

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

**ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ СЕМЕНА КУЗНЕЦЯ**

**Практичні завдання та вправи
з навчальної дисципліни
"ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА"
для студентів I – II курсів
усіх напрямів підготовки
всіх форм навчання**

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Затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов та перекладу.
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Наведено вправи та завдання, які дають можливість поліпшити рівень володіння граматикою англійської мови і сприяють розвитку навичок перекладу, збагаченню словникового запасу студентів та активному засвоєнню матеріалу.

Рекомендовано для студентів усіх напрямів підготовки всіх форм навчання.

Вступ

Вправи та практичні завдання з навчальної дисципліни "Іноземна мова (англійська)" розроблені для студентів 1 – 2 курсів всіх напрямів підготовки і всіх форм навчання та побудовані з урахуванням мети, завдань та умов навчання іноземних мов у вищих навчальних закладах.

Робота складається з розділів, кожний з яких присвячений відповідній граматичній темі, має завдання для перекладу з однієї мови на іншу, а також для розвитку навичок читання, мовлення та письма англійською мовою.

Запропонований матеріал рекомендовано використовувати для аудиторної та для самостійної роботи студентів.

The Future Progressive

Ex. 1. *Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of the Future Progressive.*

1. You'll have to add another cup and saucer on the tray, Parky. A friend of Mrs. Keswick's has just arrived. She'll be having tea with us. 2. I'd better get you home, Theodora, darling. Your aunt will be worrying and wondering where you are. 3. Goodbye. You won't be seeing me for a long time. 4. – Why must I take a book and a packed lunch? – You'll be sitting on the train for hours. 5. While you are slicing the cheese, I will be buttering the bread. 6. We'll be arriving at Miami airport at exactly this time tomorrow morning. 7. Next Sunday, the Prime Minister will be celebrating ten years in power. 8. Whenever I think of you, I will be remembering the shadow of your smile. 9. And you, Edwin, will be doing me a great service if you get me the smelling salts from my bedroom. 10. Will you be wearing your new earrings tonight? 11. Mind, I shall be keeping a very careful eye on you from now on! 12. She'll be soon coming round the mountains! (*about the first train*). 13. In the next few minutes we shall be crossing the Belgian border.

Ex. 2. *Translate into English.*

1. В своей следующей лекции ученый будет говорить о сверх-естественных явлениях в этой области. 2. Не волнуйся, Аня будет помогать нам организовывать вечер. 3. – Не представляю, что будут говорить обо мне люди после этого случая. – Будут сплетничать, а потом найдут новую тему для разговоров. 4. Нас не будет в Москве в

августе. Мы будем гостить у родственников в Великом Новгороде. 5. – Интересно, как она будет реагировать на эту новость: будет ли она смеяться или плакать, будет ли она сердиться или же радоваться. – Поживем, увидим. 6. Хотела бы я знать, чем будет заниматься мой брат, пока нас не будет дома. Боюсь, что целыми днями он будет лежать на диване и смотреть боевики по телевизору. 7. Не волнуйся, я не забуду тебя. Я буду думать о тебе день и ночь. А ты будешь вспоминать меня? 8. Ирина не сможет присоединиться к нам сегодня вечером. Она будет сидеть с соседскими детьми. 9. Ты весь день будешь пользоваться компьютером? Он мне тоже нужен. 10. Ты не будешь проходить мимо аптеки? Мне нужно лекарство. 11. Если ты покинешь меня, все равно я буду надеяться, я буду хранить тебя (to hold) в своем сердце.

Ex. 3. *Read the text and translate it. Comment on the ways of expressing future actions.*

It's struck me several times lately that perhaps I should write down my stories and draw pictures to illustrate them. Perhaps I will, but only for Jamie and Lissa. This idea suddenly took hold of me. What a wonderful surprise it would be for the twins if I created a picture book for each of them, and put the books in their Christmas stockings. I groaned inside; how ridiculous to be thinking of Christmas on this suffocatingly hot summer's day. But the summer will soon be drawing to an end; it always does disappear very quickly after July Fourth weekend. Then Thanksgiving will be upon us before I can blink, with Christmas not far behind. This year we are planning to spend Christmas in England. We will be staying with Diana at her house in the Yorkshire dales. Andrew and I are really looking forward to it, and the children are excited. They are hoping it will snow so that they can go sledging with their father. He's promised to take them on the runs he favored when he was a child; and he is planning to teach them to skate, providing Diana's pond has frozen solid.

The Future Perfect

Ex. 4. *Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of the Future Perfect.*

1. By the time my parents get back home I will have cleaned the house from top to bottom. 2. The tourists hope that the tornado will have finished before they arrive in California. 3. Next month I will have known Rick for twenty years. 4. By the time you start writing your test I will have finished mine. 5. When you drop in at my place, I will have painted the door. 6. Will you have arranged everything by tomorrow?

Ex. 5. Translate into English.

1. Я надеюсь, что напишу дипломную работу к концу учебного года.
2. Решишь ли ты все свои проблемы до нашей следующей встречи?
3. К концу года цены на бензин вновь вырастут.
4. У меня короткая стрижка, но к лету волосы вырастут.
5. Садовник подстрижет кусты и деревья, расчистит дорожки, сожжет опавшую листву до наступления зимы.
6. Не беспокойся, платье сошьют к выпускному вечеру.
7. К тому времени, как ты доберешься домой, пицца будет приготовлена.
8. Программист завершит новую программу до назначенного срока.
9. Учительница обещает, что проверит наши контрольные работы к следующему уроку.

The Future Perfect Progressive

Ex. 6. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of the Future Perfect Progressive.

1. Next year I will have been living in Moscow for thirty years.
2. Next month we shall have owned this house for ten years.
3. When he is forty, he will have been learning English for twenty five years.
4. By the time the manager turns up, the customers will have been waiting for him for several hours.
5. He complains that by May he will have been reading "War and Peace" for five months.
6. I shall have been staying here just a year this July.

Ex. 7. Translate into English.

1. К первому сентября этого года я уже десять лет буду работать в этом университете.
2. В июле будет год, как они женаты.
3. К тому времени, как ты проснешься завтра утром, мы уже три часа будем лететь над Европой.
4. К маю будет пять лет, как он водит эту машину.
5. Они будут экспериментировать в этой области уже много лет к концу тысячелетия.
6. К тому времени, как приедет полиция, детектив уже два часа будет изучать место происшествия.

Ex. 8. Read the sentences and comment on the ways future actions can be expressed.

1. Their plane arrives at two o'clock in the morning.
2. I'm away on holiday next week.
3. The sun rises at 5.30 tomorrow.
4. She's making a speech at the conference next week.
5. I'm going to town next week.
6. I think it's going to rain.
7. Alison is going to enter the university this year.
8. This Saturday Nora will be celebrating her birthday.
9. We are to meet after lunch.
10. He is to be in court tomorrow morning.
11. Who is going to be the next to take the floor?
12. The new tax is to be introduced next week.

Test Your Tenses

Ex. 9. *A TV correspondent is interviewing a famous woman author who is eighty five years old. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.*

C: I'd like to ask you some questions about the changes you (see) in your lifetime. What is the biggest change you (notice) in the way people live?

A: That's a difficult question to answer. I guess it is the change in the younger generation. Young people (change) a lot recently. In my day, young people (be) very different.

C: In what way they (change)?

A: To my way of thinking, they (become) too casual and much too liberal in language, in dress, and in attitude in general. I guess I'm just old-fashioned.

C: Would you give me an example of what you mean?

A: Here's a small example. For the last fifteen years, since my youngest granddaughter (leave) high school, students (wear) blue jeans and T-shirts to school. Even some women-teachers (wear) pants in the classroom recently. In my day, they (kick) you out of school when you not (dress) properly.

C: What you're saying is true. Even professors at the universities (lecture) in blue jeans nowadays.

A: It also seems to me that young people (tend) to start dating at an earlier and earlier age. They start dating at thirteen, and, as you know, many couples (live) together without being married. That (be) unthinkable in my day.

