

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
«ДОНЕЦЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»

Кафедра мовної підготовки

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
ДО ВИКОНАННЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ
«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА. ЧАСТИНА 2»
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ ДЕННОЇ ТА
ЗАОЧНОЇ ФОРМ НАВЧАННЯ УСІХ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ
Друге видання, перероблене і доповнене

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Методичні рекомендації до виконання завдань з самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова. Частина 2» для студентів денної та заочної форм навчання усіх спеціальностей. – 2 вид., переробл. і доповн. / уклад.: Кабанець М. М., Піскурська Г. В., Скирда А. Є., Золотарьова О. В., Адарюкова Л.Б. – Луцьк: ДонНТУ, 2023. – 61 с.

Методичні рекомендації містять вказівки до самостійного опрацювання студентами денної та заочної форм навчання теоретичних матеріалів та практичних завдань з курсу «Іноземна мова. Частина 2». Подання матеріалів, зміст та характер вправ ґрунтується на новітніх методичних розробках, опублікованих за кордоном і в мережі Інтернет. Вправи рекомендовані як основний матеріал курсу для їх використання студентами під час самостійної роботи. Матеріали призначені для студентів денної та заочної форм навчання усіх спеціальностей .

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ВСТУП

Методичні рекомендації мають за мету організувати формування основних умінь та навичок ефективного використання англійської мови, а саме навичок різних типів читання та розуміння тексту, а також використання граматичних форм, структур та конструкцій студентами денної та заочної форм навчання усіх спеціальностей

Методичні рекомендації складаються з двох розділів. Перший розділ містить основні граматичні теми курсу «Іноземна мова. Частина 2» з правилами та тренувальними вправами. Другий розділ містить 10 варіантів завдань для самостійної роботи з вправами на розуміння прочитаного тексту та граматичними вправами.

РОЗДІЛ I

ТЕОРЕТИЧНИЙ МАТЕРІАЛ З ГРАМАТИКИ

1. Conditional sentences
2. Modals
3. Reported Speech

1. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES ('IF' SENTENCES)

Умовними реченнями називаються складнопідрядні речення, в яких у підрядному реченні називається умова, а в головному реченні - наслідки, що виражають результат цієї умови. І умова, і наслідки можуть відноситися до теперішньої, минулої і майбутньої ситуації. Підрядні речення умови найчастіше вводяться сполучником *if* (якщо). На відміну від української мови, кома в складнопідрядному реченні ставиться тільки у випадку, якщо підрядне речення знаходиться перед головним.

Загальноприйнято поділяти умовні речення на три типи залежно від того, яку міру ймовірності виражає конструкція. Вживання конкретного типу умовного речення цілком залежить від того, як той, хто говорить, відноситься до переданих ним фактів:

1st CONDITIONAL - Перший тип означає реальні, можливі умови, які можуть стосуватися теперішньої чи майбутньої ситуації. У такому разі в головному реченні (наслідки) дієслово використовується в майбутньому часі, а в підрядному (умови) – у теперішньому.

If clause	Main clause
If + Present Simple	Future Simple / can / may
<i>If you study hard,</i>	<i>you will pass the test.</i>

2nd CONDITIONAL - Другий тип охоплює малоімовірні, нездійсненні умови, що стосуються теперішньої чи майбутньої ситуації.

У головному реченні (наслідки) використовується допоміжне дієслово *should / would* та інфінітив дієслова без частки *to*, а в підрядному (умови) – минула форма дієслова *to be* в умовному способі (*were* у всіх особах) або форма *Past Simple* всіх інших дієслів:

If clause	Main clause
If + Past Simple	would / could / might
<i>If I had a million dollars,</i>	<i>I would buy a big house.</i>

3rd CONDITIONAL - Третій тип описує нездійснені умови у минулому.

У головному реченні (наслідки) використовується допоміжне дієслово *should / would* та перфектний інфінітив (*have + V3*), а в підрядному (умови) – дієслово у формі *Past Perfect*:

If clause	Main clause
If + Past Perfect	would/could/might have + Past Participle
<i>If I had studied harder,</i>	<i>I would have passed the exam.</i>

Exercises

1) Поставте дієслова у вірну форму (Перший тип умовних речень):

1. If I _____ (go) out tonight, I _____ (go) to the cinema.
2. If you _____ (get) back late, I _____ (be) angry.
3. If we _____ (not / see) each other tomorrow, we _____ (see) each other next week.
4. If he _____ (come), I _____ (be) surprised.
5. If we _____ (wait) here, we _____ (be) late.
6. If we _____ (go) on holiday this summer, we _____ (go) to Spain.
7. If the weather _____ (not / improve), we _____ (not / have) a picnic.
8. If I _____ (not / go) to bed early, I _____ (be) tired tomorrow.
9. If we _____ (eat) all this cake, we _____ (feel) sick.
10. If you _____ (not / want) to go out, I _____ (cook) dinner at home.

2) Поставте дієслова у вірну форму (Другий тип умовних речень):

1. If you _____ (leave) your job, you _____ (travel) around the world.
2. If you _____ (be) nicer to him, he _____ (lend) you the money
3. It _____ (be) nice if the rain _____ (stop)!
4. If you _____ (have) a driving license, you _____ (get) this job.
5. My dog _____ (be) 20 years old today if it _____ (be) alive.
6. I _____ (go) to the police if I _____ (be) you.
7. If people _____ (not buy) guns, the world _____ (become) safer.
8. Tom _____ (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife _____ (cook) at home.

3) Поставте дієслова у вірну форму (Третій тип умовних речень):

1. He crashed his car, because he fell asleep while driving. If he _____(fall) asleep while driving, he _____(crash) his car.
2. I lost my job because I was late for work. I _____ (lose) my job if I _____ (be) late for work.
3. We couldn't go to the concert, because we didn't have enough money. If we _____ (have) enough money, we _____ (go) to the concert.
4. I _____ (visit) Sarah yesterday if I _____ (know) that she was ill.
5. If you _____ (go) with me to Paris last month, you _____ (see) the Eiffel Tower too.
6. We _____ (not get wet) if you _____ (take) an umbrella.
7. If Mum _____ (not open) the windows, our room _____ (not be) full of mosquitoes.
8. Nick _____ (not be) so tired this morning if he _____ (go to bed) early last night.

4) Поставте дієслова у вірну форму (Усі типи умовних речень):

1. If I _____ (be) you, I wouldn't risk.
2. If they had waited another month, they could probably _____ (get) a better price for their house.
3. If he decides to accept that job, he _____ (regret) it for the rest of his life.
4. If he hadn't been driving so fast, he _____ (hit) the motorcyclist.
5. If he _____ (be) more careful, he would have spotted the mistake.
6. If she goes on passing her exams, _____ (be) qualified to practise as a lawyer.
7. If I pay you twice as much, _____ you _____ (able) to finish by Tuesday?
8. If only I'd invested in that company, I _____ (become) a millionaire by now.

9. If you (to heat) _____ iron, it (to start) _____ to get red hot and then white hot.

10. If Molly and Paul (be) _____ misinformed about the train times, they (not be) _____ late.

11. If Ioannis (stay) _____ longer at the party, he (have) _____ a good time.

12. If the government (lose) _____ the next election, the Prime Minister (resign) _____ from politics.

13. If we (not go) _____ to your friend's party, I never (meet) _____ Alan.

14. If train fares (be) _____ cheaper, more people (use) _____ them.

15. If Molly (get) _____ that job she's applied for, she will be delighted.

16. It (be) _____ a disaster if it the explosion had happened in the middle of the day.

17. If the talks (be broken) _____ down again, there (be) _____ a war between the two countries

18. If Ali (know) _____ anything about mechanics at that time, I'm sure she (help) _____ us.

19. He (have) _____ a bad accident last Friday if he _____ (not / drive) more carefully.

5) Розкрийте дужки, напишіть кожне речення три рази, утворюючи умовні речення 1, 2 і 3 типів.

· E.g. If you (to be) free, I (to come) to see you.:

If you are free, I will come to see you.

If you were free, I would come to see you.

If you had been free, I would have come to see you.

1. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad.

2. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party.

3. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry).

4. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) the examinations.
5. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone.
6. If I (to live) in London, I (to visit) the Madam Tussauds Museum every year.
7. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic.
8. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms.
9. If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together.
10. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.

6) Доповніть умовні речення, визначіть їх тип.

Наприклад: If the film is boring we ... (leave) at once. – If the film is boring we will leave at once.

She would look much younger if she ... (be) slim. – She would look much younger if she were slim.

1. If the flight is delayed our guests ... (be) late.
2. We would have gone to the beach if the rain ... (stop).
3. They will miss the train if they ... (not run.)
4. If you had given her the letter she ... (tear) it to pieces.
5. If Jack moves too slowly he ... (not win) the game.
6. If I lost my job I ... (move) to the country.
7. She would invite our kids if they ... (behave) themselves.
8. If Tom were more careful he ... (not break) things.
9. If she had had a car she ... (drive) there.
10. You wouldn't have got wet if you ... (put on) your mackintosh.

7) Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, використовуючи умовні конструкції.

1. Джаггер пригрозив піти у відставку, якщо уряд зазнає поразки.
2. Якби у компанії погодилися, ми могли б досягти швидкого прогресу.
3. Компанія поверне гроші, якщо ви передумаєте.
4. Виставка, можливо, закрилася б, якби вони не знайшли нових спонсорів.
5. Я б відмовився співпрацювати, якби я був у вашому становищі.
6. Будь ласка, повідомте лікаря негайно, якщо вона покаже ознаки покращення.
7. Моллі та Саллі зрозуміли б свою помилку, якби тільки залишилися до кінця.
8. Якщо ви вип'єте надто багато кави, ви не зможете заснути.
9. Якби Джек узяв карту, ми б не заблукали.
10. Якби Джон знав про зустріч, то приїхав би.
11. Якщо ви зіткнетеся з Джоном, скажіть йому, що я хочу його бачити.
12. Якби я мав відпустку зараз, я б поїхав на озеро.
13. Я подивлюся цей фільм, якщо він сподобається тобі.
14. Якби ти підписав документи вчора, ми б надіслали їх.
15. Якби Джон не втратив номер телефону, він би подзвонив їй.
16. Марк був би здоровим чоловіком, якби не кутив.
17. Якщо я піду до магазину, то я куплю новий телефон.

2. MODAL VERBS

Модальні дієслова виражають особисте ставлення того, хто говорить, до ситуації. В англійській мові існує 5 основних модальних дієслів:

- must
- will / would
- can / could

- may / might
- shall / should

Модальні дієслова не використовуються ізольовано, а лише у поєднанні з іншими дієсловами. Наприклад:

James can drink a bottle of whiskey. - Джеймс може випити пляшку віскі.

2. Більшість модальних дієслів ніколи не змінюються за родами, числами та особами. Наприклад:

I must find that book. - Я повинен знайти цю книгу. (1 особа однина)

He must find that book. - Він повинен знайти цю книгу. (3 особа однина)

We must find that book. - Ми повинні знайти цю книгу. (1 особа множина)

Винятком є модальні дієслова *have to* (повинен) та *need to* (необхідно). Наприклад:

You have to clean the room. - Ти маєш прибрати кімнату. (2 особа однина)

He has to clean the room. - Він має прибрати кімнату. (3 особа однина)

I need to learn how to drive. - Мені необхідно навчитись водити машину. (1 особа однина)

She needs to learn how to drive. - Їй необхідно навчитись водити машину. (3 особа однина)

3. Модальні дієслова не змінюють форму, тобто не утворюють інфінітив, герундій чи дієприкметник як основні англійські дієслова. Розглянемо зміни форми на прикладі дієслова *help* (допомагати):

(to) help (інфінітив) - *helping* (герундій) - *helped* (дієприкметник)

4. Після модальних дієслів завжди вживається дієслово-інфінітив без частки *to*. Наприклад:

We can change the rules of the game. - Ми можемо змінити правила гри.

He must pay for the tickets. - Він повинен заплатити за квитки.

5. Більшість модальних дієслів вважаються допоміжними, тому можуть самостійно утворити свої питання та заперечення. Наприклад:

(-) *You can't (cannot) just leave.* - Ти не можеш просто піти.

(-) *Chris shouldn't (should not) lie to his parents.* - Крісу не слід брехати своїм батькам.

(?) *Could you repeat the sentence, please?* - Чи не могли би Ви повторити це речення, будь ласка?

(?) *What can I do for you?* - Що я можу для Вас зробити?

Винятки становлять модальні дієслова **have to** і **need to**, які не є допоміжними. У зв'язку з цим, для формування своїх питань та заперечень, вони потребують допомоги допоміжних дієслів **do** і **does** (3 особа однина). Наприклад:

(-) *You don't have to go there.* – Тобі не потрібно (не обов'язково) туди йти.
 (-) *My dad doesn't need to work.* – Моєму татові не потрібно (немає необхідності) працювати.

(?) *Does it have to be this way?* – Це повинно бути саме так?
 (?) *Do I need to apologise?* – Мені потрібно вибачитись?

Модальне дієслово	Приклад	Вживання модального дієслова
CAN	They can play baseball. You can take my umbrella. Can you make a cup of coffee for me?	Вміння, пропозиція, прохання
CAN'T	Jerry can't be in the library now – I have just seen him on the street.	Впевненість в тому, що щось є неможливим
COULD	She could recite long poems when she was younger. Could you make a cup of coffee for me? You could take my umbrella.	Вміння, пропозиція, прохання
MAY	It may be good to meet her at the airport. May I leave earlier today?	Вірогідність, офіційне/ формальне прохання
MIGHT	It might be good to meet her at the airport.	Вірогідність
MUST	Children must read books every day. Look at the clouds – it must start raining in a minute.	Обов'язок, впевненість у правдивості чогось
HAVE TO	Children have to read books every day.	Обов'язок
NEED TO	These students need to take the exam at the end of the month.	Обов'язок
NEEDN'T	She needn't sign this form.	Відсутність обов'язку

MUSTN'T	Parents mustn't leave their kids home alone.	Заборона
DON'T HAVE TO	I don't have to come to work today.	Відсутність обов'язку
SHOULD	He should see a doctor.	Думка/ Порада
OUGHT TO	He ought to see a doctor.	Думка/ Порада

Exercises

1) Оберіть вірний варіант модального дієслова. Перекладіть речення.

1. He _____ (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters _____ (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. _____ (Can/May) I use your bike for today?
4. _____ (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she _____ (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It _____ (may/can) rain.
7. You _____ (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You _____ (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't _____ (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara _____ (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
11. You _____ (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he _____ (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.
13. The fridge is full, so we _____ (must not/needn't) go shopping.
14. Our employees _____ (can/must) sign this agreement.

15. We _____ (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
16. I _____ (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
17. Ann _____ (must/is to) finish school next year.
18. What time do we _____ (should/have to) be at the railway station?
19. Don't wait for me tonight. I _____ (might/must) be late.
20. I _____ (may not/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
21. We've got a dishwasher, so you _____ (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
22. You look very pale, I think you _____ (need/should) stay at home.
23. _____ (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

2) Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи модальне дієслово can (could).

1. Не чіпай собаку: вона може вкусити тебе.
2. Я вмію говорити англійською.
3. Чи можна мені увійти?
4. Можеш мені допомогти?
5. Мій тато не вміє говорити німецькою.
6. Не можу уявити, як вона виголошує промову. Вона така сором'язлива.
7. Ти вмієш говорити французькою?
8. Ви повинні уважно слухати вчителя на уроці.
9. Ти маєш робити уроки щодня.
10. З машиною щось не так: він не зміг її завести.
11. Моя сестра не вміє кататися на ковзанах.
12. Ти можеш перепливти цю річку.
13. Лікар каже, що я вже можу йти купатися.

14. Якщо твоя робота готова, можеш іти додому.
15. Я не можу випити це молоко.
16. Вона не може вас зрозуміти.
17. Вона спитала, чи може скористатись моїм телефоном.
18. Ти умів плавати торік?
19. Торік я не вмів кататися на лижах, а зараз умію.
20. Ви не можете сказати мені, як дістатися до вокзалу?
21. Ви не повинні забувати про свої обов'язки.
22. Чи не могли б Ви допомогти мені?
23. Ви, мабуть, дуже голодні.
24. Чи можу я скористуватись Вашою ручкою?
25. Я думав, що мені можна дивитися телевізор.
26. Ви повинні бути обережними на вулиці.
27. Я не можу перекласти це речення.
28. Ніхто не міг мені допомогти.
29. Де можна купити хліб?
30. Не йди з дому: мама може скоро прийти, а в неї немає ключа.
31. Твоя бабуся вміла танцювати, коли була молода? - Так, вона і зараз уміє.
32. Будь обережний: ти можеш упасти.

3) Складіть речення з модальними дієсловами.

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?

5. your / look / could / passport / I / at ?
6. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
7. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
8. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.
9. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.
10. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.
11. better / we / find / a / should / job.
12. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.
13. do / get / to / Turkey / I / have to / a visa ?
14. he / manners / improve / his / needs to.
15. needn't / you / complain.

3. REPORTED SPEECH

В случае если глагол, передающий нам слова говорящего, стоит в форме **прошедшего времени** (т.е. said, told), то часть предложения, которая собственно содержит слова говорящего, также будет в форме прошедшего времени. Таким образом, мы как бы делаем «шаг назад» (на одно время назад) от формы глагола в начальном предложении.

Поняття «непряма мова» відноситься до речень, які подають інформацію зі слів іншої людини. Такі речення майже завжди використовуються в розмовній англійській мові.

У випадку, якщо дієслова, які передають слова того, хто говорить, стоїть у формі минулого часу (said, told, asked, informed, replied), то частина речення, яка власне містить слова мовця, також буде у формі минулого часу. Таким чином, ми як би робимо «шаг назад» (на одну часову форму назад) від форми дієслова в початковому реченні.

