for Emma to attend tomorrow's staff meeting

- 4 **Jack is obliged to** wear a suit and a tie at work because the manager says so.

- 5 **I'm sure** Antonio is from Milan

- 6 **It's necessary** for Roger to find a job soon.

- 7 **It's forbidden** to use mobile phones inside the hospital.

8. Susan **is obliged to** work overtime because her boss says so.

3. Rephrase the following sentences using *didn't need to* or *needn't have done*.

1. It wasn't necessary for him to wash It wasn't dirty.
He didn't need to wash the car.
- 2 It wasn't necessary for her to buy so many oranges, but she did.

- 3 It wasn't necessary for us to take an umbrella. It wasn't raining.

- 4 It wasn't necessary for us to turn on the light. It wasn't dark.

5 It wasn't necessary for him to call me today, but he did.

6 It wasn't necessary for you to make sandwiches to me, but you did.

7 It wasn't necessary for them to make reservations at the restaurant, but they did.

4. Rewrite the sentences using the word in bold.

1 It isn't necessary for Mark to buy new clothes for the reception.

need *Mark doesn't need to/needn't buy new clothes for the reception.*

2 You aren't allowed to pick these flowers.

must _____

3 Sarah is obliged to type her compositions at university.

has _____

4 It wasn't necessary for Paula to make the beds.

need _____

5 It is your duty to obey the law.

must _____

6 It wasn't necessary for Bob to wait for me, but he did.

need _____

7 It is forbidden to throw litter on the beach.

must _____

8. I'm sure Ronald is at home.

must _____

9. It wasn't necessary for Alice to bake a cake for the party.

need _____

10 It wasn't necessary for George to stay at work late last night, but he did.

have _____

5. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate modal verb. Then, say what they express in each sentence.

1. A: May/Can/Could I borrow your pen, please? (*The speaker is asking for permission*)

B: No, you I'm using it.

2 A: I'm bored. What shall we do?

B: Wego for a walk.

A: No, we because it's raining.

B: Let's watch a video, then.

3. A: My parents told me I go to the party tonight.

B: Never mind, I go either. We stay at home together, though.

4 A: Sir..... I speak to you for a moment, please?

B: Certainly, but later today; I'm busy now.

5 A: Excuse me?

B: Yes?

2 You are at a job interview. You type fast, you use computers and you speak two foreign languages. Tell the interviewer about your **abilities**.

3 Your brother is trying to decide what to buy your mother for her birthday. You **suggest** a box of chocolates.

4 Your jacket is dirty and you want to wear it next week. It is **necessary** to take it to the dry cleaner's.

5 You want to have a day off work next week. Ask for your boss' **permission**.

6 You are in the car with your uncle. It's hot and you want him to open the window. Make a **request**.

7 Your mother is going to the shops. She asks you if you want anything. You tell her it **isn't necessary** to get anything for you.

9. Complete the sentences using must or can't.

1 I'm certain they go to bed early on Sunday nights.

They must go to bed early on Sunday nights

2 I'm sure John didn't stay late at the office. John can't have stayed late at the office

3 I'm certain he hasn't arrived yet. He

4 I'm certain they are working together. They

5 I'm sure Amy hasn't finished her homework. Amy

6 I'm certain she was having a bath when I rang. She

7 I'm sure he hasn't won the prize. He

8 I'm sure she is looking for a new house. She

9 I'm certain Paul didn't invite Linda to the party. Paul

10 I'm certain you have been planning the project. You

11 I'm sure she was writing a letter. She

12 I'm certain they hadn't paid the bill. They

13. I'm sure he had been fixing the pipe. He

10. Rephrase the following sentences in as many ways as possible.

1 Perhaps Laura has left the phone off the hook.

Laura may/might/could have left the phone off the hook

2 Surgeons are obliged to scrub their hands before operating on patients.....

3 Do you mind if I open the window?.....

4 It wasn't necessary for Peter to wash the dog, so he didn't

5 Emily managed to reach the top shelf, even though she didn't have a ladder.....

6 It's forbidden to copy files without the manager's permission

7 Why don't we spend this evening at home?

8 I'm certain Patrick misunderstood my instructions

9 I'm sure Helen didn't know about her surprise party.....

11. Rephrase the following sentences in as many ways as possible.

- 1 Perhaps they are at work.
They may/might/could be at work
- 2 Perhaps he is waiting outside.
He
- 3 It's possible she will work late tonight.
She
- 4 It's likely he was driving too fast.
He
- 5 It's possible they made a mistake.
They
- 6 Perhaps he has missed the bus.
He
- 7 It's possible she has been playing in the snow.
She
- 8 It's likely we will be leaving tomorrow.
We.....
- 9 It's likely he will stay there.
He
- 10 Perhaps she had been trying to call you.
She
- 11 It's likely they had seen the film already.
They
- 12 It's possible he is studying in the library.
He

12. Underline the correct word(s) in bold.

A: Good morning. How 1) can/must I help you, sir?

B: I'd like to book a room for tonight, please.

A: Certainly sir.

B: How much does a single room cost for one night?

A: \$35, sir. Payable in advance.

B: What! 2) **Do I have to/Could I** pay right now?

A: Yes, I'm afraid you 3) **need/must** pay in advance.

B: Really. Well! 4) **Do I have to/Shall I** pay in cash?

A: No, you 5) **mustn't/needn't** pay in cash. You 6) **could/can't** pay by credit card if you prefer.

B: This is a bit unusual. I 7) **may/must** look in my wallet to see if I have enough cash with me.

A: You 8) **couldn't/don't have to** hurry, sir. Take your time.

.....
A: Good morning. Here's the key. 9) **Could/Must** I leave my luggage here until twelve o'clock, please?

B: Of course. 10) **May/Need** I ask if you enjoyed your stay?

A: Oh yes. I 11) **can/must** write down the pho number, so that I can stay here again.

B: You 12) *mustn't/don't need to* do that, sir. I 13) *have to/can* give you our card.

A: Oh, thank you very much. Goodbye.

B: Goodbye.

13. Fill in shall or will.

1. _____ I help you with the washing up?

2. _____ we have pizza for dinner tonight?

3. _____ you carry this for me, please?

4. _____ you answer the phone, please?

5. Where _____ we sit in the classroom?

6. What _____ we buy for Bob's birthday?

7. _____ you take the rubbish out for me, please?

8. _____ we have a barbecue next weekend?

14. Rephrase the following sentences in as many ways as possible.

1. You had better book your flight early. You ought to/should/must book your flight early.

2 Would you like me to draw the curtains for you?

3 Why don't we go to a Japanese restaurant for change?

4 I strongly advise you to see a doctor as soon as possible.

5 Can you call Greg for me, please?

6 You ought to have checked the battery before you left.

7 Everybody is obliged to pay taxes.

8 You don't need to go to the supermarket today.

9 It wasn't necessary for Betty to call a taxi because I gave her a lift.

10 They managed to get to the theatre in time, despite the heavy traffic.

11 You aren't allowed to keep pets in the building.

12 Do you mind if I take the rest of the day off?

15. Underline the correct word.

1 You may/mustn't run in the corridors. It's dangerous.

2 Can/Should I ask you a question?

3 Will/Shall we go out for lunch today?

4 You must/shouldn't stay at home if you are ill.

5 Tommy can't/couldn't tell the time when he was a baby.

6 My book can't/mustn't be in the house. I've looked everywhere.

- 7 You *might/needn't* clean the windows. I've already done them.
 8 *Will/Shall* I help you?
 9 You *needn't/mustn't* do the shopping. I'll do it later.
 10 Sam left late for the airport this morning. He *should/could* have missed his flight.

16. Choose the most appropriate response.

- 1 Will you open the door for me, please?
 A Yes, I may. **B** Certainly.
- 2 Could I speak to you for a moment, please?
 A Yes, of course. B No, you couldn't.
- 3 Shall I carry that bag for you?
 A No, you won't. B No, it's okay. I can manage.
- 4 Could I go to the cinema tonight, please?
 A Not at all. B Yes, if you like.
- 5 We could go to the theatre tonight.
 A That's a nice idea. B No, we might not.
- 6 Can I borrow your pen, please?
 A Not at all. B Of course.
- 7 Can you pick the children up from school for me?
 A No, I may not. B No problem.
- 8 Would you please drive me to the airport tomorrow' My car is being serviced.
 A I'd be happy to. B Yes, I would.
- 9 Can I help you, sir?
 A No, you can't. B No, thank you. I'm just looking
- 10 Could you hold this for me, please?
 A Yes, I could. B Of course.
- 11 Shall I take you to work tomorrow?
 A Yes, please. B No, you won't.

17. Match the items in column A to their synonyms in column B.

A	B
1 You should/ought	a) You aren't allowed to ...
2 You must...	b) It wasn't necessary for us to ... (but we did)
3 Shall we...?	c) Why don't we ...?
4 You needn't...	d) He managed to ...
5 We needn't have ..	e) It wasn't necessary for us to ...
6 We didn't need to .	f) You had better ...
7 You mustn't...	g) I'm sure she's ...
8 He was able to ...	h) Do you mind if I ...?
9 She must be ...	i) You are obliged to ...
10 He can't be ...	j) It isn't necessary for you to ...
11 Could I...?	k) I'm sure he isn't ..
12 He may be ...	l) Perhaps he's ...

18. Rephrase the following sentences in as many ways as possible.

1 *I advise you* to buy this book.

You should/ought to buy this book

2 *It isn't necessary for him to* take the exam again.

3 *I'm sure Terry isn't* at the office.

4 *It is possible that Janet will* call me this evening.

5 *You aren't allowed to* eat and drink in the classrooms.

6 *We are obliged to* clock in and out every day.

7 *I'm sure the boys weren't* upset with the result.

8 *Would you like me to* do anything to help?

9 *Perhaps we will* go for a picnic on Sunday afternoon.

10 *Sam managed to* reach the top of the mountain after climbing for several hours.

11 *How about* throwing a party on your birthday?

12 *It wasn't necessary for John to* attend the seminar.

13 *They are obliged to* go to a meeting every week.

14 *How about* visiting some friends on Saturday?

19. Underline the correct words(s).

1 A: Could/May/Shall you tell me the time, please?

B: Yes. It's a quarter past ten.

2 A: Would/Shall/Will we go shopping tonight?

B: Yes. We need to buy some food.

3 A: May/Should/Would I help you, madam?

B: Yes, please. Can/Shall/Would I have these shoes in black, please?

4 A: Would/Should/Shall I get you another cup of tea?

B: No, thank you. I've had enough.

5 A: Can/Shall/May you post this letter for me, please?

B: Certainly. I'll do it on my way home from work.

6 A: Shall/Would/Could I speak to Jenny, please?

B: I'm sorry, she's not here at the moment.

A: Oh. Must/Shall/Would I call later, then?

7 A: May/Will/Would I have a glass of water, please?

B: Yes, I'll get you one.

A: Could/May/Shall you put ice in it, please?

8 A: Did you call Jane?

B: No, I *didn't need to/needn't* because I saw her at work.

9 A: Shall/May/Could you help me, please?

B: Yes, of course.

10 A: You *mustn't/needn't/couldn't* lock the door.

B: Oh, will you do it when you leave?

20. Underline the correct words(s).

Dear Victoria,

I'm writing to tell you about the play I'm going to be in. It's called 'Only for You', and I've got the leading role. I have a lot of lines and I 1) *must/might* learn them all before opening night.

We're performing the play for the first time on Friday, night. We've been told that a TV company 2) *must/may* come to film it, so I 3) *could/must* be on television. I 4) *needn't/might* even become famous!

We 5) *might/have* to rehearse the play every night until Friday, because everything 6) *must/shall* be perfect for the performance. We 7) *couldn't/mustn't* make any mistakes. 8) *Can/Must* you come to see the play, or will you be at work? I hope you'll be able to come. If not, I'll write and tell you how it went.

I 9) *could/must* go and learn my lines now. See you soon.

Yours,
Charles

21. Choose the correct answer.

1 'You ...C... be late for work.' 'I know. I'm leaving now.'

A needn't B must C mustn't

2 'Jimlose some weight. His doctor said so.' Then he must go on a diet.'

A mustn't B can C has to

3 'I..... go to the bank today. I have enough money.' 'Well, I'll go alone, then.'

A needn't B have to C must

4 'Did you deliver that parcel for me?' 'No, Ifind the house, so I've come back to get a map.'

A can B could C couldn't

5 'I.....clean the house today. It's dirty.' 'I'll help you.'

A needn't B must C mustn't

6 'I.....feed the dog at lunchtime. My brother did it in the morning.' 'You can do it this evening, then.'

A didn't need to B needn't have C need

7 'Do you need any help?' 'Yes. I open the window. It's stuck.'

A could B am able to C can't

8 'I.....swim until I was ten.' 'Well, I didn't learn until I was eleven.'

A can B can't C couldn't

9 'Can I talk to you, please?' 'Sorry, I go now. I'm late for a meeting.'

A mustn't B has to C must

10 'Is Tom good at languages?' 'Yes, he already speak French, German and Italian.'

A can't B can C could

11 'The test was too difficult for me.' 'Oh dear, I do it quite easily.'

A was able to B can't C can

12 'Where's Tom?' 'He's not at work, so he be at the library.'

A must B can't C can

13 '.....we go shopping today?' 'No. I'd prefer to go tomorrow.'

A Ought B Shall C Will

14 'Sorry Mum. I've broken a plate.' 'You be more careful.'

A may B should C might

15 'Where's your father?' 'Hebe in the garage.'

A might B can C mustn't

22. Fill in can, can't, must, mustn't, needn't or have to.

1. A: Is Mathew very rich?

B: He must be. He drives a Ferrari.

2 A: Would you like to come shopping with me?

B: Yes, but I I do my homework this afternoon.

3 A: Is Tom interested in music?

B: Oh yes. Heplay the guitar and the saxophone.

4 A: Is Katie at home?

B: No, she be. Her car is not here.

5 A: Can I go to the cinema tonight?

B: Yes, but you be late home.

6 A: Hurry up. You'll be late for school!

B: I don't go to school today. It's Saturday.

7 A: I bought you this present.

B: Oh, youhave. It's not my birthday!

8 A: Excuse me, I'm looking for Barkwest Bank.

B: I'm afraid Ihelp you. I don't live here.

23. Choose the correct answer.

1 A letter arrives at your house. You are sure it is from Paul.

A It might be from Paul.

B It must be from Paul.

C It may have been from Paul.

2 You have toothache. Your mother gives you some advice.

A You may go to the dentist.

B You should go to the dentist.

C You might go to the dentist.

3 You are looking for your scarf. You think it is upstairs

A It can't be upstairs.

B It should be upstairs.

C It could be upstairs.

4 Your father told you to do your homework. You tell your friends.

A I will do my homework.

B I have to do my homework.

C I might do my homework.

5 You want your neighbour to babysit for you tonight.

A Would you babysit for me tonight?

B Shall you babysit for me tonight?

- C Must you babysit for me tonight?
- 6 You did the washing-up for your mother, but she didn't expect you to.
 A You mustn't have done the washing-up.
 B You might not have done the washing-up.
 C You needn't have done the washing-up.
- 7 There was a good film on TV. You are sure John didn't watch it.
 A John should have watched it.
 B John might have watched it.
 C John can't have watched it.
- 8 You want to have a pet in your flat, but your landlord tells you it isn't allowed.
 A You mustn't keep pets in the flat.
 B You needn't keep pets in the flat.
 C You will not keep pets in the flat.
- 9 An old lady is trying to open the door. You offer to do it for her.
 A Couldn't I open the door for you?
 B Must I open the door for you?
 C Shall I open the door for you?
- 10 You offer to do the shopping, but your mother says it isn't necessary.
 A You must do the shopping.
 B You needn't do the shopping.
 C You could do the shopping.

24. Choose the correct answer.

1.
 You **B** do your homework before you watch TV.
 A can't B should C shall
- 2I come in? It's rather cold out here.
 A Should B May C Must
3. You water the plants this weekend; they look dry.
 A are able to B needn't C ought to
4. you collect the children from school, please?
 A Must B Will C May
5.you play the piano?
 A Can B Must C Should
- 6 I.....buy some milk. There isn't any left.
 A mustn't B may C must
- 7 WhenI call you?
 A shall B must C needn't
- 8 I.....swim before I was able to walk.
 A might B could C can
- 9 You.....walk to work. I'll give you a lift.
 A must B needn't C may
- 10 Tim.....be out. There are no lights on.
 A shall B should C must

In other words

Study these examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Perhaps Tom is tired.
may Tom may be tired. | 5 You aren't allowed to use this car.
mustn't You mustn't use this car. |
| 2 I'm sure she isn't studying hard. | |

can't She can't be studying hard.	6 It wasn't necessary for him to book a table, but he did.
3 It is possible that they went out yesterday.	have He needn't have booked a table.
could They could have gone out yesterday.	7 Let's meet again tomorrow night.
4 It isn't necessary for Joe to come here.	can We can meet again tomorrow night.
have Joe doesn't have to come here.	8 I advise you to call a doctor,
	should You should call a doctor.

25. Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- 1 It is possible that he has spent all the money,
could He could have spent all the money.
- 2 I advise you to take a course in literature.
should You in literature.
- 3 It is possible that the police are questioning him.
may The police him.
- 4 I'm sure he is lying about his age.
must He about his age.
- 5 Let's have a break in five minutes.
can We in five minutes.
- 6 It wasn't necessary for her to give me a lift, but she did.
have She me a lift.
- 7 You aren't allowed to throw litter in the park,
mustn't You litter in the park.
- 8 It isn't necessary for Mother to cook tonight.
have Mother tonight.
- 9 It is possible that she has gone home.
could She home.
- 10 Perhaps Dan is in hospital.
may Dan hospital.
- 11 It wasn't necessary for her to call, but she did.
have She, but she did.
- 12 I advise you to have a rest.
should You a rest.

26. Translate into English.

1. Тобі не треба приносити матеріали сьогодні, я зможу продивитися їх тільки завтра. 2. Ніколи не треба метушитися. 3. Я вважаю, що ти не наважишся викинути її стару одягу. 4. Вона мала стільниковий телефон, і я завжди міг легко з нею зв'язатися. 5. Ви обов'язково повинні скуштувати це вино. Воно просто чудове. 6. Мабуть, я поміркую над вашою пропозицією. 7. Мені завтра знову доведеться йти до банку, тому що повідомлення ще не прийшло. 8. Як ти могла взяти до школи татову ручку? 9. Ти міг би сам потурбуватися про подарунок. 10. Вона повинна була зателефонувати опівдні, але змогла зробити це тільки увечері. 11. Я обіцяю, що ця хата буде твоєю. 12. Ану, не дихай цілу хвилину! 13. Я вже

давно вмю керувати автом, але поки що не можу собі дозволити купити навіть мотоцикл. 14. Ти допоможеш мені вишити цю серветку? 15. Вона годинами сиділа біля комину, дивлячись у вогонь. 16. Ви можете зрізати будь-які квіти в нашому садку. 17. Не треба бути таким самовпевненим, коли йдеться про чемпіонат світу. 18. Я ніколи не припиню сперечатися з тобою. 19. Ти могла б хоч підписати листівку! 20. "Титаніку" судилося затонути у першому ж рейсі.

27. Translate into English.

1. Не треба було обрізати спідницю, тепер вже нічого не виправиш. 2. Чи не могли б ви зателефонувати на станцію техобслуговування і викликати буксир? 3. Вона завжди могла відрізнити копію від оригіналу з першого погляду. 4. От побачиш, ти отримаєш свої гроші завтра вранці. 5. Пляма ніяк не відмивалася. 6. Вам слід сходити на виставку воскових фігур. 7. Не смій підвищувати голос на батька. 8. Мені не потрібно було купувати форму, тому що я міг взяти її у брата. 9. Йдемо разом на ковзанку? 10. Я нічого не можу зрозуміти з цієї записки. 11. Дітям не слід дивитися фільми жахів. 12. Де ми повинні залишитися на ніч? 13. Я змушена здавати кімнату, тому що не можу звести кінці з кінцями. 14. Тобі слід було завести будильник, щоб не проспати. 15. Мені не потрібно заводити будильник, собака будить мене о шостій. 16. Дерево та пластик не можуть слугувати провідником струму. 17. Вона крутиться перед дзеркалом з ранку до вечора. 18. Вам слід було залишити плащ вдома. Дощу не буде. 19. Чи можу я поговорити з бухгалтером? – Зачекайте, вона прийде за кілька хвилин. 20. Тобі б краще здати цей піджак до хімчистки.

28. Translate into English.

1. Якби ми мали човен, ми могли б переправитися на той берег. 2. Якби ти не був таким упертим, ми могли б уже давно дійти згоди. 3. Якби вона не поїхала з міста, ми могли б її теж запросити. 4. Якби ви все ж вирішили піти в гості, я могла б посидіти з вашою дитиною. 5. Якби я отримала зарплатню, я могла б купити трохи фруктів. 6. Якби ти не зробив ту саму помилку чотири рази, я могла б поставити тобі гарну оцінку за твір. 7. Якби чоботи не муляли так, ми могли б ще трохи пройтися. 8. Якби ми здали багаж до камери схову, ми могли б поблукати трохи містом. 9. Я могла б подати обід за годину, якби хтось допоміг мені на кухні. 10. Якби ми не купили вчора телевізор, я могла б придбати собі нове пальто. 11. Якби вона звернулася до мене з таким проханням, я б ніколи не змогла їй відмовити. 12. Якби ти трохи помовчала, ми могли б почути, про що вони шепотілися. 13. Якби вода не була такою холодною, ми могли б скупатися. 14. Якби їй не стало погано в автобусі, ми могли б зайти до вас по дорозі додому. 15. Якби квитки не були такими дорогими, ми могли б ходити до театру частіше. 16. Якби нас попередили про епідемію раніше, ми могли б застосувати профілактичні заходи. 17. Якби він все ж таки прийшов, я могла б вас познайомити. 18. Якби ви сподобалися режисеру, він міг би запропонувати вам головну роль. 19. Якби ми знали всі подробиці, ми могли б зробити точніші висновки. 20. Якби ти не прийшла до мого приходу, я могла б залишити ключ у сусідів.

29. Translate into English.

1. Можливо, вона вмiє читати думки iнших? 2. Невже вона знову намагається посварити нас? 3. Певно, вiн розбагатiв зовсiм недавно. 4. Можливо, гроза пройде стороною. 5. Мабуть, я знаю щось таке, про що ти навить не здогадуєшся. 6. Можливо, вiн колись зрозумiє, як багато ти для нього зробив. 7. Напевно, вiн приховує правду щодо його ролi у банкрутствi фiрми. 8. Певно, це дуже розкiшний та дорогий готель. 9. Операцiя триває, напевно, вже пiвтори години. 10. Певно, прийом був грандiозний. 11. Можливо, вiн i недуже здiбний, але надзвичайно старанний. 12. Напевно, її просто нiхто нiколи не виховував. 13. Не може бути, що вiн так погано вчиться. 14. Невже вона знову дивиться мультфiльми? 14. Мабуть, вiн не зміг сам повiсити картину. 15. Напевно, вона пiдслуховувала за дверима, тому що збентежилася, коли побачила мене. 16. Невже вiн залишився таким самим хвальком, як i у дитинствi? 17. Певно, ви всi вже чули цю легенду. 18. Можливо, ти нiколи не зможеш зрозумiти, що саме зв'язує їх усi цi роки. 19. Напевно, вiн одружений, якщо носить обручку. 20. Можливо, вiн послухається тебе i спуститься до обiду.

30. Translate into English.

1. Напевно, це страшенно нудно – весь час сидiти вдома i нi з ким не спілкуватися. 2. Дитина плакала так голосно, що її, мабуть, чула вся вулиця. 3. Судячи з його вигляду, йому, напевно, рокiв з двадцять. 4. Очевидно, вiн знову вiдхилив пропозицiю продати свiй дiм. 5. Ви, напевно, не знали, що наша компанiя вже давно не займається будiвельними матерiалами. 6. Дивись, лiфт знову працює. - Напевно, приходив механiк. 7. Можливо, нам з вами по дорозi? Я мiг би провести вас. 8. Невже ти не дочитав книгу до кiнця? Але ж тебе можуть викликати. 9. Я обдзвонив усiх друзiв Сема. Мабуть, з ним щось трапилося. 10. Не може бути, щоб ваш телефон не працював уже два тижнi. Ви могли б викликати монтера. 11. Я залишуся вдома, тому що менi може зателефонувати моя подруга. 12. Напевно, вона помилилася, коли рахувала грошi, не може бути, щоб вона зробила це навмисно. 13. Очевидно, її не сподобалися мої слова, якщо вона не приходить бiльше i не телефонує. 14. Можливо, вона не розумiє всiєї серйозностi ситуацiї i продовжує опиратися. 15. Вона живе в цiй квартирi вже, напевно, близько двох мiсяцiв. 16. Очевидно, вiн добре пише, якщо його книги користуються таким великим попитом. 17. Не шукай його. Вiн, напевно, знову десь грає з хлопцями в футбол. 18. Невже вона нiчого неї знала про його плани на майбутнє? 19. Не може бути, щоб вона жартувала, коли розповiдала нам про свої проблеми. 20. Мабуть, вона просто боїться розповiсти тобі про цей випадок.

UNIT 2

MOOD

In Ukrainian, when we want to characterize an action as unreal, probable, possible, desirable, necessary, etc., we use the *subjunctive mood*: «прочитав би», «сказав би».

This mood has on only one form, which is used when speaking about the present, past and future.

In English there are four groups of forms which can represent an action as desirable, necessary, possible, problematic, unreal, etc.:

1) the conditional mod

I, we	should do sth
	should have done sth

He, she, it, they	would do sth
	would have done sth

2) subjunctive II

I, he, she, it	were (was) sth.; did sth
	had been sth.; had done sth

We, you, they	were (was) sth.; did sth
	had been sth.; had done sth

3) suppositional mood

I, he, she, it, we, you, they	should do sth
	should have done sth

4) subjunctive I

I, he, she, it, we, you, they	be sth., do sth
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CONDITIONAL MOOD

1. Translate into English, using *should / would + indefinite infinitive when speaking of the present or future + perfect infinitive when speaking about the past.*

1. Ти правильно зробив, що не пішов. Картина тобі не сподобалася б. 2. Все трапилось тому, що його там не було. Він знав би, що робити. 3. Ми так давно не бачились. Не знаю, впізнала б я її зараз. 4. Мені не подобається твій переклад. Вона б зробила його краще. 5. Мені б не хотілося йти туди сьогодні. 6. Ти завжди мені допомагаєш. Що б я без тебе робила? 7. Як добре, що ти був вдома. Що б я без тебе робила? 8. Було б розумно завтра заночувати в таборі. 9. Було б чудово скласти екзамен сьогодні. 10. Я повернула книгу до бібліотеки. Ти все рівно не став би її читати. 11. Кожній дитині сподобалася б така лялька. 12. Це була цікава

робота. Кожен з нас погодився б тоді на цю пропозицію із задоволенням. 13. Мені не подобається ця людина. Довіряти їй я б не став. 14. В подібній ситуації він повів би себе так само. 15. Правду кажучи, я міг би піти туди сьогодні. 16. Я не знала, що він був в Києві. Я б могла дати йому книги. 17. Ви могли б віднести їй це після лекції?

Sentence patterns with the Conditional Mood

a)

<i>but for this</i>	sb would do sth (I, we should do sth)
	sb would have done sth (I, we should have done sth)

2. Translate into English.

1. Мені не має з ким залишити дитину. Якби не це, я б теж поїхав. 2. Ми запізнилися на поїзд. Якби не це, ми б вже давно приїхали. 3. Якби не вона, вони ніколи б не сварилися. 4. Якби не вона, дитина потонула б. 5. Якби не ваша допомога, вона не наздогнала б групи. 6. Якби не його діагноз, її не оперували б вчасно. 7. Якби не діти, вони залишилися б в місті на літо. 8. Якби не погода, ми б прекрасно провели літо. 9. З неї вийшов би тоді прекрасний тренер, якби не її запальний характер. 10. Це була б не погана робота, якби не орфографічні помилки.

b)

<i>but for this</i>	sb could / might sth
	sb could / might have done sth

3. Compose sentences of the pattern *but for ... + the conditional mood or a modal verb in subjunctive II.*

1. He wants to go fishing but he has a bad cold. 2. He could not see the play as he had some work to do. 3. She wasn't alone in the house. Her husband lay asleep in his room after the night shift. 4. I don't want to tell you this. But I promised to. 5. In the end he went to see a doctor. His wife made him to. 6. He didn't die. The operation saved him. 7. We didn't have a very good time after all. The weather was too bad. 8. It was impossible to read inscription in the dark. Then he remembered he had a torch. 9. He has the makings of a good teacher but he has a slight defect of speech. 10. Of course I want to help you. But I've a conference today. 11. He had a good guide so he could climb the mountain. 12. It was only because the ice was so good that she could set a new record. 13. I could do it all in so short a time only because of your kindness and understanding. 14. You can't do it only because of a certain lack of concentration.

c)

<i>to do</i> sth	would help sb
<i>to have done</i> sth	would have helped sb

4. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by should / would + infinitive (indefinite or perfect)

1. To stop now (to mean) losing everything. 2. To tell her the truth (can help) her. 3. To have refused (to hurt) the old people. 4. To have been told so (to upset) him greatly. 5. It (to please) him no end to have seen an old friend. 6. It (to delight) everybody to have heard the news. 7. To go back now (to be) impossible. 8. It (to be) nice to be able to say it. 9. It (to be) queer to feel stranger in one's own home town. 10. To have given him a hand (to cost) you very little. 11. To know it definitely (to be) a great help. 12. It (to be) a great privilege to have known you personally. 13. He saw it all now. To have landed on that field (to be) certain death. 14. To have settled the case out of court (to save) endless litigations.

d)

<i>otherwise (or)</i>	sb would do sth (I, we should do sth)
	sb would have done sth (I, we should have done sth)

5. Translate into English.

1. Я просто вивчив текст напам'ять, інакше я б все переплутав. 2. Якби не ти, я б ніколи не впорався з цією роботою. 3. Я б не сказала, що це легка справа. 4. Він би вам цього не порадив. 5. Вона не просила допомоги, та вони й не допомогли б їй. 6. Крім гарний, але з меншою кількістю цукру був би кращим. 7. Лікар про це не знав. Він би заборонив їй підійматись. 8. Мені нічого не повідомили про це. Я б залюбки пішла. 9. Якби не дощ, ми б зараз прогулялись. 10. Він не знає про конференцію, інакше він був би тут. 11. Не засмучуйся. Ніхто не зробив би цього краще. 12. Напевно потяг запізнівся, інакше вони б вже приїхали. 13. Чому ти не дозволяєш їй носити коси? Вона б дуже мило виглядала. 14. Звичайно, він зупинився б поспілкуватись з нами, але він надто поспішав. 15. Концерт розпочався б раніше, але співачка загубила ноти. 16. Чому ти не пішов туди іншим разом? Вони були б раді.