C: And what is the biggest change that you personally (experience)?

A: I suppose getting married was the biggest change.

C: How long ago you (get) married?

A: I (get) married sixty years ago. My husband and I (live) happily together ever since.

C: Congratulations. It's nice to meet someone who (be) married for so long and (be) still happy.

Ex. 10. *Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.*

I. I found Mother at one of the counters in the kitchen. She (slice) the chilled boiled potatoes I (make) earlier. She (have) a cup of coffee next to her, and a cigarette (dangle) from her mouth. I hated her to smoke around us, and most especially when she (work) in the kitchen. "Mother, you (mind) not smoking when you (prepare) food?" "I not (drop) cigarette ash in the salad, if that's what you (get) at," she answered. "I know you're not. I just hate the

smoke, Mom. Please, put it out. If not for your health or mine, at least for your grandchildren's sake. You know what they (say) about second-hand smoke." "But the kids live in Manhattan. Think of all the polluted air they (breathe) in there." "Only too true, Mother," I (snap), "but let's not add to the problem of air pollution out here, shall we?"

II. "Why I not (go) into the kitchen and start on the potato salad?" my mother said. "Oh, but Diana's going to make that." "Good heavens, Mallory, what an Englishwoman (know) about making an all-American potato salad for an all-American celebration like Independence Day? Independence from the British, I (may) add." "You not (have to) give me a history lesson." "I (make) the salad," she sniffed. "It always (be) one of my specialities, in case you (forget)."

Ex. 11. *Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.*

It was gray and overcast as I (leave) the hotel and (head) towards Berkley Square. I glanced up at the sky. It was leaden and promised rain, which Andrew (predict) before he (go) to the office earlier. Instead of walking to Diana's, which I usually (like) to do, I (hail) a cab and (get) in. Just in time, too. It (begin) to drizzle as I (slam) the door and (give) the cabbie the address. English weather, I (think) glumly, staring out the taxi window. It always (rain). But one not (come) to England for the weather, there (be) other, more important reasons to be here. I always (love) England and the English, and London (be) my most favourite city in the entire world. I (love) it even more than my hometown, New York.

Ex. 12. *Translate into English.*

Черный тюльпан

Много лет назад жил в Нидерландах, на окраине Гааги, ничем не примечательный (unremarkable) человек по имени Ганс. Он был сапожником по профессии и, к тому же, очень хорошим. Голландцы, как известно, очень любят цветы, они в особенности славятся своими тюльпанами. И Ганс не был исключением. В течение многих лет он выращивал различные виды тюльпанов, пока в один прекрасный день не увидел в своем саду необыкновенный тюльпан. Он был черный. Никто раньше не выращивал черные тюльпаны, и Ганс очень гордился своим удивительным цветком. Новости, как вы знаете, распространяются очень быстро. И новость об уникальном цветке стала известна во всей стране. Многие хотели купить луковицу черного тюльпана, но сапожник-садовник и слушать об этом не хотел, хотя и очень нуждался в деньгах.

Однажды приехали к Гансу люди, которые предложили ему столько денег, сколько он не заработал за всю свою жизнь, хотя он всегда был очень искусным мастером и трудолюбивым человеком. Ганс думал несколько дней и сказал, что продаст луковицу. И неудивительно! Ведь в то время, а именно в 1670 году, на эти деньги можно было купить несколько домов. Только после того, как он получил деньги и пересчитал их, он отдал этим людям свое сокровище. Не успели незнакомцы получить луковицу, как они бросили ее на землю и стали топтать, пока от нее ничего не осталось. "Что вы делаете? Вы что, с ума сошли? – закричал потрясенный Ганс. – Я всю жизнь трудился, чтобы вырастить это чудо, а вы его уничтожили!" "Глупец, – ответили ему, – мы были готовы заплатить тебе в два раза больше. Дело в том, что мы тоже вырастили черный тюльпан, но мы не хотим никаких конкурентов в этой стране!" Когда Ганс услышал, что он упустил шанс получить в два раза больше денег, чем те, что ему дали, он сошел с ума. Ну, а черные тюльпаны перестали со временем быть редкостью. Наиболее известные их сорта называются: "Королева ночи", "Черная красавица", "Черная магия", "Черный герой".

Ex 13. *Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.*

I. Harry (wake) early on Saturday morning and (lie) for a while thinking about the coming match. He (be) nervous since Monday, mainly at the thought of what Wood (say) if the team (lose). He never (want) to beat Slytherin so badly. He (get) up, (dress), and (go) down to breakfast early, where he (find) the rest of the team. They (sit) at the long, empty table. Nobody (talk).

II. A week later, Harry, Snape and Ron (walk) across the Entrance Hall when they (see) a small knot of people who (gather) around the notice-board and (read) a piece of parchment that just (pin up). "They (start) a Duelling Club!", (say) Ron. "First meeting tonight! I not (mind) duelling lessons, they (may) come in handy one of these days. We (go)?" Harry and Snape (be) all for it, so at eight o'clock that evening they (hurry) back to the Great Hall. "I wonder who (teach) us? I hope it (be) Frederick," said Snape.

Reported Speech. The Sequence of Tenses

Ex. 14. A. *Change the sentences into reported speech according to the model.*

Model. *Miranda says, "I work for a small publishing house." – Miranda says (that) she works for a small publishing house.*

1. I'm going to work in England next year. 2. I'm their marketing manager. 3. The company has opened an office in London. 4. Up till now I've been very successful in my career. 5. I've been chosen to run the new office in London. 6. I'm studying English in the evenings. 7. I don't have much time to enjoy myself. 8. I haven't had lunch with a friend for ages. 9. I hope my friends will come and visit me in London. 10. I went there last week with my secretary. 11. We didn't have much time for sightseeing. 12. I have to get back to work now.

B. *Tell your friend what Miranda said.*

Ex. 15. *You are being interviewed for a job and you are asked the following questions. When you come back home, tell your parents what questions you were asked.*

1. How old are you? 2. Where do you live? 3. What's your address? 4. What school did you go to? 5. When did you leave school? 6. Where are you working now? 7. Who are you working for? 8. How long have you been working? 9. Are you enjoying your present job? How big is your salary? 10. Why do you want to leave?

Ex. 16. *Translate into English.*

1. Интересно, который сейчас час. 2. Кто-нибудь может сказать мне, в чем дело? 3. Сейчас уже никто не может вспомнить, чья это была идея. 4. Пожалуйста, скажите мне, куда идет этот автобус. 5. Интересно, чем он зарабатывает на жизнь. 6. Мы должны спросить кого-нибудь, где находится вокзал. 7. Тебе придется сказать нам, каковы твои ближайшие планы. 8. Ты можешь объяснить мне, что тебе нужно? 9. В деканате вам скажут, когда заканчивается семестр. 10. Полиция не знает, чья это машина. Она без номеров. 11. Спроси кого-нибудь, какой сегодня день. 12. Вы не понимаете, как это серьезно.

Ex. 17. *Read the jokes and retell them in indirect speech.*

1. If an Englishman gets run down by a truck, he apologizes to the truck. 2. A foreign visitor to England is completely baffled by the language and struggles with the pronunciation of words such as "enough", "bough" and "though". He usually gives up altogether when he reads a local newspaper headline "Fete Pronounced Success". 3. An American tourist comes to London to stay at a top hotel. He picks up the phone one morning and asks for room service. He says, "I want three overdone fried eggs that are hard as a rock, a toast that is burnt to a cinder and a cup of black coffee that tastes

like mud." "I'm sorry, sir," replies room service, "we don't serve breakfast like that." "Well, you did yesterday!" 4. An old woman from the country is visiting the big city for the first time in her life. She checks in at a smart hotel and lets the bellboy take her bags. She follows him but as the door closes, her face falls. "Young man," she says angrily. "I may be old and straight from the hills, but I ain't stupid. I paid good money and this room won't do at all. It's short of what I expected. It's too small and there's no proper ventilation. Why, there's not even a bed!"