Приклад:	He <u>said</u> the test <u>was</u> difficult.	Він сказав, що тест був складним.
	She <u>said</u> she <u>watched</u> TV every day.	Вона сказала, що дивилась телевізор кожного дня.

	Jack <u>said</u> he <u>came</u> to school every day.	Джек сказав, що ходив до школи кожного дня.
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Коли ми трансформуємо речення з прямої мови в непряму, дуже часто необхідно замінити **займенник**, щоб він співпав у формі з підметом.

Приклад:	She said, “ <u>I</u> want to bring my children.” → She said <u>she</u> wanted to bring her children.
	Jack said, “ <u>My</u> wife went with <u>me</u> to the show.” → Jack said <u>his</u> wife had gone with <u>him</u> to the show.

Також важливо замінювати **прислівники часу та місяця**, щоб вони збігалися з моментом промови.

today, tonight → that day, that night

tomorrow → the day after / the next day / the following day

yesterday → the day before / the previous day

now → then / at that time / immediately

this week → that week

next week → the week after / the following week

last week → the week before / the previous week

ago → before

here → there

Приклад:	She said, “I want to bring my children <u>tomorrow</u> .” → She said she wanted to bring her children <u>the next day</u> .
	Jack said, “My wife went with me to the show <u>yesterday</u> .” → Jack said his

	wife had gone with him to the show <u>the day before</u> .
--	--

Коли ми за допомогою непрямої мови передаємо **питання**, особливу увагу слід звертати на сполучники та порядок слів у реченні. Порядок слів у непрямому питанні має бути прямим, тобто підмет + присудок, **не можна** допоміжне дієслово ставити перед підметом, як у звичайних запитаннях.

- Коли ми передаємо **загальні** питання, відповіддю на які мають бути «так» чи «ні», ми з'єднуємо власне питання зі словами автора за допомогою **'if'**.
- Якщо ми передаємо питання, які використовують питальні слова (**why, where, when і т.д.**), ми використовуємо це питальне слово.

Приклад:	She asked, " <u>Do</u> you want to come with me?" → She asked me <u>if</u> I wanted to come with her.
	Dave asked, " <u>Where</u> did you go last weekend?" → Dave asked me <u>where</u> I had gone the previous weekend.

В данной таблице представлены изменения, происходящие при преобразовании предложений из прямой речи в косвенную, используя форму прошедшего времени глагола, передающего нам слова говорящего. Обращаем Ваше внимание на то, Simple past, present perfect и past perfect → past perfect в косвенной речи.

У цій таблиці представлені зміни, що відбуваються при перетворенні речень з прямої мови в непряму, використовуючи форму минулого часу дієслова, що передає нам слова мовця. Звертаємо Вашу увагу на те, що Simple past, present perfect і past perfect → past perfect у непрякій мові.

ПРЯМА МОВА	НЕПРЯМА МОВА
SIMPLE PRESENT → SIMPLE PAST	
"I work in Google."	He said he worked in Google.
"I don't work in Yahoo."	He said he didn't work in Yahoo.
"I am a construction engineer."	He said he was a construction engineer.
"I'm not an accountant."	He said he wasn't an accountant.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS → PAST CONTINUOUS	

<p>"I'm cleaning my flat today."</p> <p>"I'm not going to the office today."</p> <p>"Mary is singing in the show."</p> <p>"She isn't dancing in the show."</p>	<p>He said he was cleaning his flat that day.</p> <p>He said he wasn't going to the office that day.</p> <p>Lee said that Mary was singing in the show.</p> <p>He said she wasn't dancing in the show.</p>
PRESENT PERFECT → PAST PERFECT	
<p>"I've already read that book."</p> <p>"I haven't heard of that film before."</p> <p>"Gary has called yesterday."</p> <p>"He hasn't left any messages."</p>	<p>She said she had already read that book.</p> <p>She said she hadn't heard of that film before.</p> <p>Jack said Gary had called the previous day.</p> <p>He said Gary hadn't left any messages.</p>
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS → PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	
<p>"Jeff has been running."</p> <p>"He hasn't been working."</p> <p>"Celine and Lee have been walking through the forest."</p> <p>"They haven't been shopping."</p>	<p>She said Jeff had been running.</p> <p>She said he hadn't been working.</p> <p>Ling said they had been walking through the forest.</p> <p>She said they hadn't been shopping</p>
SIMPLE PAST → PAST PERFECT	
<p>"I saw my ex-boyfriend."</p> <p>"I didn't see the robbery."</p> <p>"I arrived on time."</p> <p>"I wasn't late."</p>	<p>She said she had seen her ex-boyfriend.</p> <p>She said she hadn't seen the robbery.</p> <p>He said he had arrived on time.</p> <p>He said he hadn't been late.</p>
МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ PRESENT MODALS → PAST MODALS	
<p>"I will mop the floor."</p> <p>"I won't come."</p>	<p>She said she would mop the floor.</p> <p>He said he wouldn't come.</p>
<p>"I can run fast."</p> <p>"I can't play chess."</p>	<p>He said he could run fast.</p> <p>He said he couldn't play chess.</p>

"There may be a traffic jam." "There may not be any sugar left."	She said there might be a traffic jam. She said there might not be any sugar left.
HAVE TO / HAS TO и MUST → HAD TO	
"I have to clean the flat." "I don't have to clean the garage."	He said he had to clean the flat. He said he didn't have to clean the garage.
"Sara has to go to hospital today." "She doesn't have to go to work."	Peter said Sara had to go to hospital that day. He said she didn't have to go to work
"I must go to the dentist."	She said she had to go to the dentist.
МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА НЕ ЗМІНЮЮТЬ СВОЄЇ ФОРМИ: would, could, might, ought to, should	
"I would like a cup of coffee."	He said he would like a cup of coffee.
"I couldn't be at the wedding ceremony."	She said she couldn't be at the wedding ceremony.
"It might snow today."	The weatherman said it might snow that day.
"You really ought to do the test."	The teacher said I really ought to do the test.
"You should be nicer to your step-brother."	My dad said I should be nicer to my step-brother.

Exercises

1) Перетворіть пряму мову на непряму. Використовуйте 'She said' на початку кожного речення.

1) "He works in a bank"

2) "We went out last night"

3) "I'm coming!"

4) "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived"

5) "I'd never been there before"

6) "I didn't go to the party"

7) "Lucy will come later"

8) "He hasn't eaten breakfast"

9) "I can help you tomorrow"

10) "You should go to bed early"

11) "I don't like chocolate"

12) "I won't see you tomorrow"

13) "She's living in Paris for a few months"

14) "I visited my parents at the weekend"

15) "She hasn't eaten sushi before"

16) "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London"

17) "They would help if they could"

18) "I'll do the washing-up later"

19) "He could read when he was three"

20) "I was sleeping when Julie called"

2) Перетворіть загальні прямі питання на непрямі. Використовуйте 'She asked me' на початку кожного речення.

1) "Is John at home?"

2) "Am I late?"

3) "Is it cold outside?"

4) "Are they in Paris?"

5) "Is the bus stop near the shopping centre?"

6) "Is the milk fresh?"

7) "Are you a doctor?"

8) "Are James and Lucy from France?"

9) "Is my brother in the garden?"

10) "Is the weather good in Shanghai in the summer?"

11) "Does Julie drink tea?"

12) "Do you like chocolate?"

13) "Do they own a flat?"

14) "Does David go to the cinema often?"

15) "Do the children study Chinese?"

16) "Do they go on holiday every summer?"

17) "Does your sister live in Stockholm?"

18) "Do I talk too much?"

19) "Does Jennifer want a new job?"

20) "Does it rain a lot in London?"

3) Перетворіть спеціальні прямі питання на непрямі. Використовуйте 'She asked me' на початку кожного речення.

1) "Where is the post office?"

2) "Why is Julie sad?"

3) "What's for dinner?"

4) "Who is the woman in the red dress?"

5) "How is your grandmother?"

6) "When is the party?"

7) "How much is the rent on your flat?"

8) "Where are the glasses?"

9) "How is the weather in Chicago?"

10) "Who is the Prime Minister of Canada?"

11) "Where do you usually go swimming?"

12) "What does Luke do at the weekend?"

13) "Where do your parents live?"

14) "Who do you go running with?"

15) "When does Lucy get up?"

16) "How much TV do you watch?"

17) "How many books do they own?"

18) "Where does John work?"

19) "What do the children study on Fridays?"

20) "Why do you study English?"

4) Перетворіть пряму мову на непряму. Використовуйте 'She asked me' на початку кожного речення.

1) "Where is he?"

2) "What are you doing?"

3) "Why did you go out last night?"

4) "Who was that beautiful woman?"

5) "How is your mother?"

6) "What are you going to do at the weekend?"

7) "Where will you live after graduation?"

8) "What were you doing when I saw you?"