SUBJUNCTIVE II

I, you, he, she, it, we, they	did sth
	have done sth

Sentence Patterns with Subjunctive II

The forms of subjunctive II denote *advice*, *preference* and *wish* in the following sentence patterns:

1) advice

sb had better	do sth
	not do sth

6. Translate into English.

1. Вам краще їхати до центра на метро. 2. Йому краще пересісти біля парку Культури. 3. Краще не намагайся зробити це сьогодні. 4. На мою думку, мені краще не втручатись. 5. Краще запишіть його адресу. 6. Краще не стійте тут. 7. Краще поясніть їй, що робити. 8. Краще пишть олівцем. 9. Їй Краще не їхати на південь. 10. Краще, щоб хто-небудь залишився тут. 11. Їм краще не купатися в день приїзду. 12. Краще, щоб хто-небудь попередив її.

2) zreference:

Sb would / had rather (sooner)	do sth
	not do sth

7. Translate into English.

1. Я краще вип'ю чашку чаю. 2. Чим тобі більш хочеться зайнятись? 3. Куди ти більш хочеш піти? 4. Ти б хотіла зараз пообідати? 5. Я б віддала перевагу про це не говорити. 6. Я б віддала перевагу не втручатись. 7. Він віддав би перевагу не залишатись там не на день. 8. Не йдіть туди, якщо ви цього не бажаєте.

3) цish:

If only Oh, if Oh, that	sb	did sth
		had done sth

8. Translate into English (give two variants where possible).

1. Ах, якби він був зараз тут! 2. Ах, якби ви знали тоді всю правду! 3. Ах, якби ви самі все це бачили! 4. Він виступав першим. Ах, якби ви чули, як він говорив! 5. Тепер вже пізно. Ах, якби ви мені вчасно сказали! 6. Якби ти тільки розумів, як це гупо! 7. Тепер вони сміються наді мною. Ах, навіщо я показав їм ці вірші! 8. Ах, якби мама ніколи про це не дізналась! 9. Ах, якби я тільки склала той іспит! 10. Ах, якби погода завтра була гарною!

THE SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD

I, you, he, she, it, we, they	should do sth
	should have done sth

The present tense of the suppositional mood (should do sth) is used in clauses of condition to show that the action is not likely to take place. Such clauses may be called clauses of *problematic condition*.

9. Translate into English.

1. Якщо ви все ж туки запізнитесь на поїзд, ви можете дістатись туди автобусом. 2. Якщо виявиться, що адреси він не знає, запитайте секретаря. 3. Якщо вам трапиться зустріти його, перекажіть йому, що ми його не забули. 4. Якщо виявиться, що туфлі їй замалі, їх буде носити її молодша сестра. 5. Якщо ви

випадково побачите цей словник, купіть і мені екземпляр. 6. Якщо вам все ж таки стане недобре в літаку, прийміть одну чи дві пігулки. 7. Якщо вода виявиться холодною, не дозволяйте дітям купатись. 8. Якщо станеться, що він забуде свою обіцянку, я йому нагадаю. 9. Якщо він раптово повернеться рано, зателефонуй мені. 10. Якщо ви все ж таки зможете приїхати, ми будемо дуже раді.

SUBJUNCTIVE I AND II

10. Analyse the form and meaning of the Subjunctive. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Oh, if I only knew what to do. 2. If it would only stop raining for a single day. 3. I would never allow anybody to hurt my child. 4. A few years ago I would have thought it wrong. 5. Come what may she was determined that they should never meet again. 6. It was urgent that he should look into the matter. 7. It was proposed that the conference open at 10 a.m. 8. I move that the meeting be adjourned. 9. Now, then, children. It is high time you were washed and dressed. 10. It was time they made up their quarrel. 11. a) I wish he were with us. b) I wish he had been with us yesterday, c) I wish it were not raining now. 12. I wish I knew what to do. 13. I wish he had thought of it before. 14. I wish you would believe me. 15. We wished he would accept our proposal. 16. We wished she wouldn't find fault with everybody. 17. I wish I could help you. 18. I wish you could have let me know beforehand. 19. a) I felt as if I were blind, b) I felt as if I had gone blind. 20. She looked as if she were angry with me. 21. He looked at me as if I had gone mad. 22. She moved about as if she were made of glass. 23. The detective made up his mind to see the driver so that he might give him the details of the accident. 24. He dropped his voice so that the other men in the room should not hear him. 25. He withdrew his eyes lest she should read them. 26. And if anything should happen, keep in touch. 27. Should you care for a full explanation, you may call any day between 10 and 11 a. m. 28. But for the rain we would make an outing. 29. If it had not been for the storm, the ship would have arrived much earlier. 30. I should feel absolutely happy, but for your unpleasant remark. 31. If it had not been for that war, he would have graduated by now.

11. Transform the sentences using the Subjunctive Mood in object clauses after the verbs: suggest, demand, order, recommend, propose, move.

A. 1. The doctor advised me to give up smoking. 2. His father told him to join the Navy. 3. The chairman's motion was to discuss the resolution point by point. 4. His proposal was to set up a special commission to investigate the matter.

B. 1. The chief said: "Clear up the matter." 2. The marchers shouted out: "Put an end to the bloodshed!" 3. The police inspector said: "You must get more evidence to prove his guilt." 4. The president said: "Mr Douglas must be expelled from the club."

12. Transform the sentences using subject clauses introduced by It is (was) time.

1. It's time for the children to go to bed. 2. It's time for them to make up their quarrel. 3. It's time for you to know this rule. 4. Isn't it time to have dinner? 5. Isn't it time for him to stop behaving like this?

13. Transform the sentences using object clauses after the verb wish.

1. a) It's a pity he is not with us. b) It's a pity he was not with us yesterday. 2. What a pity, it is raining. 3. It's a pity you don't believe me. 4. It's a pity you didn't follow the doctor's advice. 5. I'm afraid I don't know what to do. 6. It's a pity you don't do anything to improve your pronunciation. 7. I'm sorry I can't help you. 8. I'm sorry I couldn't help you when you needed it. 9. I'm afraid he is very angry with me. 10. We were afraid he had failed us. 11. He was afraid everybody knew his secret. 12. I'm afraid they've lost the way. 13. She was afraid she had made a mistake.

14. Replace the infinitive by the Subjunctive.

1. If it (not to be) so dark, I (to read) a little before I go to sleep. 2. If it (not to be) so dark, we (not to lose) the way last night. 3. The flowers (to grow) much better if you (to water) them regularly. 4. I (cannot go) today even if you (ask) me. 5. We've got only ten minutes left. We (not to make) it even if we (to hurry up). 6. If we (to book) tickets well in advance, we (not to be queuing) for them now. 7. Even if I (to want) to, I (can do) nothing about it now. 8. The accident (not to "happen) if the driver (to observe) traffic rules. 9. It's too cold. I (to go) for a swim if it (to be) warmer. 10. If he (not to be) so absent-minded, he (not to lose) his papers. 11. You're wrong. I (to reconsider) your decision if I (to be) you. 12. I had too little time. I (not to translate) the article even if I (to have) a dictionary.

15. Transform each pair of statements into a conditional sentence.

1. It is raining hard. We can't go to the country. 2. You didn't let me know beforehand. Therefore I didn't come. 3. He is very absent-minded. No wonder, he lost his papers. 4. Too bad, you didn't take the medicine yesterday. You would be better now. 5. No wonder he failed. He hadn't worked hard for the exam. 6. I was about to finish the translation, but you interrupted my work. 7. I have no dictionary. I shan't have translated the article by tomorrow. 8. The goal-keeper was hurt badly. The team lost the game. 9. I didn't get the ticket yesterday. Pity, I shan't be able to leave tonight. 10. We've been queuing for three hours now. I wish we had booked the tickets well in advance.

16. Translate into English.

1. Звичайно, він не отримав листа, інакше він прийшов би. Він був би вже тут. 2. Суп був би прекрасним, якби ти поклав менше солі. 3. Він кремезна людина, і просити його про допомогу було б марно. 4. Ходімо! Чекати довше було б глупо. 5. Краще залишатись тут до ранку. 6. Ах, якби дощ зупинився! 7. Якщо все ж таки мене не буде вдома, коли ти прийдеш, попроси сусідів дати тобі ключ. 8. Вона була неперевершеною в цій ролі, але її сестра була б кращою. 9. Ах, якби я тоді знала про це! Я б ніколи не погодилась! 10. Я б віддала перевагу залишитись вдома. 11. Як на мене, їм краще не їсти сьогодні салату. 12. Шкода, що мама не змогла приїхати. Їх би тут сподобалось. 13. Роби, як хочеш. Я б її не запрошувала. 14. Що б ти зробила на моєму місці? 15. Якби не вітер, день був би чудовим! 16. Можливо, вам краще зараз пообідати? 17. Навіть якби він і не допоміг мені, я б закінчив все вчасно. 18. Якби не орфографія, твір був би

непоганим. 19. Вона не бачить нас, інакше вона б привіталась. 20. Я б краще з ним не сперечалась. Як на мене, він правий. 21. Краще купи трішки сиру та масла по дорозі додому. 22. Я не хочу обідати. Я б краще взяла бутерброд та чашку кави. 23. Звичайно, він хоче там працювати, інакше він не погодився б туди їхати. 24. Якби не туфлі, які були надто тісними, я б чудово провела час. 25. Ось ви б, наприклад, так вчинили?

I WISH

1. Open the brackets using Subjunctive after 'I wish'

1. I wish I (to know) French.
2. She fell and broke her leg. I wish she (to be) more careful.
3. I wish you (to read) more English books in future.
4. I feel sick. I wish I (not to eat) all the ice cream.
5. They need a singer for the choir. I wish I (can) sing.
6. My parrot has died. I wish I (to look after) it better.
7. I can't remember her telephone number. I wish I (can).
8. I wish I (not to lend) him my car: he has broken it.
9. My watch has stopped. I wish I (to have) a better watch.
10. I feel so tired. I wish I (not to stay up) so late last night.
11. My apartment is rather small. I wish I (to have) a bigger one.
12. I wish I (not to spend) all my money last night.
13. I wish I (to know) the answer to this question.
14. I wish you (to phone) me yesterday.
15. I wish I (to know) then what I know now.

2. Rephrase the following sentences using 'I wish'

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. I am not very fit. | 8. He has read my letter. |
| 2. We weren't together. | 9. She doesn't know enough English. |
| 3. He was too upset that day. | 10. My son didn't take my advice. |
| 4. They couldn't come here. | 11. His room is untidy. |
| 5. It's very hot today. | 12. They wasted much time watching TV. |
| 6. My parents are abroad. | 13. He doesn't have a lot of friends. |
| 7. It's snowing. | 14. I can't swim. |

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

- 1 A: I wish I ...**could play**... (play) a musical instrument.
B: You should take lessons.
- 2 A: If only the wind (stop) blowing so hard.
B: Yes, it's very windy today, isn't it?
- 3 A: I wish John (come) with us.
B: So do I. He would have really enjoyed it.
- 4 A: Paul, I wish you (stop) making so much noise.
B: Sorry, I'll try.
- 5 A: I wish I (study) more when I was at school.
B: It doesn't matter now. You've got a good job.

- 6 A: I wish I (be) young again.
B: So do I. We had some good times back then.
- 7 A: I wish I (not/speak) to Jane like that.
B: Don't worry. I'm sure she'll forgive you.
- 8 A: If only Bob..... (call) me.
B: Well, he promised to call today.
- 9 A: I'm exhausted. I wish I(do) some of the housework yesterday.
B: Sorry I wasn't here to help you.
- 10 A: I wish you(make) less noise when you come in.
B: It's not my fault. The door squeaks when you open it.
- 11 A: Are you going to your school reunion party next week?
B: No. I wish I.....(go) because I would like to see everyone again.

4. Paraphrase the following sentences.

Model: It's a pity she is so indifferent to music. – I wish she were not so indifferent to music.

Unfortunately, I did not see him there. – I wish I had seen him there.

A. 1. It's a pity he is not at school now. 2. It's a pity you are so absent-minded. 3. I am sorry I didn't speak French. 4. Unfortunately, he is busy now. 5. What a pity you are leaving our school. 6. It's a pity she is so shy. 7. I am sorry I can't help you. 8. Unfortunately, I have no Ukrainian-English dictionary.

B. 1. I am sorry I haven't read that article. 2. It's a pity she went there yesterday. 3. What a pity she wasn't invited to take part in the concert. 4. Unfortunately, the night was very dark. 5. I am sorry I said this in his presence. 6. It's a pity the weather was so bad. 7. I am sorry I didn't learn this language in my childhood.

5. Open the brackets using Subjunctive after 'I wish'

1. I wish I (to know) Spanish. 2. I wish I (not to drink) so much coffee in the evening: I could not sleep half the night. 3. I wish you (to read) more in future. 4. I wish I never (to suggest) this idea. 5. I wish I (to be) at yesterday's party: it must have been very merry. 6. I wish we (to meet) again next summer. 7. Don't you wish you (to see) that performance before? 8. They wished they (not to see) this horrible scene again. 9. The unfortunate pupil wished he (not to forget) to learn the rule. 10. I wish I (to have) a season ticket to the Philharmonic next winter. 11. I wish I (to consult) the teacher when I first felt that mathematics was too difficult for me. 12. I love sunny weather. I wish it (to be) warm and fine all the year round. 13. I wish I (not to lend) Nick my watch: he has broken it. 14. I wish you (to send) word as soon as you arrive. 15. I wish I (not to have) to do my homework every day. 16. I wish you (to go) skiing with me yesterday: I had such a good time!

6. Paraphrase the following sentences using 'I wish'.

1. It's a pity you are not with us these days. 2. My friend regrets not having entered the university. 3. He was sorry not to have had enough time to finish his test-paper. 4. It's a pity we shan't be able to reach home before tea-time. 5. I am sorry I made you upset by telling you this news. 6. What a pity you don't know enough physics. 7.

Unfortunately they won't return before Christmas. 8. The student was sorry he had not studied the material better and had shown such poor knowledge at the examination. 9. It's a pity that you did not send for us last night.

7. Translate into English using 'I wish'.

1. а) Шкода, що ви прийшли так пізно.
б) Шкода, що ви не прийшли раніше.
2. а) Шкода, що ми прийшли до її приходу.
б) Шкода, що ми не дочекались її приходу.
3. а) На жаль, вони ще нічого не знають.
б) На жаль, вони вже знають про це.
4. а) Шкода, що він такий легковажний.
б) Шкода, що він не достатньо серйозний.
5. а) Я тепер жалкую, що не прислухався до його поради.
б) Я тепер жалкую, що послідував його пораді.

8. Translate into English using 'I wish'.

1. Якби я мав вільний час зараз!
2. Шкода, що я запізнився на зустріч.
3. Якби я вмів малювати!
4. Шкода, що вона не знала відповіді на запитання.
5. Добре було б, якби у мене була відпустка зараз.
6. Шкода, що я послухав їхньої поради.
7. Жаль, що вони не змінили своєї думки.
8. Добре було б, якби ти знав правду.
9. Якби ти сказав мені про це рішення!
10. Шкода, що він не припинив робити такі помилки.
11. Жаль, що вона хворіє.
12. Шкода, що вже пізно йти на збори.
13. Вона шкодувала, що перестала працювати там.
14. Якби він вмів плавати!
15. Добре було б, якби ви взяли участь в обговоренні Цього проекту.
16. Шкода, що ти не застав мене вдома.
17. Жаль, що дитина не цікавиться історією.
18. Шкода, що ви провели літо в місті.
19. Шкода, що він не в Києві.
20. Я б хотів згадати її адресу.
21. Шкода, що вона не розуміє класичної музики.
22. Я жалкую, що не відвідав цю виставку.

9. Translate into English using 'I wish'.

1. Шкода, що я вирішив працювати в цій фірмі.
2. Якби він мав час, він поїхав би у відпустку наступного місяця.
3. Якби я був обачнішим, я вчора не відповідав би на їхні питання без адвоката.
4. Шкода, що ми не пішли до нього на вечірку.

5. Якби вона прийшла сюди сьогодні увечері, я б поговорив з нею.
6. Якби ти їх попередив, вони б не зробили цього зараз.
7. Я б хотів бути сильнішим.
8. Якщо він перекладе цю статтю до кінця тижня, він віддасть її редактору.
9. Якби ти міг прожити життя знову, щоб ти робив?
10. Шкода, що він втратив всі свої гроші.
11. Якби ти був молодшим, ти взяв би участь в перегонах.
12. Якби я знав, що я захворію, я б не давав згоди на участь в роботі конференції.
13. Я шкодую, що я не кінозірка.
14. Якби ми запросили няньку, вона б доглядала за нашим малюком.
15. Якби директор прийшов о третій, ми б обговорювали з ним ваші пропозиції вже сьогодні.

10. Translate into English using 'I wish'.

1. Якби я був вільним зараз!
2. Шкода, що і вчора у мене було мало часу.
3. Було б добре, якби ви написали їй про це самі.
4. Шкода, що ви не звернули уваги на його попередження.
5. Він пожалкував, що кинув інститут.
6. Шкода, що вже пізно йти туди.
7. Ах, якби я прийшов на вокзал вчасно!
8. Шкода, що ви не читали таку прекрасну книгу.
9. Шкода, що вона робить так багато помилок в мові.
10. Ах, якби ви сказали їй про це минулої неділі!
11. Добре б у нас зараз були канікули.
12. Якби він прийшов сьогодні ввечері!
13. Ми пожалкували, що не спитали його поради.
14. Шкода, що ви відмовились взяти участь в конференції.
15. Шкода, що вас не цікавить цей предмет.
16. Ми б хотіли, щоб ви упам'янули ці факти.
17. Шкода, що ми запізнилися на потяг.
18. Шкода, що ви увімкнули телевізор так пізно.
19. Шкода, що ви не побували на виставці.
20. Шкода, що я дізнався про це так пізно.
21. Шкода, що ви не застали Миколу вдома.
22. Вона жалкувала, що не розповіла нам цю історію раніше.

11. Translate into English.

1. Я б хотіла, щоб вона кинула палити.
2. Я б хотів бути льотчиком.
3. Якби вони були тут зразу, ми б зустріли їх.
4. Шкода, що вчора йшов сніг.
5. Якби він вчора приніс гроші, ми б сьогодні заплатили за новий телевізор.
6. Якби вона не залишила вікно відчиненим, вона б почула телефонний дзвінок.
7. Шкода, що він такий неприємний.
8. Якби ти міг змінити щось в своєму житті, щоб ти змінив?
9. Він в Києві. Якби він поїхав, його батьки сказали б нам про це вчора.
10. Якщо він не палитиме, він швидко вилікується.
11. Шкода, що у мене нема часу на цю роботу.
12. Якби вона більше тренувалась перед змаганням, вона б перемогла сьогодні.
13. Якби він був на двадцять років старший!
14. Якби вона послухала моєї поради, вона б не жалкувала про це зараз.
15. Шкода, що я не відповів на цей лист!

12. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example. The choice of answer is yours.

SA: *Would you rather go on holiday to Spain or Italy?*

SB: *I'd rather go to Spain than Italy.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 go on holiday to Spain or Italy? | 4 work in a bank or a school? |
| 2 eat pizza or spaghetti for dinner? | 5 have a dog or a cat as a pet? |
| 3 play cards or chess this evening? | 6 learn French or German at school? |

13. Complete the sentences as in the example.

- I'll cook dinner if you really want me to, but ...***I'd rather you cooked it...***
- I'll go to the supermarket if you really want me to, but ...
- I'll wash the dishes if you really want me to, but...
- I'll empty the rubbish bin if you really want me to, but...
- I'll iron all the clothes if you really want me to, but...
- I'll clean the bathroom if you really want me to, but...

14. Fill in the gaps with *would rather*, *prefers or (would) prefer*.

- Do you ...***prefer...*** reading magazines or books?
- Shego to a disco than go to the theatre.
- Jacklistening to music to watching television.
- He.....study History than Maths.
- I the piano to the violin.
- youto have spaghetti or steak for dinner tonight?
- I see a comedy film than an adventure film.
- you..... going to the cinema or going to the theatre?

15. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- A: Did you enjoy the party last night?
B: No, I'd rather ...***have stayed...*** (stay) at home.
- A: Shall I dust the computer, Tom?
B: I'd rather you (not/touch) it, actually. I'll do it myself.
- A: I've got a terrible cold.
B: You'd better.....(not/go) to work today, then.
- A: I'm going to work now.
B: I think it's going to rain today. You'd better (take) your umbrella with you.
- A: I didn't enjoy Ben's party. I would rather he (invite) more people.
B: Oh! I enjoyed it.
- A: You had better(study) hard this weekend for the exam on Monday.
B: I will, but I would prefer..... (go out) with my friends.
- A: My parents prefer (spend) their holidays in the mountains.
B: Do they? I like to be by the sea.
- A: We'd better (not/book) a taxi to bring us home tonight.
B: You're right. We might want to stay late.
- A: They're organising a party for Susan's birthday.
B: I know, but it's a secret, so we'd better (not/talk) about it in case she hears.

10 A: I'd rather you (not/leave) your shoes in the kitchen every time you come home from school.

B: Sorry, I keep forgetting.

11 A: I didn't enjoy my lunch today. I'd rather (eat) something else.

B: I'll make you some sandwiches tomorrow then.

12 A: Did you enjoy the film last night?

B: Not really. I would rather we (see) a comedy instead.

13 A: Shall we stay in tonight?

B: Well, if you don't mind I would prefer (visit) my parents.

16. Underline the correct tense.

1. It's about time she *learnt* / *had learnt* how to cook.

2. I'd rather you *didn't touch* / *had not touched* my favourite vase. You may break it.

3. If she *heard* / *had heard* the news, she would have called us by now.

4. They would have opened the door if they *knew* / *had known* who was there.

5. It's high time they *made* / *had made* some changes.

6 I wish I *saved* / *had saved* some money last month.

7 Ben would have taken up sport earlier if he *realized* / *had realised* how much fun it was.

8 Tom speaks to everyone as if he *knew* / *had known* everything.

9 He would rather you *didn't open* / *hadn't opened* the letter. He wanted to do it himself.

10 Suppose you *met* / *had met* him, what would you say to him?

11 If only he *called* / *had called* me last night, we could have gone out.

12 I'd rather Mary *spent* / *had spent* the night with us. It's snowing too heavily for her to drive home.

13 If you *knew* / *had known* what she did yesterday, you would be very surprised.

14 Supposing she *were seen* / *had been seen* leaving early, what would have happened?

17. Study these examples and complete each sentence with two to five words, using the word in bold.

1 If you don't follow the instructions carefully, you may make a mistake.

unless You may make a mistake **unless you follow** the instructions carefully.

2 If you go near the house, the dog will chase you.

else Don't go near the house **or else the dog will** chase you.

3 I don't think it's a good idea to go to that party.

were If **I were you**, I wouldn't go to that party.

4 I want to go on holiday, but I haven't got enough money.

wish I **wish I had** enough money to go on holiday.

5 Sam wishes he hadn't told Kate about his plans; now everyone knows.

told If Sam **hadn't told** Kate about his plans, no one would know.

6 You shouldn't borrow any more money; you won't be able to pay it back.

better You **had better not borrow** any more money; you won't be able to pay it back.

7 Helen would prefer to become a teacher rather than become a doctor.

rather Helen **would rather become** a teacher than become a doctor.

1 You should ask someone to help you with your project.

better You *had better ask* someone to help you with your project.

2 I don't think it's a good idea to invest all your money in stocks.

were If I invest all my money in stocks.

3 I ate too much ice cream and now I don't feel well.

wish I so much ice cream.

4 Tom wishes he hadn't lied to his parents; now they are angry with him.

lied If Tom to his parents, they wouldn't be angry with him.

5 If you don't start studying, you'll fail your exams.

else Start studying, your exams.

6 Tina would prefer to eat out rather than cook.

rather Tina..... than cook.

18. Choose the correct answer.

1 'Suppose you ...B... some money, what would you do with it?' 'I'd probably go on holiday.'

A win B won C would win

2 'I've got Jim's book. Can you give it to him, please?' 'Well, if I him, I'll give it to him.'

A will see B saw C see

3 'I have to get up early tomorrow.' 'Then you'd better to bed early tonight.'

A be going B to go C go

4 'Can I go out tonight, Mum?' 'I'd rather you at home and did your homework.'

A stayed B stay C will stay

5 'It's high time you a job, Trevor.' 'I know. I've got an interview next week, actually.'

A have got B will get C got

6 'It's getting cold.' 'We'd better our jackets on.'

A to put B putting C put

7 'Is Jill coming to the party tonight?' 'Well, if nobody invited her, she to the party.'

A will come B won't come C is coming

8 'Let's have a party this weekend.' 'I'd rather we it this weekend. I'm busy.'

A didn't have B don't have C haven't

9 'I've just passed my driving test.' 'Congratulations. I wish I a car.'

A will drive B could drive C can drive

10 'I've lost my keys again, Dad.' 'If you had put them on the table, you them.'

A wouldn't have lost B won't lose C didn't lose

11 'I wish I had more money.' 'Then it's about time you spending everything you earn.'

A will stop B stopped C stop

12 'Suppose you lost, what would you do?' 'I'd go to a police station.'

A got B will get C would get

13 'I've got a terrible headache.' 'You'd better an aspirin.'

A to take B take C taking

14 'Let's go to the supermarket tonight.' go tonight. I'm very tired.'

A I'd rather not B I'd rather I don't C I'd rather I didn't
15 '.....Belinda should visit you, please tell her I'll see her tonight. "Okay, I'll do that.'
A Suppose B Supposing C If

19. Translate into English.

1. Якби зараз була зима, ми ходили б на лижах. 2. Якби вона подзвонила мені вчора, я принесла б книжку. 3. Коли б у мене був сьогодні вільний час, ми б зіграли в шахи. 4. Ми б читали англійські книжки, якби знали англійську. 5. Якби я був на твоєму місці, я б взяв участь у змаганнях. 6. Якби ви прийшли вчора о 7 годині, ви б застали мене вдома. 7. На вашому місці я б поїхав туди поїздом. 8. Він купив би піаніно в минулому році, якби у нього були гроші. 9. Вони пішли б в кіно сьогодні, якби не готувались до екзамену. 10. Якби не дощ, діти пішли б до річки. 10. Аня продекламувала б цей вірш, якби вона знала його напам'ять. 11. Ми б відправили посилку зараз, але пошта вже зачинена. 12. Я певна, що мій брат допоміг би вам відремонтувати квартиру. 13. Якби не ви, ми заблукали б. 14. Хотілося б, щоб це не було так. 15. Шкода, що ви не взяли участь в шаховому турнірі. 16. Я дуже жалкую, що не можу піти туди. 17. Шкода, що ти не бачив їхньої стінгазети. 18. Хотілося б, щоб вони прийшли завтра. 19. Даремно ви сказали їй про це. 20. На жаль, вона не знає англійської мови. 21. Мені хотілося б, щоб ви обговорили фільм завтра. 22. Прикро, що він не закінчив роботи вчасно. 23. Шкода, що ви запізнилися на потяг. 24. Сьогодні так тепло, ніби вже весна. 25. Наш учитель так добре знає Лондон, наче він там жив. 26. У неї такий вигляд, ніби вона дуже стомлена. 27. Мені здається, ніби я ніколи не бачила такого лісу. 28. Катя така бліда, наче вона була хвора. 29. Її сестра поводить ся так, наче вона мала дитина. 30. Він так говорить, ніби нічого не знає про це. 31. Вони так добре знають одне одного, наче провели разом багато років. 32. Він так дивився на мене, начебто збирався щось сказати. 33. Необхідно, щоб всі учні робили зарядку. 34. Дуже важливо, щоб ви прочитали цю статтю. 35. Учитель вимагає, щоб учні відповідали біля столу. 36. Староста запропонував, щоб всі студенти взяли участь у підготовці до вечора. 37. Боюсь, щоб вона не захворіла. 38. Ми встали о шостій ранку, щоб не запізнитися на потяг. 39. Соромно, що ти не відповів на таке легке запитання. 40. Не може бути, щоб вони вже повернулися додому. 41. Дивно, що тебе ніхто не побачив. 42. Якщо ви все ж побачите Ніну, запросіть її прийти на наш вечір.

20. Translate into English.

1. Якби він був розумнішим, він би не пішов вчора до лісу. 2. Якби вона не прислала вчора цього листа, мій брат був би зараз вдома. 3. Щоб ми зараз робили, якби мама не спекла пиріг вчора? 4. Шкода, що ви не чули музику Рахманінова. Якби ви її чули, ви б знали, який це чудовий композитор. 5. Я впевнений, що ви були б раді, якби вечірка відбулась. 6. Він так змінився! Якби ви його зустріли, ви б його не впізнали. 7. На вашому місці я б порадився з батьками. 8. Якби зараз підійшов би трамвай, ми б не запізнились. 9. Якби він знав, що це вас засмутить, він був би обережнішим. 10. Якби ви допомогли мені розв'язати цей приклад, я був би дуже вдячним. 11. Шкода, що нам раніше не спало на думку пошукати

книгу в бібліотеці. Ми б зробили роботу вчасно і зараз були б вже вільні. 12. Шкода, що у нас було так мало уроків. Якби ми попрацювали більше, ми б краще знали мову. 13. Якби він регулярно не відвідував спортивні тренування, він не досяг би такого успіху на змаганнях. 14. Якби ви попередили мене заздалегідь, я б вже був у Києві. 15. Шкода, що вона вже пішла. Якби ти зателефонував раніше, Вона була б зараз тут. 16. Якби я знав французьку, я б вже давно поговорив з нею. 17. Якби я знав німецьку, я б читав Гете в оригіналі. 18. Якби я мекав близько, я б частіше заходив до вас. 19. Якби ви не перервали нас вчора, ми б закінчили роботу вчасно. 20. Якби він не слідував порадам лікаря, він би не одужав так швидко. 21. Якби він не був талановитим художником, його картину не прийняли б на виставку. 22. Якби ви тоді прислухались до моєї поради, ви не були б зараз в такому становищі. 23. Якби я не був таким зайнятим і ці дні, я б допоміг тобі вчора. 24. Якби він не був таким короткозорим, він би впізнав мене вчора в театрі. 25. Вона здорова. Якби вона була хвора, її брат сказав би мені про це вчора. 26. Ви б багато знали, якби регулярно читали цей журнал. 27. Якби я знала про це раніше, то не сиділа зараз вдома.