"Ma'am," replies the bellboy, "this isn't your room. It's the elevator!"

Ex. 18. *Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of the Future in the Past.*

1. He knew that their paths would cross again. 2. Emma hoped that the baby would be a girl. 3. I promised Edwina I would help her to dress the tree. 4. I knew you would do the right thing. I trusted you. 5. Maggie was a kind of woman a man wouldn't look at twice. 6. And he often thought that if he was lucky he would meet another woman one day and fall in love. He would get married again. And hopefully there would be a wife, a home, a family, and his own business. 7. He knew that with Frank in Venice, for a few days he would be able to shake his depression, and recharge his batteries completely. 8. The knowledge that she would have to leave him was an agony. She prayed to God every night that Sigi would succeed in getting the child out of Germany.

Ex. 19. *Change the sentences into indirect speech. Use the verbs in brackets.*

1. Smile, and say Cheese! (ask) 2. Now then, darling, don't cry! (beg) 3. Never trust a stranger! (advise) 4. Freeze! Dismiss! (command) 5. Never, never answer me back! (order) 6. Don't let's stand here in the middle of the road. (offer) 7. Open your mouth wide and say R! (ask) 8. Don't cheat like a crook. (warn) 9. Don't pull the cat's tail! He may scratch you. (order) 10. Make haste slowly. (advise) 11. Relax, it's not the end of the world. (recommend) 12. Now don't get me wrong. (warn) 13. Never say "never". (advise) 14. Welcome to Jurassic Park. (invite)

Ex. 20. *Change the sentences into indirect speech.*

1. I confess that I'm a shopaholic. 2. Let me tell you that every time I see you, I'm shining like a candle in the night. 3. He is terribly sorry for the things he has done. 4. It's a beautiful fish, we shall let it go. 5. I'm sorry to say that I don't believe you and I never will. 6. The inspector worked hard, but it

didn't get him anywhere. 7. This film is a work of fiction. 8. Can you kiss me goodbye? 9. We are having a very lazy time. 10. David saw a flying saucer last summer. 11. – I have a chronic headache. My organism needs a painkiller. – Take this pill. It will have an immediate effect. Though it may have some side effects as well.

Ex. 21. *Retell the following jokes in indirect speech.*

1. Dentist: Stop screaming! I haven't touched your tooth yet.

Barry: I know, but you're standing on my foot.

2. What are two reasons why men don't mind their own business?

1) no mind; 2) no business.

3. Bill: Why the glum look?

Stan: I just don't understand today's world. My son wears an earring. My daughter has a tattoo. My wife makes twice what I do.

Bill: So what are you going to do?

Stan: I'm going home to my father.

4. When he found a six-year-old shoe-repair ticket in the pocket of an old suit, Brown called the shop to see if the shoes were still around. "Were they black wing tips needing half soles?" asked a clerk. "Yes," said Brown. "We'll have them ready in a week."

5. Mother to daughter:

– What kind of person is your new boyfriend? Is he respectable?

– Of course he is, Mom. He's thrifty, doesn't drink or smoke, has a very nice wife and three well-behaved children.

Ex. 22. *Use the right form of the verbs in brackets. Retell the texts.*

1. Two men were passengers on a four-engine plane. Suddenly, one engine (fail) and the pilot (announce) that the plane (be) now fifteen minutes late. A short time later another engine (go) out of order. The pilot (have to) announce they (be) thirty minutes late. Then the third engine (start) burning, and the stewardess announced that they (be) one hour late. At this point, one man (say) to his neighbour, "If the fourth engine (quit), we (can) (be) up here all day."

2. Sitting at home one afternoon, a retired doctor and his wife decided to call another couple to see what they (do). "Oh," (say) the other wife, "we just (drink) coffee and (talk)." The doctor's wife (hang) up the phone. "Why we not ever (do) that?" she (demand). And she (explain) that they just (drink) coffee and (talk). So, the doctor (tell) his wife to make them a pot of coffee.

Soon they (sit) with their freshly brewed coffee, staring at each other. "Call them back," he (direct), "and find out what they (talk) about."

Ex. 23. *Translate into English.*

1. Туристы были очень удивлены. Никогда раньше они не видели такого количества людей. Но гид объяснил им, что это обычное явление в Гайд-Парке в хорошую погоду. 2. Они надеялись, что если мать поговорит с ним, то он изменит свое решение. 3. Он позвонил нам и сказал, что всю неделю идет дождь, но синоптики обещают хорошую погоду в начале следующей недели. 4. Отец посмотрел на мои ботинки и сказал, что это просто позор, потому что я не чистил их неделями. 5. Каролина сказала нам, что этот красивый комод был в ее семье более двух веков и что сейчас он очень ценный. 6. Мальчик сказал, что их путь лежал через лес. Снег перестал идти, сияло солнце. Они надеялись, что вскоре доберутся до станции. 7. Я столкнулся с Анжелой, когда проходил мимо банка. Мы не встречались с тех пор, как закончили университет. Она радостно поздоровалась со мной и сообщила, что только что открыла счет в этом банке. 8. Учительница объяснила шестилеткам, что земля круглая и что она вращается. Одна девочка очень удивилась и сообщила, что она всегда считала, что земля плоская. 9. У стены стоял старомодный шкаф, который видел лучшие времена (дни). Хозяйка объяснила, что он принадлежал ее прабабушке.

The Passive Voice

Ex. 24. *Change the sentences from active to passive.*

1. The teacher explains the new rule. 2. The teacher is explaining the new rule. 3. The teacher has explained the new rule. 4. The teacher explained the new rule. 5. The teacher was explaining the new rule. 6. The teacher had explained the new rule. 7. The teacher is going to explain the new rule. 8. The teacher will explain the new rule. 9. The teacher can explain the new rule. 10. The teacher should explain the new rule. 11. The teacher ought to explain the new rule. 12. The teacher must explain the new rule. 13. The teacher has to explain the new rule. 14. The teacher may explain the new rule. 15. The teacher might explain the new rule.

Ex. 25. *Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.*

1. This program (run) by very good managers. 2. These workers usually (pay) monthly. 3. The public not (allow) to drive on the park roads. 4. This city (bomb) heavily in the war. 5. The editorial staff (call) to the conference room. 6. Tim studies hard. He hopes he (give) the highest grades this semester. 7. The lost children just (find) in the park. 8. The new computer system

(install) at the moment. 9. I (teach) to play chess by the time I was four. 10. He was getting the best care and treatment in the hospital, and he (monitor) night and day. 11. If all the money in the world (collect) and (divide) equally among all the people living on the Earth, each of us (give) three million dollars. 12. Don't worry! By the time we meet again, all your problems (solve). 13. We (tell) that the exact days for the talks not (set) yet. 14. It (decide) last week that this novel (televiser). 15. The Olympic torch (pass) from one runner to the next one.

Ex. 26. A. *Read the following text and learn it by heart.*

When packages **don't arrive on time** things can't get done, people wait, clients leave, orders get backed up, jobs get lost, bosses get angry, people are disappointed, stores can't open, factories shut down, money gets lost, meetings are missed, conferences are cancelled, businesses can't open, blood pressure goes up, people can't work, promises are broken, trust is lost, opportunities are missed, deals aren't made, transactions never happen, ideas aren't shared, products don't get made, information is missed, and the person who used the shipping company that messed it up looks really, really, really bad. When packages do arrive on time the world works just fine.

B. *Say what happens to you if you are not on time.*

Ex. 27. *Change the sentences from active to passive if possible.*

1. Doctors use this medicine widely. 2. They deliver milk before 8 a.m. 3. When I came to the service station, they were still repairing my car. 4. Jack walked to school yesterday. 5. Don't worry, our people will meet the group at the airport. 6. This man is installing a new xerox in the office. 7. We stayed in a three-star hotel. 8. The police arrested the wrong man mainly because they confused the names which the witness had given them. 9. They threw him into prison and deprived him of his property. 10. The leaves fell to the ground. 11. Have you received the message yet? 12. People are destroying large areas of forest every day. 13. Mary's cat ran away last week. 14. I hope they will have completed the repairs by tomorrow. 15. Some people were using the tennis court, so we couldn't play. 16. No one has solved that problem yet. 17. Did someone invite you to the party? 18. I agree with you, gentlemen. 19. This news surprised me. 20. Mr. Lee will teach this class.