9) "How was the journey?"

10) "How often do you go to the cinema?"

11) "Do you live in London?"

12) "Did he arrive on time?"

13) "Have you been to Paris?"

14) "Can you help me?"

15) "Are you working tonight?"

16) "Will you come later?"

17) "Do you like coffee?"

18) "Is this the road to the station?"

19) "Did you do your homework?"

20) "Have you studied reported speech before?"

5) Перетворіть пряму мову на непряму.

1. "I am going to the theatre tonight," he said to me.

2. I said to them: "I can give you my uncle's address."

3. John said: "My room is on the second floor."

4. Michael said: "I saw them at my parents' house last year."

5. "I don't go to this shop very often," she said.

6. "This man spoke to me on the road," said the woman.

7. The teacher said to the class: "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow."

8. Mike said: "We have bought these books today."

9. She said: "You will read this book in the 2nd semester."

10. "You have not done your work well," said the teacher to me.

6) Перетворіть непряму мову на пряму.

E.g.: Tom said he would go to see the doctor the next day. – Tom said: "I shall go and see the doctor tomorrow".

1. He told me he was ill.
2. He told me he had fallen ill.
3. They told me that Tom had not come to school the day before.
4. I told my sister that she might catch cold.
5. She told me she had caught cold.
6. She said she was feeling bad that day.
7. The old man told the doctor that he had pain in his right side.
8. He said he had just been examined by a good doctor.
9. He said he would not come to school until Monday.
10. The man said he had spent a month at a health resort.

7) Перетворіть спеціальні питання у непряму мову.

E.g.: Mother said to me: "Who has brought this parcel?" – Mother asked me who had brought that parcel.

1. He said to her: "Where do you usually spend your summer holidays?"
2. Ann said to Mike: "When did you leave London?"
3. She said to Boris: "When will you be back home?"
4. Boris said to them: "How can I get to the railway station?"
5. Mary asked Tom: "What time will you come here tomorrow?"
6. She asked me: "Why didn't you come here yesterday?"
7. I said to Nick: "Where are you going?"
8. I said to him: "How long are you going to stay here?"
9. Pete said to his friends: "When are you leaving London?"
10. He said to them: "Who will you see before you leave here?"

8) Перетворіть спеціальні питання в непряму мову, починаючи кожне речення зі слів у дужках.

E.g.: Where did I put the book? (I forgot ...) – I forgot where I had put the book.

1. Who has given you this nice kitten? (She wanted to know ...)
2. Where can I buy an English-Ukrainian dictionary? (He asked me ...)
3. How long will it take your brother to get to Madrid? (He wondered ...)
4. Where is he going? (He didn't tell anybody ...)
5. Where has he gone? (Did you know ...)
6. Where is he? (Did you know ...)
7. When will he come back? (She asked them ...).
8. Where does he live? (Nobody knew ...)
9. Who has given you this nice kitten? (She wanted to know...)
10. Where did she buy this hat? (He wanted to know ...)

9) Перетворіть загальні питання в непряму мову.

E.g. : I said to Mike: "Have you packed your suitcase?" – I asked Mike if he had packed his suitcase.

1. I said to Kate: "Did anybody meet you at the station?"
2. I said to her: "Can you give me their address?"
3. I asked Tom: "Have you had breakfast?"
4. I asked my sister: "Will you stay at home or go for a walk after dinner?"
5. She said to the young man: "Can you call a taxi for me?"
6. Mary said to Peter: "Have you shown your photo to Dick?"
7. He said to us: "Did you go to the museum this morning?"
8. I said to Boris: "Does your friend live in London?"
9. I said to the man: "Are you living in a hotel?"
10. He said to me: "Do you often go to see your friends?"

10) Перетворіть непряму мову в пряму.

E.g.: I asked him if he was going to a health resort. – I said to him: "Are you going to a health resort?"

1. I asked him if the doctor had given him some medicine. I asked him if he was feeling better now.

2. I asked the man how long he had been to London.
3. We asked the girl if her father was still in Kyiv.
4. I asked the girl what sort of work her father did.
5. I asked if they had taken the sick man to hospital.
6. I asked my friend if he had a headache.
7. I wanted to know when he had fallen ill.
8. I wondered if he had taken his temperature.
9. I asked him if he was going to a health resort.
10. I wondered if he had taken his temperature.

РОЗДІЛ II

ЗАВДАННЯ ДО САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

VARIANT 1

I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

Markets.

A market is commonly thought of as a place where commodities are bought and sold. There are markets for things other than commodities, in the usual sense. There are real estate markets, foreign exchange markets, labour markets and so on; there may be a market for anything, which has a price. And there may be no particular place to which dealings are confined. Buyers and sellers may deal with one another by telephone, telegram, cable or letter.

We must define a market as any area over which buyers and sellers are in such close touch with one another either directly or through dealers that the prices obtainable in one part of the market affect the prices paid in other parts.

Modern means of communication are so rapid that a buyer can discover what price a seller is asking, and can accept it if he wishes. Thus the market for anything is, potentially, the whole world. But in fact things have only a local or national market. This may be because nearly the whole demand is concentrated in one locality. The main reason why many things have not a world market is that they are costly or difficult to transport. For example coal is produced much more cheaply in the United States than in Europe but owing to the cost of transporting coal by rail, American coal seldom finds its way to Europe.

II. Give English equivalents of:

1. купувати та продавати товар
2. звичайне значення слова
3. обмежувати угоди
4. засоби зв'язку
5. транспортування вугілля залізницею

III. Give Ukrainian equivalents of:

1. foreign exchange markets
2. affect the prices
3. produce coal
4. real estate markets
5. deal with another

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense:

1. He'll be furious if he ever (find out) about this.

2. The animals at the zoo (die) unless they're fed.
3. If you drink all that juice, you (be) sick.
4. If he (not drive) so fast, he will not have an accident.
5. She'll be on time for the meeting if she (leave) early.

V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations:

1. I don't have a spare ticket. I can't take you to the concert.
2. She drinks too much coffee. She doesn't feel calm.
3. He can't type. He isn't able to operate a computer.
4. They don't understand the problem. They won't find a solution.
5. You can't run fast. You won't be an Olympic champion.

VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.

1. If the researcher uses this new approach, he will be able to avoid many errors.
2. He will help you by all means if he has some free time.
3. If I were you, I would receive the proposal.
4. He would translate the article if he had a dictionary.
5. If the students had worked hard during the term, they would have passed the exam.

VII. Translate the given sentences into English.

1. Ти почував би себе краще, якби лягав спати раніше.
2. Він би краще знав англійську мову, якби влітку прочитав англійські книги.
3. Якщо він вивчить німецьку мову, він поїде вчитися до Німеччини.
4. Якби вчора було не так холодно, ми поїхали б за місто.
5. Якби я мав час, я б зміг розповісти тобі більше.

VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.

1. He (зможє) to finish his work next week.
2. She (дозволить) to visit him in two weeks.
3. You (повинен) consult a doctor if you are ill.
4. We (не повинні були) to discuss these questions with you.
5. I (не можу) do anything for you.

IX. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Mind the Modal Verbs.

1. I don't need your book any longer.
2. We should meet our friends at the station.
3. He had to go there yesterday.
4. The students got up early, as the lecture was to begin at 9 o'clock.
5. We were obliged to stay at home yesterday, it was raining cats and dogs.

X. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Можливо, вони можуть замовити квитки для вас.
2. Вони змогли відвідати всі музеї за день.
3. Ти можеш повернутися додому не пізніше одинадцятої?
4. Чому ти мусиш виїхати з країни?
5. Не може бути, щоб він працював на цьому заводі.

XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.

Model: She said that they _____ in Oxford.

- a) lived b) lives c) will live**

She said that they lived in Oxford. Вона сказала, що вони живуть у Лондоні.

1. The students said that they _____ their exams. (a) have passed; b) had passed; c) has passed)
2. The leader asked John _____ him a new device. (a) to show; b) show; c) to have shown)
3. They knew that a tariff _____ a tax imposed on imported goods. (a) was; b) is; c) were)
4. It was known they _____ oil. (a) will imported; b) imports; c) would import)
5. They reported this country _____ to restrict import. (a) was going; b) is going; c) goes)

XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.

1. "My son is a student", said Henry.
2. "She is working at the library", said her mother.
3. My friend said to me: "I have not seen you for ages!"
4. "I'll solve the clues tomorrow", said Ann.
5. "Give me a cup of tea, please", said my brother to me.

XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.

1. He said he had had an accident.
2. Liz said she could borrow me the newspaper as she had finished with it.
3. The boy said he was afraid he had broken my vase.
4. He said that he studied English before he entered the institute.
5. She said that her parents lived in Kiev.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Черговий учень сказав, що провітрює клас перед кожним уроком.
2. Мама сказала дітям грати у дворі та не грати на вулиці.
3. Діти сказали, що не грають на вулиці, а грають у дворі.
4. Джейн сказала, що їй наснився страшний сон.
5. Вони запитали хлопчика, скільки іноземних мов він знає.