UNIT 3

PHRASAL VERBS

1. Fill in the correct particle.

1. War broke _____ in 1992 and it lasted until 1995.
2. Children are always happy when school breaks _____ for the holidays.
3. The burglars broke _____ the house in the middle of the night and stole all the jewellery.
4. His serious face broke _____ a grin when he read the joke.
5. The bus broke _____, so all the passengers had to get off and wait for another one.
6. The little girl broke _____ and cried when her dog died.
7. The dog broke _____ of the garden and chased the cat down the street.

2. Fill in the correct particle.

1. The fire broke _____ early this morning and destroyed many buildings in the city centre.
2. School breaks _____ for the summer on June 18.
3. The truck broke _____ on the motorway and caused a major traffic jam.
4. The jewellery shop on Lewis Street has been broken _____ three times this year.
5. The washing machine is leaking. I hope it doesn't break _____.
6. A fire broke _____ after the football match yesterday.
7. When school broke _____ for the Christmas holiday last year, Tom went to Spain.
8. Two men wearing masks broke _____ Boyd's Bank and stole \$100,000.

3. Fill in the correct particle.

1. War broke _____ suddenly in the country.
2. My flat was broken _____ while I was away.
3. The washing machine has broken _____. I'll call a repairmen.
4. The school will break _____ for the holidays soon.
5. When she heard the bad news she broke _____ and cried.
6. Several prisoners broke _____ of prison early this morning.
7. Government negotiations broke _____ last week.
8. The couple broke _____ for a while, but then got back together.
9. The secretary broke _____ on the meeting to bring us coffee.

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct phrasal verb. (with bring)

1. That author _____ a new mystery novel. (has just published)
2. It's very difficult to _____ children nowadays. (raise)
3. The changes in the earth's atmosphere _____ many changes in the weather. (have caused)
4. They used some cold water to _____ the patient _____. (cause to regain consciousness)
5. Matthew _____ his father _____ to his way of thinking. (has persuaded)
6. The manager _____ the subject of redundancy. (raised)

5. *Fill in the correct particle*

1. When the noise stopped, she carried _____ as if nothing had happened.
2. It's difficult to bring _____ children alone.
3. The heavy rains brought _____ severe flooding.
4. My favourite singer has just brought _____ a new record.
5. Paul carried _____ his plan very successfully.
6. Some excellent ideas were brought _____ at the annual meeting.
7. Scientists carry _____ experiments in their laboratories.
8. I'm trying to bring my father _____ to my ideas.
9. The audience was carried _____ by the singer's performance.
10. Janet's asthma attack was brought _____ by the smoky atmosphere.
11. The children carried _____ their tasks quickly and quietly.
12. Dad brought _____ the subject of holidays during dinner last night.
13. The nurse used smelling salts to bring the patient _____.

6. *Fill in the correct particle.*

1. Could you hold _____ a moment, please? There is someone at the door.
2. Martin couldn't hold _____ his tears. He was so upset.
3. The doctors carried _____ tests on the patient.
4. Carry _____ the exercise until I come back.
5. The robbers held _____ a bank and escaped with lots of money.
6. We were held _____ because there had been a car accident in the city centre.
7. You shouldn't hold _____ your anger. It will only make you feel worse.
8. We were held _____ in traffic. That's why we arrived late.
9. Our business is holding _____ quite well, despite the economic crisis.
10. The secretary asked me to hold _____ until Mrs Harris was ready to take my call.
11. The joke was so funny that Jake couldn't hold _____ his laughter.
12. You mustn't hold _____ secrets if there's something I ought to know.
13. I think our water supplies will hold _____ for another four days.
14. Simon held _____ because he wasn't sure if it was the right thing to do.
15. The demonstrators held _____ for three weeks before ending their protest outside the factory.

7. *Fill in the gaps with the correct phrasal verb (with get)*

1. I _____ very well _____ my new neighbours. (get along with)
2. I tried to _____ all morning but the phone was engaged. (reach sb by telephone)
3. I'll go home early tonight if I _____ all my work. (manage to finish)
4. Tom _____ the bus outside the cinema. (entered)
5. The police chased the thieves but they managed to _____. (escape)

8. *Fill in the correct particle.*

1. He got _____ the crime because there were no witnesses.
2. After I put down the phone I got _____ my work.
3. They earn just enough money to get _____.
4. He's got some problems, but I'm sure he can get _____ them.

5. I'd love to get _____ to an exotic country for a while.
6. We get _____ our neighbours very well.
7. It took Sharon two months to get _____ her illness.
8. The thieves got _____, even though the police had surrounded the building.
9. I'll have to get _____ work soon – I've got lots to do.
10. The news of the party got _____ the office very quickly.
11. I generally get _____ my boss, although we disagree sometimes.
12. You really must get _____ work. The exams start next week!
13. The teacher tried to get _____ the main ideas of theory to her class without confusing them.
14. We have to get _____ early to get to London on time.
15. I haven't got _____ ironing those clothes yet. I've been very busy.

9. Fill in the correct particle.

1. The flowers gave _____ a nice smell.
2. The shop is giving _____ free bars of chocolate.
3. I told her it was a secret, but she still gave the plan _____.
4. The kidnapper gave himself _____ to the police.
5. Dan gave _____ smoking six months ago.
6. You must give the cassette _____ to Julia on Saturday.
7. The water supplies gave _____, so they drank from the stream.
8. The fire is giving _____ a strange smell. We must get it checked.
9. Linda has given _____ work so she can look after the children.
10. Someone gave _____ the secret plans and now the boss is angry.
11. The factory gives _____ a lot of smoke, causing pollution.
12. Although they were losing the match, the team refused to give _____.
13. When our supplies give _____, we'll have to turn back.
14. The shop is giving _____ free gifts to anyone who spends more than \$ 30.

10. Fill in the correct particle.

1. They went _____ the survey results carefully.
2. The price of petrol has gone _____ again; the cost of running a car is increasing.
3. You must give _____ your assignments at the end of the week.
4. Let's sit and watch the sun go _____ from your balcony.
5. The candle went _____ when a gust of wind blew through the window.
6. Pam isn't in today. She's gone _____ the flu.
7. When their supplies gave _____, the team decided to abandon their trip.
8. He has gone _____ some difficult periods this year.
9. They had a difficult childhood – they often had to go _____ things they needed.
10. Please could you go _____ what you said again?
11. My alarm went _____ at 6 o'clock this morning.
12. The fraud team are going _____ the matter thoroughly.
13. Robert has decided to go _____ his plan to change jobs this year.
14. Things are going _____ fine at the moment. There are no problems.
15. House prices are going _____, which is good news for buyers.

11. Fill in the correct particle.

1. They decided to go _____ walking even though they were tired.
2. I'm afraid the milk has gone _____.
3. The dog went _____ the sheep.
4. Sam decided to go _____ the poetry competition.
5. We watched the fire go _____, then went to bed.
6. The thieves went _____ every desk in the office.
7. What is going _____ here?
8. Long skirts went _____ in the 60's.

12. Fill in the correct particle.

1. The alarm goes _____ every morning at 7 o'clock.
2. The price of first-class stamps has gone _____ again.
3. The fire has gone _____. Would you like me to light it again?
4. What's going _____ there? There's a huge crowd.
5. Go _____ the contract very carefully before you sign it.
6. The cheese I bought last week is mouldy. It must have gone _____.
7. Although she had a headache, she went _____ playing with her son.
8. Lots of people go _____ the cooking competition every year.
9. A bomb went _____ in the city centre last weekend. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured.
10. She went _____ a difficult time last winter when she lost her job.

13. Fill in the correct particle.

1. The police are looking _____ a series of robberies.
2. She looked _____ the TV guide to see if there was a good film on.
3. You can look _____ the meaning of words in a dictionary.
4. My mum is looking _____ my dog while I am on holiday.
5. I'm looking _____ the party next weekend.
6. Sam spent half an hour looking _____ his keys.
7. Look _____ jellyfish when you swim in the sea.
8. They looked _____ the village before setting off down the mountain.
9. Nurses look _____ patients in hospital.
10. Look _____ the turning, I don't want to miss it.
11. He looks _____ people who are less privileged.
12. Julie looked _____ the book quickly in the shop before she bought it.
13. I looked _____ your telephone number in the telephone book.
14. This school is looked _____ as being one of the best in the area.
15. The doctor looked _____ the patient carefully before giving his diagnose.

14. Fill in the correct particle.

1. If you're not sure how to spell the word, look it _____ in the dictionary.
2. Who's going to look _____ the dog while you're on holiday?
3. I can't wait for the camping trip, I'm really looking _____ it.
4. Tracy has lost her keys. She's been looking _____ them all morning.

5. When we were young, my grandmother used to look _____ us at the weekends.
6. "Excuse me. I'm looking _____ Mount Street. Could you tell me where it is?"
7. A: How can we find Liz's address?
B: Let's look it _____ in the telephone book.
8. A: Don't you have a dentist's appointment on Monday?
B: Yes, and I'm not looking _____ it at all!

15. Fill in the correct particle.

1. We often argue, but we always make _____ quickly.
2. He made _____ a story about having to work late, but I knew he was lying.
3. It was dark and Peter couldn't make _____ the sign.
4. I can't make _____ my mind about which shirt to buy for Chris.
5. When the children were dressed and made _____ for the party, they looked fantastic.
6. The actress made herself _____ before she went on stage.
7. Two members of staff and eight parents make _____ the school committee.
8. What does this word say? I can't make _____ the handwriting.
9. The shoplifter was making _____ the door when the security guard stopped him.
10. They gave him a free meal to make _____ the bad service he received.
11. I'll make _____ the cheque to you, shall I?
12. Clive made _____ an excuse for his being late.
13. The man made _____ with cash from the till, but was caught by the police a short time later.
14. Please lend me your car this weekend. I'll make it _____ you later, I promise.
15. They had an argument yesterday, but I think they've made _____ now.

16. Fill in the gaps with the correct phrasal verb (with put).

1. _____ all your suggestions on paper and we'll discuss them. (write)
2. It took the firemen three hours to _____ the fire. (extinguish)
3. I _____ my new dress, but it was too big for me. (dressed myself in)
4. Nick will _____ us _____ for the night. (provided a place to stay)
5. Sue looks better now that she is _____ a bit of weight. (has increased in weight)
6. Mike _____ that idea that they should have a Halloween party. (proposed)
7. I phoned the company, but the receptionist said she couldn't _____ me _____ to the director because the line was busy. (connect by phone)
8. We had to _____ the wedding until next year. (postpone)

17. Fill in the correct particle.

1. There were no casualties as firefighters managed to put _____ the fire quickly.
2. She didn't put _____ her jacket as it wasn't cold outside.
3. My brother came to visit me and I put him _____ for the night.
4. Due to the storm, I put _____ my doctor's appointment until the following week.
5. It's past your bedtime! Put _____ your pyjamas and go to bed!
6. Jenny was too scared to stay home alone while her sister was away, so her friend put her _____ for a week.
7. Don't forget to put _____ the fire before you go to bed.

8. Our monthly meeting has been put _____ until next Wednesday.
9. Put your ideas _____ on paper and I'll look at them later.
10. I'll put you _____ to the correct department, madam.

18. Fill in the correct particle.

1. He ran _____ an old school friend at a party.
2. Richard was run _____ by a car and taken to hospital.
3. We ran _____ a lot of problems at the beginning of our project.
4. Oh no! We've run _____ of coffee again.
5. He refused to listen to her as she ran _____ his friends.
6. I ran _____ this book as I was cleaning out the attic.
7. Tim decided to run _____ from the horrible boarding school.
8. I ran _____ an old teacher of mine last weekend at the supermarket.
9. Be careful crossing that road. I don't want you to get run _____.
10. The bath water ran _____ because Dean forgot to turn off the taps.
11. Henry ran _____ a huge telephone bill and then he couldn't afford to pay it.
12. You'll never guess what I ran _____ at a car boot sale yesterday.
13. The actor ran _____ his lines once more on the night of the opening performance.
14. One of the employees ran _____ the money from the till.
15. We've run _____ milk again. I'll go and buy some more.

19. Fill in the correct particle.

1. A: What do you need from the shop?
B: Well, we've run _____ eggs, so get a dozen.
2. A: What happened to Sam's bicycle? It's in pieces!
B: It was run _____ by a bus yesterday.
3. Mike threw the ball and the dog ran _____ it.
4. A: Have you heard the news? Billy's in town.
B: Yes, I know. I ran _____ him this morning.
5. The car turned the corner, lost control and ran _____ a dog.
6. I can't do any more sit-ups. I've run _____ energy.
7. The policeman ran _____ the burglar for five minutes before he finally caught him.
8. I ran _____ an old school friend who I hadn't seen for ten years.

20. Fill in the gaps with the correct phrasal verb (with fall)

1. If you don't study you will _____ your school work. (fail to keep out with)
2. Our plans for the picnic _____ because of the bad weather. (failed to happen)
3. It would be easy to _____ someone as handsome as Mel Gibson. (become strongly attracted to)
4. Tom hates _____ with his best friend. (quarrelling)
5. He was so convincing that she _____ his lies. (was deceived by)
6. I will _____ whatever you decide. (agree)

21. Fill in the correct particle.

1. This book is so old that it's falling _____.

2. I think Kate and Peter have fallen _____. They aren't speaking to each other.
3. The slowest runner fell _____ very quickly after the race had started.
4. Mike was so handsome and charming that Sarah fell _____ him immediately.
5. Lots of people fell _____ the conman's tricks before he was caught by the police.
6. Despite months of preparation, their plans fell _____ at the last minute.
7. If you fall _____ with the payments, we may take legal action.
8. You can always fall _____ your skills as a teacher if you don't make it as an artist.
9. I'll fall _____ whatever you plan for the weekend.

22. Fill in the correct particle.

1. My father set _____ his business in 1978.
2. As they set _____ for their picnic, it started to rain.
3. Luke was happy. He had done what he set _____ to do.
4. We'll set _____ early to avoid the traffic.
5. The police had set _____ roadblocks to prevent the criminals leaving the area.
6. If I set _____ ten pounds every week I will be able to afford a holiday next year.
7. The problems set us _____, so we didn't finish the project till the following March.

23. Fill in the gaps with the correct phrasal verb (with stand).

1. It takes courage to _____ a bully. (defend yourself against)
2. That group _____ animal rights. (represents)
3. I know that my parents _____ always _____ me. (will support me in a difficult situation)
4. Claire _____ me while I was on holiday. (replaced me temporarily)
5. The children _____ when their teacher enters the room. (rise to their feet)

24. Fill in the correct particle.

1. The dentist took one of my teeth last month.
2. Tom set on his voyage, full of excitement.
- 3 Michael takes.....his mother. They've both got brown hair and green eyes.
- 4 Ian's wife stood ... him when he lost his job two months ago.
- 5 Once the cold weather sets , we'll be glad of the fire in the living room.
- 6 Lesley's business is really taking She's had lots of orders.
- 7 The chef set.....some strawberries to put on top of the cake.
- 8 The letters UN stand..United Nations.
- 9 I have decided to take aerobics because I want to get fit.
- 10 I'm sorry. I take ... everything I said about this restaurant. The meal was delicious.
- 11 The group set on their journey, wondering what adventures lay ahead.
- 12 Of all the essays, that one stands because it is very well-written.
- 13 The teacher took... the boy's football and put it in the cupboard.
- 14 No one was taken ... by her clever lies.
- 15 He stood me last night, so I'm very angry with him.
- 16 By the end of the day, Jack had done everything he set to do.
- 17 You ought to stand ...your boss. I'm sure he will respect you for it.
- 18 I took him his dinner invitation, and we went to a lovely restaurant.

- 19 When their camping trip was over, the girls took their tent and put it away carefully.
- 20 The factory is taking.. more employees at the moment.
- 21 Work takes..... most of my time these days.
- 22 Amanda has recently set her own accountancy business.
- 23 I bought this skirt but it's too wide. Could you take it a little bit, please?
- 24 My husband took me for a meal last night to celebrate our anniversary.
- 25 I took.....my jacket and hung it in the wardrobe.
- 26 You ought to stand .. yourself. Don't let anyone intimidate you.
- 27 The company is being taken by a very large firm.
- 28 I'm taking some time.. ... next month. I need a holiday.
- 29 Jenny hasn't really taken her new school. She's not at all happy.
- 30 Alex was taken... when he heard the news.
- 31 I offered to standEmily yesterday, because she was ill.
- 32 If you've finished lunch, I'll take your plate
- 33 The plane sped along the runway and took

25. Fill in the correct particle.

1. I'm going to take my parents _____ tonight.
2. Find some paper and take _____ these details.
3. Sarah took _____ jogging in order to lose weight.
4. Norman takes _____ his father in appearance.
5. As the plane took _____, all the lights went out.
6. The new manager will take _____ next week.
7. Charlie took _____ his coat and sat down.
8. The dustmen are coming to take _____ the rubbish.

26. Fill in the correct particle.

1. My doctor advised me to take _____ a sport to help me lose weight.
2. Michael is very tidy. In that way, he takes _____ his father.
3. You should check in two hours before your flight is scheduled to take _____.
4. Unfortunately, many small firms are taken _____ by larger ones.
5. My husband has beautiful blue eyes. I hope our children will take _____ him.
6. Little Tammy loves dancing and wants to take _____ ballet.
7. Despite the bad weather, our flight to Chicago still took _____ on time.
8. While we were sailing my father let me take _____ the wheel so he could rest.

27. Fill in the gaps with the correct phrasal verb (with turn)

1. I _____ my parents in times of trouble. (go to for help)
2. I waited for an hour, but nobody _____. (arrived)
3. Jim invited me to dinner, but I had to _____ him. (refuse his invitation)
4. This company _____ the best equipment on the market. (produces)
5. She _____ the lights and saw her husband asleep. (switched on)
6. He is working as a waiter until a better job _____. (arises)
7. Jim _____ the volume _____ so he could listen to the news. (increased)

8. It's hot! Can you _____ the heating? (reduce)

28. Fill in the correct particle.

1. I had to turn _____ Fred's invitation to his party as I'll be out of town that evening.
2. In the famous comic strip, Clark Kent turns _____ Superman in a phone booth.
3. You'll never guess who turned _____ at Chris' barbecue yesterday!
4. Could you turn _____ the air conditioning, please? It's very hot in here.
5. When the princess kissed the ugly frog, he turned _____ a handsome prince.
6. Vanessa turned _____ the answering machine before she left the house.
7. James was offered the job, but he turned it _____ because the salary wasn't very high.
8. Unfortunately, we turned _____ at the restaurant just as it was closing.
9. We turned..... the heater because the room was cold.
10. The policeman asked him to turn ..his pockets so he could examine the contents.
11. They turned ... the burglar to the police when they caught him in their house.
12. I've got a problem and I don't know who to turn for help.
13. Anna was offered the job, but she turned it
14. It turned . to be the wrong road, so we had no idea where we were.
15. I can't hear the news. Please turn the volume on the TV.
16. Our neighbours have turned their garage..... a study.
17. Sam turned on the doorstep at midnight in the pouring rain.
18. The old lady turned the thief she had caught to the police.
19. We turn about ten thousand of these cars every month.
20. The family were turned of their flat by the landlord when they couldn't pay the rent.
21. That music is very loud. Could you turn the volume please?
22. The children were turned from the cinema because there were no tickets left.
23. Turn the page and look at exercise ten.
24. If you're no longer watching TV, why don't you turn it ?

29. Fill in the correct particle.

1. The police were called _____ after the burglary was discovered.
2. Owning a pet calls _____ a lot of responsibility.
3. They called _____ the meeting because the manager couldn't attend.
4. Emma called _____ for help when she fell and hurt the leg.
5. Brian called _____ on his way home from work.
6. Mother called the children _____, saying it was time to go home.
7. I'm busy now, so I'll call you _____ later.
8. This job calls _____ knowledge of foreign language.
9. When their son was ill, they called _____ the doctor.
10. Having fallen in the river, the woman called _____ for help.
11. The football match was called _____ due to bad weather.

30. Choose the correct item.

1. Harry said he wasn't coming to the picnic but he turned at the last minute.

- A on B into C up
2. A: Why are you going to the post office?
B: Because I've run.....of stamps.
A into B out C over
3. Our flight was delayed, so the airline company put us in a hotel for the night.
A out B up C off
4. A fight broke just as we were leaving the match.
A out B down C into
5. My father's greengrocer's shop was taken by a large supermarket.
A off B after C over
6. As Michelle was surfing the net, she came an interesting website on prehistoric animals.
A into B across C round
7. I am looking.....to hearing from you soon.
A after B up C forward
8. Passengers are not allowed to use their mobile phones while the plane is taking
A off B after C over
9. Steve ran my skateboard with his motorcycle.
A after B out of C over
10. We put our camping trip because Joyce wasn't feeling well.
A off B out C on

31. Fill in the gaps with the particles in the list below.

round, after, up, into, on, down, back

1. I have arranged for a babysitter to look _____ the children on Friday night so we can go out.
2. You'll never guess who's conning _____ tonight!
3. Mr Stevens was turned _____ for the position because he didn't have any computer skills.
4. Mrs Stanley will call you when she comes _____ from Seattle.
5. Randy, who loves extreme sports, has taken _____ skydiving.
6. A: Do you know when the telescope was invented?
B: No, but we can always look it _____ in the encyclopedia.
7. I can't make a copy of this document because the photocopier has broken _____.
8. Why don't you turn _____ the kettle and I'll prepare the sandwiches.
9. We had to break _____ our house because we had lost our keys.
10. The magician clapped his hand and immediately the flowers turned _____ a rabbit.

32. Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

1. With her gorgeous blue eyes, she really looks like her mother.
takes With her gorgeous blue eyes, she really _____ her mother.
2. Joe met his ex-boss at the conference today.
into Joe _____ at the conference today.
3. The puppy was digging holes in the garden, trying to find the bone he had buried.

looking The puppy was digging holes in the garden _____ he had buried.

4. When you go camping, always remember to stop the camp fire from burning before you go to sleep.

out When you go camping, always remember to _____ before you go to sleep.

5. "Why didn't the security guard chase the thief?"

run "Why didn't the security _____ thief?"

6. Samantha inherited an enormous amount of money when her aunt died last year.

came Samantha _____ of money when her aunt died last year.

7. It was such a cold day that I wore my woollen hat and gloves.

on It was such a cold day that I _____ and gloves.

8. Do you know when school stops for Easter?

up Do you know when _____ Easter?

9. Cathy's application wasn't accepted because she had very little experience.

turned Cathy's application _____ had very little experience.

33. *Underline the correct word.*

1 A: Who's going to *look after/run after* Scruffy when you're away? B: My Mum is.

2 A fire *put out/broke out* in the west wing of the library late last night.

3 Kate decided to *take up/look up* Italian lessons because she wants to live in Venice one day.

4 Caterpillars *come into/turn into* butterflies in the summer.

5 A: How is your cousin's bookshop doing?

B: Badly, I'm afraid. It was *taken over/run over* by a bigger company.

6 "*Turn on/Put on* your sun hat if you're going to the beach," Mum said to me.

7 We've *put off/taken off* our dinner party until we've finished redecorating the house.

8 The train *turned down/broke down* in the middle of the mountains.

9 It was so kind of your parents to *break up/put up* my brother for the weekend.

10 "Did you hear what happened to Mr Wilson? His house was *run into/broken into* yesterday."

34. *Use the phrasal verbs below in the correct tense to fill in the blanks.*

*come round, not run out of, come across, look forward to,
look for, come back, take after*

Dear Cindy,

Sorry I haven't written to you for so long but I had lost your new address. In fact, I

1) _____

it for more than a month before I finally 2) _____ it.

I hope everything's OK and you 3) _____ energy with all those trips you have been going on. Things are a bit crazy here as we're trying to finish redecorating the house because Susie 4) _____ from hospital with her new baby, Nicholas, on Tuesday.

Everybody thinks he 5) _____ his mother because he's got dark eyes and a very pale complexion. Well, you'll tell us what you think when you 6) _____ to see him.'

As you can imagine, little Nicholas is all we talk about these days. Anyway, write back soon. I 7) _____ hearing from you.

Love,
Anne

35. Match column A to Column B.

A	B
1 What time does	A look it up in the encyclopedia.
2 They bought a lovely house	B if a fire breaks out.
3 If you need more information on Napoleon	C because the weather was bad.
4 You are very lucky that you weren't	D the plane to Hong Kong take off?
5 All students should know what to do	E when they ran into their grandfather.
6 We had to put off the tennis tournament	F she never turned up for their meeting.
7 The children were on their way to school	G with the money they came into last year.
8 He waited and waited but	H run over by the lorry!

36. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb to complete the sentences.

- 1 I'll make a chocolate cake if you on the oven.
- 2 John's coming home next week as his school is up for the holidays.
- 3 "Did you hear that Allen down Emily's invitation to her Christmas party?"
- 4 The Carltons' dog has run away. They've been for him all night.
- 5 When I was on holiday in Mexico, I into my old school teacher.
- 6 A: Does this dishwasher have a guarantee?
B: Of course. If it down within the next twelve months, we'll repair it free of charge.
- 7 A: Mum, what do firefighters do?
B: Well, they do many things. They out fires, rescue people and save animals.
- 8 I across a gorgeous antique lamp at the local bazaar.
- 9 A: Let's have a barbecue tonight.
B: Good idea! But we'll have to go to the shop because we've out of charcoal.
- 10 A: Now that it's the summer holidays, what are you going to do with your free time?
B: Well, I've decided to up cycling.
- 11 A: You don't need to stay in a hotel. We'll you up for the night.
B: Thanks very much. I really appreciate it.

UNIT 4

PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND MOVEMENT

1. Fill in the gaps with *at, in or on*.

- 1 I have to be ...at... the airport two hours before my flight leaves.
- 2 Simon called while you were the theatre.
- 3 I went to visit Joanne, but she wasn't home.
- 4 I wouldn't like to be sea in weather like this.
- 5 There were so many dishes the menu, I couldn't decide what to have.
- 6 I'd love to stay.. a beautiful hotel near the sea.
- 7 I got several autographs..... the rock concert.
- 8 Jason is..... hospital with a broken leg.
- 9 Mum, can I stay Sarah's house tonight, please?
- 10 The weatherIreland is often cold and wet.
- 11 My grandparents live a farm and we often visit them there.
- 12 She waited the platform to see the train come in.
- 13 I get off the train Baker Street and then walk to work.
- 14 It must be wonderful to live an island, surrounded by water.
- 15 What did you learn... school today?
- 16 Suki is the girl sitting my left.
- 17 Tony is..... the dentist's having a tooth taken out.
- 18 After dinner, Grandad fell asleep his armchair.
- 19 I livedIndia until I was twelve years old.

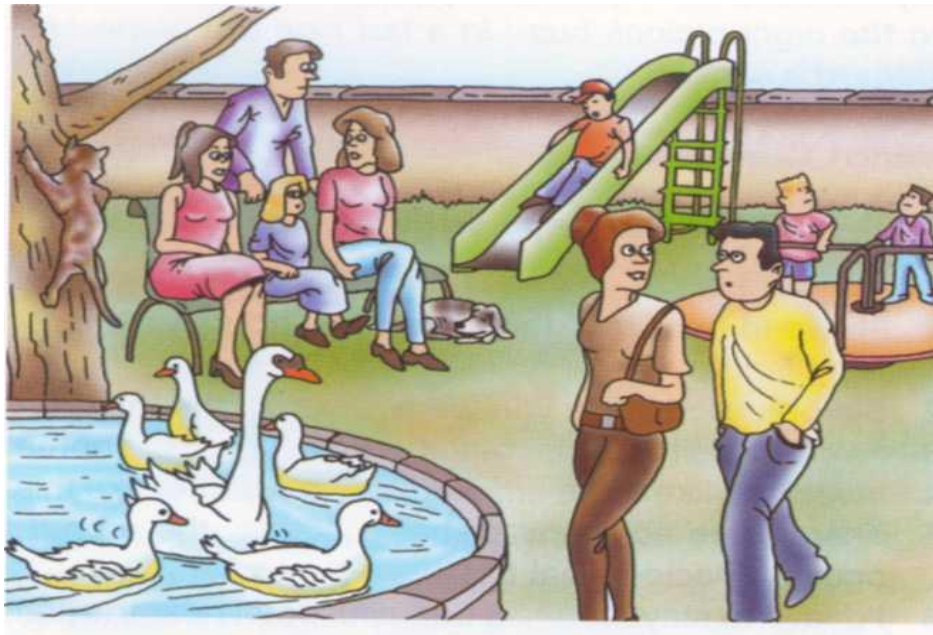
2. Fill in the gaps with *at or in* and one of the places from the list.

the cafe, the theatre, the park, the police station, the garage, the library

- 1 My car broke down on the way to work. I've left it at the garage to be repaired.
- 2 I fell asleep today as I haven't been sleeping so well lately.
- 3 Jackie loves watching plays. She is now, watching 'Romeo and Juliet'.
- 4 Tony was buying a coffee when it started to rain. He waited until the rain stopped.
- 5 The man who stole Jane's handbag has been found. He is being questioned
- 6 I hate it when people leave their rubbish; it looks so ugly.

3. Look at the picture and fill in the gaps with a suitable preposition from the list.

behind, among, down, round, between, up, in, under, towards, on



- 1 A boy is going ...down... the slide.
- 2 Two women are sitting ...the bench. A girl is sitting them.
- 3 Two children are going on the roundabout.
- 4 A cat is climbing the tree.
- 5 There is a dog the bench.
- 6 There is a pond the park.
- 7 There is a swan the ducks.
- 8 A man and a woman are walking the pond.
- 9 There is a man standing the bench.
- 10 There are some ducks the pond.

4. Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 The children climbed under/over the wall to escape from the angry gardener.
- 2 She walked quickly past/along the shops without looking in the windows.
- 3 The current is very strong. It would be dangerous to swim through/across this river.
- 4 She got dressed quickly and ran up/down the stairs to the kitchen.
- 5 Fiona is going to come to the party by/in her car.
- 6 I saw a man walking from/towards me smiling, but I didn't recognise him.
- 7 We tried to push our way through/towards the crowds to see our favourite singer.
- 8 There was no way to cross the lake, so we had to walk through/round it.
- 9 The boy got over/out of bed and went to the window.
- 10 I put the bags onto/into the table, then I put the shopping away.
- 11 You will see the post office on your right when you go through/round the corner.
- 12 She looked along/into her crystal ball and told the girl her fortune.

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

- 1 There is a man standing ...at... the entrance to the museum.
- 2 There was a note the top of the page I was reading which I couldn't understand.
- 3 The phone rangthe middle of the night, waking everyone in the house.
- 4 It's very tiring to spend eight hours checking information a computer screen.

- 5 Yesterday was a lovely day and we could see children playing the beach.
 6 I can't find the place you're talking about I the map.
 7 There's a new shop the corner of the street.
 8 Jenny is coming the six o'clock bus. I'm meeting her the bus station.

6. **Fill in the gaps with opposite, in, on, under, over, next to, in front of or between.**



Mrs Shaw has a beautiful living room. There is a large fireplace 1) *...between...* two lamps. 2) the fireplace there is a bronze plate. 3)..... the fireplace there is a low table with a plat 4) it. There is a colourful rug 5) the table. 6) the long sofa there is a comfortable armchair. There is another table 7) the armchair. There is a fire 8) the fireplace, so the room is nice and warm.

7. **Look at the picture and fill in the gaps with a suitable preposition from the list.**
out of, along, below, across, above, at, past, from ... to, against, outside



- 1 There is a man waiting **...at...** the bus stop.
- 2 The bus is going. ...LondonManchester.
- 3 Two girls are walking the pavement.
- 4 Two men are walking the street.
- 5 A woman is coming ... the post office.
- 6 The post office is ... the hairdresser's.
- 7 The hairdresser's is the post office.
- 8 A man is leaning the lamp-post.
- 9 A girl is standing the shop.
- 10 An old woman is walking the post office.

8. Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 Put the table *among/between* the sofa and the TV, please.
- 2 Mum keeps the saucepans *over/in* the cupboard above/towards the cooker.
- 3 I've already put clean sheets *on/above* your bed.
- 4 Someone hid the newspaper *in/under* the armchair.
- 5 Spending too much time *on/in front of* the TV is bad for your eyes.
- 6 Dinner's ready. We can all sit *to/at* the table.
- 7 I always end up sitting *behind/between* tall people at the cinema. That's why I can never enjoy the film.
- 8 There's a newsagent's *in/on* the corner of Lowther Street and Simpson Road.
- 9 My school is *near/through* my house. It only takes five minutes to walk there.
- 10 The train from England to France goes *across/ through* the Channel Tunnel.

9. Fill in the correct preposition.

A This morning I heard a knock 1) **...on...** the door. When I went to look, someone had pushed an envelope 2) _____ the letterbox. I opened it to see what was 3) _____ it. There was a birthday card from my friend.

B Tom enjoys going 1) _____ the airport. He loves standing 2) _____ the window, watching the planes taking off and landing. He would love to travel 3) _____ a plane.

C Susan was standing 1) _____ the street when the bus came 2) _____ the corner. The driver drove 3) _____ a puddle and Susan was covered in water!

D While Terry was tidying his bedroom yesterday he looked 1) _____ the bed and found his favourite toy. He put it 2) _____ the toy box which was 3) _____ the wardrobe and the desk.

E I sit 1) _____ my desk every afternoon. I keep all my papers 2) _____ the drawers, along with some pens. Hanging from the ceiling 3) _____ the desk is a very bright light. The chair that I sit 4) _____ is soft and comfortable.

10. Look at the picture and fill in the gaps with a suitable preposition from the list.

off, through, onto, opposite, next to, in



- 1 A lion is jumping ...*onto*... the trapezium.
- 2 A woman has fallenthe horse.
- 3 There are two children standing each other.
- 4 The lion is jumping the hoop.
- 5 The lion-tamer is standingthe lion.
- 6 The lion-tamer has a whiphis hand.

11. Fill in the blanks.

1. The helicopter is ... the city. 2. The sun is... the sky. 3. The sky... us is blue. 4. The river flows ... the bridge. 5. The temperature today is five degrees ... zero. 6. There was a short street... the two buildings. 7. The bench was in the back of the garden,... the trees. 8. John was ... the street waiting for the bus. 9. They decided to have a rest... a big tree ... the side of the road. 10. He thought that it was a good idea to place a table... the two windows. 11... the roof of the building they could see for miles around. 12. The birds were singing cheerfully... his head in the tree. 13. The crowd was ... the entrance waiting for the news. 14. He was wandering ... the houses for an hour or so but he just could not find the right one. 15, The shop was on the ground floor, right... his apartment. 16. The title was written in capital letters ... the names of the authors. 17. The full moon was rising ... the valley. 18. They were warned of the dangers of flying... high mountains, 19. I was sure that the noise was... me. 20. At dinner he was placed ... Jane and Dave. 21. There was no bridge ... the river. 22. Try to avoid having a carpet... the dining table. 23. The hotel is just a couple of blocks... the road. 24. The night covered the city and the first star appeared ... the sky.

12. Translate into English.

1. Човен повільно пропливав під мостом. 2. Дорога проходила поміж двох озер, а потім повертала праворуч. 3. Багато століть тому ця місцевість була значно нижче рівня моря. 4. Сонце яскраво сяяло в небі, погода була просто чудова. 5. Будинок Джейн був розташований в глибині подвір'я, між старими деревами. 6. Джулія оселилася в кімнаті наді мною. 7. Не давайте температурі в кімнаті

опускатися нижче 20 градусів. 8. Вона поклала подушку йому під голову. 9. Внизу, біля підніжжя скелі, протікала річка. 10. Коли літак летів над океаном, пасажирам показували фільм. 11. Він розірвав лист і кинув його до корзини. 12. Із свого вікна він бачив будівлю музею, що знаходилася вище по вулиці. 13. Температура різко підіймалася вище нуля минулого тижня. 14. Через кілька днів діти повернулися, щоб знову погратися в печері між скель. 15. Вона з жахом помітила, що на руці нижче ліктя з'явився синець. 16. Друзі помахали йому рукою, коли він був вже внизу біля річки. 17. Пес мирно спав під столом. 18. За годину вони доїхали до кордону між Німеччиною та Францією. 19. Туристи повісили чайник з водою над вогнем. 20. Кішка сховалася між старими ящиками. 21. Далі угору річкою більше не було великих сіл. 22. Дощ скінчився, і над лісом з'явилася веселка. 23. На шляху від Чикаго до Індіанapolisу багато заправних станцій. 24. Ця тварина живе глибоко під землею. 25. Мати схилилася над дитиною і поцілувала її. 26. Прочитавши абзац, він написав свій коментар прямо під ним. 27. Його кімната далі коридором. 28. США розташовані між Канадою та Мексикою. 29. Унизу у вітальні Джон писав твір. 30. Тунель під Ла-Маншем був переповнений.

13. Fill in the blanks.

1. He had almost fallen ... his stool laughing. 2. We went... the street... the stables. 3. Blood was streaming ... the wound. 4. The river runs ... the ocean. 5. William rode... the longer way home,... the canal bridge. 6. He saw Whiteman walking ... the pier towards his car. 7. Inside that box there was also a picture of her brother, riding a dusty mountain track in Morocco. 8. She couldn't make herself do anything useful and was wandering ...room ... room. 9. We went... the street to that restaurant in the Bahnhof. 10. He emptied the rest of the milk ... the sink. 11. The driver was drunk and the car drove ... a tree. 12. He wiped his fingerprints ... the glass. 13. Kate retreated ... the window and dressed. 15. He got... the house through the back door. 16 She listened to the radio driving the car... a lane in East Surrey. 17. Add mustard powder to the washing-up water to get the smell of fish... silver, 18. He drew a finger expressively ... his throat. 19. Tom walked back ... the corridor. 20. It only took him 2 hours to drive home Columbus.

14. Translate into English.

1. Він вирішив поїхати через центр міста, щоб скоротити дорогу. 2. Джері витерла пил зі столу і взялася наводити порядок у шухлядах. 3. Вони йшли вулицею, сперечаючись про те, як краще діяти. 4. Коли він зайшов до офісу, всі вже працювали. 5. Збігаючи вниз сходами, Ліз згадала, що забула вимкнути праску. 6. Безперечно, ідея переїзду з Джорджтауна до великого міста всім сподобалася. 7. Він зняв капелюха з полиці і приміряв - виглядало непогано. 8. Слово "прем'єра" було надруковане великими літерами через увесь аркуш. 9. Дивлячись у вікно, вона побачила, як надворі граються діти. 10. Рухаючись уздовж стіни, він сподівався, що зможе прокрастися до саду непоміченим. 11. Джейн так нервувала, що навіть була не в змозі налити молоко з пляшки в чашку. 12. По її щоках текли сльози. 13. Вона змила з обличчя макіяж і пішла спати. 14.

Джеф заглянув у шафу, але там не було нічого, що йому хотілося б вдягнути. 15. Він дістав з кишені годинник і подивився на нього, було вже пів на четверту. 16. Він їхав вниз схилом пагорба, з цікавістю озираючись на всі боки. 17. Минулого літа вони разом з експедицією проїхали через усю Африку. 18. Вона провела їх вузьким коридором і зупинилася біля останніх дверей коло вікна. 19. За годину дерево все ж таки прибрали з дороги. 20. Робота вимагала, щоб він часто переїздив з одного міста до іншого.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

1. Fill in the gaps with *in, at, on* and one of the phrases from the list.

*the weekend, the morning, 1066, Easter Tuesdays, prehistoric times, ten minutes, m
birthday, the moment, lunchtime, eight o'clock the 60's*

- 1 My favourite programme starts ...at eight o'clock..., every Wednesday night.
- 2 I'm having a party I'll be twenty-five years old.
- 3 I'm going to bed. I have to get up early
- 4, we eat chocolate eggs to symbolise new life.
- 5 William of Normandy conquered Britain at the Battle of Hastings.
- 6 Tim and I are going away We'll be spending Saturday and Sunday in the mountains.
- 7 I have to work late because that's the day we order new stock.
- 8 the hippies went to peace rallies and wore flowers in their hair.
- 9 I'll meet you Come to my office at twelve o'clock.
- 10 The bus leaves and you're still not ready!
- 11, people lived in caves and hunted wild animals for food.
- 12 I'm rather busy, but I'll call you later this evening.

2. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition where it is necessary.

- 1 A: It took me half an hour to walk home.
B: What? You shouldn't be walking home alone ...at... night!
- 2 A: How did you meet Sandra?
B: We met at a party.....New Year's Eve.
- 3 A: Where is Paul? We're supposed to be going out
B: He'll be here.....a minute. He's just gone to the shops.
- 4 A: When shall I visit you next?
B: Oh, any Tuesday will be fine.
- 5 A: When is Terry's birthday?
B: I'm not sure. I think it's September.
- 6 A: I don't want to have my tooth taken out.
B: Don't get upset. It will be over a second
- 7 A: You'll have to let me know how the meeting goes.
B: Yes. I'll call you.... tomorrow evening.
- 8 A: Are the banks open on Saturdays?
B: Yes. They're open nine twelve.
- 9 A: What's wrong with Sally?

- B: She's got flu. She'll be better a few days.
 10 A: When are you going on holiday?
 B: We're leavingFriday evening.

3. Underline the correct preposition.

Jeff and Celia are walking 1) *in/at* the village. They often do this 2) *at/in* the weekend. They walk from their house 3) *against/ to* the park, and then they go -back again. Today, it is very sunny. Jeff and Celia have stopped to look at the flowers. They are standing 4) *under/ over* the branches of a large tree. They have just walked 5) *above/across* the small white bridge 6) *in/among* the park. There is a wooden bench 7) *near/behind* the flowers, which Celia likes to sit 8) *at/on* when she gets tired.

4. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 They moved to this town ...C... 1992.
 A at B on C in
 2 I found my keys the sofa.
 A under B between C among
 3 It's very dark when you drive . a tunnel.
 A onto B down C through
 4 The thief climbed.....the wall and escaped.
 A into B over C near
 5 Mr Jones has a meeting three o'clock this afternoon.
 A at B in C on
 6 They are having a partySaturday night.
 A at B in C on
 7 There is a secret door.....the bookcase.
 A across B at C behind
 8 The woman walkedthe house and got into her car.
 A out of B over C along

5. Fill in the gaps with *out of, towards, through, along, past, to or over.*



Gary and Anita are walking 1) ...along... the pavement side by side as they go 2) _____ the bridge 3) _____ their office. They are walking 4) _____ a

man who is working on his laptop computer. Anita enjoys walking 5) _____ the city, but Gary doesn't like the traffic or the noise. He tries to get 6) _____ the city every weekend and go 7) _____ his house in the country.

6. Choose the correct answer.

1 My uncle and aunt live ..3... a farm in Norfolk.

A in B on C at

2 The girl.....this picture is my cousin.

A in B on C at

3 There were many delicious dishes the menu.

A in B on C at

4 I met some interesting people... .. the party last night.

A in B on C at

5 Jim is.....hospital with a broken ankle.

A in B on C at

6 She lives.....37, Millfield Road.

A in B on C at

7 We stopped a roadside cafe for something to eat.

A on B at C to

8 Dad likes to relax.....his favourite armchair when he comes home from work.

A in B on C at

9 I saw the job advertised today's newspaper.

A in B on C at

10 His office is through the door.the right.

A in B on C at

7. Fill in the blanks.

1. We had driven down to Garrod's farm ... Sunday morning. 2. My father was born ... 1967. 3. My last train leaves ... 11.30.4. Joe returned to the village... the morning. 5. She left San-Francisco ... 2 June 1992. 6. ... Christmas, I'd send her a postcard and a present 7. She hated to stay in the country ... autumn. 8. They met at the annual party ... November, 20. 9. He used to come and read to me ... bedtime. 10.1 walked twenty and thirty miles ... a day. 11.... Easter all the family gathered in their old house in Florida. 12. The car should be here ... 10 minutes. 13. The classes start... Thursday. 14. She had to run because she had a history class... 9. 30 and she was still home. 15... the morning everybody hurried to work. 16. Carrol was born ... 13 April 1974 . 17. They were to meet downtown ... noon. 18. ... summer they used to go to Greece for a week or two. 19. Let's go to the movies ... Friday. 20. The meeting started ... 10.30 ... the afternoon. 21. ... two years he became a sales manager. 22. She wanted everything to be perfect... their wedding day. 23.... the evening they all left for Texas. 24. This part of the country is very hot... August.

8. Translate into English.

1. За 5 років вона знову повернулася до рідного міста. 2. Щонеділі вся родина ходила до церкви. 3. О пів на десяту ранку Том уже був на роботі. 4. У 1981 році

родина Росе переїхала з Великої Британії до Індії. 5. Кожного року 18 жовтня в місті відбувався карнавал. 6. На День подяки Джим вирішив залишитися в Атланті. 7. Цього року відпустка Енн була у грудні, і вона вирішила вирушити до Таїланду. 8. Свій двадцятий день народження Лі вирішила провести в Лас-Вегасі. 9. Рік подзвонив Ліз і сказав, що заїде по неї о пів на восьму вечора. 10. Вечорами він любив сидіти в кріслі біля каміна. 11. Восени, коли почалися дощі, околиці ставали зовсім сумними. 12. Їхній старший син народився 28 вересня 1983 року. 13. У вересні вони збиралися з'їздити до Норвегії, але у них не вистачило грошей. 14. Через два тижні треба було складати іспит, а він ще не почав готуватися. 15. На Великодень погода була дуже сонячна, і діти вирішили відправитися в похід. 16. Через 10 років вони знову зустрілися. 17. Опівдні Джил заїхав до пошти, щоб забрати посылку. 18. Пізніше ввечері вони знову зібралися за столом, щоб обговорити, коли влаштувати прийом. 19. На День Незалежності зазвичай влаштовували пікнік за містом. 20. Уночі у величезному особняку було страшно, звідусіль ввижались привиди. 21. Друга світова війна почалася у 1939 році. 22. О пів на першу він закінчив справи в банку і вирішив поїхати перекусити. 23. У неділю, оскільки це був її перший вихідний за два місяці, вона вирішила просто нічого не робити. 24. На Великодень в магазині завжди святковий настрій. 25. Олів була дуже товариська і вже через пару років стала головою відділу зв'язків із громадськістю.

OTHER PREPOSITIONS

1. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. What are you waiting _____?
2. Why are you looking _____ yourself in the mirror?
3. How often do you listen _____ the radio?
4. My parents live _____ a small cottage.
5. My brother works _____ my father.
6. Those books belong _____ John Smith.
7. We aren't going out tonight. We're staying _____ home.
8. My father comes _____ Ireland.

2. Underline the correct preposition.

1. I don't believe *at / in* ghosts.
2. Lauren takes care *of / about* our children.
3. Spain is famous *with / for* its many festivals.
4. I'm afraid *of / from* spiders and snakes.
5. They arrived *in / at* the hotel in time for lunch.
6. I don't care *for / of* rock music.
7. We will arrive *at / in* New York at about two o'clock.
8. The streets were full *of / with* people watching the parade.
9. I'll have to discuss the party *to / with* my parents first.
10. He couldn't concentrate *on / in* his work, so he went for a walk.
11. James managed to get *at / to* the bank before closing time.

3. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. I'm not interested _____ sports.
2. Did you ask Katie _____ Joe's new address?
3. Stuart borrowed a suit _____ Andrew for the wedding.
4. I wish I was brilliant _____ English.
5. How can I explain this mess _____ my parents?
6. She wanted to invite Adam _____ her house for dinner, but she didn't know what to cook.
7. The boys laughed _____ their teacher when he tripped.
8. You should listen _____ your parents' advice.
9. We all looked _____ the sky as it started to rain.
10. Tom is married _____ Nicole.
11. James is good _____ Maths, but weak _____ History.
12. He asked _____ her husband's health.
13. Mary is engaged _____ conversation. It would be rude to interrupt.

4. Underline the correct preposition.

1. Mary is always polite *to / at* her parents.
2. Sam was told off for being rude *at / to* his teacher.
3. The policemen shouted *at / to* thieves who tried to run away.
4. Jessica waited *to / for* the bus for an hour in the rain.
5. Rosie is writing *to / at* her pen-friend.
6. I am angry *about / with* Sue for taking my favourite shirt.
7. He was annoyed with his brother *in / for* making so much noise.
8. I'm going to complain to my boss *with / about* the lighting in the office.
9. John's opinion differ *to / from* Anne's, so they argue a lot.
10. The film is different *from / at* the book.

5. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. She was annoyed _____ the postal strike, as she was waiting for a letter.
2. She is very clever _____ maths, so she helps me with my homework.
3. Unless his lawyer can find proof _____ his innocence, John will go to prison.
4. The police congratulated Mr Simmons _____ catching the burglar.
5. It was very generous _____ Steve to give all his old records to charity.
6. You shouldn't tease people _____ their problems.
7. I must apologise to Sarah _____ missing her party.
8. She applied to the bank _____ a loan so that she could buy a new car.

6. Underline the correct preposition.

1. I'm very worried *about / with* failing my driving test.
2. Debbie was upset *for / about* not winning the prize.
3. Chris was surprised *about / at* the cost of the meal.
4. I'm sorry *about / by* the misunderstanding.
5. I'm sorry *for / to* breaking your favourite vase, Mum.
6. She smiled *to / at* the postman as he passed by.

7. Jerry's parents are very proud *of / with* him.
8. They warned all ships *for / of* the coming storm.
9. It is polite to reply *at / to* an invitation.
10. I searched everywhere *about / for* my keys.

7. Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list in the correct form and a suitable preposition.

aim at sb / sth	fail in sth	suffer from
crash into sb / sth	hope for sth	think about sb / sth
regard sb / sth as	react to	head for
depend on sth	save from	take advantage of

1. Emma is _____ the best singer in the choir.
2. Every summer I _____ hay fever.
3. I'm _____ getting a new car.
4. The crew were _____ drowning by the lifejackets they wore.
5. We didn't know how Kevin would _____ the news.
6. After the heatwave, everyone _____ rain.
7. She _____ the sale and did a lot of shopping.
8. The archer _____ the target, but missed.
9. I _____ my radio for all the latest news.
10. The army _____ their attempt to take control of the city last night.
11. In the summer I _____ the beach.
12. She lost control of the car and _____ a tree.

8. Fill in the gaps with one of the adjectives from the table and a suitable preposition.

patient with sb	responsible for sth	similar to sth
keen on sth	satisfied with sth	suspicious of sb / sth
pleased with sth	terrified with sb / sth	mean to sb
kind to sb	tired of sb / sth	hopeless at sth

1. Teachers should be _____ children.
2. Parents are _____ their children.
3. My baby brother is _____ the dark.
4. Roger is very _____ basketball and wants to play for his country one day.
5. The police are _____ the butler.
6. Diane's car is _____ Elaine's.
7. Martin is always _____ other people. He's always ready to help.
8. She was so _____ her new dress that she put it on immediately.
9. If you are not _____ a product you can return it.
10. Anna was _____ doing her homework.
11. He is _____ maths.
12. The other students were _____ Toby because he was small; they teased him all the time.

9. Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs / nouns from the list in the correct form and a suitable preposition.

blame sb/sth for sth	decide on sth	hear from sb
put the blame on sb/sth	disadvantage of sth	hear of sb/sth
deal with sth	hear about sth/sb	

1. Policemen have to _____ all kinds of problems.
2. He couldn't _____ a name for his new puppy.
3. Claire had never _____ Mel Gibson until she watched 'Ransom'.
4. Don't _____ Paul _____ the accident.
5. It's easy to put the _____ others when something goes wrong.
6. The _____ having a credit card is that it is easy to spend too much money.
7. I _____ Jill yesterday. She is in Norway.
8. Have you _____ the new Disney film? It's meant to be fantastic.

10. Underline the correct preposition.

1. This music reminds me *of / to* my country.
2. They were delighted *with / from* their presents.
3. It is wrong to be cruel *in / to* other people.
4. He was sentenced *to / at* nine years in prison.
5. She locked the car to prevent it *from / by* being stolen.
6. Beryl was astonished *by / with* the number of cards she received.
7. My mother is taking care *about / of* our dog.
8. This organization is trying to end cruelty *to / in* animals.
9. The professor translated the poem *in / into* Ukrainian.
10. He was dissatisfied *with / by* his new stereo, so he returned it to the shop.
11. He was accused *at / of* robbing the bank.
12. He was condemned *in / to* life imprisonment.

11. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. The room was crowded _____ people.
2. Tim was furious _____ Jake _____ forgetting his birthday.
3. He was later ashamed _____ his bad behaviour.
4. He wanted a photograph _____ his hotel to show his friends.
5. My sister is frightened _____ thunder.
6. She introduced her friends _____ her parents.
7. My brother was furious _____ losing his job.
8. John was impressed _____ David's cooking.
9. I have the use _____ my friend's car this week.
10. We need to find a solution _____ the problem.
11. School provides children _____ a basic education.
12. 'Playing the lottery is a waste _____ time,' said Helen.

12. Underline the correct preposition.

1. My dentist is always nice *to / with* me.

2. What was the reason *about / for* his behaviour?
3. The damage *at / to* his car couldn't be repaired.
4. I'm fed up *to / with* staying in – let's go out.
5. His reaction *about / to* the news was surprising.
6. There has been an increase *to / in* temperature.
7. I rely *to / on* my friends if I have a problem.
8. There will be a rise *in / of* school fees next year.
9. Janet was scared *at / of* her French teacher.
10. How much did you pay Jason *for / about* the bike?
11. She was very fond *of / to* her niece and nephew.
12. There is very little demand *for / about* typewriters these days, now that computers are so popular.

13. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. At the fair, John threw a ball _____ a coconut to win a prize.
2. He threw the car keys _____ Alan.
3. I always talk _____ my best friend _____ my problems.
4. We were shocked _____ the damage caused by the storm.
5. She wears a hat _____ protect her hair _____ the rain.
6. Cathy was jealous _____ her sister, who was very pretty.
7. She didn't know anything _____ the surprise party.
8. I lost contact _____ my friend after she immigrated.
9. I wrote a cheque _____ \$100.
10. It was clever _____ Sam to find this restaurant.
11. I manage to live _____ about \$50 a week.
12. There was no hope _____ escape for the terrified prisoners.

14. Underline the correct preposition.

1. My grandfather is perfectly capable *of / at* looking after himself.
2. Nobody seems to care *for / about* good manners these days.
3. Nurses care *for / about* the sick and injured.
4. The difference *among / between* Carl and Matthew is that Matthew has dark hair and Carl has fair hair.
5. The cause *for / of* the fire was a gas leak.
6. I didn't approve of his attitude *in / towards* his work.
7. He was not aware *of / about* the strike.
8. My family consists + myself, my parents and my sister.
9. He insisted *in / on* having a telephone in his bedroom.
10. Martha takes good care *of / for* her children.

15. Fill in the correct preposition(s)

1. There is no connection _____ the two crimes.
2. Caroline was very grateful _____ Bob _____ helping her with her homework.
3. He charged me _____ two coffees when I had only had one.
4. The men were charged _____ manslaughter.

5. The divided the cake _____ two pieces.
6. He was arrested in connection _____ the attack.
7. The old man died _____ a heart attack.
8. The lecturer spoke to the class _____ art.
9. He was unconscious _____ being watched.

16. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. She was very excited _____ her holiday.
2. She wanted to change her car _____ a motorbike.
3. The explorers escaped _____ the savage lions.
4. Nobody knows what happened _____ my jacket. It's just vanished.
5. My English teacher is very impatient _____ students who don't do their homework.
6. He was bored _____ his work, so he applied for a new job.
7. He was disappointed _____ his new computer game. It was very easy.
8. He was amazed _____ the beautiful scenery.
9. Peter couldn't forgive Tom _____ breaking his new toy.
10. My History teacher is very friendly _____ the class.

17. Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 Tom hid *through/behind* the door to surprise his sister.
- 2 A: Do you live in Smith Street?
B: Yes. My house is *near/along* the park.
- 3 I'll meet you *along/outside* the cinema at seven o'clock.
- 4 John's ladder was leaning *against/onto* the wall.
- 5 A: Where's Steve?
B: He's *in/on* the garden, playing football.
- 6 Jane sat *outside/next* to Sarah in the English lesson.
- 7 He found his watch *from/under* his bed.
- 8 We didn't see the turning. In fact, we drove straight *past/towards* it.
- 9 She hung the mirror *up/over* the fireplace.
- 10 He walked *between/along* the street, looking in the shop windows.
- 11 A: Why are you so tired?
B: Because I ran all the way *above/from* the station.
- 12 The new supermarket is *opposite/among* the library.

18. Choose the correct item.

- 1 My school is the department store and the park.
A between B below C among
- 2 What's this box? It's very heavy.
A onto B opposite C inside
- 3 A tall man sat..... me, so I couldn't see.
A next to B in front of C towards
- 4 This train goes London to Leeds.
A through B from C near
- 5 The Thames is the river that runs London.

- A across B among C through
- 6 John's flat is on the second floor, ... the chemist's.
A above B on C along
- 7 There was a pretty picnic area. the trees.
A in B along C among
- 8 She got.....the bus and went into a shop.
A against B off C down
- 9 On my way the dinner party, I stopped to buy some flowers.
A to B past C towards
- 10 The children saw their mother and ran her.
A against B towards C by
- 11 Tony always keeps the remote control him when he watches TV.
A beside B inside C between
- 12 They built a wooden bridge..... the stream.
A against B below C over
- 13 The postman walked ... my house without delivering any letters.
A past B near C along
- 14 There are some keys..... the table, next to my bag.
A in B on C across

19. Fill in the gaps with at, on, in where necessary.

- 1 A: I've got a dentist's appointment Friday.
B: Oh, I went to the dentist's last week.
- 2 A: What time is your interview?
B: It's..... ten o'clockthe morning.
- 3 A: I'm going on holidayJuly.
B: Me too. I always go on holiday ...the summer.
- 4 A: I'm having a party Saturday night.
B: Really? Can I come?
- 5 A: Are you having a piano lesson .. this week?
B: Yes. My teacher is coming ...Thursday.
- 6 A: When did you start working here?
B: 1996, when I left university.
- 7 A: Jane bought a new car..... yesterday.
B: Oh. What's it like?
- 8 A: Is Grandma coming to visit us Christmas Day?
B: Yes. She'll be herelunchtime.
- 9 A: Dad, when were you born?
B: I was born7th June, 1965.
- 10 A: Shall we meet seven o'clock..... tomorrow?
B: Oh, I can't. I have a meeting that time.
- 11 A: When was the bicycle invented?
B: It was invented the nineteenth century.
- 12 A: John and Mary are moving house ... November.
B: I know. Mary told melast week.

- 13 A: Do you start work.... nine o'clock?
 B: Oh, no. I never work.. the mornings.
- 14 A: Shall we go out.....this evening?
 B: Yes. I'd love to go out.. tonight.
- 15 A: When does the train to Birmingham leave?
 B: It leaves..... quarter past eight.

20. Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 The sign on the gate said "Beware *from/of* the dog".
- 2 Kate blamed Mark *on/for* ruining the holiday.
- 3 The advantage *of/in* having a car is that you can go wherever you like.
- 4 I am angry *with/about* John for making such a mess.
- 5 Alan is very bad *to/at* Maths. He finds it very difficult.
- 6 My sister believes *in/on* fairies.
- 7 He was ashamed *of/about* his bad behaviour, so he apologised.
- 8 The policeman accused the man *of/about* stealing the money.
- 9 The train arrived *in/at* London half an hour early.
- 10 I apologised to Paul *for/of* breaking his watch.
- 11 Peter is bored *with/from* his job. He wants to find a new one.
- 12 Mike was unaware *of/about* the people watching him.

21. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

- 1 I've lost contact most of my old school friends.
- 2 Sam was complaininghaving a stomachache this morning.
- 3 Mobile phones allow you to communicate people wherever you are.
- 4 The shops were crowdedpeople doing their Christmas shopping.
- 5 The children were so noisy that I couldn't concentrate my work.
- 6 Scientists are trying to find a cure cancer.
- 7 Babies are not capable looking after themselves.
- 8 This sauce consists tomatoes and herbs.
- 9 I take caremy neighbour's cat when she is on holiday.
- 10 Contrary what the papers say, the Prime Minister will not retire.
- 11 We congratulated Sarah passing her driving test.
- 12 The police are questioning a man in connection the robbery.

22. Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 We had an interesting discussion *about/for* careers today.
- 2 Paul was dissatisfied *of/with* his new car.
- 3 Janet has difficulty *in/with* understanding Physics.
- 4 There is no excuse *for/about* such terrible behaviour.
- 5 Two men escaped *from/to* prison last night.
- 6 Clare was delighted *in/with* all her birthday presents.
- 7 The children were excited *for/about* going to the fair.
- 8 John deals *from/with* a lot of difficult situations in his job.
- 9 Princess Diana died *in/of* a car accident.

- 10 We decided *to/against* going to Florida, as it would have been too expensive.
 11 You really should do something *with/about* the garden. It's a mess.
 12 Bill was eager *for/at* the chance to meet his favourite singer.

23. Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 My little brother is frightened *about/of* the dark.
 2 I heard *from/about* your new job. Congratulations!
 3 She forgave me *about/for* breaking her stereo.
 4 The man was found guilty *about/of* the crime.
 5 Spielberg is famous *for/of* directing films.
 6 Molly is very fond *of/with* her cat, Nibbs.
 7 Smoking is very harmful *to/for* your health.
 8 Tom forgot *about/of* his dinner and it burnt in the oven.
 9 James is very good *at/with* sport.
 10 Mr Brown is very friendly *to/for* his neighbours.
 11 I'm very grateful to you *about/for* helping me.
 12 Are you familiar *of/with* the filing system here?

24. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

- 1 There has been an increase....crime in this area recently.
 2 Suzie is jealous her little sister.
 3 Mrs Jones looks my cat while I am away.
 4 I mistook that man my English teacher.
 5 He didn't know.....the meeting, so he didn't attend.
 6 Kevin is keen..... travel around Europe when he leaves school.
 7 Simon didn't want to join the party games.
 8 I can't find my wallet. I've been looking it all morning.
 9 Jason is marrieda famous actress.
 10 She has no interest..... Science. She prefers Art.
 11 It's hard for a family to live only one salary.
 12 Kelly invited meher birthday party.

25. Choose the correct preposition.

- 1 I didn't have enough money, so I paid credit card.
 A in B for C by
 2 Are you nervous starting your new job?
 A of B about C for
 3 I object..... being spoken to in that manner.
 A to B of C for
 4 These books are very popular children.
 A for B with C by
 5 It didn't occur..... me to lock the windows.
 A with B of C to
 6 She is very proud..... her new flat.
 A of B about C with

- 7 What is your opinion Mr Green?
A for B of C about
- 8 Take no notice ... Paul. He's always showing off.
A about B from C of
- 9 John's mother punished him being naughty.
A for B at C of
- 10 Tina's baby daughter is named her grandmother.
A after B for C by
- 11 It is rude to point.....people.
A on B at C with
- 12 We were puzzled.....his strange behaviour.
A at B in C by

26. Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 Watching that old film reminded me *from/of* my childhood.
- 2 He replaced the original painting *by/with* a copy.
- 3 I can always rely *on/in* my parents in times of trouble.
- 4 Jamie has recovered *from/of* his cold. He feels much better now.
- 5 How did David react *at/to* the bad news?
- 6 Shakespeare is regarded *by/as* the greatest playwright of all time.
- 7 The reason *for/of* the delay was a problem with the plane's engine.
- 8 Parents should be responsible *about/for* their children's behaviour.
- 9 I must get rid *with/of* this car. It's time I bought a new one.
- 10 I ran *into/on* an old schoolfriend of mine yesterday.
- 11 His comments were not relevant *to/for* the discussion.
- 12 Children should have respect *to/for* their teachers.

27. Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 We sheltered *of/from* the storm in an old barn.
- 2 I hate it when people stare *on/at* me.
- 3 Your jacket is the same *as/with* mine.
- 4 I forgot my homework, so the teacher shouted *at/to* me.
- 5 Kate suffers *by/from* hayfever in the summer.
- 6 My sister isn't scared *about/of* spiders. She likes them.
- 7 The judge sentenced the men *to/with* three years in prison.
- 8 Colin is serious *in/about* travelling around the world.
- 9 This film is similar *with/to* the one we watched last week.
- 10 I'm sick *with/of* staying in. Why don't we go out for a change?
- 11 Who's that girl? She keeps smiling *at/to* me.
- 12 I'm not sure *with/about* this plan. It might not work.

28. Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 He translated the letter from French *to/into* English.
- 2 I warned him *about/over* taking that job, but he didn't listen.
- 3 Will you wait *for/of* me? I'll only be a few minutes.

- 4 We are used *with/to* cold weather. We live in Norway.
- 5 I always talk to my mother *for/about* my problems.
- 6 Steve is tired *of/from* living in the city. He wants to move to the country.
- 7 I often wonder *over/about* what it would be like to live abroad.
- 8 Carolyn has wonderful taste *in/of* clothes.
- 9 Alan is terrified *with/of* snakes. He can't bear to look at them.
- 10 I forgot to thank Paula *about/for* the present she gave me.
- 11 Sandra is terrible *at/in* dancing. She has two left feet.
- 12 Terry threw the keys *at/to* Mike, but Mike didn't catch them.

29. Choose the correct item.

- 1 Accordingthe weather forecast, it's going to rain tomorrow.
A with B to C of
- 2 You can always count me if you need help.
A on B for C to
- 3 I'm sorry about my behaviour. I had no intention hurting you.
A of B to C for
- 4 I spent all my money ...clothes and CDs.
A for B on C in
- 5 Don't put the blame.....me! It was Carol who broke the window!
A on B for C to
- 6 It's typicalher not to admit she's made a mistake.
A to B from C of
- 7 He was very polite because he wanted to make a good impression the new boss.
A of B to C on
- 8 I haven't heard James for months. I wonder how he's doing.
A about B of C from
- 9 The man was charged breaking and entering.
A about B with C for
- 10 He insisted..... paying for dinner because it was my birthday.
A on B in C about
- 11 Don't worry the invitations. Mark promised to send them tomorrow.
A about B for C with
- 12 One of the disadvantagesworking part-time is that you don't earn much money.
A in B of C about
- 13 I have a good relationship ... my parents.
A between B about C with
- 14 They didn't succeed finishing their project on time so they didn't get a bonus.
A to B in C at
- 15 I'm fed up his rude behaviour.
A of B with C about
- 16 There is no hope finding any more survivors of the plane crash.
A of B in C for
- 17 Tim is an expert..... ancient history.
A for B with C on

18 The police suspect Mr Williams the murder.

A of B for C with

19 I dreamt my old teacher last night.

A for B of C about

20 Heavy rain was the cause the flood.

A for B of C to

30. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition from the list. Some prepositions can be used more than once.

at, on, in, out of, by, off, under, against, for, within

1 Medicine should be kept reach of children.

2 They left early this morning, so they must have arrived now.

3 I don't understand how some people can listen to music and study the same time.

4 They're having their house painted so they're staying with us the time being.

5 You'd better not talk to Pam today; she's a bad mood.

6 The company's new product will be the market next month.

7 "You're arrest!" the policeman shouted to the robber.

8 The buses were strike yesterday.

9 He was breath when he finished the race.

10 Shane was school last week because he had flu.

11 She paid for her new stereo... .. cash.

12 They delivered the parcel to the wrong house mistake.

13 We must finish this project by Friday all costs.

14 The ambulance arrived minutes to take the injured people to hospital.

15 It is the law to steal.

31. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition from the list. Some prepositions can be used more than once.

on, to, in, at, off, by, for, under

1 She doesn't live in the city centre. She lives the outskirts.

2 Unfortunately, I will be away from home my birthday.

3 Bright colours are fashion this season.

4 this day, I remember my first day at school.

5 I never stay out late night.

6 We will contact you phone when your tickets are ready.

7 John has gone a walk by the lake.

8 second thoughts, I will have another slice of cake.

9 He wasn't wearing his uniform because he was duty.

10 Alison has gone home early. She's feeling a bit the weather today.

11 I can't talk to you now. I'm a hurry.

12 Do you keep touch with anyone from school?

13 Lisa spilt her coffee on the carpet accident.

14 We haven't been to the theatre ages.

15 I signed the letter behalf of the manager.

32. Choose the correct item.

- 1 There's someone the door. Can you open it, please?
A in B at C on
- 2 I'd like to go out for dinner..... a change.
A on B for C off
- 3 Most children start school.. ... the age of five.
A on B out C at
- 4 the time I arrived, the others had gone home.
A In B For C By
- 5 He works very hard when he's pressure.
A in B under C on
- 6 The answers to the exercise are page 76.
A at B on C in
- 7 There is a lovely duck pond..... the park.
A on B at C in
- 8 I met my neighbour chance at the airport.
A at B by C on
- 9 You look tired. You should sit downa while.
A out B at C for
- 10 The post office is the left, next to the bank.
A on B out C at
- 11 Please fill in the form... .. pencil.
A for B in C at
- 12 Many animals are danger of becoming extinct.
A in B at C under
- 13 We went to the station.... taxi.
A by B at C with
- 14 The police didn't believe his story first.
A in B on C at
- 15 Oranges are expensive now because they're season.
A in B out of C off
- 16 Paul isholiday in Mexico at the moment.
A on B at C in
- 17 There is a beautiful house sale in that street.
A for B in C under
- 18 Christine made the decorations.. herself.
A in B on C by
- 19 The plane went control, but the pilot managed to land it safely.
A under B out of C off
- 20 The vase fell on the floor and broke pieces.
A into B out C at
- 21 I've read this poem so many times that I know it heart.
A from B by C at
- 22 I like all vegetables; lettuce and cabbage particular.
A for B on C in

23 I'm sorry but you can't use the lift. It's order.

A out of B in C off

24 Kate doesn't want a cake. She's.... a diet.

A on B in C at

25 Bob likes playing golfhis free time.

A on B at C in

33. Fill in the correct preposition

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. The president was accompanied _____ his wife on his recent tour. | 1 of, by, with |
| 2. He could not account ____ \$5,000 missing from the company's books. | 2 of, for, in |
| 3. You must be acquainted _____ all the facts before stating your opinion. | 3 in, with, at |
| 4. The police will advise you _____ how to discourage burglars. | 4 of, on, to |
| 5. Jane didn't agree _____ John's interpretation of the situation. | 5 to, of, with |
| 6. She'll never agree _____ marry you. | 6 to, with, in |
| 7. He aimed _____ the target and fired his gun. | 7 to, in, at |
| 8. The money that the children collected amounted _____ \$590. | 8 in, on, to |
| 9. The government appealed _____ the public to stay calm during the crisis. | 9 at, to, in |
| 10. My parents do not approve _____ my new hairstyle. | 10 of, for, on |
| 11. Henry is very ashamed _____ his behaviour at last night's party. | 11 for, of, with |
| 12. She's extremely attached _____ her parents. | 12 to, on, with |
| 13. Thomas is always aware _____ his mother's over-protective attitude. | 13 on, at, of |
| 14. There has been another military attack _____ the bases in Spain. | 14 in, for, on |

34. Fill in the correct preposition

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Dave was very bad _____ maths and always failed the tests. | 1 to, in, at |
| 2. Sally was very bad _____ her brother. | 2 at, to, on |
| 3. Mum can't come to the phone. She's busy _____ the cooking. | 3 in, with, on |
| 4. This film is based _____ a true story. | 4 on, over, in |
| 5. You can't blame me _____ the accident; I wasn't even there. | 5 with, of, for |
| 6. She always puts the blame _____ me for things that I haven't done. | 6 in, on, to |
| 7. There will be an extra charge _____ delivering the goods to your home. | 7 for, with, of |
| 8. The suspect has been arrested and charged _____ robbery. | 8 in, with, for |
| 9. It's very important nowadays to care _____ our environment. | 9 of, in, about |
| 10. Sarah was fond of Peter and cared _____ him very much. | 10 of, for, with |
| 11. You should take care _____ your teeth. | 11 about, with, of |
| 12. Jane was clever _____ history and always received the highest marks. | 12 at, in, with |
| 13. It was very clever _____ you to find the answer. | 13 at, of, for |
| 14. The patient was complaining _____ a pain in his chest. | 14 with, to, of |
| 15. The secretary was always complaining _____ having too much work. | 15 about, to, for |
| 16. I would like to congratulate you _____ passing your exams. | 16 of, on, in |

35. Translate into English.

A. 1. Церква знаходилася за два квартали вниз по вулиці. 2. Уздовж дороги росли молоді дерева. 3. Перш ніж ми приїхали, на нас вже чекали. 4. Робота повинна бути закінчена протягом місяця. 5. Вони вирішили зупинитися біля невеликого озера і відпочити. 6. Не дивлячись на те, що Стівен пропрацював усього рік, він чудово знав свою справу. 7. Ці сходи зроблені з мармуру. 8. Сонце було вже високо в небі, коли вони прокинулися. 9. Температура була нижче нуля, і земля була вкрита снігом. 10. Президент вирушив до столиці прямо з Техасу. 11. Він вирішив добиратися до Європи пароплавом. 12. Я так і не зателефонував Джону, хоча й обіцяв. 13. Через віконне скло вона дивилася, як падає сніг. 14. До двох годин дня їй потрібно було бути на роботі. 15. Рада одногосно проголосувала за цю пропозицію. 16. Дорога йшла повз озеро. 17. Я не бачив її з того часу, як вона востаннє приїжджала в гості. 18. Він вирішив летіти до Монреалю літаком, оскільки це був найоптимальніший варіант. 19. Вона прекрасно грала в настільний теніс і дуже цим пишалася. 20. Кішка мирно спала під диваном у вітальні. 21. Я купила цей светр для свого молодшого брата. 22. У неділю ми думали зібратися у Біла, але нічого не вийшло. 23. Він обійшов навколо будинку і опинився в невеличкому, але доглянутому саду. 24. Він все прибрав зі столу і розклав на ньому карту. 25. Вони повинні скласти іспит завтра вранці.

B. 1. Лекція про проблеми сучасних підлітків викликала великий інтерес. 2. Влітку їй дуже подобалося мандрувати країною. 3. Протягом дня Елен кілька разів телефонувала додому, щоб дізнатися, як себе почуває її батько. 4. Він стояв на верхівці пагорба, а містечко в долині лежало у нього під ногами. 5. Ця церква була побудована у XIX столітті відомим архітектором. 6. Він вирішив повернутися додому пішки. 7. Вони зупинилися на ніч у невеликому готелі, а вранці продовжили свій шлях. 8. Щоб якось скоротити час, вони говорили про погоду та всяку всячину. 9. Він поклав касету до шухляди стола і закрив її на ключ. 10. У п'ятницю всі були на роботі, крім Джейн. 11. У дитинстві Майк дуже любив їздити потягом. 12. Багато хто вважав, що Том дуже недосвідчений для такої посади. 13. Через 2 місяці ми вже зможемо сказати, чи успішно пройшли випробування нової моделі. 14. Вона була дуже зайнята протягом усього минулого тижня. 15. На вечірці було багато людей, але більшість була мені незнайома. 16. Він побіг вниз пагорбом до того місця, де бачив багаття. 17. Не дивлячись на погану погоду, матч відбувся. 18. Розкажи мені про свої плани на наступне літо. 19. Голоси розділилися: одні голосували за Майкла, інші - проти. 20. Тоді Джулі чекають на мене біля університету рівно об одинадцятій. 21. У четвер він працює тільки вранці з восьмої до дванадцятої. 22. Його сім'я родом з Центральної Африки.

36. Translate into English.

1. Шухляда була наповнена іграшками. 2. Вона розуміла, що єдиний вихід був у тому, щоб позичити у тітки грошей. 3. Найкоротший шлях до озера пролягав через ліс. 4. У цій частині річки плисти проти течії було практично

неможливо. 5. Я впевнена, що вона з найкращих міркувань порадила вам, як вчинити. 6. Авто Джеррі зламалася, тому він приїхав на таксі. 7. Будинок опалювався газом. 8. Сукню зшили із старих іграшок Джейн. 9. Як і обіцяла, Террі подзвонила рівно о пів на шосту. 10. На всі свої гроші вони купили яхту і відправилися на ній навколо світу. 11. Я приїхав до університету десь до 10 години, щоб устигнути підготуватися до занять. 12. Майже все в будинку було зроблене самим Дейвом. 13. Том поклав годинник на стіл поруч із книгою, щоб не пропустити фільм. 14. Джейн сказала, що телефонує з вулиці і буде у мене хвилин за п'ять. 15. Він жестом показав у бік моря і сказав, що на узбережжі багато невеличких готелів. 16. Увесь день вона була зайнята. 17. Він з дитинства мріяв перетнути країну від узбережжя до узбережжя на мотоциклі. 18. Ми не бачили Мері з минулого понеділка, мабуть, вона захворіла. 19. Коли літак летів над океаном, пасажирам показували фільм. 20. Його масивний стіл був із червоного дерева. 21. За останні кілька років Стіву довелося декілька разів міняти роботу. 22. Крім будинку в Чикаго, Ерік мав ще квартиру в Нью-Йорку. 23. Вони домовилися зустрітися в університеті у вівторок. 24. Чим вище в гори, тим холодніше. 25. Він відкрив коробку, але всередині не було нічого цікавого. Іноді важко відрізнити правду від брехні. 22. Він провів усе літо в селі. 23. Не думаю, щоб вона чекала тебе до пів на шосту, якщо ви домовилися зустрітися о п'ятій. 24. Спускаючись схилом пагорба, Джеррі намагався пригадати, де ж була стежина, якою він прийшов. 25. Молдавія розташована між Україною і Румунією. 26. Я не пам'ятаю точно, коли ми прийшли, але гадаю, що біля п'ятої. 27. Вона виглянула з вікна вагону, щоб краще роздивитися містечко, яке вони проїжджали. 28. Переліт до Ріо-де-Жанейро через Франкфурт виявився виснажливим. 29. Ця робота обов'язково повинна бути закінчена до 8 липня. 30. Не дивлячись на серйозну різницю у віці, вони прекрасно розуміли один одного. 31. На вимогу інспектора поліції розслідування було продовжене. 32. Джон переїхав, тепер він живе в будинку номер 10. Юклід Авеню. 33. Кафе знаходилося зразу за супермаркетом. 34. Алекс уже рушив до дверей, коли його покликали. 35. Щоб усе було готове вчасно, їй довелося працювати всю ніч. 36. У школі в нього завжди було багато друзів. 37. Джек зателефонував у 15 хвилин на сьому і сказав, що заїде рівно о восьмій, а його все немає. 38. Сьогодні на уроці англійської мови ми почали вивчати нову тему "Ресторан". 39. Інформацію повинно подати протягом доби. 40. Прогулянка на конях через парк усім дуже сподобалася. 41. Коли вони стерли пил з обкладинки старої книжки, то змогли прочитати її назву. 42. Крім цього невеликого ранчо, у Філа нічого не залишилося. 43. Якби не Рік, проект давно б уже закрили. 44. Чашка кави стояла на столі поміж книг та зошитів. 45. Не стій біля увімкнутого телевізора – це шкідливо для здоров'я. 46. За дверима почулися кроки. 47. У квартирі поверхом нижче гучно грала музика. 48. Вечоріло, у селі вище річкою почали запалюватися вогні. 49. Вона поранила ногу вище коліна. 50. Поля простягалися на милі за річкою. 51. Рік стояв біля дверей, чекаючи поки Джейн розмовляла по телефону. 52. Вечорами він сидів на ганку і читав книгу.

**ЧАСТИНА 3.
МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ З ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ
СТУДЕНТІВ**

**PART 3.
STUDENTS' SELF-DIRECTED ACTIVITY ORGANIZATION GUIDE**

1. MODAL AUXILIARIES AND RELATED VERBS, 'I WISH'

1.1 The two uses of modal verbs

1.1 A The first use of modal verbs (1)

1 Verbs like *can* and *may* are modal auxiliaries. We often refer to them as modal verbs or just modals. We use them with other verbs, for example, to ask for permission:

Can I use your phone, please? May I borrow your car, please?

There are ten modals: *can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to* and three 'semi-modals': *need, dare* and *used to*.

2 In their first use, modal verbs have basic meanings which are given in dictionaries:

- *can/could* (= ability): I can lift 25 kg./I can type.
- *may/might* (= permission): You may leave early.
- *will/would* (= prediction): It will rain soon.
- *shall after //We* (= prediction): Will we find our way? - I'm sure we shall.
- *should/ought to* (= duty): You should do as you're told.
- *must* (= total obligation): You must be quiet.
- *needn't* (= no obligation): You needn't wait.

1. What do these sentences express? Match A and B.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 I can type 25 words a minute. <u>c</u> | a) prediction |
| 2 You should do as you're told. ____ | b) permission |
| 3 You needn't wait. ____ | c) ability |
| 4 It will rain soon. ____ | d) no obligation |
| 5 You may leave now if you want to. ____ | e) total obligation |
| 6 You must be quiet. ____ | f) duty |

1.1 B The first use of modal verbs (2)

1 Modal verbs are not 'complete verbs'. For example, we use verbs like **must** and **can** to refer only to the present or the future:

I must go to the bank now. I must go to the bank tomorrow.

This means we have to make up the 'missing parts' of **must** with **have to**.

So if we want to express the past of **must**, we say: / *had to go to the bank yesterday*.

In the same way, we use **be able to** to make up the 'missing parts' of **can**

2 Other important points about modal verbs:

We can't use them as to-infinitives: *I want to be able to type very fast.* (Not ***to can***)

We do not use the to-infinitive after modals: *You must/mustn't phone.* (Not ***to phone***)

There's no **-(e)s** in the 3rd person singular: *The boss can see you now.* (No **-s** on **can**)

2. Use suitable forms of *have to* only when it is impossible to use *must*.

1. You ____ take a taxi if you intend to catch the next train.
2. Since the new boss took over, we **have had to** change our working methods.

3. We _____ talk about this again tomorrow.
4. If you _____ bring up a large family, you wouldn't have had so much money to spend.
5. I was late for work this morning because I _____ go to the bank first.
6. I (not) _____ speak French since I was at school.
7. I hate _____ wait for people who don't know how to keep appointments.
8. He _____ get up early tomorrow morning if he wants to see the sunset.

1.1 C The second use of modal verbs

1 *The second way we use modals is to express degrees of certainty or uncertainty. We use nine of the modals for this purpose (not shall), but we don't use them in a fixed order. We express the greatest uncertainty with might, the greatest certainty with must/can't. He might be right. He might know the answer, (very uncertain) He could be right. He would know the answer, (fairly certain) He must be right. He must know the answer, (almost certain) He can't be right. He can't know the answer, (almost certain)*

We use be or an ordinary verb, not a modal, for 'absolute certainty': You are right. You know the answer, (certain)

2 *In their second use, modals have only two forms:*

- present form: He must be right. He must know the answer, (now)

- perfect or past form: He must have been right. He must have known the answer, (then)

3. **Put 'certain', 'almost certain', 'fairly certain' or 'very uncertain' beside these sentences.**

- 1 The phone's ringing. It's Roland. certain
- 2 The phone's ringing. It might be Ronald. _____
- 3 A car is parking outside our house. That will be the Kennedys. _____
- 4 A car is parking outside our house. That must be the Kennedys. _____
- 5 From your description, the person you met would have been my cousin, Jeff. _____
- 6 From your description, the person you met can't have been my cousin, Jeff. _____
- 7 If I have understood you correctly, Jeff should be my second cousin. _____
- 8 Are you saying it mightn't be possible for me to get a visa to visit the USA? _____
- 9 If he spent five years in America, he must speak English, I suppose. _____

1.1 D Context

4. **Put in *am, can, can't, couldn't, have had to, haven't been able to, may, must, must be or must have.***

REMEMBER ME?

There was a knock at the door. I opened it and saw a stranger. 'Hullo, Fred,' he cried. 'May / Can I come in?' 'How do you know my name?' I asked. 'We met ten years ago on a ferry-boat and you gave me your card.' 'You _____ mistaken,' I said. 'No, I _____

not,' the stranger said. He produced my card: Fred Ames. I _____ given it to him ten years ago, but I _____ remember it! 'I _____ remember you,' I said. 'We exchanged cards years ago,' the stranger said. 'You said, "You _____ come and stay with us for as long as you like any time you're in England."' I'm sorry I _____ wait so many years before coming to visit you. I've been so busy, I _____, but here I am at last! Better late than never! I've just arrived on the ferry. My wife and children are in the car and we wonder if we _____ stay with you for a month.'

1.2. Uses of modals to express ability and inability

1.2 A Expressing present and past ability: 'can' and 'be able to'

- 1 We can use can (or sometimes am/is/are able to) to describe natural or learned ability: I can (I am able to) run *1500 metres in 5 minutes*, (natural ability)
I can't (I am not able to/I am unable to) drive, (learned ability)
- 2 We can use could, couldn't or was/were (not) able to to describe 'general ability in the past': I could (I was able to) run very fast when I was a boy. (i.e. general ability)
- 3 We use was/were able to or managed to (Not *could*) to describe the successful completion of a specific action:
We were able to (we managed to) get tickets for the match yesterday. (Not "could")
- 4 However, we can use couldn't to describe a specific action not successfully completed: *We couldn't get tickets for the match yesterday.* Or:
We weren't able to/didn't manage to get tickets for the match yesterday.

5. Supply *can, can't, could, couldn't, was/were able to, managed to*. Alternatives are possible.

1. A good 1500-metre runner can run the race in under four minutes.
2. Bill is so unfit he _____ run at all!
3. Our baby is only nine months and he _____ already stand up.
4. When I was younger, I _____ speak Italian much better than I _____ now.
5. _____ she speak German very well? – No, she _____ speak German at all.
6. He _____ draw or paint at all when he was a boy, but now he's a famous artist.
7. After weeks of training, I _____ swim a length of the baths underwater.
8. It took a long time, but in the end Tony _____ save enough to buy his own hi-fi.
9. Did you buy any fresh fish in the market? – No, I _____ get any.
10. For days the rescuers looked for the lost climbers in the snow. On the fourth day they saw them and _____ reach them without too much trouble.

1.2 B 'Can / could' with verbs of perception: 'I can see'

- 1 Verbs of perception are verbs like see, hear, smell, etc.
- 2 When we are describing something that is happening now, we do not use the progressive with these verbs: / see a bird in that tree. (Not "I'm seeing")
- 3 We often use can + verb in place of the simple present with verbs of

perception: I can see a bird in that tree. (= I see) Can you see it? (= Do you see)

We often use could + verb in place of the simple past with verbs of perception:

I looked up, but *couldn't* see anything. (= *didn't* see)

6. Rewrite these sentences using can, can't, could or couldn't.

1. Do you see that man over there? Can you see that man over there?
2. I smell something burning. _____
3. I understood what he said. _____
4. Did you understand what he said? _____
5. I don't see anyone. _____
6. I didn't understand what he said. _____

1.2 C Ability in tenses other than the present and the past

Can and could are not 'complete verbs', so we use be able to and sometimes manage to if, for example, we want to express the future or the present perfect:

I'll be able to pass my driving test after I have had a few lessons. Not 'I can/I will can'

7. Supply suitable forms of be able to in these sentences.

1. Our teacher says we will be able to speak English fluently in a few months.
2. I've been trying for hours, but so far I (not) _____ get through on the phone.
3. If he had asked me earlier, I _____ help him.
4. I'm sure she would have helped you if she _____.
5. I think I _____ play table tennis better after a bit of practice.
6. He has managed to live in England for years without _____ speak English.
7. I'm practising hard because I want to _____ pass my driving test first time.
8. If I _____ sing, I would have loved to be an opera singer.

1.2 D 'Can / could' in place of 'is often' and 'was often'

Instead of: It's often cold in January. *We can say: It can be* cold in January.

Instead of: He was often naughty when he was a boy.

We can say: He could be naughty when he was a boy.

8. Rewrite these sentences with can be or could be.

1. The sea is often rough in the harbour. The sea can be rough in the harbour.
2. She is bad tempered at times. _____
3. She was often rude when she was a girl. _____
4. It is often cold here in winter. _____
5. He was often helpful when he wanted to be. _____

1.2 E Context

9. Pit in suitable forms which express ability.

JOURNEY'S END

The journey to Western Papua had been very hard. We *had not been able to* make much progress in the heavy rain and we _____ only cross rivers with great difficulty. After two month's journey, we _____ see smoke in the distance and knew we must be near a village. There was another boiling river in front of us, but we _____ cross it by using a rope bridge we had brought with us. At last we approached the village and wondered how we _____ communicate with the chief. None of us _____ speak the local language. Soon, a young, dignified and smiling man approached us. '_____ you speak English?' I asked hopefully. 'Of course,' the young man replied. 'I was educated at Oxford University. I'm Chief Naga. Welcome to my village!'

1.3 Uses of modals to express permission and prohibition

1.3 A Asking for permission with 'can', 'could', 'may' and 'might'

We use can, could, may and might to ask for permission, depending on the situation.

1 *Can is the commonest and most informal: Can I borrow your umbrella (please)?*

2 *Could is more polite than can: Could I borrow your umbrella (please)?*

3 *May is more 'respectful' than can and could: May I borrow your umbrella (please)?*

4 *Might is the most polite but the least common: Might I borrow your umbrella (please)?*

5 *We can add possibly and use expressions like Do you think and / wonder if \o make requests even more polite:*

Can/Could/May/Might I possibly borrow your umbrella?

Do you think I could/Do you think I might (possibly) borrow your umbrella?

I wonder if I could/I wonder if I might (possibly) borrow your umbrella ?

10. Make suitable requests for permission in these situations.

1. You are visiting a close friend and you want to make yourself some coffee.

Can I make myself some coffee (please)?

2. You are visiting an acquaintance and want to use the lavatory.

3. You are at a party given by people you hardly know. You want to see their garden.

4. You are visiting people you know reasonably well. You want to make a phone call.

5. You are visiting a close friend and want to borrow his new car.

1.3 B Giving and refusing permission / Expressing prohibition

We personally give or refuse permission in everyday situations in the following ways:

(can (not))

(Not

could)

You < > watch TV for as long as you like. < (may (not) (Not *might)

We refer to 'some other authority' that gives/refuses permission like this:

You can/cannot or You're allowed to/not allowed to

You can/cannot or You're permitted to/not permitted to > smoke here.