Ex. 28. *Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.*

Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since this book first (publish). During this period several hundred thousand copies of the book (dispose) of, and it (sell) practically in every country in the world where English (teach) as

a second language. Nevertheless, the twenty-fifth anniversary is so important an occasion that it (commemorate) with the publication of the new edition, which thoroughly (revise) and considerably (enlarge). Additional sections (include). Another innovation is that a list of irregular verbs in everyday use (introduce). These verbs intentionally (place) on endpapers for easy reference. Besides, the opportunity (take) of revising the book from cover to cover, bringing it up to date and introducing many little improvements here and there. Much care (give) to the preparation of the Index, which, it (hope), will make the book a useful work of reference. The writer is of the opinion that the best results (achieve) if it (use) by the students both as a text book and as a book of reference.

Ex. 29. *Change the sentences from active to passive. Remember: only one passive construction is possible with these verbs.*

1. If you want, I'll dictate the address to you. 2. The customer repeated his request several times. 3. In his speech the lecturer mentioned some historic dates. 4. The council pointed out some shortcomings in the project. 5. The client explained his terms clearly. 6. Sally described all the details of the incident vividly. 7. The chief announced the good news to everybody's delight. 8. The lawyer suggested the new strategy. 9. She pointed out the mistake to us. 10. The policeman repeated his orders several times. 11. You won't get lost. We'll describe all the directions thoroughly. 12. I'll point him out to you.

Ex. 30. *Translate into English.*

1. Нам объяснили, как работает аппарат. 2. Его так хорошо описали, что мы сразу поняли, что это он. 3. Письмо было продиктовано мне по телефону. 4. Об этом законе физики лишь упомянули, он не был объяснен студентам. 5. Тебе когда-нибудь объясняли значение этих слов? 6. Сообщение повторялось каждые полчаса. 7. Им указали на их недостойное поведение. 8. Заказчикам предложили новые условия контракта. 9. На днях вам было указано на эту проблему. 10. Вся информация будет записана для нас автоответчиком.

Ex. 31. *Read the dialogue, paying special attention to the forms of the verbs in bold type. Answer the questions given after it.*

Nina: What's wrong, Eugene? You look upset.

Eugene: You know I **was hired** part-time at the office this semester. I just got my first paycheck.

N: So why are you so down? You should be happy.

E: I was before. But when I looked at my paycheck and saw how much money was taken out in taxes, I couldn't believe it.

N: I feel the same way. Taxes are already high, and the government wants to raise them next year.

E: What! If taxes **are raised** any more, I won't have any salary left. Are they kidding?

N: No, I guess they hope that a lot of problems **will be solved** by increasing taxes.

E: But the cost of living is just too high. Why **isn't** something **done** about it? If my rent is **raised** again this year, **I'll be forced** to move.

N: Everyone has the same problem. We are all **asked** to sacrifice a little.

E: What's it like for you? When **were** you last **given** a raise? Are your raises **determined** by the cost of living?

N: No, I don't think so. I guess our raises are **based** on merit. If the boss likes your work, you're **given** a raise. If he doesn't you may even **be fired**. Cheer up, Eugene. Life is still great!

1. Why does Eugene look upset?

2. How does he feel about the possibility that taxes will be raised next year?

3. Is Eugene having problems in making ends meet?

4. What will happen if this rent is raised again this year?

Ex. 32. *Change the sentences from active to passive.*

1. You can hear this hit everywhere. 2. One can't learn a foreign language in a few weeks. 3. You shouldn't put fruit into the fridge. 4. She is a rude child. Her mother must teach her good manners. 5. I have to complete the letter today. 6. Clara is going to mail these letters tomorrow. 7. Someone must call the police. 8. We ought to invite them, too. 9. They may raise the price of gas. 10. I am going to paint the walls white. 11. The customer has to pay this bill. 12. You shouldn't carry large sums of money with you. 13. Aluminium is a valuable metal. You can use it again and again. Because you can recycle this metal, nobody should throw away aluminium cans. 14. People must protect endangered wildlife from extinction. 15. They may easily fool you.

Ex. 33. *Ask questions indicated in the brackets.*

1. Such equipment is sold in special shops. (in what shops?) 2. These files must be returned in two hours. (when?) 3. This picture gallery was

destroyed by the fire. (how?) 4. This work can be done in two days. (in how many days?) 5. The money will be spent on medicine. (on what?) 6. Such questions are often asked by children. (by whom?) 7. The post will be delivered at 7 o'clock. (when?) 8. New roses have been planted in her garden. (what?) 9. The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. (who?) 10. Rice is grown in many countries. (where?) 11. A new house is being built on Elm Street. (what?) 12. This report must be signed by Mr. Hardy. (who?) 13. These data will have been collected by the end of the year. (by what time?)

Ex. 34. *Change the sentences from active to passive.*

1. They offered me the vacancy. 2. The boss has given us all the instructions. 3. We showed the girls our buys. 4. Father promised Ted a new skateboard. 5. Somebody told him the truth. 6. The manager sent them the fax last night. 7. Ben offered the fellow a beer. 8. The expert recommended the client several solutions to the problem. 9. Grandmother gave me a wonderful cookery book. 10. Our partners promised us support and understanding. 11. The policemen showed us the way to the Tower. 12. They paid him a pretty sum of money. 13. They filled the glasses and made another toast. 14. They took these examples from literature.

Ex. 35. *Translate into English.*

1. Академия наук была основана Петром Великим в 1725 году. 2. Вся важная информация обычно посылается электронной почтой. 3. Слово *грамматика* пишется с двумя "м". 4. Шесть месяцев спустя они обвенчались в местной церкви. 5. Когда все книги были пересчитаны, то оказалось, что одной не хватало. 6. Предпринимаются попытки освободить заложников. 7. Точные цифры пока что не были опубликованы. 8. Сливки были хорошо взбиты. 9. Мне сообщили об этом лишь вчера. 10. Грабители обнаружили, что код на сейфе был изменен. 11. Если главой предприятия выберут его, то все будут удивлены. 12. Дверь твоей машины уже неделю сломана. Ты собираешься ее ремонтировать? 13. Мы чувствовали, что за нами следят. 14. Они надеялись, что будут приглашены на ужин. 15. Если что-то будет разбито, вам придется платить.

Ex. 36. *Change the sentences from active to passive.*

1. Philosophers very often refer to that quotation. 2. Have you sent for the doctor yet? 3. They spoke to me with great suspicion. 4. Specialists regularly refer to this phenomena. 5. I'll try, but I don't think they will listen

to me. 6. Don't put on this hat or people will laugh at you. 7. He lost sight of her in the crowd. 8. The examiner took no notice of her slip of the tongue. 9. Julia's boyfriend always waits for her after studies. 10. The surgeon is operating on the boy now. 11. People speak a lot about the latest events. 12. Don't worry. I'll look after your house plants properly while you're away. 13. They hoped their relations would take good care of the kids.

Ex. 37. Match the words or phrases in column A and the correct endings in column B in the following signs and labels.

A.

1. Rooms
2. Shoplifters
3. This wine
4. This dictionary
5. No goods
6. Applications
7. Bags
8. This building

B.

- a) must not be removed from the library;
- b) should be addressed to the office;
- c) will be prosecuted;
- d) must not be left unattended;
- e) is protected by guard dogs;
- f) can be exchanged without a receipt;
- g) must be vacated by 12 p. m.;
- h) is best served at room temperature.

Ex. 38. Translate into English.