VARIANT 2

I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

Employment

People of working age can be divided into three groups: the employed, the self-employed, and the unemployed.

About two thirds of the work- force are employed in service industries; compared with one quarter in manufacturing industry. A number of government schemes, programmes were introduced to help unemployed people find work.

Many unemployed people look for work in advertisements, such as those in local newspapers. Others do their first search through the government Job centres, where local jobs are advertised and where individual advice is given. Training can also be obtained through the Open College that provides courses by radio and television. Two further schemes are Business Growth Training which offers financial help to employers training their own employees, and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which helps unemployed people start their own business.

If a person is unemployed for six months or longer, he or she may attend an interview with a “Restart” counselor, who will suggest alternative way of finding work. Similar Schemes operate in the USA.

II. Give English equivalents to:

1. порівняно
2. запровадити урядові програми
3. підготувати своїх власних службовців
4. розпочинати власний бізнес
5. урядові центри зайнятості

III. Give Ukrainian equivalents to:

- 1) to divide into
- 2) two – thirds
- 3) to look for work in advertisement
- 4) such as
- 5) a number of

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense:

1. If she(go) to Paris, she'll go up the Eiffel Tower.
2. If I (not hear) from you tomorrow, I'll expect a call the next day.
3. Take another dose of painkillers if the pain (get) too bad.
4. I'll be late for school if the bus (not come) soon.
5. If her son (pass) his driving test, she will buy him a new car.

V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations:

1. I haven't got a car. I can't give you a lift.
2. We haven't got any money. We won't have a holiday.
3. I don't know the answer. I can't help you.
4. I won't make an omelet. I don't have any eggs.
5. She isn't in your position. She isn't able to advise you.

VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.

1. Let me know, in case he comes to our town one of these days.
2. If the news appears in the mass media, everybody will be shocked.
3. If he were here now, we would speak to him.
4. If the production had been flexible, the enterprise would have been quite profitable.
5. I would have been very glad if I had had the opportunity to take part in the expedition.

VII. Translate the given sentences into English.

1. Я подзвоню тобі, якщо буде час.
2. Якщо обладнання в цьому магазині коштуватиме надто дорого, ми купимо його в іншому магазині.
3. Якби вона знала іноземну мову, вона б змінила роботу.
4. Якби він здобув вищу освіту, він би зараз не працював так важко.
5. Я б підвіз тебе, якби моя машина вчора не зламалася.

VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.

1. He (зможє) buy this book for you.
2. Everybody (повинен) know his rights.
3. You (не слід було) to put so many questions.
4. It (можє) rain today.
5. She (не змогла) do her work in time.

IX. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Mind the Modal Verbs.

1. We can't help doing all our best to pass our examinations.
2. You don't have to write this exercise.
3. His mother should call on him tomorrow.
4. When his father died, he was obliged to help his mother.
5. Does he need my help?

X. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вона взагалі не вміє плавати!
2. Коли він був молодшим, він міг танцювати краще, ніж зараз.

3. Вам не можна курити у цій кімнаті.
4. Вона була змушена залишити роботу з того часу, як народилася дитина.
5. Вам слід запросити дизайнера для оформлення Вашої оселі.

XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.

Model: She said that they _____ in Oxford.

- a) lived b) lives c) will live

She said that they lived in Oxford. Вона сказала, що вони живуть у Лондоні.

1. Tom said that Jerry _____ his friend since their early childhood. (a) has been; b) had been; c) is)
2. Dad asked him _____ too far. (a) do not swim; b) not to swim; c) will not swim)
3. He promised he _____ my TV set. (a) would repair; b) will repair; c) repairs)
4. The operator said that he _____ a modern fax machine. (a) is looking for; are looking for; c) was looking for)
5. Jane remarked that Ann's sister _____ nothing. (a) did; b) has done; c) does)

XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.

1. "Don't forget to post this letter", she said to me.
2. My friend said to me: "We have been waiting for you for 20 minutes".
3. Jane said: "I am all right. Nothing worries me".
4. He asked me: "Can you give me your pen?"
5. She asked: "Has he already come home after lessons?"

XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.

1. He told me that his son would arrive the next day.
2. David said he had broken his bicycle.
3. They told us they were busy: they were discussing a very important question.
4. Tom said he had been working at school for three years.
5. Susan asked Ann when she would give her new telephone number.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Мама запитала сина, чи він не знає, куди вона поклала свої окуляри.
2. Сестра спитала мене, чому я не роблю уроки.
3. Мій брат сказав мені не користуватися комп'ютером.
4. Коли мій друг прийшов до мене, він спитав, чому мене не було в школі.
5. Вона сказала, що живе у Києві вже 20 років.

VARIANT 3

I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

Oil has a unique status as an energy source. Other fossil fuels, such as coal and gas, are often less costly and compete effectively in certain sectors, such as electric power generation. However there are energy resources that are essentially inexhaustible, such as solar energy and other kinds of renewable energy. Flowing water is an important energy source. Hydroelectric power, produced by the force of running water is a renewable and relatively pollution free source of electrical energy.

As such energy sources as oil, and natural gas become depleted, it will prove advantageous to many countries currently dependent on those sources to develop and make available alternative energy technology. Many countries have favorable natural conditions for developing geothermal, wind, solar, and tidal energy sources. Geothermal energy makes use of underground heat, which escapes, to the surface through hot springs. Geothermal power is believed to be of great potential.

Solar energy involves capturing the sun's light energy and converting it into heat or electricity. Wind can also be harnessed to produce by the machines called aerogenerators.

In the oceans, air, land, underground the Earth has unlimited energy sources. We should seek and improve energy sources and use them more efficiently.

II. Give English equivalents of:

- 1) викопні види пального
- 2) відновлені джерела енергії
- 3) джерела електроенергії
- 4) вичерпуватися
- 5) використовувати підземне тепло

III. Give Ukrainian equivalents of:

- 1) compete effectively
- 2) capture the sun's light energy
- 3) improve energy sources
- 4) dependent on those sources
- 5) available energy technology

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense:

1. If you read this paragraph, you (see) what I mean.
2. If he (drive) down this street, he will see the shop to his left.
3. They will understand the rule if they (listen) to him carefully.
4. If you follow the instructions, you (make) it.

5. If she (give) me her pen, I'll write it down for her.

V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations:

1. His sister is so boring. She talks so much.
2. Jack travels so much. He is very popular.
3. It is so wet. It rains so much.
4. She is healthy. She will not catch a cold.
5. They are kind-hearted. They help people.

VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.

1. If you get interested in the details of the process, we'll discuss everything later on.
2. I'll speak to her, if she answers the phone.
3. If I had left home earlier, I would not have missed the train.
4. The students would make fewer mistakes if he were more attentive.
5. He will meet us if he has free time.

VII. Translate the given sentences into English.

1. Якщо буде занадто холодно для роботи в саду, я читатиму книгу.
2. Якщо я куплю квитки до театру, ми зможемо провести вечір у місті.
3. Я б полагодив праску, якби не йшов зараз на футбол.
4. Якби в мене зараз був потрібний вид олії, я б змастив твою швейну машинку.
5. Якби Том викликав майстра, він зміг подивитися вчора футбол.

VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.

1. You (повинні) struggle for your rights.
2. He (зможє) to use this phenomenon in his work.
3. She (можє) be late: she has a lot of work.
4. We (повинні були) to send for a doctor: she feels bad.
5. You (слід) pay attention to your translation.

IX. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Mind the Modal Verbs.

1. She will have to go there tomorrow.
2. They must be in the library now.
3. He was to be here at 9 o'clock, but he didn't come.
4. We were obliged to go there.
5. You needn't have done it.

X. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Півгодини я намагався відчинити двері, але не зміг.
2. Одягнися тепліше. Ти можеш застудитись.
3. Коли я вийшов надвір, йшов дощ і був змушений повернутися за парасолькою.
4. Тобі не треба готувати обід, ми сьогодні вечерятимемо в ресторані.

5. Хто має прибирати у твоїй кімнаті?

XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.

Model: She said that they _____ in Oxford.

a) lived b) lives c) will live

She said that they lived in Oxford. Вона сказала, що вони живуть у Лондоні.

1. The police found out that Bob Slant _____ in London's suburbs all that time.
a) lives; b) live; c) had been living)
2. The students couldn't do the translation because they _____ special terms. (a) had not learnt; b) does not learn; c) do not learn)
3. Tom had not been informed that the lecture _____ on Tuesday. (a) does not take place; b) would not take place; c) won't take place)
4. He said he _____ a job. (a) had found; b) finds; c) has found)
5. They promised they _____ their own employees. (a) train; b) would train; c) will train)

XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.

1. "Open your book at page ten", said our teacher to us.
2. "Don't make so much noise", said mother to her children.
3. "She isn't here. She has just left the office", the secretary said to us.
4. "I don't think I will have done this work by the evening", she said.
5. Jane asked: «Did you go to London last year?»

XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.

1. Her father told her not to cross the street where she wanted to.
2. My husband said he was thinking about buying new car.
3. He told me that he never got letters: nobody wrote to him.
4. Alice said she was tired and she was going to lie down.
5. My friend asked me how long I had known Ann.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Коли я зустрів Тома, я запитав, чи в лікарні ще його батько.
2. Вчитель спитав Анну, чому вона не приготувала доповідь.
3. Вона сказала, що не буде каву, що вип'є чай.
4. Вони сказали, що економічна ситуація в нашій країні гірша, ніж вони думали.
5. Мій брат сказав, що вступив до університету.

VARIANT 4

I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

International Trade.

International trade can be defined, as the exchange of goods and services between different countries. Depending on what a country produced or needs, it can either export (send goods to another country) or import (bring in goods from another country).

Governments can control international trade in different ways. The most common measures taken are tariffs (or duties) and quotas. A tariff is a tax imposed on goods. A quota is the maximum quantity of a product that may be admitted in a country during a certain period of time. These measures are said to be protectionist in that they raise the price of imported goods so that domestically produced goods will gain a price advantage.

The purpose of international organizations, such as GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) or EFTA (European Free Trade Association) is to regulate tariffs and to reduce trade restrictions between member countries.

The European Community (EC) was founded in 1957 in order to create a common market in which tariffs and quotas between member countries would progressively be eliminated. Since that date, many steps have been taken to create a single European market, free of all physical, technical and fiscal barriers. With over 300 million people, this single domestic market is the world's largest trading block.

II. Give English equivalents to:

- 1) обмін товарами та послугами
- 2) загальноприйняті заходи
- 3) отримати цінову перевагу
- 4) зменшити обмеження торгівлі
- 5) фінансові бар'єри

III. Give Ukrainian equivalents to:

- 1) in order to
- 2) to depend on
- 3) to impose a tax
- 4) common market
- 5) to create a single market

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.

1. If it (be) cold for gardening, I'll write some letters.
2. The doctor (help) them if they go to him.
3. If you take a taxi, we (not be) late.
4. If she (come) to our place on Sunday, we will show her our garden.

5. If you look at the time-table, you (know) when the train arrives.

V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.

1. I don't travel around the world. I don't see many new places.
2. I don't see many new places. I don't meet different people.
3. I don't meet different people. I don't learn a lot.
4. I don't learn a lot. I don't become a wiser.
5. I don't become a wiser. I don't lead a better life.

VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.

1. The student won't pass his exams in time unless he works hard.
2. I will tell him about my problems if he appears here one of these days.
3. If Mr. Smith knew the address, he would write the answer at once.
4. He would not have failed the exam if he had worked hard.
5. I will give you my text-book if you return it next week.

VII. Translate the given sentences into English.

1. Якби йому зараз не треба було йти до лікаря, він би відніс цей одяг до хімчистки.
2. Якби він учора полагодив електрочайник, його дружина зробила б йому на сніданок чай.
3. Якби він не був такий розумний, він би не написав своєї першої програми в дев'ять років.
4. Що ти робитимеш, якщо ти зголоднієш?
5. Якщо зателефонує Джейн, попроси її залишити мені повідомлення.

VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.

1. He is perfectly right: you (повинні) accept his proposal.
2. They (зможуть) apply this method in their experiments.
3. We have finished our work, (можна) we go to the cinema?
4. He (довелось) to pass this exam once more.
5. The lecture (повинна) to begin at 9.

IX. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Mind the Modal Verbs.

1. I said that he couldn't have done it.
2. He may not know her address.
3. Do you have to pass all your examinations?
4. You needn't come so early.
5. He ought to have sent the telegram last week.

X. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Чому поліція не змогла знайти грабіжника?
2. Дітям не можна дивитися телевизор стільки, скільки хочуть.
3. Наші друзі, можливо, повернуться надвечір.
4. Ми маємо поговорити про це завтра.
5. Мені довелося повернути квитки до каси.

XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.

Model: She said that they _____ in Oxford.

- a) lived b) lives c) will live**

She said that they lived in Oxford. Вона сказала, що вони живуть у Лондоні.

1. They warned the water _____. (a) can be polluted; b) could be polluted; c) can pollute)
2. They informed their efforts _____ successful. (a) were; b) are; c) has been)
3. People were afraid water _____. (a) wouldn't be cleaned; b) will not be cleaned; c) is not cleaned)
4. We didn't know the score but we were sure their team _____. (a) had lost; b) has lost; c) is lost)
5. He was told that his sister _____ to enter the college. (a) was going; b) is going; c) goes)

XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.

1. "Return books in time", the librarian said to children.
2. "It will take me an hour to cook dinner", said Helen.
3. "Where were you last night?" asked Dan.
4. Ann said about Jack: "He never thinks about other people".
5. Bill asked: "Are you playing tennis this afternoon?"

XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.

1. She said she was busy as she was working on her report.
2. I asked my uncle when he would take me to the zoo.
3. Our teacher told us that we would write the test in a week.
4. I asked my friend what time he was going home.
5. They told me they had been waiting for me for 20 minutes.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вона запитала мене, чи багато я подорожую.
2. Батьки сказали йому не виходити з дому.
3. Він сказав, що зайнятий, що він працює над доповіддю.
4. Він не сказав, що не любить ходити до театру.
5. Мій брат запитав, чи може взяти мою машину.

VARIANT 5

I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

Coal mining was once a powerful and proud industry in Great Britain.

In 1955 there were 850 working coal mines in Britain. By the end of 1955, after privatization, only 32 deep mines were still in operation and three-quarters of their produce was for use in electricity generation. Coal is more polluting and less efficient than natural gas.

Oil and gas were discovered under the British sector of the North Sea at the end of the 1960s. In 1985 Britain was the sixth largest producer of oil in the world but by 1995 had fallen back to rank ninth. It is the largest gas producer.

Britain established the world's first large-scale nuclear plant in 1956. It was assumed that nuclear energy would be a clean, safe solution of energy needs. The questing of nuclear energy became a serious problem, particularly after disasters elsewhere. Unless a much safer and more efficient is designed, nuclear power has little future.

In the early 1980s Britain started to take renewable energy sources much more seriously than previously. It is estimated that wind energy sources could provide over 60 per cent of the national electricity. Britain now has one of the major wind generation facilities in Europe.

Renewable energy sources are planned to provide 3 per cent of the national requirement in the near future.

II. Give English equivalents of:

- 1) виробник газу
- 2) безпечне вирішення енергетичних потреб
- 3) спроектувати безпечну систему
- 4) поновлювані енергетичні джерела
- 5) енергетичні потреби країни

III. Give Ukrainian equivalents of:

- 1) be in operation
- 2) electricity generation
- 3) wind generation facilities
- 4) established large-scale nuclear plant
- 5) coal mining

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.

1. If Jane (phone) me, ask her to leave a message.
2. If you (not know) some words, look them up in the dictionary.
3. If he (catch) a cold, let me know.

4. If you park your car in the wrong place, traffic police (soon find) it and give you a ticket.

5. What you (do) if it rains?

V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.

1. He is so healthy. He swims so much.
2. They are so strong. They play football so much.
3. John is honest. He doesn't tell us lies.
4. Mary is polite. She doesn't forget to say thank you.
5. I am hard-working. I pass the exams easily.

VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.

1. If I see him tomorrow, I'll tell him all about it.
2. I won't go to the party unless I am invited.
3. The teacher would consult you if she had time now.
4. If I met him tomorrow, we would talk.
5. If I had had time yesterday, I would have done it.

VII. Translate the given sentences into English.

1. Він відремонтував свою машину, якби міг.
2. Що б ти робив, якби виграв багато грошей?
3. Що ти робитимеш, якщо в тебе вдома не буде цієї книги?
4. Якщо магазин буде відкритий, зайти та купи щось на вечерю.
5. Якби він учора полагодив праску, вона б погладила йому сорочку.

VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.

1. He (можливо) forget about it, he isn't very attentive.
2. (не зміг би) he lend me 20 dollars?
3. If I (не можу) have what I love, I (повинен) love what I have.
4. This question she (не повинна була) to solve at once.
5. We (зможемо) to publish this article next week.

IX. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Mind the Modal Verbs.

1. He must have been very angry with you.
2. She can't help smiling.
3. They are to begin this work at once.
4. You shouldn't have gone there yesterday.
5. We might become good specialists in future.

X. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вона, мабуть, любить музику.
2. Не може бути, щоб він багато подорожував.
3. Невже вона забула про це?
4. Тобі не обов'язково відповідати на ці запитання.
5. Сьогодні дуже спекотно. Тобі не слід так довго перебувати на вулиці.

XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.

Model: She said that they _____ in Oxford.

- a) lived b) lives c) will live**

She said that they lived in Oxford. Вона сказала, що вони живуть у Лондоні.