You mustn't or You're forbidden to)

11. Rephrase these notices to give or refuse permission. Begin each sentence with You ...

1. Thank you for not smoking. You may not smoke.
2. No camping or picnicking. _____
3. Fishing strictly forbidden. _____
4. Campers welcome. _____
5. Private – Keep out. _____
6. Do not lean out of the window. _____
7. Leave your letter here. _____
8. No stopping. _____

1.3 C Permission / prohibition in tenses other than present and future

May and must are not 'complete verbs', so we use **be allowed to** to make up their 'missing parts':

The children were allowed to watch **TV last night.** (Not "could*")

12. Supply the correct tense form of be allowed to.

1. The children were allowed to stay home from school yesterday because of the weather.
2. I _____ never _____ stay up late when I was very young.
3. She _____ only _____ go to parties in the last few months.
4. He _____ just _____ go home after three hours at the police station.
5. Since he was admitted to hospital, we (not) _____ visit him.
6. His doctor (not) _____ him _____ take any exercise in the year before he died.

1.3 D 'Can' (= ability) and 'can / could' (- have permission, be free to)

We use **can/could** in the sense of 'am/is/are free to' to refer to the future: Mr Jones can/could see you tomorrow, if you are free. Or Mr Jones is able to see you...

But we must use **will be able to** (not "can/could") to describe future ability: Baby will be able to stand up in two weeks' time. (Not *can/could")

13. Replace will be able to with can where possible in the sentences below.

1. She'll be able to drive by the end of next week.

2. We'll be able to go to the seaside tomorrow. We can go to the seaside tomorrow.

3. She'll be able to drive you home tomorrow.

4. I'll be able to play chess soon.

5. I'll be able to play a game of chess with you tomorrow.

6. You will be able to use my computer during the week.

7. You will be able to operate this computer after a bit of practice.

1.3 E Context

14. Supply suitable forms which express permission, prohibition or ability.

WHAT WOULD YOU ADVISE?

Mrs Wilkins is on a strict diet. 'Am I allowed to eat toast and butter for breakfast?' she asked her doctor. 'I'm afraid not, Mrs Wilkins. You _____ only have half a grapefruit and a glass of water. You certainly _____ eat any kind of fat and you _____ eat biscuits or sweets. But don't worry, you _____ eat what you like after two months of this diet.' Mrs Wilkins was very determined and took a lot of exercises as well. After two months' diet and exercise she said to her husband, 'I still _____ touch my toes as I _____ before we married.' 'Don't worry, my love,' he said kindly. 'Perhaps your fingernails were longer in those days!'

1.4 Use of modals to express certainty and possibility

1.4 A Certainty and possibility

1 *If we are certain of our facts, we use be or any full verb:*

Jane *is* at home. Jane *works* at home, (*certain facts*)

2 *If we are referring to possibility, we use may, might or could + be/have been:*

Jane *may/might/could be* at home now.

She *may/might/could have been* at home yesterday. *Or we use may, might, could + full verb:*

Jane *may/might/could work* (*or... may/might/could be working*) at home.

She *may/might/could have worked* (*or... have been working*) at home yesterday

15. Read these sentences and write C (= Certain) or P (= Possible) against each one.

1. My boss is away on holiday. C

2. His wife may be with him.

3. She will be back next week.

4. He could reply by the weekend.

5. He wasn't here last week.

6. She might have been to Paris.

7. She's returned from Paris.

8. He could be swimming right now.

9. He'll be back in a good mood.

10. He might leave this evening.

11. They've been staying at a big hotel. _____

13. He borrowed my ladder. _____

12. They may have been dancing all night. _____

14. He could have borrowed my ladder. _____

16. Turn these 'certain' statements into 'possible / less than certain' statements.

1. He is at home now. He may / might / could be at home now.

2. He will be at home tomorrow. _____

3. He was at home yesterday. _____

4. She leaves at 9. _____

5. She will leave tomorrow. _____

6. She has left. _____

7. She left last night. _____

8. She will have left by 9. _____

9. He is working today. _____

10. He will be working today. _____

11. He was working today. _____

12. He has been working all day. _____

17. Write uncertain answers to these questions.

1. Where's Jim today? He may / might / could be at home.

2. Where was Jim yesterday? _____

3. Where will Jim be tomorrow? _____

4. What time does the train leave? _____

5. What time did the train leave last night? _____

6. What's Sue doing at the moment? _____

7. What was Sue doing yesterday? _____

8. What will Sue be doing tomorrow? _____

9. What has Sue been doing this week? _____

10. What has John had for breakfast? _____

11. Where has Ann parked the car? _____

12. What did that car cost? _____

1.4 B Certain and uncertain answers to questions

1 A 'certain' question may produce an 'uncertain' answer:

Does he like *fish*? - *He might (do). He may (do). He could (do). He may not.*

2 An 'uncertain' question may produce a 'certain' answer:

Can he still be *working*? - *Yes, he is.*

3 We use *be* and *have been* to answer questions with *be*:

Is *he ill*? - *He may be. Was he ill?* - *He may have been.* (Not **he may*)

4 We use *do/done* to replace other verbs, though this is optional:

Will you catch *the early train*? - *I may /I may do.*

Has he received *my message*? - *He could have./He could have done.*

5 We also answer M/Ai-questions with 'certainty' or 'uncertainty':

What's his name? – It's *Smith*, (*certain*) It may/might be *Smith*, (*uncertain*)

What was his name? – It was *Smith*, (*certain*) It may/might have been *Smith*, (*uncertain*)

18. Give uncertain answers to these questions.

1. Does she still live in London? *(Yes), she may (do).*
2. Where does she live? _____
3. Did he catch the early train? _____
4. Which train did she catch? _____
5. Are they still living abroad? _____
6. Where are they living? _____
7. Has he finished work? _____
8. When did he finish work? _____
9. Will you leave tomorrow? _____
10. When will you leave? _____

1.4 C Context

19. Put in suitable forms which express uncertainty and possibility.

OLDER AND WISER?

We make decisions all the time, but we can never be certain whether we are right or wrong. The work you choose to do _____ be suitable for you or it _____ not. The person you marry _____ be a perfect match or _____ be the worst possible choice. Suppose you have saved money for the future. You _____ invest it wisely so that it grows in value or you _____ lose the lot in a foolish moment. You think you have a healthy diet, but the food you eat _____ actually be very bad for you and _____ be the cause of terrible illness. Perhaps you travel a lot by plane. All the flights you make are routine, but one of them _____ be your last. Decisions! Decisions! But we don't learn from experience. Experience is the quality that allows us to go on making the same mistakes with more confidence!

1.5 Uses of modals to express deduction

1.5 A Certainty or deduction?

1 We express certainty with **be** or any full verb: **He is here. He lives here. He is leaving.**

2 We express deduction with **must be/can't be, must have been, can't/couldn't have been: He must be at home. He can't be out. He must have been at home yesterday.**
or with verbs other than **be: He must live abroad. He must have lived abroad.**

20. Read these sentences and write C (=Certainty) or D (=Deduction) against each one.

1. John Wright is a man of action. C
2. He was in the Galapagos ten years ago. ____
3. Now he lives in an enormous house. ____
4. He is writing a book. ____
5. He has been writing this book since he n came back from the Galapagos. ____
6. He must be writing about his travels. ____
7. He must have seen the giant tortoises and the iguanas on the Galapagos. ____
8. He can't have seen any elephants on the Galapagos. ____
9. He can't have been working very hard on his book. ____
10. He must have taken a lot of photos while he was on the islands. ____
11. He must have done a lot of research for his book. ____
12. He must enjoy life. ____

1.5 B Two kinds of 'must be'

- 1 We use **must be** in the present to express deduction: **You haven't eaten for hours. You must be hungry!**
- 2 The negative of **must be** (= deduction) is **can't be**, not 'mustn't be*': **You've only just eaten. You can't be hungry again! (Not 'mustn't be*)**
- 3 We can also use **must (be)** to express total obligation [> 11.1A]: **This is a hospital. You must be quiet.**
- 4 The negative of **must (be)** (= total obligation) is **mustn't (be)** (= prohibition): **You mustn't be noisy outside a hospital.**

21. a) Supply must be, can't be, or mustn't be.

b) Write D (= Deduction) or O (= Obligation) beside each sentence.

1. The meeting is at 10 o'clock sharp and you mustn't be late. O
2. You _____ at the station ten minutes before the departure of the train. ____
3. The children _____ tired already! We've only been walking for ten minutes. ____
4. The children _____ thirsty. They haven't had a drink for hours. ____
5. Did you hear that? It _____ someone walking about in our garden. ____
6. I don't recognize the handwriting on this envelope. It _____ from anyone we know. ____
7. Your handwriting _____ clear, otherwise no one will be able to read it. ____
8. You _____ a nuisance when you're a guest in someone's house. ____
9. Don't panic! We _____ late for the train. It doesn't leave till 10.05. ____
10. We _____ late for the train or we'll miss our connection. ____

1.5 C 'Must have been', 'can't / couldn't have been'; 'had to be / didn't have to be'

- 1 We express deduction about the past with **must have been**: **You hadn't eaten for hours. You must have been hungry!**

2 *The negative of must have been is can't/couldn't have been, not 'mustn't have been':*
You had already eaten. You *can't/couldn't* have been hungry! (Not "mustn't have been")

3 *Must(= total obligation) is not a 'complete verb' [> 11.1B]. We use had to in the past:* The meeting was at 10 this morning and I *had to be* there. (Not "must have been")

4 *The negative of had to is didn't have to:*

It was a holiday yesterday, so I *didn't have to be* at work. (Not "mustn't have been")

22. Supply *must have been, can't / couldn't have been, have to / had to (be), didn't have to (be)*.

1. He knows a lot about flying planes. He *must have been* a pilot when he was young.
2. Vera _____ at the supermarket this morning. I didn't see her there.
3. John _____ at the bank till 10, so he only arrived here five minutes ago.
4. When _____ (she) _____ at the hospital? – Early this morning.
5. We had enough foreign currency left at the end of the holiday, so I _____ buy any more.
6. Monica knew exactly what to do. I _____ tell her twice.
7. There are so many nice things for tea, I think you _____ expecting us.
8. There _____ an accident on South Street because the road is closed off.
9. You _____ waiting long. After all, I'm only five minutes late.
10. When I was a boy we _____ sitting at our desks working before the boss got in.
11. I left a message on your answer phone last night. You _____ out.
12. The fire alarm went and we _____ out of the building in two minutes.

1.5 D Context

23. Put in *must be / must have been, can't be / can't have been, had to be or didn't have to be*.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TALKING SHOE

Tracy Evans *didn't have to be* at work till 10, so she ignored her alarm clock. But she woke up with a start when she heard a strange sound coming from her wardrobe! What was it? It _____ a mouse, Tracy thought. No, it _____. She knew there were no mice in her room. I _____ careful, Tracy said to herself as she opened the wardrobe. There, in front of her, was the lovely pair of wedge-shaped sandals she had bought the day before. Then she heard the sound again! 'It _____ coming from my sandals!' she cried. She picked them up and, sure enough, one of them was 'talking!' Tracy _____ at work at ten, but she still had enough time to visit Mr Lucas, her shoemaker. He removed the wooden heel and they were both amazed to see a white larva eating the wood. Mr Pope, of the Natural History Museum, solved the mystery. 'These shoes _____ (import) from Brazil. An insect _____ (lay) its eggs in the tree from which the shoes were made,' he explained.

1.6 Uses of modals for offers, requests and suggestions

1.6 A Offering things and substances

Offering: e.g. *Would/Wouldn't you like a sandwich/some coffee?*
Yes/No responses: e.g. *Yes, I'd like one/some, please. No, thank you.*

24. Make offers for the following things and substances.

a sandwich, some coffee, a slice of toast, some potatoes, an orange, some fruit

1. Would you like a sandwich?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

1.6 B Requests for things and substances

Requesting: e.g. *Can/Could/May/Might I have a sandwich/some sugar, please?*
Yes/No responses: e.g. *Of course you can/may. No, you can't/may not, I'm afraid.*

25. Make requests for the things and substances.

a sandwich, some coffee, a slice of toast, some potatoes, an orange, some fruit

1. Can I have a sandwich, please?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

1.6 C Making suggestions, inviting actions

Making suggestions, inviting actions: e.g. *Would/Wouldn't you like to come with us?* **Yes/No responses:** e.g. *Yes, I'd like to/love to. No, I'd prefer not to, thank you.*

26. Make suggestions / invite actions for the following situations.

1. Your friend has nowhere to stay for the night. Would you like to stay with me?
2. You want your friends to join you for a meal.

3. You want your friend to come on an excursion.

4. You want your friends to have a holiday with you.

1.6D Requesting others to do things for you

Requesting others to do things for you: e.g. Will/Would you please open the door for me? Yes/No responses: e.g. Yes, of course I will. No, I'm afraid I can't at the moment.

27. Make requests for the following situations. You want someone to ...

1. hold the door open for you. Will / Would you hold the door open for me, please?
2. dial a number for you.

3. translate a letter for you.

4. deliver some flowers for you.

1.6 E Offering to do things for others

Offering to do things for others: e.g. Shall I carry that for you? Yes/No responses: e.g. Can/Could you? That's very kind of you. No, thank you.

28. Make offers for the following situations.

1. An old lady clearly wants to put her large suitcase on the luggage rack.
Shall I put the suitcase on the rack (for you)?
2. A young woman is shivering and the window is open.

3. Your friend accidentally drops some sheets of paper on the floor.

1.6 F Making suggestions that include the speaker

Making suggestions that include the speaker: e.g. Shall we go for a swim? Yes/No responses: e.g. Yes, let's./Yes, let's, shall we? No, I'd rather we didn't.

29. Make suggestions to a friend for the following situations. You feel like ...

1. driving to the coast. Shall we drive to the coast?

2. having a meal out this evening. _____

3. travelling first class. _____

4. having a holiday in Bahia. _____

1.6 G Context

30. Put in the missing requests, offers, etc.

PLEASE BE NICE TO NIGEL!

'Please be nice to Nigel', his mother said to Jenny, the baby sitter, before she went out. Jenny is doing her best.

JENNY: <u>Would you</u> like something to eat, Nigel?	NIGEL: No!
JENNY: _____ build a castle for you, Nigel?	NIGEL: No!
JENNY: I'm cold. _____ shut the window for me?	NIGEL: No!
JENNY: _____ like to watch TV with me, Nigel?	NIGEL: No!
JENNY: _____ borrow your crayons, Nigel?	NIGEL: No!
JENNY: _____ play a game together?	NIGEL: No!
JENNY: _____ get a glass of water for you, Nigel?	NIGEL: No!
JENNY: _____ get a glass of water for me?	NIGEL: No!
JENNY: _____ you like to go to the moon, Nigel?	NIGEL: Yes!
JENNY: And I'd like to send you there in a rocket!	

1.7 Expressing wishes , etc. : 'I wish', 'if only', 'it's (high) time'

1.7 A Present and past reference with 'I wish', 'if only' and 'it's (high) time'

After (*I wish, if only, it's (high) time and it's (about) time*), we 'go one tense back':

- 1 The past tense refers to the present: / *wish I had a better watch!* (i.e. NOW)
- 2 The past perfect tense refers to the past: *If only you had asked me first!* (i.e. THEN)

31. Tick the sentences that refer to 'present' or 'past'.

	present	past
1. I wish I had a better watch!	_____	_____
2. If only I knew the answer to the problem!	_____	_____
3. It's high time / about time he learnt more manners!	_____	_____
4. I wish you hadn't done that!	_____	_____
5. If only you had phoned me yesterday!	_____	_____

1.7 B Expressing wishes and regrets with 'I wish' and 'if only'

- 1 We often use / wish for things that might (still) happen:
I wish I knew the answer! (= it's possible I might find out the answer)
If only is stronger. We use it to express regret for things that can (now) never happen:
If only your mother were alive now! (Of course, I wish is also possible.)
- 2 We may use the simple past of be after wish and if only, especially in everyday speech: *I wish I was on holiday now. If only Tessa was here now!*
- 3 If we want to be more formal, we use were in all persons: *I wish I were on holiday now. If only Tessa were here!*
- 4 We may use the past perfect of be for things that can never happen:
I wish I had been on holiday last week. If only Tessa had been here yesterday!
- 5 We use the past or past perfect forms of other verbs:
I wish I knew the answer to your question. I wish I had known then what I know now!

32. Express wishes and regrets about these situations. Refer to yourself where possible.

1. You're not very fit. I wish / If only I was / were fit / fitter!

2. It's very hot today.

3. It's raining.

4. You were too impatient.

5. You wasted a lot of time watching TV.

6. They don't have a lot of friends.

7. We didn't lock the back door!

8. He is abroad.

9. Jane has read your letter.

10. John didn't take your advice.

1.7 C 'Would' and 'could' after 'I wish' and 'if only'

We must use could, not would, after / and we. Compare:

I can't swim. -> I *wish I could* swim.

We weren't together! -> I *wish we could have been* together.

We sometimes use / wish you (he, she, etc.) would(n't) like an imperative:

(I am making a lot of noise!) -> I *wish you wouldn't* make so much noise!

(He is making a lot of noise!) —▶ I *wish he would be* quiet!

33. Supply would, wouldn't or could.

1. I wish they would be quiet.

2. We wish you _____ drive too fast.

3. We wish we _____ come to London with you.

4. I wish I _____ have seen the film with them.

5. We really wish she _____ change her mind and come on holiday with us.

6. If only we _____ have good weather like this the whole year.

1.7 D 'It's (high) time' and 'it's (about) time'

We use It's time, It's high time and It's about time to express present or future wishes, or to

express our impatience about things that haven't happened yet:

Kim can't even boil an egg. -I know. *It's time/high time/about time* she learnt to cook!

34. Respond to these sentences with *It's high time* or *It's about time*.

1. John and Julie have been engaged now for over ten years.

It's high time they got married!

2. We haven't been out for an evening together for ages, have we?

3. It's very late. You should both really go now.

4. The boys' room is terribly untidy.

1.7 E Context

35. Put in the right forms for the words in brackets.

HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME! WISH YOU WERE HERE!

While trying to sail round the world in a small boat, Harry, Sandy and Joe were shipwrecked one night. 'I wish there (be) was / were an island nearby,' Harry said. By morning, they were washed up on to a desert island. For six months they lived on fish, nuts and fruit. One day, they saw a bottle on the shore. 'If only it (contain) _____ a not or something!' Sandy said. They opened it and a genie appeared. 'It's high time someone (open) _____ that bottle!' the genie gasped. 'I'm so grateful, I'll give you one wish each. You first,' the genie said, pointing to Harry. 'That's easy,' Harry said. 'I wish I (be) _____ with my family.' And (whoosh!) he disappeared. 'Me too,' Sandy said. 'If only I (can be) _____ in dear old Glasgow.' And (whoosh!) off he went. 'And you, sir?' the genie asked Joe. 'I wish I (have) _____ my friends back!' Joe said.

1.8 Expressing preferences: 'would rather' and 'would sooner'

1.8 A Expressing personal preference with 'I'd rather' / 'I'd sooner'

I We use would rather and would sooner in exactly the same way to express preference.

We can refer to the present or the future:

I'd rather/I'd sooner be a builder than an architect. Or we can refer to the past:

If I could choose again, I'd rather/sooner have been a builder than an architect.

2 We can omit the verb in negative short answers:

Are you coming with us? - No, I'd rather/sooner not.

Would you rather have been a builder? - No, I'd rather/sooner not (have been).

36. Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Which would you sooner be? A pilot or a passenger? (be)

2. My career is nearly over, but I'd much rather _____ in the navy than in the army. (be)

3. If I had lived in the past, I'd sooner _____ a peasant than a king. (be)

4. I'd rather _____ in the eighteenth century than in the nineteenth century. (live)

5. I like my job. I'd rather _____ my living as a teacher than anything else. (make)
6. I wish my job were secure. I'd sooner _____ worry about it. (not have to)
7. Jim had to break the bad news to her. I know he'd rather _____ do it. (not have to)

1.8 B Expressing preferences about other people's actions

*1 We can refer to other people after I'd rather or I'd sooner. Compare: I'd rather leave **on an earlier train.** (- I'm referring to myself)
I'd rather Jack (etc.) left **on an earlier train.***

*2 We use the past tense form after I'd rather to refer to the present or future. Compare: I'd rather be **happy.** I'd rather not sit **next to her.** (= now - I'm referring to myself) I'd rather she were/was **happy.** (= now) I'd rather she didn't sit **next to me.** (= now)*

*3 We use the past perfect form after I'd rather to refer to past time. Compare: I'd rather have been **present.** (= then - I'm referring to myself)
I'd rather you had been **present,** (then) I'd rather you hadn't told me **about it.** (then)*

37. Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. You might be late for the meeting. I'd rather you caught an earlier train. (catch)
2. I won't be home till very late. I'd sooner you _____ for me. (not wait up)
3. He took a risk investing money with them. I'd rather he _____ it. (not do)
4. I don't mind your borrowing my ladder, but I'd sooner you _____ me first. (ask)
5. I know our daughter is enjoying herself, but I'd rather she _____ here than abroad. (be)
6. I'd rather you _____ present when we signed the agreement. (be)

1.8 C 'I'd rather he didn't', etc.

We generally omit the main part of the verb in short responses:

*1 negative responses: Frank is going to buy a motorbike. - I'd rather he didn't.
I've told everyone about it. - I'd rather you hadn't.*

*2 affirmative responses: Frank won't give up his present job. - I'd rather he did.
I haven't told anyone about it. - I'd rather you had.*

3 We do not have to repeat the main verb in a complete sentence: You always go without me and I'd rather you didn't.

38. Supply negative short responses or continuations to these sentences.

1. Joan wants to become self-employed. I'd rather / sooner she didn't.
2. I've told everyone about it. _____
3. Susan has moved her account to another bank. _____
4. Bill takes sleeping pills. _____
5. I often drive fast. _____
6. Frank went to live in Australia last year. _____
7. Our neighbours keep a large dog. _____
8. Our neighbours have cut down all the trees at the back of their garden.

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| 2. I must get to the meeting before 7.30. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. I'd better hurry, or I'll be late. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. They should have taken umbrellas with them. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. She had to complete the test in ten minutes. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. We ought to have stopped for a meal on the way. | _____ | _____ |

1.9 B 'Must', 'have to' and 'have got to'

1 We often use *must*, *have to* and *have got to* in place of each other, but sometimes not.
 2 We tend to prefer *must*.

- when we refer to ourselves (with I / we): I really *must* weed this garden.
- with you to express urgency: You *must* phone home at once.
- in public notices, etc.: Cyclists *must* dismount.
- (= Can't you stop yourself?): *Must* you interrupt?
- pressing invitations or advice: You *must* come and see us. You *must* repair that fence.

3 We often use *have to* (or *have got to*) to refer to outside authority: /
have (got) to pay my road tax soon.

41. Supply the forms *must* or *have (got) to* which 'feel right' in these sentences. Sometimes more than one form is possible.

1. We really must do something about having this house decorated.
2. We _____ pay this electricity bill by the end of the week.
3. You _____ write and let us know you've arrived safely.
4. I _____ be at my desk by 9.00 every morning.
5. We always _____ clock in when we arrive at work.
6. ALL VISITORS _____ REPORT TO THE DUTY OFFICER.
7. _____ you always slam the door when you come in?
8. You really _____ come and see the new extension to our house some day.

1.9 C Expressing necessity in other tenses

1 *Must can refer to the present or the future:*

I must speak to him today. I must speak to him tomorrow.

2 *Must is not a 'complete verb', so we use have to to make up its 'missing parts'*

I shall/will have to phone her tomorrow, (or I must phone her tomorrow.) (future)

I had to spend the day in a meeting, (past)

I have had to tell you before, (present perfect)

I am having to/I have been having to get up earlier this year, (progressive forms)

3 *Had to shows that we couldn't avoid doing something: I had to leave at six. (and I did) Should have shows we've failed to do something: I should have left at six. (and I didn't)*

42. Use a construction with *have to* in place of the words in italics.

1. *It will be necessary for him to try harder if he wants to win the prize. He will have to ...*
2. *It has been necessary for them to save hard to buy their new hi-fi. _____*
3. *Because of the snow she has been finding it necessary to walk to college. _____*
4. *It had already been necessary for us to clear the office floor twice before the boss asked us to clear it again. _____*
5. *It would have been necessary for me to pay twice as much to travel first class. _____*
6. *We are finding it necessary to cut back on staff because of a shortage of orders. _____*

1.9 D Context

43. Put in *will have to, must, having to, has to, should, had to, have to* and *should have*. Use each one at least once.

ARIJABA!

The Post Office in Britain is famous for getting letters and parcels to their destinations. The problem is that we the public *have to* observe the rules. For example, we _____ put a stamp on a letter. If we don't, the recipient _____ pay double. We often see the sign ALL LETTERS _____ BE CORRECTLY ADDRESSED. These days, this means _____ use postcodes. If you didn't use a postcode, it's no good complaining that your letter _____ arrived sooner. Parcels are a problem because they _____ be correctly packaged. If Aunt Sophie is going to send you jar of your favourite jam, she _____ wrap it up well. The most important thing we _____ do is to address our letters and parcels legibly and correctly. This means clear hand writing and correct spelling. What we _____ do and what we actually do are often miles apart. Recently, the Post Office _____ deliver a letter which showed a name followed by the word ARIJABA. What is this, do you think? Arabic? Hindustani? Wrong both times! Say it out loud and you'll see it's just plain (misspelt!) English: HARWICH HARBOUR!

1.10 'It isn't advisable ...' / 'It isn't necessary ...' / 'It's forbidden ...'

1.10 A 'It isn't advisable' – 'it's forbidden': 'a scale for choice'

We can say what, in our opinion, is not advisable, or what is forbidden on a scale which shows how much choice there is. We use the following words:

1 *Shouldn't and oughtn't to (= in my opinion it isn't advisable, but there is some choice): You shouldn't drive too fast. You oughtn't to drive too fast.*

(= That's my advice, but ignore it if you want to.)

2 *Had better not is stronger, even a warning: You'd better not lose your passport. (= That's my urgent advice. There may be consequences if you ignore it.)*

3 *Can't and mustn't (= you have no choice: it's forbidden:*

You *can't stop* on a motorway. You *mustn't stop* on a motorway. (= *it's against the law*)

44. Match A and B to show the effect of the verbs.

A

1. You *mustn't* park near a zebra crossing. b
2. You *shouldn't* eat so much chocolate cake. ____
3. You *can't* use that footpath. It's closed. ____
4. You had better not be late for the lecture. ____

B

- a) 'not advisable' – warning
- b) 'forbidden' – law
- c) 'not advisable' – personal
- d) 'not possible'

1.10 B 'Mustn't', 'needn't', 'don't have to', 'haven't got to'

1 Must, have to, have got to *generally mean the same in the affirmative.*

But mustn't never means the same as don't have to/haven't got to.

2 Mustn't *means 'it's forbidden':* Life belts *must not be removed*, (no choice)

3 We can use needn't, don't have to *and* haven't got to *in place of each other to mean 'it isn't necessary':* I *needn't/don't have to/haven't got to* go to the office tomorrow, (choice)

45. Supply must or needn't / don't have to / haven't got to.

1. You don't have to work such long hours. You won't earn any more.
2. They _____ wear a uniform. It's not obligatory.
3. She _____ leave the office last. She can go when she's ready.
4. You really _____ waste money like that. It worries your parents.
5. Visitors _____ enter the laboratories without permission.
6. We _____ always wear protective clothing in the factory.
7. You _____ go to the party if you don't want to. Nobody's forcing you.
8. He _____ do the job today, as long as it gets done some time this week.
9. Surely we _____ leave home yet. It's far too early to go to the station.
10. Passengers _____ smoke in the toilets.
11. 'Are you going to read the report?' – 'No, I _____ . It's confidential.'
12. 'Are you going to read the report?' – 'No, I _____ . I already know what it says.'
13. You _____ attend the meeting tomorrow. It's for union officials only.
14. You _____ attend the meeting tomorrow. It's not important.
15. You _____ forget to pay the electricity bill, or we'll be cut off.
16. We _____ worry about tom. He's just phoned to say he's all right.

1.10 C 'Needn't have', 'didn't have to', 'didn't need to'

1 These sentences mean 'I went there, but it wasn't necessary': I *needn't have gone* to the office yesterday (but I went).

I *didn't have to/ didn't need to* go to the office yesterday (but I went), (have and need are stressed in speech)

2 Compare *didn't have to and didn't need to*, without stress:

I didn't have to go to the office yesterday. I didn't need to go to the office yesterday. (= I knew in advance it wasn't necessary to go to the office and I didn't go.)

46. Supply *needn't have* or *didn't have to* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I *needn't have phoned* the plumber. I learnt later that John had already phoned him. (phone)
2. I _____ the plumber. I knew John had already phoned him. (phone)
3. You _____ your umbrella after all. It hasn't rained. (bring)
4. The forecast was for fine weather so I knew I _____ my umbrella. (bring)
5. I _____ these clothes. I didn't know they had already been washed. (wash)
6. I _____ a meal last night because we went out and the food I prepared was uneaten. (cook)

1.10 D 'Shouldn't have' and 'oughtn't to have'

*We often use **shouldn't have (done)** or **oughtn't to have (done)** to criticize our own actions or someone else's: I/You shouldn't have paid/oughtn't to have paid **the plumber in advance.***

47. Respond to these sentences with *shouldn't have done that* or *oughtn't to have done that*.

1. I had to stop on the motorway. *You shouldn't have done that.*
2. John read your letter. _____
3. Frank and Jane sat in the sun all day. _____
4. Jane left the front door unlocked. _____
5. I borrowed your car this morning. _____

1.10 E Context

48. Put in *didn't need to*, *must not*, *shouldn't have* and *should have*.

HOW TO CATCH YOUR MAN

'Candidates *must not* attempt more than four questions.' The young candidate for the law exam was very well-prepared and _____ be told what to do. The results were brilliant. The paper achieved the third highest score out of 7,000 papers! But the examiners were puzzled. Mr Paul Blake _____ achieved such a high score. This candidate had failed this exam three times already. Then the truth became known. The candidate was not Mr Paul Blake, as it _____ been. His wife had gone instead. Mrs Alison Blake, a brilliant lawyer, had dressed up as a man. The fraud was discovered because as examiner had noticed that the candidate was visibly pregnant!