1. – Полицию вызвали? – Её вызвали десять минут назад. 2. Что за сумасшедшая идея! Только никому не говори, а то над тобой будут смеяться. 3. На словарь Хорнби часто ссылаются. 4. Профессор был уверен, что лекцию о сленге подростков будут внимательно слушать. 5. О последнем кинофестивале много говорят. 6. Хорошо ли за мальчиком присматривают в детском саду? 7. Сад был великолепным. Ему всегда уделяли много внимания. 8. Если за врачом послать сейчас же, он будет здесь не раньше, чем через час. 9. Над его шутками всегда смеются. 10. Ключ ищут, но пока безуспешно. 11. С ним поговорили, и он все понял. 12. Он старался произвести впечатление, но его просто не заметили.

Ex. 39. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The first self service groceries (open) in America in 1912. 2. Oh, no! My car (go)! 3. Taking photographs in the museum (forbid). 4. Children should (see) but not (hear). 5. Milk (sell) often in cartons. 6. Energy could (save) if people made more journeys by bicycle. 7. Our team only (beat) once so far this year. 8. This painting probably (paint) by Dali. 9. She's only crying because some soap went into her eye while her hair (wash). 10. A new guidebook to the U.K. (write) at the moment. 11. In some countries women still (deny) the right to vote. 12. This event not (forget) very quickly. 13. The votes

(count) by midnight? 14. The guard noticed at once that the safe (break into).
15. He didn't know where he (take) at the moment.

Ex. 40. *Translate into English.*

1. Детективные романы хорошо продаются. 2. Эта ткань хорошо стирается. 3. Дмитрий перевелся в другой университет. 4. Сухие листья хорошо горят. 5. Шум стих (to calm down). 6. Эта книга легко читается. 7. Это вещество хорошо горит. 8. Кафель легко моется. 9. Этот свитер не садится и не линяет. 10. Эти брюки совершенно не мнутся. 11. Тесто хорошо поднимается. 12. Пирог еще печется. 13. Этот диск хорошо расходуется. 14. Это лекарство хорошо продается. 15. Золото легко плавится. 16. Этот металл деформируется под давлением.

Ex. 41. *Choose the correct form of the words in brackets.*

1. Many students are (interesting, interested) in the Internet. 2. Nigel's classes are always (interesting, interested). 3. Don't bother to read that book. It's (boring, bored). 4. I'm (boring, bored). How about going to a movie? 5. Most children are (fascinating, fascinated) by animals. 6. Young children think that animals are (fascinating, fascinated). 7. I was very (embarrassing, embarrassed) by that question. 8. That was an (embarrassing, embarrassed) experience. 9. I read a (shocking, shocked) report yesterday. I was really (shocking, shocked). 10. The children went to a circus. For them, the circus was (exciting, excited). The (exciting, excited) children jumped up and down.

Ex. 42. *Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.*

Many changes are happening in education today. In the traditional classroom, the teacher is in complete control. The teacher decides when the class will study which subject, and all students must work on the same subject at the same time. Nowadays developments in technology (use) in the classroom. Children (teach) Mathematics with calculators. Television (use) to teach basic Reading and Mathematics. The influence of general computerizing can't (overlook) either. In many schools computers (experiment) with in the classroom. They (use) to help teach English. In many elementary schools children (teach) how to read and write on computers.

In some schools, a new method called "the open classroom" (apply) these days. More and more students (permit) to choose for themselves which subject they want to work on and for how long. Students can work by themselves or in groups. Children are usually enthusiastic about this new method, but some parents are beginning to have doubts. According to these

concerned patterns, the children (give) too much freedom nowadays, not enough time (spend) on real work, and the children not (teach) the subjects that are most important. In some schools that experimented with the open classroom in the past, the traditional methods of teaching (reinstate).

A number of years ago, universities also experimented with television in college lectures. Professors recorded their lectures on videotapes, which later (play) in class. The professors were not present in the classrooms. This new method (use) when studies came out showing that students were not learning. One professor received an unpleasant surprise when he entered his classroom. His lecture (show) on TV, but no students were in the room.

Ex. 43. *Translate into English.*

1. Учти, в расписание внесли некоторые изменения. 2. Словарями нельзя пользоваться на экзаменах. 3. Его постоянно критикуют за плохие манеры. 4. – Машина сияет. – Да, ее только что помыли. 5. Дайте нам знать, если хотите, чтобы вас встретили в аэропорту. 6. Синтетические ткани хорошо стираются. 7. Вещи, сделанные из льна, сильно мнутся. 8. Его необходимо остановить, пока не слишком поздно. 9. Ее укусило странное насекомое. 10. Детей следует уважать так же, как и взрослых. 11. Лабораторией нельзя было пользоваться вчера, в ней устанавливали новое оборудование. 12. Все работы будут закончены к концу недели. 13. – Ты почему не в новых туфлях? – Они в ремонте. 14. Инспектор заверил нас, что все необходимые меры уже были приняты. 15. Как только данные будут получены, вас проинформируют об этом. 16. Эйфелева башня была спроектирована Александром Эйфелем. Она была сооружена в 1889 году. Ее можно видеть из любой части города.

Test Your Knowledge

Ex. 44. *Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of tenses in them.*

1. It's not age that matters. It's the spirit. 2. – And you, Henry? How's life treating you? You're looking well enough. – I'm doing fine. – I see you're keeping yourself busy. The old garden's looking as lovely as ever. 3. People are always blaming their circumstances for what they are. 4. – Have you come to any definite conclusion yet? – No, I'm still feeling my way. 5. What have you been up to all day while I've been away? 6. I wish you would go, we've been getting on each other's nerves lately. 7. She felt that a little break like that was what she'd been needing all those years. 8. When did you

actually arrive? 9. The rain was falling in sheets. 10. I was perky again as if I'd just been given a booster shot of vitamins. 11. I had to be in Bulgaria in six days or my visa would lapse. 12. He looked at me with the expression of a man who had just lost his job and had his car stolen and now had learned that his wife had run off with his best pal. 13. Irene said she had been reading a lot since she had been working in the library. 14. Will you be waiting for me while I am in the Army?

Ex. 45. *Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.*

1. Now I (read) a short story about a young actor, who follows his heart (but not his head) to Paris in search of the secrets of life and love. 2. This book is for Bob, who (mean) all the world to me. 3. She just (crack) the shell of the hard-boiled egg and now (peel) it. 4. The old grandfather clock (stop) in 1990 and not (work) since. 5. What you (do) tonight? You (make up) your mind where to go? 6. You (look) so pale! What's the matter? You (see) a ghost? 7. Where you (get) that black eye? You (fight)? 8. They (move) to the country last year so that their children (grow up) away from the city traffic. 9. The road through the city centre (repair) at the moment so we (take) the longer way which seldom (use). 10. When you (listen) how he (speak), you (understand) what his brother (mean). He not (change) at all since we last (meet) him. 11. Much later, when we (finish) dinner and (drink) wine near the fireplace, Andrew (rise) to make a toast to everybody's health. 12. The snow (stop) falling by the time they (arrive) in New Milford, and the sun (shine) in the brilliantly blue sky. 13. The baby, due in January next year, (raise) in America. 14. He (beat) by his rival in the presidential elections. 15. You (use) your computer this afternoon? – I not (decide) yet. 16. Henry's wife served the meat which (marinate) in wine and fresh herbs.

Ex. 46. *Retell the following jokes in indirect speech.*

1. Many years ago when the rivers were clean and our Earth was not polluted Old Joe was sitting on the river bank fishing. The catch was good, there was nobody around and Old Joe was very happy. "Nobody will see me fishing here," he said to himself. He was about to go home already when suddenly he heard a man's voice over his shoulder asking "Have you caught anything?" "Only forty trout," answered Joe. "I guess you don't know who I am," continued the voice. "I am the fishing inspector here, and you are breaking exactly six laws." But Joe was not at a loss. "I guess you don't know who I am either," he said. "I am the biggest liar in this country."

2. Harry came to his mother one morning while she was having her breakfast and said to her, "No one at my school likes me, Mother. The teachers don't, and the children don't. Even the cleaners and the bus drivers hate me."