1. She asked him if he often _____ the scientific centre. (a) visited; b) visits; c) will visit)
2. Our friends asked us what we _____ at the weekend. (a) will do; b) would do; c) does)
3. They asked why other civilizations _____. (a) couldn't be found; b) can't be found; c) can be found)
4. We were told that Andrew _____ to complete his thesis. (a) is going; b) goes; c) was going)
5. Tom told his friend _____ for a while. (a) not to call him up; b) not call him up; c) doesn't call him up)

XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.

1. "We'll get to town in the evening", she said.
2. "I have lost my umbrella", my brother said.
3. "I went to the restaurant with Julia", he said.
4. "We go to the library every week", they said.
5. "I'm going to Paris with a colleague", he said.

XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.

1. He said that he would be ready in half an hour.
2. He said that they would have done their homework by 7 o'clock.
3. Mary said she wasn't reading.
4. Peter said that they had had some good news.
5. Mother asked Robert not to make so much noise.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Ганна сказала, що вона, можливо, запізниться на зустріч.
2. Мама сказала Сенді увімкнути холодну воду.
3. Сара попросила Алекса не дзвонити до 8 години.
4. Він запитав мене, чи прийду я відвідати їх у неділю, але я сказала, що ні.
5. Вона спитала мене, чи подобається мені ця книга.

VARIANT 6

I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

The Orange Black Box.

The famous box is familiar to most of us. It is legendary invincible. The “black” box is in fact painted fluorescent orange. It was originally called a black box in the days when anything to do with electronics was new and strange. They are painted orange nowadays to make them more easily visible in the event of a crash.

There are two kinds of black box: the flight data recorder (FDR) and the cockpit voice recorder (CVR).

Both are stores at the rear of an aircraft. There the fuselage meets the upper tail fin – the part of plans that has the best survival record. The same principle applies to human passengers – you’re safer at the back.

Despite their reputation, neither box is in fact indestructible. They can withstand a temperature of 1,100 C for 30 minutes and 250 C for 10 hours. They must also be able to survive and impact force of 3,500 times the force of gravity.

Flight recorders are encased in two thickness of platinum. Memory chips hold the flight data. While FDRs make an electronic record of the plane’s mechanical performance, CVRs record the communication between the crew. But they are still only recorded in 80 percent of accidents.

II. Give English equivalents to:

- 1) легендарна непорушність
- 2) у разі катастрофи
- 3) запис даних польоту
- 4) запис голосів у кабіні
- 5) витримувати температуру

III. Give Ukrainian equivalents to:

- 1) familiar to us
- 2) to do with
- 3) to survive an impact force
- 4) the force of gravity
- 5) to be encased

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.

1. If you (see) Tom today, ask him to call me tomorrow.
2. What (do) you, if you have a high temperature?
3. If my dog (be) ill, I'll take it to a vet.

4. What will you do if she (not be) at home.?
5. If I (be) hungry, I'll find something in the fridge.

V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.

1. He is so tired. He works so much.
2. Mary is short-sighted. She reads so much.
3. I can't give you a lift. I don't have a car.
4. We won't have a holiday. We haven't got any money.
5. I don't know the answer. I can't tell you.

VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.

1. It will be very hot in here if we close the window.
2. I will lend you the money on condition that you return it in a month.
3. He would not have been late then if he had not missed his train.
4. He won't translate the article unless he uses a special dictionary.
5. If the manager were not busy at present, he would talk with you.

VII. Translate the given sentences into English.

1. Якби ви знали краще граматику, ви не робили б стільки помилок у ваших вправах.
2. Я почекаю його, якщо його не буде вдома, коли прийду.
3. Якби я не був так зайнятий учора, я поїхав би на вокзал проводити його.
4. Я був би дуже вдячний, якби Ви змогли приділити мені кілька хвилин.
5. Ми приїдемо туди о 8 годині ранку, якщо потяг не запізниться.

VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.

1. You (повинні) go there at once in order not to be late.
2. His mood (може) change at any time.
3. He (зміг) buy this book last month.
4. They (повинні були) to pass three exams to enter the University.
5. She (зможе) to use these experiments in her work.

IX. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Mind the Modal Verbs.

1. They must have been informed of it a few days ago.
2. It might not have happened if you had been careful.
3. He can't have left without telling me about it.
4. She ought to have done it yesterday.
5. He should have helped them.

X. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Можливо, він і повернувся до міста, але я його ще не бачив.

2. Він дуже блідий. Він, мабуть, дуже втомився.
3. Ця книга, мабуть, написана у минулому столітті.
4. Він сказав мені, що я можу приходити сюди будь-коли.
5. Якби всіх заходів було вжито, цього могло б не відбутися.

XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.

Model: She said that they _____ in Oxford.

- a) lived b) lives c) will live

She said that they lived in Oxford. Вона сказала, що вони живуть у Лондоні.

1. They boasted that they _____ a new computer their office. (a) will buy; b) had bought; c) buys)
2. The policeman asked why he _____ the car door. (a) hadn't locked; b) doesn't lock; c) hasn't locked)
3. Dad asked her _____ their jewelry. (a) don't sell; b) wouldn't sell; c) not to sell)
4. The reporter announced that advertising messages _____ to large audiences by a lot of means. (a) are carried; b) were carried; c) carrying)
5. They said that the advertising programmes _____ in programmes for children. (a) were not inserted; b) are not inserted; c) inserts)

XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.

1. They said to him: "What school do you go to?"
2. Liz asked; "Are you seeing the manager tomorrow?"
3. "When I get money, I'll buy a new car", said my friend.
4. "Don't speak in a loud voice, your brother is sleeping", told mother to him.
5. "I can see you tomorrow", she said.

XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.

1. She said her daughter would go on a trip the following month.
2. James said he liked to see adventure films.
3. My friend said she wanted to buy a dog for her children.
4. Jane told me she would return me my book the following week.
5. His mother told him not to go to school because he was ill.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вони сказали, що вони їздили до Франції минулого року.
2. Він сказав, що не пам'ятає, що вона йому вчора сказала.
3. Учитель сказав нам, що ми не складемо іспити, якщо не будемо старанно працювати.
4. Його старша сестра сказала йому не грати із собакою, а йти робити уроки.
5. Джейн сказала, що якщо вони прийдуть, вона приготує їм яблучний пиріг.

VARIANT 7

I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

Translating Machines

Machines for translating texts from one language into another are known to have been built many times and by different inventors.

The possibility of translating the text is based on a well-known fact that a sentence in any language is constructed in words according to certain rules, which can be presented in the form of a computer programme.

How does a computer translate a text? Let us suppose that we have an English text which is to be translated into Russian. First a programmer translates it into a special machine language, the language of numbers. Now the machine can convert the text into the language of electric impulses and thus to introduce the information into a computer memory in the form of electromagnetic signals.

A computer has its own dictionary stored in its magnetic memory. To find a word in this magnetic dictionary, the dictionary compares the code number of a given word of the text with those stored in its electromagnetic memory.

As we see, to find a word in its dictionary and to translate it is a very simple task for a computer. After this a special grammar analyzing programme comes into play. To make the analysis possible the programmers add to each code number of the word additional digits, which indicate the grammar function of the word in the sentence and the part of speech the word belongs to. Scientists, engineers and mathematicians are doing their best to make the machines and the programmes better.

II. Give English equivalents of:

- 1) добре відомий факт
- 2) згідно з певними правилами
- 3) робити все можливе
- 4) ввести інформацію до пам'яті комп'ютера
- 5) належати до частини мови

III. Give Ukrainian equivalents of:

- 1) indicate the grammar function
- 2) present in the form of a computer programme
- 3) compare the code number
- 4) add additional digits
- 5) let us suppose

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.

1. If she (find out) the truth, she will be very happy.
2. If he (come) tomorrow, he'll help you.
3. I can take you to the concert tomorrow if I (have) a spare ticket.
4. We will give you a ring as soon as she (arrive).
5. I won't go out until the weather (improve).

V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.

1. I haven't got the right qualifications. I can't apply for the job.
2. There isn't an early train. I won't be there on time.
3. My sister lives abroad. We don't see her more than once a week.
4. We can't take our car. There aren't any parking spaces.
5. They haven't got a lot of room. They can't have a dog.

VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.

1. The travelers will find the right way if they have a map.
2. Your father will allow you to take his car on condition you drive very carefully.
3. He would finish his work in time if you helped him.
4. Could he meet them tomorrow he would be very happy.
5. If the researcher had had more time, he would have completed the experiment in time.

VII. Translate the given sentences into English.

1. Якщо ти не будеш вчасно поливати рослини, вони загинуть.
2. Я куплю книгу, яка тобі потрібна, якщо її знайду.
3. Якби я знав її адресу, я написав би їй листа.
4. Якби він не провалив учора останній іспит, він би вступив до університету.
5. Що ти робитимеш, якщо ти не влаштуєшся на цю роботу?

VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.

1. When he came to London, he (зміг) carry on negotiations without an interpreter.
2. The weather (може) change at any time.
3. It's getting dark: you (слід) be in a hurry.
4. (не потрібно було) to get up very early.
5. I (зможу) to come to see you in some days.