1.11 Modals to express habit: 'used to', 'will' and 'would'

1.11 A The form of 'used to'

- 1** *Used to is a simple past form only. If you want to say 'I am in the habit of, you must use the simple present: I get up early every day. (Not I use to get up early*)*
- 2** *We often use do and did+ use (Not *used*) to form questions and negatives:
Did you use to smoke? I didn't use to smoke. (Not *Did you used to* I didn't used to*) We also use never to form the negative: I never used to smoke. (Used not to is rare.)*
- 3** *Note the use of did: He used to live in Manchester, didn't he? (rather than usedn't he?) Did you use to live here? - Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. He used to live here and so did I.*

49. Supply the missing forms in the following.

1. She used to be a singer, didn't she?
2. He never used to have grey hair, _____ he?
3. We _____ enjoy physics, did we? (not / used to)
4. _____ smoke when you were young? (you / used to)
5. Did you use to smoke? – Yes, I _____.
6. He used to work here and so _____ I.
7. Where _____ live? (you / used to)
8. You _____ (not / used to) eat so much.

1.11 B Uses of 'used to'

- 1** *We use the simple past or used to to refer to past habit.
We need a time reference with the simple past, but not with used to:
I collected stamps when I was a child. I used to collect stamps (when I was a child).
(Not I was collecting stamps when I was a child*)*
- 2** *We use used to to make a contrast between past and present with expressions like:
but now ..., but not any more, but not any longer:
I used to eat a large breakfast, but I don't any longer.*
- 3** *Used to can also refer to past states:
She used to be very punctual (but she isn't any more).*

50. Fill the blanks with forms of used to or the past progressive (e.g. was leaving).

1. We used to go for long walks in the country when my father was alive. (go)
2. I _____ getting up early when I was very young. In fact, I still don't like it. (like)
3. _____ you _____ eating vegetables when you were young? (like)
4. I _____ drive to get to work, but I don't any longer. (have to)
5. I never _____ Sundays, but I do now. (enjoy)
6. I _____ a bath when you phoned me. (have)
7. She _____ an employee at the post office before she started her own business. (be)
8. There _____ open fields all around our town when I was a boy. (be)
9. John and I _____ abroad last year. (work)
10. _____ it _____ here yesterday? (rain)

1.11 C 'Would' in place of 'used to' and in place of the simple past

When we are 'remembering the past', we sometimes use *would* in place of *used to*. First we set the scene with *used to*, then we continue with *would*:

When I was a boy we always *spent/used to spend* our holidays on a farm. We *would* get up at 5 and *we'd* help milk the cows. Then *we'd* return to the kitchen for breakfast.

51. Underline instances where we could use *would* in place of the simple past or *used to*.

From the time he was very young, Gerald *used to* spend all his spare time collecting birds, animals and insects of all kinds. Every morning he *used to* get up early and go first to the beach. There he caught small crabs and sometimes small fishes, which he put into a large jar and took home with him. On the way, he always *used to* go to an ruined fisherman's cottage where he was often lucky enough to find some unusual insect that he had never seen before.

1.11 D 'Will / would' to describe ;unusual behaviour'

We sometimes use *will* in place of the simple present and *would* in place of the simple past to refer to a person's 'usual behaviour':

In fine weather *he will often sit* in the sun for hours. (= *he often sits*)

As he grew old, *he would often talk* about his war experiences. (= *he often talked*)

52. Use a phrase with *will* or *would* in place of the words in italics.

1. She *always used to* tell us a story before we went to bed. *would always tell*
2. She *still tells* us a story occasionally. _____
3. They *only used to* discuss family matters with the priest. _____
4. He's very good, you know. He *plays* with that toy for hours on end. _____
5. When he needed extra money, he *used to* work overtime. _____
6. She *doesn't* always tell the truth, I'm afraid. _____

1.11 E Context

53. Put in appropriate forms of the past, *used to*, *will* or *would*. Alternatives are possible.

WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE!

The thing I remember most about my childhood was my visits to an aunt Charlotte in her lovely country house. She (be) *was* a remarkable woman by any standards. She (be) _____ really skilled at water-diving and she (find) _____ water on the most unpromising bits of land. The farmers (love) _____ her, especially as she (never accept) _____ money for water-diving. 'Water (always find) _____ its own level,' she (say) _____ 'and I know exactly where the level is. Water-diving is a gift from God and you don't accept payment for that.' She had a gift for noticing changes in the weather, too. 'It's going to rain soon,' she (say) _____, 'I can feel it in my bones,' and

she (always be) _____ right! In her later years, she developed a bad back and (often visit) _____ her osteopath. She (never tire) _____ of telling us that her osteopath (say) _____, as he massaged her painful back, 'It's going to rain, Charlotte. I can feel it in my bones!'

1.12 'Need' and 'dare' as modals and as full verbs

1.12 A 'Need' as a modal and as a full verb.

1 We use *need* as a modal (without **to** after it) mainly in the negative to mean 'it isn't necessary': I *needn't* go **to the meeting today**. I *needn't* have gone **to the meeting yesterday**.

2 In the affirmative, we use **need** as a modal:

- in questions: *Need you go so soon?* *Need you have told him the truth?*

- with 'negative adverbs' (e.g. **hardly**): *I need hardly tell you how important this is.*

3 Otherwise, we generally use the full verb **need to** (used like any regular verb):

I need to/I don't need to/I needed to/I didn't need to go to the dentist this morning.

54. Replace the phrases in italics with modal *need* or the full verb *need to*.

	modal	full verb
1. <i>Is it necessary for you to go so soon?</i>	<u><i>Need you do?</i></u>	<u><i>Do you need to go?</i></u>
2. <i>Is it necessary for me to wait till you return?</i>	_____	_____
3. <i>It's not necessary for them to wait.</i>	_____	_____
4. <i>It wasn't necessary for you to have said that.</i>	_____	_____
5. <i>It's hardly necessary for me to explain it.</i>	_____	_____
6. <i>There is no need for him to learn about this.</i>	_____	_____
7. <i>All that is necessary for you to do is to agree.</i>	_____	_____
8. <i>I don't think there is any need for you to explain.</i>	_____	_____

1.12 B The form of 'dare' as a modal and as a full verb

1 We use *dare* as a modal (that is, without **to** after it) mainly in the negative to express lack of courage: I *daren't* tell him the truth. I *daren't* ask for more money.

2 In the affirmative, we use *dare* as a modal:

- in questions: *Dare you do it?*

- with 'negative adverbs' (e.g. **hardly**): *I hardly dare tell him what happened.*

3 We also form questions with **do/does/did**: *Do you dare tell him?* *I don't dare tell him.*

4 We can use *dare* to as a full verb: *Do you dare to tell him?* *I don't dare to tell him.*

5 And note: / *didn't* like the meal

but *I daren't say so/I daren't have said so/I didn't dare (to) say so/I dared not say so.*

55. Supply *dare*, *daren't*, *dare not have (done)*, *didn't dare (do)*, etc.

1. I *daren't* tell them I've just broken their favourite vase.

2. I _____ tell them I had broken their favourite vase.
3. I hardly _____ mention this, but you still haven't paid for those tickets.
4. _____ we ask for more money after what he has just said?
5. I knew I was right, but I _____ say so at the time.
6. I'm going to tell your mother what you've just said! – Just you _____!
7. She'd like to wear more unconventional clothes, but she _____.
8. We didn't like the meal they gave us, but we _____ said so. It would have been rude.
9. They offered me something strange to eat which I _____ refuse.

1.12 C Uses of 'dare'

We use dare in four ways to express:

1 courage: **Very few climbers have dared (to) attempt Mount Everest without oxygen. Dare (to)** is in the affirmative here, and this use is relatively rare.

2 lack of courage: **I don't dare (to) tell the children that our holiday has been cancelled.** This use of **dare (to)**, in the negative, is the most common.

3 challenge: **I dare you to jump off that wall.** (Not **I dare you jump**)

We use dare only as a full verb with to for challenging. We use it in the affirmative and negative like any other verb. 'Challenging' is common in the language of children.

4 outrage: **How dare you read my private diary!** (Not **'How dare you to read***) We use **dare** only as a modal without **to** when expressing outrage.

56. What do the sentences below express? Choose a, b, c, or d:

a courage **b** lack of courage **c** challenge **d** outrage

1. You dare raise your voice! d
2. I dare you to put a spider in her desk. ____
3. How dare you speak to me like that? ____
4. He's the only person who'll dare (to) stand up to her! ____
5. I wanted to ask for some time off, but I didn't dare. ____
6. Jill's friends dared her to bring her pet snake to class. ____
7. I daren't ask for any more money. ____
8. He lost his job because he dared (to) speak out. ____
9. Don't you dare do anything like that in public again! ____
10. I daren't have said so at the time, but I was very bored. ____
11. John never dares to stand up in public and say what he thinks. ____
12. I'm going to break the door down! – Just you dare! ____

1.12 D Context

57. Combine the correct forms of dare and need with the verbs in brackets.

UNWELCOME FRESH AIR!

It was a routine flight from Hilo on Hawaii to Kahului 110 miles away. Suddenly, there was a tremendous noise and the top of the plane was torn away! Ninety-four passengers (not move) daren't not move, wondering what would happen next. They (not worry)

_____ because Robert Schornsteimer, the pilot, was firmly in control. For 25 minutes they hardly (breathe) _____, though there was plenty of unwelcome fresh air! 'I (not open) _____ my mouth,' one of the passengers said later. 'I hardly (tell) _____ you how terrified I was.' The passengers embraced the pilot who had brought the plane down safely. 'I've heard of a plane flying off a roof,' joked one of them later, 'but never of a roof flying off the plane!'

1.13 "Would / wouldn't"; "that ... should"; "there" + modal

1.13 A 'Would' and 'wouldn't' in place of the simple present tense or 'will' future

We often use would and wouldn't in place of the simple present (and sometimes in place of will/won't) when we want to sound less definite, or when we want to be very polite: That seems to be a good idea. – That would seem to be a good idea. I think Friday will be OK. – I would think that Friday will be OK. Thursday isn't/won't be convenient. – Thursday wouldn't be convenient.

58. Replace the verbs in italics with *would* and *wouldn't*.

1. \$ 100 *is* rather expensive for a pair of gloves. *would be* _____
2. I'm sure your proposal *isn't* acceptable to the committee.

3. Does my idea seem reasonable to you? – I *think* so.

4. This new law *doesn't seem* to be fair to pensioners.

5. I'm not free on Thursday, but I *am* free on Friday.

6. She's offered to help, but I *don't imagine* she's serious.

7. *Does that seem* a reasonable price to offered for a used car?

1.13 B 'That ... should' after verbs like 'suggest'

If we put that after verbs like ask, propose, recommend, suggest, we continue like this:

- with should: *I suggest that he should apply/shouldn't apply for the job.*
- with the simple present: *I suggest that he applies/he doesn't apply for the job.*
- with the 'subjunctive': *I suggest that he apply/not apply for the job.*

Note on the 'subjunctive': In the 'subjunctive', the base form of the verb (be, go, run, etc.) remains the same in all persons. The present form is rare in British English: I suggest you go/he go/they (etc.) go to the meeting tomorrow. The subjunctive form were is used in all persons in the past .

59. a) Supply suitable verb forms in these sentences.

b) Then mark your answers a (= should), b (= simple present), or c (= 'subjunctive').

1. Marion proposed that we should buy a gift for Jim who would soon be leaving the firm. (we / buy) a.
2. The travel agent recommended that _____ driving abroad during the holidays. (we / avoid) ____
3. I suggest that _____ this matter during the meeting. (he / not raise) ____
4. All I ask is that _____ the rules. (they / not break) ____
5. What does he advise _____? (she / do) ____
6. It's no good demanding that _____ our performance. We're doing our best. (we / improve) ____
7. I would only request that _____ good care of this flat while you're living in it. (you / take) ____
8. Her solicitor insisted that she _____ is signing the contract. (not / delay) ____
9. I suggest _____ a taxi if we want to get to the meeting on time. (we / take) ____
10. He asks that _____ to visit her children once a week. (he / be allowed) ____

1.13 C 'That ... should' after adjectives like 'essential'

If we put **that** after adjectives like **essential, urgent, vital**, we continue like this:

- with **should**: It's urgent that he **should send the information at once.**
- with the simple present: It's urgent that he **sends the information at once.**
- with the 'subjunctive': It's urgent that he **send the information at once.**

60. a) Supply suitable verb forms in these sentences.

b) Then mark your answers a (= should), b (= simple present), or c (= 'subjunctive').

1. It's urgent that we should send the information now. (we / send) a
2. It's essential that _____ home now. (she / return) ____
3. It's vital that _____. (he / be inform) ____
4. I'm eager that _____ present at the meeting. (she / be) ____

1.13 D 'There' + modal auxiliaries

Just as **there** will combine with **be** (there is, there was, there has been, etc., it will combine with modals:

There could be no doubt about it. There must be a mistake.

There can't have been any doubt about it. There might have been a mistake.

There never used to be anyone living next door. There might have been someone outside.

61. Supply appropriate modal combinations. More than one answer is possible in each case.

1. There (be) a problem about this. There could be a problem about this.

2. There (be) a witness present.

3. There (never be) a better opportunity.

4. (there be) a reason for this delay?

5. (there be) another election soon?

6. Why (there be) so much red tape?

7. Why (not there be) more university places?

1.13 E Context

62. Supply suitable forms of the verbs and insert *could be, may be, will be, would seem.*

MEDICAL DETECTIVE?

‘For the time being,’ Dr Grey said, ‘it’s important that (you take) you (should) take it easy. Immediately after a heart attack, I suggest (you get) _____ plenty of rest. After a month, I recommend (you begin) _____ taking a little exercise.’ Mr Fry blinked through his glasses. ‘I _____ dead!’ he protested. ‘If you don’t do as I tell you, you will be,’ Dr Grey said. ‘It’s vital that (you follow) _____ my advice.’ ‘But I’ve always been so active, Doctor.’ ‘And you _____ active again, but not yet. Come and see me in a fortnight.’ Of course, Mr Fry didn’t follow his doctor’s advice. ‘There _____ people who can sit around,’ he said to his wife, ‘but I can’t!’ He spent the morning before his next appointment painting the kitchen ceiling. In the afternoon, he visited Dr Grey. ‘It _____ you have been painting the ceiling!’ Dr Grey said sternly. ‘How can you possibly know, Doctor?’ ‘You’ve got paint on your glasses!’ the doctor said.

2. PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERB PARTICLES

2.1 Prepositions, adverb particles and conjunctions

2.1 A Words we can use either as prepositions or as adverbs

1 There are many 'small words' in English such as up, down, and by which we call prepositions. In fact, we use these as prepositions or adverb particles. Understanding the difference between the two will help us to understand 'phrasal verbs'.

2 A preposition must have an object (a noun or a pronoun), so it is always related to a noun: across the road, over the wall, up the hill, down the mountain.

3 An adverb particle does not need an object, so it is more closely related to a verb: walk across, drive over, come up, climb down.

4 We can use the following words either as prepositions or adverb particles: about, above, across, after, along, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, down, in, inside, near, off, on, opposite, outside, over, past, round, through, under, underneath, up, without. This means we can say:

We drove *round* the city, (round has a noun object, so it's a preposition)

We drove *round*, (round has no object, so it's an adverb particle).

1. You are giving instructions to a young child. Give each instruction twice.

1. (run across the road) Run across the road. Run across now.

2. (climb over the wall) _____

3. (come inside the house) _____

4. (go down the hill) _____

5. (go up the ladder) _____

6. (run past the window) _____

2.1 B Words we can use only as prepositions or only as adverbs

1 We use some 'small words' only as prepositions, so they always have a noun or pronoun object: against, among, at, beside, during, except, for, from, into, of, onto, on top of, out of, since, till/until, to, toward(s), upon, with. This means we have to say: e.g.

*Sit beside me. We can't say *Sit beside. **

2 We use other 'small words' only as adverb particles, so they do not have an object: away, back, backward(s), downward(s), forward(s), on top, out, upward(s). This means we have to say: e.g. Don't go near the fire. Stay away! (Not 'Stay away the fire!)*

2. You are answering the question What did you do? Supply suitable noun objects where possible.

1. Waited at the station.

2. We went to _____

3. We jumped back _____

4. We climbed out _____

5. We drove away _____

7. We ran out of _____

6. We ran into _____

8. We went upwards _____

2.1 C Words we can use either as prepositions or conjunctions

1 There are a few words we can use either as prepositions or conjunctions:

after, as, before, since and till/until .

2 When we use them as prepositions, we have a noun or pronoun object after them:

Let's have our meeting *after lunch*.

3 When we use them as conjunctions, we have a clause after them: Let's have our

meeting *after we have had lunch*.

3. Complete these sentences with a) a noun object b) a clause

1. I can't work before breakfast / before I have had breakfast

2. I'll meet you after _____

3. I'll wait here till _____

4. I've been staying at this hotel since _____

2.1 D Object pronouns after prepositions: 'between you and me'

We use the object form of a pronoun, not the subject form, after a preposition:

Between you and me, I think he's a fool. (Not 'Between you and I')

4. Circle the right forms in these sentences.

1. The invitation is for my husband and me / I.

2. She gave these presents to us / we.

3. Share this between yourself and they / them.

4. For us / we, the older generation, there have been many changes in society.

5. Employers are keen on people like us / we who work hard.

6. The news came as quite a surprise to a person like me / I.

2.1 E Context

5. Circle 17 items (including in the title) and say whether they are prepositions or particles.

TWO LEGS IN ONE BOOT

It was late in the afternoon. Inspector May had an hour to go before he finished work for the day. He sat in his police car watching the traffic go by. Suddenly, he sat up! A woman in a blue car drove slowly past and the inspector clearly saw a pair of man's legs sticking out of the boot! Inspector Mayhew immediately gave chase. The woman drove round the town. The blue lamp on top of the police car flashing, but the woman paid no attention to it. The inspector finally got in front of her and made her stop. 'What's the matter?' the woman asked. 'You've got a body in the boot!' the inspector said. There was a loud laugh from the boot. 'But I'm alive,' the voice said. 'I'm a car mechanic and I'm trying to find the cause of a strange noise in the back of this car.'

2.2 Prepositions of movement and position. Prepositions of time

2.2 A At a point', 'in an area' and 'on a surface'

1 We use to/from and into/out of to show direction with movement:

- to/from: *She has gone to Paris. She has just come home from Paris.*
- into/out of. *I went into the shop. I came out of the shop.*

2 We use at, in, on to show position after movement: at a point, in an area, on a surface.

We can use at with some nouns to mean 'a (meeting) point' or into mean 'inside':

I'll meet you at the airport. (= that's the meeting point) I'll meet you in the airport. (= inside the building)

Typical nouns like this are: the cinema, the office, the bank, the library, (the) school.

3 We use at mainly with:

- *public places/buildings: at the airport, the bus stop, the Grand Hotel, the butcher's.*
 - *addresses: at his sister's, 24 Cedar Avenue.*
 - *nouns with zero article: at home, church, college, school, university*
 - *events: at a concert, a dance, a dinner, a funeral, a meeting, a party, a wedding. He's gone to a party. He is at a party.*
- He's been to a party. He was at a party.*

4. We use in mainly with:

- *large areas: in Europe, Asia, the Antarctic, the Andes, the Sahara, Texas, the Pacific.*
- *towns/parts of towns: in Canterbury, Chelsea, Dallas, Manhattan, New York, Paris.*
- *outside areas: in the garden, the park, Hyde Park, the street, the old town, the desert.*
- *rooms: in the bathroom, his bedroom, the garage, the kitchen, the waiting room.*
- *nouns with zero article: in bed, chapel, church, hospital, prison.*

He's gone to Texas. He is in Texas.

He's been to Texas. He was in Texas.

6. Supply at or in

1. He's gone to the station. He's probably at the station now.
2. She's gone to school. She's probably _____ school now.
3. He flew from London. He's probably _____ Paris now.
4. He's gone into the garden. He's _____ the garden now.
5. She's gone to bed. She's _____ bed now.
6. He's gone to a dinner party. He's probably _____ the dinner now.
7. She's gone to a wedding. She's probably _____ the wedding now.
8. He's gone to the kitchen. He's probably _____ the kitchen now.
9. They've come out of the desert. They're probably _____ the jungle now.
10. They've gone to New York. They're probably _____ New York now.
11. She's gone to the waiting room. She's probably _____ the waiting room now.
12. He's been sent to prison. He's probably _____ prison now.
13. She's gone to the doctor's. She's probably _____ the doctor's now.
14. He's gone home. He's probably _____ home now.

15. She's gone to the old town. She's probably _____ the old town now.
16. They've sailed to the Pacific. They're probably _____ the Pacific now.
17. We live _____ 14 Woodland Avenue.
18. She was taken to hospital. She's _____ hospital now.

2.2 B Prepositions of time: 'at', 'on' and 'in'

1 We use at for: exact time: at 10 o'clock; meal times: at lunch time; points of time: at night; festivals: at Christmas; age: at the age of 14; + 'time': at this/that time.

2 We use on for: days of the week: on Monday, on Mondays; parts of the day: on Monday morning; dates: on June 1st, particular occasions: on that day, anniversaries: on your birthday, festivals: on New Year's Day.

3. We use in for: parts of the day: in the evening; months: in May, years: in 2050; seasons: in (the) spring; centuries: in the 20th century; periods: in Ramadan, in two years' time.

7. Supply at, on or in

1. I'll meet you _____ 10.30 _____ Monday, June 14.
2. We're taking our holiday _____ July.
3. I always finish work early _____ Fridays.
4. Who knows what the world will be like _____ the year 2030?
5. You don't want anything to go wrong _____ your wedding day.
6. _____ the 19th century many children died before they were a year old.
7. We got up _____ dawn and reached the summit _____ noon.
8. _____ the age of 14 I realized I would never become a brain surgeon.
9. The birds don't find much to eat in our garden _____ winter.
10. What will you be doing _____ the holidays?
11. What will you be doing _____ New Year's day?
12. The year was 1986. _____ that time I was working as a waiter.
13. We try to get away _____ Christmas time.
14. I'll see you _____ ten days' time.
15. They prepared a surprise for me at the office _____ My birthday.

2.2 C Context

8. Supply the missing prepositions.

'THE PROPHECY'

People who live _____ California have e reason to be afraid of earthquakes. No one has ever forgotten the great quake that destroyed San Francisco _____ 1906. _____ May, 1988, the people of Los Angeles panicked. According to a prophecy made _____ the 16th century by a prophet called Nostradamus, the city would be destroyed early _____ 1988. During the panic, parents didn't send their children _____ school and people didn't go _____ work. No one stayed _____ home, either. The airlines did great business carrying people who fled _____ their 'doomed city'. Which is more puzzling:

how Nostradamus knew that a city which didn't even exist _____ his time would be destroyed _____ the 20th century, or the behaviour of the people who believed 'the prophecy'?

2.3 Adverbial phrases of duration

2.3 A 'Since', 'for' and 'ago'

1 'Since' + a point of time *answers* Since when? \Ne use since with the present perfect to mark a period lasting till now: I haven't seen him *since* January.

2 'For' + period of time *answers* How long? We use for to refer to periods of time:

- *in the past:* My wife and I worked in America *for five months*.

- *in the future:* John will be staying in New York *for two weeks*.

- *in the present perfect:* I've known Susan *for five years*.

3 Period of time + 'ago' *answers* How long ago? *and marks the start of a period going back from now. We use ago with the simple past: I arrived here two months ago.*

9. Show where since or ago will fit into these sentences.

Since when have

1. When have you been interested in Jazz?
2. I saw your mother a week.
3. I started work here seven months.
4. I saw her last week and haven't seen her.
5. I haven't been home 1987.
6. How long did you become a doctor?

10. Show where since or ago will fit into these sentences.

... for five years ...

1. They lived here five years before moving.
2. They have lived here 1984.
3. I've known him six years.
4. I've been expecting a letter weeks.
5. I've been expecting a letter last week.
6. I've enjoyed jazz I was a boy.

2.3 B 'Till' (or 'until') and 'by'

1 Some verbs naturally refer to 'periods of time' or 'continuity': e.g. learn, lie, live, rain, sit, sleep, stand, stay, wait and work.

2 Till (or until) and by mean 'any time before and not later than'.

We cannot use by at all with these 'continuity' verbs. (Not I'll wait here by 5 o'clock.)

We can only use till (or until) with these verbs:

I'll wait here *till* (or *until*) 5 o'clock. I won't wait here *till* (or *until*) 5 o'clock.

3 We use *by* with verbs which do not refer to periods of time.

We can think of these as 'point of time verbs': e.g. arrive, come, finish, go, leave: She will arrive *by* 5. (= any time before and not later than 5.) She won't arrive *by* 5. She'll arrive at 6.

4 We use *till* or *until* with 'point of time verbs' only in the negative. She won't arrive *till* (or *until*) 5. (But not *She will arrive *till* 5. *)

11. Supply *by* or *till*.

1. I'll wait *till* Monday before answering this letter.
2. I intend to stay in bed _____ 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.
3. Your suit will be ready _____ Friday.
4. Your suit won't be ready _____ Friday. You can collect it then.
5. Your suit won't be ready _____ Friday. You can collect it next Monday.
6. I'm sure I will have left _____ Monday.
7. Your aunt says she won't leave _____ Monday. Monday's the day she's going to leave.

2.3 C 'During', 'in' and 'for'

1 *During* means:

- *either*: 'from the beginning to the end': We had a lot of fun *during* the holidays.

- *or*: 'at some point during a period of time': I'll mend the gate *during* the weekend.

We watched a very nice film *during* the flight to New York.

2 We use *in* like *during* to refer to time:

We had a lot of fun *in* the holidays. (Or: ... *during* the holidays)

But we cannot use *in* to refer to an activity or event: We watched a film *during* the flight. (Not 'in the flight*')

3 *For* tells us 'how long':

We stayed in Recife *for* a week/*for* three weeks. (Not '*during* three weeks')

12. Supply *in*, *during* and *for*. Show which sentences take both *in* and *during*.

1. It was very hot *during* August.
2. I was sent abroad _____ my military service.
3. It rained _____ the night.
4. I'll see you _____ the lunch hour.
5. I woke up twice _____ the night.
6. I tried to get a taxi _____ a whole hour.
7. Many people gave up _____ the course.
8. I suddenly felt ill _____ my speech.
9. There was an accident _____ the race.
10. I sleep _____ the daytime.
11. I'm going abroad _____ June.
12. Can you hold your breath _____ two minutes?

2.3 D Context

13. Put in *during*, *in*, *by*, *till*, *since*, *for* or *ago*.

PEACE AND QUIET

I moved to this area seven years *ago*. _____ years I have had noisy neighbours. Ever _____ I moved into this flat, I've had to put up with noise _____ the night. I decided I'd had enough and I've been looking for a new flat _____ the beginning of the year. I haven't found anything _____ now. Every week I go to the local estate agent's office, but it's the same story. 'I might have something _____ the end of the week,' he says, or, 'Wait _____ next week. I think I might have a few flats _____ then.' I've seen a few flats _____ my search, but I don't like any of them. One flat I saw has been empty _____ two years. 'It's got a busy road on one side and a railway on the other!' I exclaimed. 'I want peace and quiet.' Last week I visited the agent again. 'I won't leave _____ you show me something,' I said. He smiled and said, 'I've got just the flat for you.' I went to see it and I was horrified. 'But it's next to the cemetery!' I cried. 'But you won't have noisy neighbours,' my agent said. 'It's ideal for peace and quiet!'

2.4 Particular prepositions, particles: contrasts (1)

2.4 A Prepositions, particles, etc. often confused and misused

1 about and on

We can use **about** and **on** to mean 'concerning'. We use **on** in a formal way, e.g. to describe a textbook: **a textbook on physics; about is informal: a book about animals.**

2 according to and by

We use **according to** to refer to information coming from other people or sources: **according to him, according to this guide book.** When we refer to ourselves, we say **in my opinion** (Not 'according to me*'). We can use **by** or **according to** when we refer to a clock or a timetable: **By or According to my watch, it's 3.15.**

3 across and over

We can use both these prepositions to mean 'from one side to the other': **My house is across/ over the road/the river.** We cannot use **over** for large areas: **They're laying a pipeline across Siberia.** (Not 'over*') We use **over** after verbs like **wander** to mean 'here and there'. We use **across** to describe movement through water: **She swam across the Channel.** (Not 'over the Channel*') But we say **over a wall/a fence.** (Not 'across*')

4 across and through

Through, meaning 'from one side to the other', refers to something like a tunnel {**through a pipe**} or something dense (**through the forest**); **across** refers to a large area (**across the desert**). With some nouns, like **park**, we can use either **across** or **through**.

5 after and afterwards

We generally use a noun or pronoun with **after**, **after lunch**. We use **afterwards** on its own: **We had a swim in the sea. Afterwards we lay on the beach.** (Not 'After*')

6 around and about

We use both words to refer to 'lack of purpose': **We didn't have anything to do, so**

we started fooling around/about. But we say **He lives (a)round here.** (= near)(Not *about*)

7 at, to and against

We use **at** after adjectives like **good, clever.** After verbs like **throw, at** often means 'taking aim'. Compare: **throw at (to hit)** and **throw to (for someone to catch).** When there is no idea of 'taking aim', we use **against: throw the ball against the wall.** And note: **fight against.** We use **at** for speed or price: **at 100 miles an hour, at \$2 each.**

8 away

Away combines with **far (far away)** and **from (away from)** and with verbs which give the idea of 'distance': e.g. **live, work: I live 5 miles away.** (Not **I live 5 miles far away**)

9 because and because of

We use **because** to give a reason: **We left the party because it was noisy.** We use a noun or pronoun after **because of.** **We left the party because of the noise.**

10 before or in front of

We often use **before** to refer to time (**before 7**); **in front of** (and its opposite, **behind**) refers to position. We can use either **before** or **in front of** after the verbs **come** and **go.**

11 behind, at the back (of) and back

We can put a noun or pronoun after **behind (behind this house)** or we can use it on its own (**there's a garden behind**). Or we can say: **at the back of this house, it's at the back.**

Do not confuse **back** with **again: invite them back** means 'return their hospitality'. Don't use **back** after **return: We returned early.** (Not 'returned back*') Note: **3 years back (= ago).**

14. Supply suitable words. Refer to the notes only when you have to.

about or on?

1. Read this article _____ the Antarctic.
2. I've read a lot of books _____ animals.

according to or by?

3. _____ Dr Pim, the sea is rising.
4. _____ the timetable, the train leaves at 8.27.
5. It's 10.15 _____ my watch.

across or over?

6. There's a newsagent's _____ the road.
7. No one wants a pipeline _____ Alaska.
8. We skated _____ the frozen lake.
9. I'm going to swim _____ the river.

across or through?