"Well, Harry," his mother answered, "perhaps you aren't very nice to them. If a *few* people don't like a person, he or she may not be responsible for that; but if a lot of people don't, there's usually something wrong, and that person really needs to change." "I'm too old to change," Harry said. "I don't want to go to school." "Don't be silly, Harry," his mother said, going towards the garage to get the car out. "You have to go. You're quite well, and you still have a lot of things to learn. And besides that, you're the headmaster of the school."

Ex. 47. *Read the following just for fun.*

I am a poet, though few know it. I have been writing poetry since I was eight years old. Here is some of it:

1. Teacher's a fool, down with school! My form teacher was very cross with me only because I didn't know how to spell "school", of course!

2. Latin is a language as dead as dead can be. First it killed the Romans and now it's killing me!

3. When I die, bury me deep; bury my history book at my feet. Tell the teacher I've gone to rest and won't be back for the history test.

4. I eat my peas with honey; I've done it all my life. It makes the peas taste funny but it keeps them on the knife.

Ex. 48. *Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.*

Returned Hospitality

A well-to-do young Cambridge University student took a year off to visit his relatives in Australia, who (deport) some two centuries earlier. They lived in humble circumstances in Melbourne but when the posh Pom arrived, he (treat) like a royalty. He (stay) for six months though he originally (say) it (be) "just a week or so", and during the entire period he never even (offer) to help with the household chores. They (take) him to all the sights, (go) to the opera and to the beach – all for no gratitude whatsoever.

Naturally, the family (be) intensely annoyed by this relative's manner, and when he announced the date when he (leave), they (can) not help feeling great relief. Before leaving, just for manners' sake, he suggested that the family (may) look him up and his rich widowed mother in their huge country house when they (visit) England later that year.

So, when the Aussies – mum, dad, and two young kids (arrive) at Heathrow, they immediately (ring) up the man who (stay) with them. His mother answered the phone and as soon as she (understand) who they (be), she (croon) that they really (must) come up for tea. To say the least, this was alarming to them – they (expect) (put) up at least for a week after the hospitality they (extend) to her obnoxious son.

However, they (decide) to travel to the mansion, deep in the Yorkshire dales, that very day. But the journey was a nightmare. The weather was horrid, wet and windy. Worse, their relatives' village (be) not on any map and they (have to) ask a dozen people in the locality before they (get) the right directions. Finally, just before 11 p.m., they (reach) the place and (be) thrilled in anticipation of what they (discover) about their forebears. The door (open) by a lady, who (tell) them to leave their bags in the car for the moment. She (lead) them by candlelight to a dim dusty study with a real fire which (glow) on one side, and explained how expensive electricity (become) in this day and age. The mother (disappear) and soon (come) back with a plate of ginger cake and a pot of tea and listened abstractedly to their description of the journey with a sappy fixed smile.

Half an hour later she (stand up), (clasp) her hands together, (say) "Well" and (begin) walking towards the door. The family looked at each other – was she saying they (should) (go) and (get) their bags from the car now? But then their worst fears (confirm). The woman simply thanked them for coming and, without ceremony, (show) them through the door and out into the rain-drenched night.

Ex. 49. *Read the story and retell it in indirect speech.*

A Born Pessimist and an Eternal Optimist

A mother had twin children Will and Jenny. The two had entirely different outlooks on life – Will was a born pessimist while Jenny was an eternal optimist. These attitudes caused the mother a great deal of concern, particularly when it came to buying presents for them. So she decided to consult a child psychiatrist with regard to what she should buy them for Christmas. The psychiatrist told her to spend as much as she could on Will the pessimist but said that Jenny would probably be happy with anything. "Why not get a pile of manure and wrap that up for Jenny?" he suggested. "I'm sure she'd be fine with that." The mother took his advice and spent 300 dollars on presents for Will and wrapped up a heap of manure for Jenny. Christmas morning came and the kids were opening their presents. "What

has Santa Claus brought you?" she asked Will. He answered gloomily, "A bike, but I'll probably get run over while riding it; football boots, but I'll probably break my leg while playing; and an electric train set, but I'll probably electrocute myself." Realizing this wasn't going as planned, she turned swiftly to Jenny. "And what has Santa Claus brought you?" "I think I got a pony," said Jenny, up to her elbows in manure, "but I haven't been able to find it yet!" (manure – навоз).

Ex. 50. *Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.*

The very next day, the first Golden Ticket (find). The finder was a boy who (call) Augustus Gloop, and evening newspapers (carry) a large picture of him on the front page. The picture showed a nine-year-old boy who was so enormously fat that he looked as though he (blow) up with a powerful pump. The town in which Augustus lived, the newspapers (say), (go) wild with excitement over their hero. Flags (fly) from all the windows, children (give) a holiday from school, and a parade (organize) in honour of the famous boy. "I just knew Augustus (find) a Golden Ticket", his mother (tell) the newspapermen. "He (eat) so many bars of chocolate a day that it was almost impossible for him not to find one. Eating always (be) his hobby, you know. That's all that (interest) him. But still, that's better than being a hooligan, isn't that? And what I always (say) is, he not (eat) like he (do) unless he (need) vitamins, anyway."

Ex. 51. *Read and retell the jokes in indirect speech.*

1. Three elderly women were discussing the problems of growing old. One said, "Sometimes I find myself in front of the refrigerator with a jar of mayonnaise and I can't remember if I am putting it away or making a sandwich." Another said, "And I can trip on the stairs and not remember if I was walking up or down." "Oh well, I don't have those sort of problems, touch wood," said the third, tapping her knuckles on the table, before adding, "That must be the door – I'll get it."

2. Two burglars were robbing an apartment block when they heard the sound of police car sirens. "Quick! Jump!" said one. "But we are on the thirteenth floor," protested the other. The first burglar said, "This is no time to be superstitious."

3. I had a linguistic professor who said that it's man's ability to use language that makes him the dominant species on the planet. That may be, but I think there's one other thing that separates us from animals – we aren't afraid of vacuum cleaners.

Ex. 52. *Translate into English.*

1. Британцы говорят, что если кошка переходит вам дорогу (to cross one's path), то это приносит удачу. 2. В этом магазинчике продают женскую одежду. На этой неделе распродают летнюю коллекцию. 3. Вчера шел дождь, а сегодня идет снег. 4. – Я знаю, о чем ты думаешь. – И о чем же я думаю? – Я думаю, ты опять мечтаешь о большой круглой пицце. 5. Она ждет ребенка. Полагаю, Петр знает об этом. 6. Вечно ты пускаешь пыль в глаза и выуживаешь комплименты! 7. Вчера он сказал, что у него никогда не было времени на развлечения. 8. Ну что же, дорогой профессор, Вы сделали из меня леди и выиграли свое пари. 9. Кто съел мой обед? На тарелках ничего не осталось. 10. Кто ел мой обед? На тарелках осталось мало еды. 11. Он поинтересовался, куда все ушли. 12. Он спросил, где мы были все это время. 13. Этот вопрос давно беспокоит меня, и я давно хочу задать его вам. 14. Фермер сообщил нам, что вплоть до этого дня погода была хорошая. 15. Это нечто особенное, вот увидишь. И через минуту ты будешь меня благодарить. 16. Я пробую суп, чтобы понять, не нужно ли добавить соли. Да нет, на вкус он отличный. 17. Все надеялись, что успех его последней книги значительно улучшит (to improve) его настроение. 18. Она объяснила ему, что достаточно долго прожила в Англии, чтобы знать цену деньгам (быть аккуратной с деньгами).

Mood

Ex. 53. *Comment on the mood of the verbs in the following sentences.*

1. My children ask me too many questions. 2. Now, ask your question! Go ahead! 3. Steve was sure that his teacher would answer all his questions. 4. I wouldn't ask you this question if I knew the answer. 5. Relax! There is no hurry. Take your time. 6. She looks as if she were miserable. 7. I shall ask you for support if any need arises. 8. I know that you will do it as soon as you can. 9. I know that you would do it as soon as you could. 10. He promised he would go there if he had a chance. 11. I should go if I had time. Time is money, you know. 12. – You could do it if you tried. – Shall I really make an effort? 13. You could have done it if you had tried. 14. It would have been most helpful if you had done the washing. 15. If the ancient Egyptians had not had slaves, they would not have been able to build the Pyramids. 16. But for our books we would be ignorant and unaware of so many things! 17. I know you are a great man. But your greatness would be enhanced if you said "Sorry". 18. If it weren't for the last minute, a lot of things wouldn't get done.

19. If you gave him a penny for his thoughts, you would get some change.
20. If you want to be happy, be.

Ex. 54. *Read the text and find the cases of the Imperative Mood. Translate them into Russian.*

It was Matilda's first day in Miss Honey's class. After the usual business of going through all the names of the children, Miss Honey said, "Now this is the very first day of school for each one of you. It is the beginning of at least eleven long years of schooling that all of you are going to have to go through. And six of those years will be spent right here at Cruncheon! Hall where, as you know, your Headmistress is Miss Trunchbull. She insists upon strict discipline throughout the school, and if you take my advice you will do your very best to behave yourselves in her presence. Never argue with her. Never answer her back. Always do as she says. If you get on the wrong side of Miss Trunchbull she can liquidize you like a carrot in a kitchen blender. It's nothing to laugh about, Lavender. Take that grin off your face. All of you will be wise to remember that Miss Trunchbull deals very very severely with anyone who gets out of line in this school. Have you got the message?" "Yes, Miss Honey," chirruped eighteen eager little voices.

Ex. 55. *Translate into English.*

1. Относитесь к этому легче. 2. Замри! Вольно! 3. Улыбнитесь и расслабьтесь! 4. Давайте не будем ссориться! 5. Бюрократы! Боже, спаси меня от них! 6. Будь собой! 7. Ну, ну, дорогая, не плачь! 8. Никогда не доверяйте незнакомым людям. 9. Откройте широко рот и скажите "а"! 10. Никогда, никогда не пререкайтесь со мной! 11. Голосуйте за нашего кандидата! 12. Пусть играет музыка, пусть поют голоса, (давайте) будем вместе до конца! 13. Не обращайтесь внимания на собачку, она просто играет. 14. Не смейте опять делать что-то через мою голову (to go over one's head). 15. Держись от меня подальше! Проваливай! 16. Сохраняй спокойствие! (Не горячись!) 17. Наслаждайся жизнью! 18. Берегитесь воров! 19. Парковки нет! 20. Здесь не курят! 21. Не волнуйся! Будь счастлив!

Ex. 56. *Read and translate the sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the mood of the verb.*

1. If no one were allowed to ignore the rules, language would stagnate. 2. If I lived in England, I wouldn't have any problems with my English. 3. If people trusted and respected each other, it would make life easier. 4. If I could read people's thoughts, it would be interesting to know all beforehand. 5. If you

met her, you would fall in love with her at first sight. 6. If I were ill, I wouldn't eat anything. The best remedy would be to starve a day or two. 7. If Caroline didn't love roses, he wouldn't give them to her on her birthdays. 8. If Alison had bought the dress yesterday, she would have spent all her money. 9. Just imagine what chaos there would be if we lived in a society without laws! 10. If you had given us a hint, we would have guessed your secret then. 11. If Olga hadn't been so exhausted, she might have been suspicious of this. 12. It would have been helpful if someone had met me at the airport and had taken me to the hotel. 13. He says that if he could start his life anew, he wouldn't change anything. 14. If the babysitter had arrived at the appointed time, we would have met. 15. Your house plants wouldn't have died if you had watered them regularly. 16. If Bobbie were less curious, he wouldn't have asked us so many personal questions yesterday. 17. If Liz had tried harder at college, she would be more successful now. 18. Mary gave Joe a smile that would have melted half the ice in the Arctic Circle. 19. There are some subjects I wouldn't discuss with people I don't know quite well.

Ex. 57. *Read the following sentences and give their Russian equivalents.*

1. A blind man would be glad to see. 2. An unfortunate man would be drowned in a teacup. 3. The cat would eat fish and would not wet her paws. 4. If ifs and ands were pots and pans, there would be no work for tinker's hands. 5. If my aunt had been a man, she'd have been my uncle. 6. If there were no clouds, we would not enjoy the sun. 7. If only youth had the knowledge; if only age had the strength! 8. If youth knew what old age would crave, it would both get and save. 9. Life would be too smooth if it had no rubs in it. 10. If fools wore white caps, we would seem a flock of geese. 11. If there were no fools, there would be no wise men. 12. If riches were granted, even beggars would become rich. 13. If you had as little money as manners, you'd be the poorest of your kin. 14. If wishes were fishes, you'd need a whole ocean to hold all of mine Happy Birthday! 15. If he were to fall into the pond, he would come out with a fish in his mouth.

Ex. 58. *Change the Indicative Mood of the verb into the Present Conditional.*

1. I use my computer every day. 2. She cares for Jack, she loves him. 3. Fred reads newspapers regularly. 4. The friends play golf every weekend. 5. She is scared and will lock the door. 6. Brian sometimes agrees with his father. 7. I consult my family doctor now and then. 8. He is a reliable person

and can help you. 9. We call them very often. 10. She is always easy to deal with. 11. He will do his best, but he has no chance. 12. The Parkers can afford a big house. 13. The weather may change again. 14. We may never meet again.

Ex. 59. Complete the sentences by using the Past Conditional of verbs in brackets.

1. He didn't know anything about the party, or he (come). 2. The doctor told me nothing about the new treatment, or I (try) it. 3. Why didn't you consult your tutor? He (advise) you what to do. 4. We couldn't get in touch with each other, or we (avoid) a lot of trouble. 5. There were no computers in those times, or my father (learn) them. 6. He was pressed for time last week or he (visit) his in-laws. 7. Helen didn't buy the dress though it was just what she wanted. In her place I (buy) it. 8. Michael finally made up with his son or he (change) his will. 9. Why didn't you ask me? I (can) (give a lift) you to the fitness centre. 10. It really was hitting news or everybody (take) it easy. 11. – You've got into a mess again! – Really, you (can) (be) more careful! 12. Olga's mother did all the housework, or she (learn) how to cook. 13. She had an alibi or the police (arrest) her. 14. The new perfume was too sweet or I (buy) it. 15. The serial was too long otherwise I (watch) it to the end. 16. If it weren't for electricity, we all still (watch) television by candlelight.

Ex. 60. Make the sentences complete by using either the Present or Past Conditional.

1. But for the strained circumstances 2. But for my boss's recommendation... . 3. But for unfavourable weather 4. But for Charles' profound knowledge 5. But for her intelligence and smartness 6. But for the house being too big 7. But for the manager's competence 8. But for the children being left all alone in the house 9. But for the pizza being too spicy 10. But for Francis's dark suspicions 11. But for this awkward misunderstanding 12. But for the girl being too sophisticated.... 13. But for English being universally popular... . 14. But for the lovely and unexpected surprise

Ex. 61. Translate into English.

1. Я была бы очень рада встретиться с вами вновь. 2. Если бы не невезение, то он бы выиграл в лотерею. 3. – А что бы вы сделали тогда на моем месте? – Я бы уехала. 4. Татьяна едет отдыхать в Юрмалу. А я бы поехала на Кипр. 5. Марина не хочет мириться с Валерием. На ее месте я бы помирилась с ним. Он славный парень. 6. Катя опять купила

новое платье. Я бы посоветовала ей не тратить так много денег. 7. Какой сладкий джем! Я не положила бы так много сахара. 8. – Ты опять гулял под дождем? – Я не стала бы делать этого. У тебя ведь простуда. 9. – Не беспокойтесь, я позвоню вам. – Была бы очень вам признательна. 10. Что вы сказали? Не могли бы вы повторить это? 11. Какая жалость, что вы не читали эту книгу! Вы могли бы найти в ней много полезной информации. 12. – Я надеюсь получить эту работу. – Если бы не низкая оплата, любой ухватился бы за такой шанс. 13. – Агата готова принять предложение Росса. – Если бы не финансовые трудности, это была бы неплохая партия. 14. Моя дочь не хочет читать романы Диккенса. А я бы их перечитала. 15. – А вы изменили бы свое решение при других обстоятельствах? – Нет, я бы стоял на своем. 16. Жаль, потому что из него точно получился бы хороший актер.