10. Nothing can flow _____ this pipe.

11. We managed to get _____ the jungle.

12. I've never walked _____ the park.

away (add far where possible)

13. I see storm clouds _____ in the distance.

14. London is 15 miles _____ from here.

because or because of?

15. I couldn't get to work _____ I was ill.

16. I couldn't get to work _____ my illness.

before or in front of?

17. Make sure you're there _____ 7.

18. I'll wait for you _____ the shop.

19. You come _____ me in the queue.

after or afterwards?

20. Come and see me _____ work.

21. We tidied up. Our guests arrived soon _____.

22. We had a swim and _____ we sunbathed.

around or **about**?

23. We stood _____ waiting.

24. I wish you'd stop fooling _____.

25. Let me show you _____ the house.

26. He lives somewhere _____ Manchester.

at, to or **against**?

27. I'm not very good _____ figures.

28. Throw it _____ me so that I can catch it.

29. Jim is always throwing stones _____ birds.

30. We fought _____ the enemy.

31. Ron is driving _____ 100 miles an hour.

32. We have combs _____ \$2 each.
behind, at the back (of) or **back**?

33. There's a garden in front and one _____.

34. Keep this book. I don't want it _____.

35. There's a garden _____ the house.

36. I saw him four years _____.

37. They invited us. We must invite them _____.

38. We had to go _____ early after the party.

39. Put it _____ in its place.

40. I've fallen _____ in my work.

41. I tried to lift it out of the hole but it fell _____.

2.4 B Context

15. Put in *about, according to, across, after, at, away, because, before, behind, in front of, on.*

A GOOD EYE FOR A LEFT EAR

O My friend Jonathan, who lives _____ the road, develops and prints films. _____ Jonathan most of us take awful pictures. Usually, we fail to aim _____ the subject so that the subject is not even in the picture. Sometimes the subject is too far _____; sometimes is too near. Some photos are spoilt because the sun is _____ us, when of course, it should always be _____ us. Some of us take blank pictures _____ we take the lens cover off _____ we have taken our shots. We take most of our pictures when we are on holiday and like to catch our friends when they are fooling _____. It's a pity we don't practise using our cameras _____ we go on holiday. A good book _____ photography would make us better _____ taking pictures, but most of us are lazy to bother. I asked Jonathan what was the worst film he had ever seen. He didn't have to think very hard _____ the question. At once he answered, 'Twenty-four shots of the photographer's left ear!'

2.5 Particular prepositions, particles: contrasts (2)

2.5 A Prepositions, particles, etc. often confused and misused

I beside and besides

Beside + noun/pronoun means 'next to': **Sit beside me.** **Besides** with or without an object means 'in addition to' or 'as well as': **There were many people there besides (us).**

2 between and among

We commonly use **between** to show a division between two people, things, or times: **Divide this** between you both. We use **among** + plural noun to refer to a mass of people, etc.: **Were you among the people present?** We sometimes use **between** to refer to more than two, if these can be viewed separately: **Don't smoke between courses.**

3 but (for) and except (for)

But (for)/except (for) mean 'with the exception of': **Everyone has helped but (for)/except (for) you.** We can use **except** and our without **for**, but not to begin a sentence: **Except for/But for you, everyone has helped.** (Not '**Except you/But you everyone ...** .*) **Except for/but for** can mean 'if not': **We'd've been on time except for/but for the snow.**

4 by, near and on

By can mean 'right next to': **Sit by me.** We often use the words **right** or **close** in front of **by**: **The hotel is right by/close by the station.** **Near** (or **not far from**) usually suggests 'a short way from': **We live near/not far from London.** **On** means 'right next to' or 'beside' when we refer to 'a line': **Our house is right on the road. I can't see what is on my left.**

5 by and past

We use either word after verbs of motion (**go, run, walk, etc.**) to mean 'beyond in space or time': **He went right by/past me without speaking. A few days went by/past.**

6 by, with and without

We often use **by** in fixed phrases: **by bus, by car, by post.** We also use it to refer to 'method': **You can open it by moving the catch. By** can refer to time and rate: **I'm paid by the hour.** **With/ without** refer to things (especially tools or instruments) which we need to use: **You can't open it with/without a bottle-opener.**

7 down, up, under and over

Down is the opposite of **up** and shows direction towards a lower level, especially with 'movement verbs': **Let's climb up/down.** We can also use **up** and **down** to show position: **He lives up/down the street.** **Under** suggests 'being covered': **Let's sit under a tree.** **Over** can have the meaning 'covering': **Keep this blanket over you.**

8 due to and owing to

We often use either one or the other. However, **due to** is related to a noun + **be**: **Our delay (noun) was (+ be) due to/caused by the heavy traffic.** **Owing to** (= *because of*) is related to the verb: **The broadcast was cancelled (verb) owing to/because of the strike.**

9 like and as

Like (= *to compare with*) is followed by a noun or pronoun: **There's no one like John/you.** We can also use it to mean 'such as': **Invite people like the Frys.** **Like** can also mean 'similar to/ in the same way as': **It was like a dream. He acts like a king.**

We use **as** (Not "**like**") + object to mean 'in the capacity of: / **work as a receptionist.** We also use **as** to give a reason: **As the last bus had left, we walked home.**

We use **like** informally to introduce a clause, especially in American English: **Like I**

told you, it's an offer I can't refuse. A lot of native speakers of English think this is wrong.

16. Supply suitable words. Refer to the notes only when you have to.

***beside* or *besides*?**

1. Who was sitting _____ you?
2. Who's invited _____ us?
3. It's a fast car. _____ it's got a four-wheel drive.

***between* or *among*?**

4. Divide it equally _____ the two of you.
5. Switzerland lies _____ four other countries.
6. I saw you _____ the crowd.

***but (for)* or *except (for)*?**

7. The plane would've landed _____ the fog.
8. Everyone sent flowers _____ you.
9. _____ you, everyone sent flowers.
10. Everyone's here _____ John.
11. Who _____ John would do a thing like that?

***by, near* or *on*?**

12. I sat _____ the phone all morning.
13. We live _____ Manchester.
14. Our house is right _____ the river.
15. _____ my right I have Frank Milligan.

***by* or *past*?**

16. The ball went right _____ my head!
17. Several days went _____ before I had news.
18. Stop _____ her on your next visit.
19. Something flew _____ my ear.
20. It's _____ your bedtime.

***by, with* or *without*?**

21. Our dog was hit _____ a bus.
22. You can open it _____ pulling this lever.
23. Dentists are paid _____ the hour.
24. It won't open _____ a bottle-opener.

***down, up, under* or *over*?**

25. My mother lives _____ the street.
26. The bus got stuck _____ the bridge.
27. Put this blanket _____ your knees.

***due to* or *owing to*?**

28. Our success was _____ luck.
29. Flights were delayed _____ the strike.
30. He lost his job _____ bad health.

***like* or *as*?**

31. There's no business _____ show business.
32. _____ a lawyer, I would advise caution.
33. I once worked _____ a bus conductor.
34. This motorway is _____ a car park!
35. People _____ the Joneses always copy us.
36. _____ it was raining, I took a taxi.
37. _____ I explained, it's a public holiday today.
38. He's more _____ his mother than his father.
39. Who's used this knife _____ a screw-driver?
40. You're just _____ your brother.
41. He spends money _____ a millionaire.

2.5 B Context

17. Put in *among, as, beside, between, by, down (or up), due, except, like, past, without*.

DELIVERED AND SIGNED FOR!

_____ my grandmother used to say, 'Don't sign anything _____ checking first.' I forgot this good advice when two delivery-men brought my new sideboard yesterday. Delivery

was very late _____ to the heavy traffic on the road. I saw the delivery-van go _____ the house and stop outside a neighbour's _____ the street. Then I watched it reverse until it stopped right _____ my house. I went outside to look into the back of the van: there was my lovely sideboard _____ several pieces of furniture! It was quite heavy, but the two men managed it _____ them. Soon, the beautiful sideboard was in place, _____ the dining-room wall. I had waited so long for it, it was _____ a dream! It was only when the men left that I realized I had checked everything _____ the keys. It had been delivered _____ keys! It was too late to phone the shop, but I needn't have worried because the next morning the keys arrived in the post. I unlocked the sideboard and found a note inside which said, 'Keys will follow _____ post!'

2.6 Particular prepositions, particles: contrasts (3)

2.6 A Prepositions, particles, etc. often confused and misused

1 of, out of, from and with after made

*We use **made of** and **made out of** when we can actually recognize the material(s): **made of wood, iron, etc.** We use **made from** when the ingredients are not immediately obvious: **a cake made from eggs, milk and flour.** We use **made with** (= contains) to identify one or more of the ingredients: **These chocolates are made with fresh cream.***

2 of and off

*We never use **of** and **off** in place of each other. We always use a noun or pronoun object after **of**: north of the river, a woman of 50. We can use an object after **off**, or we can use it on its own to suggest separation: just off the motorway, take the top off.*

3 on and in

*We often use both of these to refer to the body. **On** refers to surface: **on your nose.** **In** suggests 'deep': **a speck in my eye, or refers to pain: a pain in my stomach.***

4 out of and outside

***Out of** is the opposite of **into** when we are describing movement: **We ran out of the building.** In this sense, we can't replace **out of** by **outside.** Compare uses without movement: **He is out of his office.** (= not here) **He is outside the office.** (= waiting)*

5 over, above and on top of

***Over**(= covering, sometimes touching): **Keep the blankets over you.** **Above** (= at a higher*

*level and not touching): **a light above my head.** **On top of** (= touching): **on top of the TV.***

*We can use **over** and **above** in place of each other to mean 'vertically at a higher level':*

*a **helicopter over/above** a lifeboat. We cannot use **over** and **above** in place of each other when all we are concerned with is 'a higher level' (not vertical). If, for example, we were referring to two cats on a tree we would say that **A was above B, not over it.***

We also use both words to refer to rank, etc.: over/above the rank of colonel.

6 under, underneath and below

Under (= covered by, sometimes touching); **underneath** (= completely covered by):

a mat under/underneath a hot dish. Below is the opposite of **above** and we can use it in place of **under/underneath**.. **Below** (Not *under*) refers to position (**below the knee**).

7 with and without

We use **with** and **without** **to** mean 'accompanied by' or 'not accompanied by': **with/without my sister. With** can suggest 'having': **with your hands in your pockets**, and 'taking into consideration': **with the high cost of living. With** follows common adjectives (e.g. **angry**) and we use it in expressions like **blue with cold. Without + -ing** can suggest 'and not do something': **Go into the room without waking the children.**

8 with, without, in and of

We can use **with** and **without** to mean 'carrying'/'not carrying': **with a handbag, without any money. We can also refer to physical characteristics: with a big nose; and such things as hairstyles and make-up: with pink lipstick. We can use in** to mean 'wearing': **the man in the blue suit. We can also refer to voice quality: in a loud voice. Of** can describe personal qualities: **a man of courage; age: a man of 65; or wealth: a woman of substance.**

18. Supply suitable words. Refer to the notes only when you have to.

of, out of, from or **with** after **made**?

1. You rarely find toys made _____ solid wood.
2. Beer is made _____ hops.
3. Bronze is made _____ copper and tin.
4. This sauce is made _____ fresh ice-cream.

of or **off**?

5. We live south _____ the river.
6. Our house is just _____ the main road.

on or **in**?

7. There's a black mark _____ your nose.
8. I've got a speck of dust _____ my eye.
9. I've got a deep cut _____ my foot.
10. I've got a light scratch _____ my arm.

out of or **outside**?

11. We ran _____ the house, into the street.
12. Mr Ray's not here. He's _____ his office.
13. Please wait _____ the headmaster's study.

14. There was a big crowd _____ the building.

with or **without**?

15. Enter the room _____ making a noise.
16. _____ all our expenses, we can't save.
17. She was very angry _____ me.
18. I turned blue _____ cold.
19. 'Life _____ father' is a famous book.

20. As an orphan, I grew up _____ parents.

21. He stood _____ his hands in his pocket.

22. I was green _____ envy!

over, above or **on top of**?

23. I can't sleep with a light _____ my head.
24. Don't put that cup _____ my papers, please.
25. The helicopter was _____ the lifeboat.
26. My bedroom is _____ the kitchen.
27. We have the sky _____ us.

28. We don't want a boss like that _____ us.

29. Major is _____ the rank of Captain.

30. His work is _____ average.

31. The answer is on the next page. See _____.

under, underneath or below?

32. There's nothing new _____ the sun.

33. I think she is _____ 17.

34. Put a mat _____ that saucepan.

35. The stone hit me just _____ the knee.

36. What's _____ the rank of Captain?

37. She swam just _____ the surface.

38. I have two people _____ me at work.
with, without, in or of?

39. Who's the woman _____ the green umbrella?

40. I can't pay. I'm _____ any money.

41. The camera comes _____ a case included.

42. Who's the woman _____ the green blouse?

43. He spoke _____ a quiet voice.

44. He's a man _____ a red moustache.

45. She's a woman _____ 38.

46. She's a woman _____ intelligence.

2.6 B Context

19. Put in *with, out of, over, off, of, in, above, below, on top of.*

THE AMAZING FLYING HAT

She was a striking woman _____ about 25, dressed for the races. _____ her smart dress and fantastic hat made _____ feathers, she drew admiring glances as she walked down the street. Her hat attracted even more attention when a gust _____ wind lifted it _____ her head and carried it into the air. We all stopped to watch as this amazing hat flew _____ our heads. People came _____ buildings and into the street. The young woman _____ the smart dress was as entertained as the rest _____ us. Suddenly, the hat rested _____ a high building and we lost sight of it. Then the wind lifted it up again. 'There it is!' cried a man _____ an umbrella. He jabbed his umbrella at the sky _____. Then an amazing thing happened. The hat simply disappeared! The mystery was solved when someone shouted _____ a loud voice. There was a tall yellow crane _____ a high building and the crane driver looked down at the crowd _____. 'Lost your hat, miss?' the crane driver cried and we all gasped _____ surprise when we saw that the hat had been caught by his crane!

3. PHRASAL VERBS

3.1 Phrasal verbs: Type 1, verb + preposition (transitive)

3.1 A Introduction to phrasal verbs

We often combine verbs with prepositions and adverb particles to form phrasal verbs. These verbs can have non-idiomatic or idiomatic meanings and we use them a lot. So, for example, if someone knocks at the door, we would probably say 'Come in!' rather than 'Enter'. We would say 'take off' your jacket, rather than 'remove' it, and so on. We can define four types of phrasal verbs according to form. As you learn new verbs, get used to recognizing them as one of these four types so that you learn how to use them.

Note the terms: transitive (= followed by a noun or pronoun object)

intransitive (= not followed by a noun or pronoun object)

Type 1: verb + preposition (transitive): e.g. Listen to **this record**. Listen to **it**. Listen! Type 2: verb + particle (transitive): e.g. Take off **your hat**. Take **your hat** off. Take **it** off.

Type 3: verb + particle (intransitive): e.g. Hurry up! Sit down!

Type 4: verb + particle + preposition (transitive): e.g. **We've run out of matches**.

3.1 B Type 1: Verb + preposition + object, non-idiomatic: 'look at the camera'

These verbs are used in their normal sense.

1. Supply the missing prepositions.

1. I don't agree _____ your proposal.
2. Mr Potter suffers _____ asthma.
3. Please don't insist ___ paying the bill.
4. I wouldn't think _____ borrowing money.
5. These two pictures differ _____ each other.
6. Choose _____ the two.
7. Where did you read _____ it?
8. I'm depending _____ you.
9. We can only guess _____ the truth.
10. Please wait _____ me.
11. Knock _____ the door.
12. Ask _____ the menu.
13. I don't agree _____ you.
14. How do you know _____ this?
15. Does this jacket belong _____ you?
16. Let's begin _____ tomato soup.
17. Can you look _____ the children for tonight?
18. I couldn't wish _____ a nicer office.
19. We failed _____ our attempt to win the race.
20. You can't reason _____ him.
21. This pie tastes _____ onion.
22. I don't believe _____ fairies.
23. I succeeded _____ starting the engine.
24. The police are looking _____ the robbers.

3.1 C Type 1: Verb + object + preposition + object, non-idiomatic: 'tell me about it'

These verbs are used in their normal sense.

2. Supply the missing prepositions.

1. I've arranged an excursion _____ you.
2. He accused me _____ lying.
3. You can't hide the truth _____ me.
4. Would you kindly explain this _____ me?
5. Invest some money _____ this company.
6. I can't advise you _____ your private life.
7. Insure your house _____ storm damage.
8. Translate this report _____ Spanish for me.
9. I'll reserve a seat _____ you.
10. You remind me _____ my sister.
11. Don't associate me _____ them.
12. Can you forgive me _____ what I did?
13. They robbed me _____ my wallet.
14. Don't repeat this _____ anyone.
15. You can't blame me _____ this.
16. He stole money _____ the firm.

3.1 D Type 1: Verb + preposition + object, idiomatic: 'get over an illness'

We cannot relate the parts of these verbs to their literal meanings: e.g.
I don't know what came over me. (= affected)

3. Match these verbs (1 – 20) with the explanation on the right (a – t) after you have tried to explain them in your own way.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 Eggs don't agree with me. f | a) decide later |
| 2 Please call for me at 6. | b) found (it) easy |
| 3 I came across this old book. | c) found |
| 4 The dog went for the postman. | d) reaches |
| 5 Let's go after him. | e) supervise |
| 6 Can I count on you for help? | f) have a bad effect on |
| 7 I haven't got over my cold yet. | g) doing nothing with |
| 8 This dress will do for Jane. | h) obtain |
| 9 Where did you come by this information? | i) come and collect |
| 10 You can't dictate to me. | j) resemble |
| 11 I'll sleep on your suggestion. | k) serve |
| 12 I can't make anything of this. | l) attacked |
| 13 I won't stand for your rudeness. | m) give orders to |
| 14 Is there anyone here to wait on us? | n) try and catch |
| 15 The cost runs into millions. | o) inspect |
| 16 She took to English quickly. | p) rely on |
| 17 He's been sitting on my application. | q) understand |
| 18 You take after your father. | r) tolerate |
| 19 You can look over the house. | s) be all right for |
| 20 You don't have to stand over me, you know. | t) recovered from |

3.1 E Context

4. Put in *at, for, from, in, of, on, out of* or *to*. Use each word at least once.
IS THERE ANYBODY THERE?

A dentist in Bavaria has been haunted by a voice which swears _____ him all the time. The voice comes _____ light sockets, washbasins and the telephone. It is a sharp, deep voice which laughs _____ the dentist and mocks him. The poor dentist is suffering _____ a bad case of nerves. Recently, the voice was recorded and broadcast, so now everyone in Bavaria is looking _____ the ghost, but so far no one has succeeded _____ finding it. People who don't believe _____ ghosts think it is just a practical joke. The voice always shouts _____ the dentist, but speaks sweetly _____ his 17-year-old assistant, Claudia. But no one can blame Claudia _____ the behaviour of the ghost or accuse her _____ playing tricks _____ her poor boss. Engineers don't know what to make _____ it. 'He's a technical genius,' one of them said. The ghost has responded _____ all this activity by saying, in a thick Bavarian accent, 'You'll never get hold _____ me!'

3.2 Phrasal verbs: Type 2, verb + particle (transitive)

3.2 A Type 1 and Type 2 phrasal verbs compared

*1 We use prepositions after Type 1 verbs. We cannot separate the preposition from the verb: I'm looking at the camera. (Not "I'm looking the camera at. *)*

2 We can separate the adverb particle from a Type 2 verb and put it immediately after the noun object: She gave away her books. She gave her books away.

*3 If the object is a pronoun, we cannot put the particle in front of it:
Give it away. (Not 'Give away it. *) Give them away. (Not 'Give away them. *)*

4 Special note: In She gave away her books, away is an adverb particle, not a preposition, even if it has an object after it. Unlike a preposition, a particle is 'mobile' and can be used before or after a noun object.

5. Use arrows to show which adverb particles you can move in these sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. I'm looking for my glasses. | 7. Write the information down here please. |
| 2. I read about it in the papers. | 8. A crowd emerged from the cinema. |
| 3. Did you turn the gas off? | 9. Don't associate with him. |
| 4. Yes, I've just turned it off. | 10. We've dealt with the problem. |
| 5. Have you given the papers out? | |
| 6. Yes, I've given them out. | |

3.2 B Type 2: Particles that extend the verb: 'write down'

*A single particle can strengthen or extend the meaning of a verb:
The scarecrow frightened the birds away, (away refers to 'distance')
I was holding my hat and the wind snatched it away, (away refers to 'detachment') c I got a cloth and wiped away the coffee I had spilled, (away refers to 'disappearance')*

Please put these dishes away, (away refers to 'tidying')

The verb often has its non-idiomatic meaning, but the particle 'extends' this

meaning: e.g. pull out, push away, wash away, move back, burn down, bring in, cut off.

6. Match these meanings to the adverb particles in the sentences below.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a 'put on paper' | g 'permanence' | m 'to the ground' | r 'up from the |
| b 'exclusion' | h 'movement in' | n 'extension' | surface' |
| c 'addition' | i 'enclose' | o 'into pieces' | s 'confine' |
| d 'out of bed' | j 'clearly' | p 'distribution' | t 'upwards direction' |
| e 'completely' | k 'removal' | q 'inwards' | |
| f 'movement out' | l 'reduction' | ('destroy') | |

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| out | 1. drive the car <i>out</i> <u>f</u> | up | 11. pull that line <i>up</i> ____ |
| | 2. leave that word <i>out</i> ____ | | 12. pick that <i>up</i> ____ |
| | 3. take that stain <i>out</i> ____ | | 13. fill this car <i>up</i> ____ |
| | 4. put <i>out</i> your hand ____ | | 14. chop that wood <i>up</i> ____ |
| | 5. copy this <i>out</i> ____ | | 15. let the patient <i>up</i> ____ |
| | 6. give these <i>out</i> ____ | | 16. wrap this box <i>up</i> ____ |
| in | 7. let him <i>in</i> ____ | down | 17. cut the tree <i>down</i> ____ |
| | 8. lock him <i>in</i> ____ | | 18. turn the heat <i>down</i> ____ |
| | 9. write this <i>in</i> ____ | | 19. close the shop <i>down</i> ____ |
| | 10. beat the door <i>in</i> ____ | | 20. write this <i>down</i> ____ |

3.2 C Type 2: Verb + particle + object, idiomatic: 'bring about a change'

We cannot relate the parts of these verbs to their literal meanings: e.g. *What brought about this change? What brought this change about? What brought it about?* (= caused to happen)

7. Match these verbs (1 – 15) with the explanations on the right (a – o) after you have tried to explain them in your own way.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 When will they <i>bring</i> your article <i>out</i> ? <u>e</u> | a) get my revenge |
| 2 So she's <i>broken off</i> her engagement! ____ | b) discuss your grievance |
| 3 Don't <i>bring</i> that subject <i>up</i> again please! ____ | c) fill |
| 4 Why don't you <i>call up</i> your mother? ____ | d) give me accommodation |
| 5 Shall I <i>do</i> your room <i>out</i> ? ____ | e) publish |
| 6 What excuse did he <i>cook up</i> this time? ____ | f) invent |
| 7 They're sure not to <i>find</i> him <i>out</i> . ____ | g) destroy |
| 8 You've <i>given away</i> the secret. ____ | h) make him stop talking |
| 9 I can't <i>make out</i> what he means. ____ | i) ended |
| 10 If you're angry, <i>have it out</i> with her. ____ | j) clean |
| 11 I'll <i>pay</i> you <i>back</i> for this! ____ | k) reveal his dishonesty |
| 12 Can you <i>put</i> me <i>up</i> for the night? ____ | l) mention |
| 13 <i>Shut</i> him <i>up</i> ! ____ | m) revealed |
| 14 The earthquake <i>wiped</i> the village <i>out</i> . ____ | n) phone |
| 15 Why don't you <i>top up</i> the battery? ____ | o) understand |

3.2 D Context

8. Look at the phrases in italics. Show with arrows which particles can be moved and where.

NOT ONLY RED IN THE RACE!

Ken Rose is a company director and he has to sit at a desk all day. He likes to keep fit by running to work every morning. He *arrives at the office* early, *gets out of his shorts and vest* and *puts on a business suit*. Last week, Ken *got to his office* earlier than usual, dressed in red shorts and a red vest. He had just *put on his shirt and tie*, when the phone rang. Ken *picked up the receiver* and sat behind his desk. A business colleague *had called him up* early. Could he see Ken later? Could he *bring someone round*? Could they *check over some figures*? Could they *think of ways of cutting down expenses*? Could they *put off the meeting* till later in the week? Ken *was writing down some notes* when he noticed the time. It was after 9. ‘Excuse me,’ Ken said. ‘I’ll *call you back*.’ He *had just put the receiver down* when someone *knocked at the door*. The Managing Director *came into the room* with six important guests. ‘Ah, Ken,’ he said, ‘I want to *introduce you to our visitors* and I’d like you to *show them round the company*.’ ‘Of course, sir,’ said Ken and he got up to shake hands, forgetting he still *had on his red shorts*!

3.3 Phrasal verbs: Type 3, verb + particle (intransitive)

Type 4, verb + particle + preposition (transitive)

We use these verbs in their normal sense. Many combinations are possible:

Hurry up! Sit down! Stand up!

3.3 A Type 3: Verb + particle, intransitive, non-idiomatic: ‘hurry up’

9. Combine the following verbs with the following particles in different ways.

come, go, hurry, sit, stand + *along, away, down, in, up*

1 _____	5 _____	9 _____	13 _____
2 _____	6 _____	10 _____	14 _____
3 _____	7 _____	11 _____	15 _____
4 _____	8 _____	12 _____	16 _____

3.3 B Type 3: Verb + particle, intransitive, idiomatic: ‘break down’

We cannot relate the parts of these verbs to their literal meanings: e.g.

She broke down when she heard the news. (= collapsed)

10. Match these verbs (1 – 17) with the explanations on the right (a – q) after you have tried to explain them in your own way.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 All this information doesn’t <i>add up</i> _____ b | a) be careful |
| 2 I’m glad to say my plan <i>came off</i> . _____ | b) make sense |
| 3 I need the money and you’d better <i>cough up</i> .
(informal) _____ | c) improving |
| 4 You’re tired. You should <i>ease off</i> . _____ | d) improving |
| | e) work less hard |

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 5 When did the plane <i>take off</i> ? _____ | f) reveal the secret |
| 6 Please don't <i>let on</i> I told you this. _____ | g) happen |
| 7 I'm going to <i>lie in</i> tomorrow morning. _____ | h) succeeded |
| 8 Is there sufficient food to <i>go round</i> ? _____ | i) not working properly |
| 9 Business is <i>looking up</i> . _____ | j) pay |
| 10 You work and I'll <i>look on</i> . _____ | k) start your journey |
| 11 My car's <i>playing up</i> again. _____ | l) arrived |
| 12 I'll be late, so don't <i>wait up</i> . _____ | m) leave the ground |
| 13 <i>Mind out!</i> He's turning left! _____ | n) not go to bed |
| 14 I waited for him, but he never <i>showed up</i> . _____ | o) be enough |
| 15 What time are you going to <i>set out</i> ? _____ | p) be a spectator |
| 16 I'm glad to say business is <i>picking up</i> . _____ | q) stay in bed late |
| 17 How did that <i>come about</i> ? _____ | |

3.3 C Type 4: Verb + particle + preposition + object, non-idiomatic: 'walk up to the top'

These verbs are used in their normal sense.

11. Write sentences with the following.

- (come down from) *The lift takes a long time to come down from the top floor.*
- (drive on to) _____.
- (hurry over to) _____.
- (run along to) _____.
- (stay away from) _____.

3.3 D Verb + particle + preposition + object, idiomatic: 'put up with it'

We cannot relate the parts of these verbs to their literal meanings: e.g.

How do you put up with it? (= tolerate)

12. Match these verbs (1 – 20) with the explanations on the right (a – t) after you have tried to explain them in your own way.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 Your argument <i>boils down to</i> this. <u>e</u> | a) use |
| 2 I can't <i>go back on</i> my word. ____ | b) allow me to share |
| 3 Please <i>let me in on</i> the secret. ____ | c) expecting to enjoy |
| 4 You'd better <i>talk him out of</i> his plan. ____ | d) contact |
| 5 Some of his good luck has <i>rubbed off on</i> me. ____ | e) can be summarized as |
| 6 I can't <i>live up to</i> my reputation. ____ | f) totals |
| 7 I've <i>set up in</i> business. _ ____ | g) started |
| 8 This <i>ties in nicely with</i> my plan. ____ | h) treat unfairly |
| 9 Who <i>put you up to</i> this? ____ | i) benefited |
| 10 I don't <i>feel up to</i> this party. _ ____ | j) accept with courage |
| 11 This won't <i>make up for</i> the damage. ____ | k) fits |
| 12 You've got to <i>face up to</i> reality. ____ | l) fail to honour |

- 13 The Cabots *look down on* us. ____ m) abolished
 14 We've had to *fall back on* our savings. ____ n) maintain the high
 15 I think it would be a good idea to *keep in with* her. ____ standard
 ____ o) consider us inferior
 16 I'll *get on to* them immediately. ____ p) compensate for
 17 The bill *comes out at* \$ 100 exactly. ____ q) gave you this idea
 18 If you're angry, you don't have to *take it out on* me. ____ r) stay on good terms
 ____ s) feel well enough for
 19 I'm glad they've *done away with* that bad law. ____ t) persuade not to do
 20 I'm *looking forward to* holidays. _ ____

3.3 E Context

13. Put in *about, down, down on, in, in on, up, up on, up to, up with or to*.

A CURE FOR SNORING

It's very difficult for people who sleep silently to put ____ the sound of snoring. Some people are asleep the moment they lie ____; others stay ____ half the night waiting for the miracle of sleep to come _____. Even insomniacs snore. Insomniacs are the ones who need to lie ____ in the morning to catch ____ lost sleep. Snorers will never admit to snoring. They know the rest of the world looks ____ them and they just can't face ____ reality. My friend, Henry, a champion snore, has just found a cure and he let me ____ his little secret. He has just coughed ____ good money for a band with a stud on it. He wears the band round his head at night and if he tries to sleep on his back, the stud gives him a jab. I'm sure this news will cheer ____ all snorers, who now have a new experience to look forward _____. With one of these on their heads, all they have to lose is their sleep!

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