Ex. 62. *Transform the verb to be into the Present or Past Subjunctive to express an unreal wish.*

Model: *It's not sunny today. – If it were sunny today!*

It was foggy yesterday. – If it hadn't been foggy yesterday!

1. It's autumn now. 2. He isn't my friend. 3. She wasn't my teacher. 4. This dress isn't my size. 5. I'm not happy about it. 6. The bag was too expensive. 7. I am a dreamer. 8. My holiday wasn't long. 9. This money isn't mine. 10. The party is very dull. 11. The secretary isn't efficient. 12. The car was out of order. 13. The boss is out. 14. We were scared. 15. English phonetics is so difficult! 16. Uncountable nouns are so misleading!

Ex. 63. *Transform the sentences into unreal ones, paying particular intention to the use of the negative particle not where necessary.*

Model: *Simon smokes too much. – If Simon didn't smoke so much!*

She didn't learn the news. – If she had learned the news!

1. Our neighbours visit us every weekend. 2. He didn't notice me. He ignored me. 3. I don't often meet my school friends now. 4. The children don't obey their grandparents. 5. Emma had too much work to do last week. 6. I have to work even on Sunday. 7. Theresa didn't help her mother about the house. 8. The dog eats too much meat. 9. Nobody knew his address or telephone number. 10. I don't speak English fluently. 11. They have no chance to travel. 12. Ridge makes friends too easily. 13. Nelly went there too late. 14. She doesn't often go to the theatre. 15. My sister buys too many things.

Ex. 64. *Make the following sentences with the modal verb can.*

Model: – *You can't speak to the boss now, he is busy.* – *If the boss were not busy, you could speak to him now.* – *They couldn't join us, it was too late.* – *They could have joined us if it hadn't been so late.*

1. The children can't play this game in the house. They are so noisy!
2. You can't watch this film before going to bed. It's a horror film.
3. We couldn't listen to the pop-concert. It started too late.
4. I can't sing at all I've lost my voice.
5. Angela couldn't dance with Nick. They had quarreled.
6. They can't show you all the sights of the city. They are working all the week.
7. Pam can't afford this ring. She earns too little money.
8. We can't relax at the moment. There is some work to do.
9. Nobody in the office knows Turkish. We can't read the letter.
10. The child can't tell the truth. He is too scared.
11. I can't help you out. I'm leaving the city.
12. My grandparents can't live in the country all the year round. There are no conveniences in the cottage.
13. My friends and I couldn't meet very often. Everybody was so busy!
14. I can't sit and watch the telly with you! I have to cook supper.
15. The police can't find the robbers. They didn't leave any traces.

Ex. 65. *Join the sentences making them unreal.*

1. He's getting fat. He doesn't take much exercise.
2. He smokes about 50 cigarettes a day. He is always coughing.
3. She goes to bed very late. She feels tired in the morning.
4. He is not a strong child. He never eats fruit.
5. Jack doesn't listen to the teacher very carefully. He makes a lot of mistakes.
6. Unfortunately I don't know his address. I can't write to him.
7. Marina went to the market too late. She couldn't buy any fresh strawberries.
8. You didn't sweep the room properly. It's dirty.
9. The play was boring. Some people didn't even watch it to the end.
10. Yuri didn't even try to do the job. It wasn't done.
11. Molly felt that the woman was deceiving her. So she didn't obey her.
12. My T-shirt shrank. I think I didn't dry it properly.
13. The flowers have died. You constantly forget to water them.
14. The tourists didn't wear sensible shoes. Now they have blisters.
15. The store is not well located. It doesn't attract many customers.

Ex. 66. *Complete the following sentences using the suitable mood of verb.*

1. It snowed all day otherwise
2. We would join you
3. If our building were better located,
4. Henry wouldn't have said that
5. If Alison had found time,
6. But for the hint....
7. If my father were there,
8. The sea was stormy otherwise
9. But for the dense fog
10. If there

were no television, 11. Life would be very dull... . 12. If you used your brains, 13. The boss would have raised my wages 14. But for the ecological situation 15. If you were not such a spendthrift, 16. But for bad luck

Ex. 67. *Make up a story by combining the sentences and making unreal.*

Model. *If David hadn't got an invitation he wouldn't have gone to the party. If he*

I. 1. David got an invitation. 2. He went to the party. 3. David drank too much. 4. He got drunk. 5. David drove dangerously. 6. He had an accident. 7. David was seriously injured. 8. He had to be taken to hospital.

II. 1. Lucy saw the advertisement. 2. She went for an interview. 3. Lucy got the job. 4. She met Alan. 5. He asked her out. 6. They fell in love with each other. 7. Alan proposed to her. 8. They got married.

Ex. 68. *Complete the sentences.*

1. If you pay your money right now, 2. If I had known this was so difficult, 3. If you did what your parents advise you, 4. If it is fine weather tomorrow, 5. If there were no oxygen in the air, 6. If the campers had put up the tents accurately, 7. If Mary had not been idle all this time, now... . 8. If the child eats too much, 9. If you know what to do, 10. If I were King, 11. If he was late this morning again, 12. Napoleon would have taken England, 13. A student soon forgets what he has learned, unless 14. Had I known how dangerous this journey was, 15. If this matter were not so costly,

Ex. 69. *Translate into English.*

1. Ты уверена в своем выборе мебели? Я бы предпочла что-нибудь более современное. 2. Мне не нравятся портьеры на кухне. Я бы их сменила. 3. Лена, ты не устала от этой громкой музыки? На твоём месте я бы давно выключила радио, хотя бы на время. 4. Она все еще любит его, а то бы они давно расстались. 5. Тебе не кажется, что вино слишком терпкое? Я бы предпочла сухое вино. 6. Если бы не холодный климат, то мы никогда бы не носили вещи из натуральных мехов. 7. Если он будет более терпелив со своими детьми, то их отношения значительно улучшатся. 8. Ах, если бы мне не приходилось так рано вставать по утрам, чтобы вывести на прогулку собаку! Я мог бы подольше поспать. 9. Сейчас она прекрасно понимает, что если бы вышла замуж за Бориса, то они были бы несчастливы. 10. Я бы не купила это платье, если бы это

не была последняя мода. 11. Какие красивые цветы! Если бы я не дотронулась до них, то никогда бы не подумала, что они искусственные. 12. Если бы Молли поддавалась соблазну и взяла волшебный браслет, то эта история имела бы совершенно другой конец. 13. Если бы дети не были вконец измучены, то они не уснули бы в самый разгар рождественских приготовлений. 14. Если бы не это глупое замечание Майкла, Джейн не обиделась бы. 15. Если бы наш климат был более стабильным, то многие люди не страдали бы от резких перемен погоды.

Ex. 70. *Make the following sentences conditional (real or unreal), starting with "If".*

1. It's important to protect wildlife now or there will be nothing left for future generations. 2. He's not a millionaire. He won't buy you a house. 3. The schoolchildren sowed some seeds, but they forgot to water them, so the seeds didn't grow. 4. He hopes he will get rich one day and will see the world. 5. When they were young many people didn't realize that smoking was dangerous. Now they are having serious health problems. 6. I couldn't stop the car. There was an accident. 7. They are leaving soon and it makes me unhappy. 8. He didn't enjoy school, so he didn't do very well. 9. Time flies! You can never think of your future. 10. The fax hasn't come yet. We can't act. 11. It was raining quite hard, but Mary went out wearing thin sandals, and her feet soon got wet. 12. He bought the house without consulting the agent. Now he realizes it wasn't a sensible thing to do. 13. Helen ate too much birthday cake. She was sick. 14. Heidi is going to eat the whole cake. She is sure to fall ill.

Recommended Literature

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