IX. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Mind the Modal Verbs.

1. You should have rung me up, if you were busy.
2. The steamer was to come in time, but owing to a storm it had come late.
3. He may have come back, but I've not seen him yet.
4. I couldn't stop laughing.
5. You ought to be more careful.

X. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Ви повинні бути пристебнуті ременем безпеки, коли їдете на машині у Британії.
2. Наступного тижня у мого батька день народження. Я маю купити йому подарунок.
3. Якщо хочеш купити нову машину, тобі слід знайти додаткову роботу.
4. У музеях не можна їсти та пити.
5. Ви не можете виїхати за кордон без паспорта.

XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.

Model: She said that they _____ in Oxford.

- a) lived b) lives c) will live

She said that they lived in Oxford. Вона сказала, що вони живуть у Лондоні.

1. Scientists consider that next generation _____ manufacturing technologies.(a) would advance; b) will advance; c) advance)
2. Everybody understood that globalization _____ a particular problem.(a) presents; b) presented; c) present)
3. The employer ordered the workers _____ their workstations.(a) to have managed; b) manage; c) to manage)
4. The firm informed that the employers _____ this problem.(a) has solved; b) solve; c) had solved)
5. We found out that these firms _____ data through an international communications system.(a) were exchanging; b) is exchanging; c) are exchanging)

XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.

1. "What kind of holiday has John had?" I wanted to know.
2. "Did you study hard for exams?" She wondered.
3. He said: "Nick will have returned by Saturday."
4. "I like mangos better than oranges", she said.
5. "Put the book back into the bookcase" he told me.

XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.

1. She asked me what the weather was like.
2. She wondered why Mary was crying.
3. He asked me who I had been looking for.
4. She asked me if I had seen her sister recently.
5. They asked us if Alice would be at the party.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вона запитала, чи я знаю, де вони живуть.
2. Памела запитала, чи не дзвонив їй хтось.
3. Він сказав, що постачальники надіслали зразки товару.

4. Він сказав, що вантаж товару закінчився о 6 годині.
5. Він наказав синові не ходити нікуди ввечері.

VARIANT 8

I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

Money

Money is what people use to buy things. People spend money on goods and services. People earn money by performing services. They also earn money from investments, including government bonds, and from savings accounts.

Money can be anything that people agree to accept in exchange for the things they sell or the work they do.

Today, most nations use metal coins and paper bills. A person can change his money of any country according to the exchange rate. Usually, such rates are set by the central banks of a country. The value of a country's currency may change.

Banks

People save money in banks for future use. A man probably will not want to spend all his pay the day he receives it. So he may decide to put some of his money in a bank for safekeeping. The money he puts in the bank is called a deposit. This money is credited, or added, to his account.

When the depositor wants to withdraw, or take out, part of his deposit, the bank must be ready to pay him.

Banks use the money of depositors for loans to those who need funds. The bank that makes the loan is called a lender or creditor. The bank charges the debtor interest for the use of the loan.

Charging interest for the use of money is the chief source of bank income.

II. Give English equivalents to:

1. заробити гроші
2. встановлювати курс
3. збирати гроші
4. бути готовим заплатити
5. дохід банку

III. Give Ukrainian equivalents to:

1. according to
2. savings accounts
3. in exchange for
4. to make the loan
5. to charge interest

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.

1. He will phone you if he (have) time.
2. If this dress (cost) too much, we'll go to another shop.
3. What(do) if the taxi doesn't come?
4. (phone) me if you have any problems?
5. If the weather (be) fine, we'll go for a walk.

V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.

1. James can't afford a flat of his own. He lives with his parents.
2. There are not any beers left. I can't offer you one.
3. He hasn't got a fax machine. I can't send this immediately.
4. We don't have his address. We can't write to him.
5. I wear glasses. I am not a pilot

VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.

1. If the guide shows the right way, the travelers won't get lost.
2. We'll go together if you are here in time.
3. If I had seen him yesterday, he would have known the place of our meeting.
4. If she phoned me tomorrow, we would go to the library together.
5. He would have bought that car if he had had enough money.

VII. Translate the given sentences into English.

1. Мені знадобилося багато часу, щоб перекласти цю статтю. Якби ви мені дали хороший словник, я витратив би менше часу.
2. Я був би дуже радий, якби ви прийшли до нас завтра.
3. Якби ви прийшли сюди вчора між двома та трьома годинами. Ви б застали його тут.
4. Якщо ми не отримаємо вашу відповідь до 20 числа, ми передамо замовлення іншій фірмі.
5. Якби ваша пропозиція була отримана минулого тижня, ми б прийняли її.

VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.

1. When he was young, he (міг) run a mile in less than five minutes.
2. She (може) come tonight, but I am not sure.
3. We (повинні) walk fast to get to the station in time.
4. The children (дозволять) to go to the garden.
5. You (слід) go there; you are waited for.

IX. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Mind the Modal Verbs.

1. He can't have forgotten it.
2. Did he have to do this work tonight?
3. You shouldn't smoke so much if you feel badly.

4. My brother might become a good doctor, but he isn't sure in his choice.
5. I was to send him a telegram, but I forgot.

X. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Не може бути, щоб він виїхав із Києва, не сказавши мені про це.
2. Я маю написати йому про це негайно.
3. Якби всіх заходів безпеки було вжито, цього могло б не відбутися.
4. Мій одяг на мене занадто малий, мені треба схуднути.
5. Тобі слід взяти участь у цій олімпіаді.

XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.

Model: She said that they _____ in Oxford.

- a) lived b) lives c) will live

She said that they lived in Oxford. Вона сказала, що вони живуть у Лондоні.

1. They asked me _____ the relatives about the crash.(a) informs; b) to inform; c) inform)
2. She said that she _____ many English people.(a) hadn't met; b) hasn't met; c) haven't met)
3. They asked us where we _____ the orange box.(a) shall find; b) will find; c) should find)
4. The boss said that they _____ English at the conference.(a) were speaking; b) are speaking; c) is speaking)
5. He announced that he _____ the plane crash in the sky.(a) was observing; b) is watching; c) watches)

XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.

1. "Will you be able to play in the team?" he asked.
2. "What do you think of new art gallery?" she asked them.
3. "We must leave early tomorrow", they told us.
4. "I've been travelling a lot for my work", she said.
5. "I may look for a new flat in a couple of months", he told me.

XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.

1. He asked me if I would be working late that night.
2. Frank asked her where she had bought that book.
3. Mother told me she hoped I had already stopped smoking.
4. Dan asked if I felt so angry why I didn't do anything about it.
5. They told me they didn't live in London.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Він спитав мене, де працює мій брат.
2. Я запитав секретаря, о котрій годині прийде директор.
3. Він сказав їй, щоб вона надрукувала цей контракт у трьох примірниках.
4. Я спитав її, чи йде дощ.
5. Вони сказали, що пароплав готують до нового рейсу.

VARIANT 9

I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

An “Electronic Eye”

An electronic eye is a device that can do hundreds of different things. In electronics and engineering it is called a phototube or a photocell. Photocells are widely used at metallurgical plants, in machine plants, in chemical and food industry. In machine plants an “electronic eye” can be used for inspecting machine parts. If the parts worked now well enough, they do not reflect enough light into the phototube and are sorted out by a device as bad ones.

An “electronic eye” does another important work at a metallurgical plant. In the making of steel it is necessary that the temperature of molten metal be exactly right. As the steel gets hotter and hotter, its colour changes from red – hot to orange and at last white. By fixing the exact colour of the metal, a phototube, gives the most accurate measurements of its temperature. By passing the electric current of the definite strength to the controlling device, the phototube can bring the metal to the exact temperature wanted.

Photocells can be also used at canning factories where they can count the fished cans of food. A phototube is placed on one side of the belt and a lamp producing a light beam is put on the other. Every time a can comes between the light and the “eye” the current is stopped. Each time the electric impulse is started, it moves the counter one digit. The process results in me accurate count of every can moving along the conveyor of finished production.

II. Give English equivalents of:

- 1) перевірка деталей
- 2) температура розплавленого металу
- 3) точні виміри
- 4) підрахунок кожної консервної банки
- 5) виробництво сталі

III. Give Ukrainian equivalents of:

- 1) reflect light
- 2) steel gets hotter
- 3) pass the electric current
- 4) move the counter one digit
- 5) a controlling device

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.

1. They (not go) tomorrow if it rains.
2. If she (stay) here a little longer, she will see him.
3. If you mix red and yellow, you (get) orange.
4. She (help) us if we ask her.
5. They will travel on the motorway if the traffic (not be) too bad.

V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.

1. I'm quite short. I don't play in the basketball team.
2. They don't have a very big staff. They are very productive.
3. We have three children. We won't take a year off and travel the world.
4. I'm not very clever. I am not a doctor.

VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.

1. If he earns much money, he'll be able to buy a modern car.
2. Your friend will help you by all means if he comes up in time.
3. If I were you, I wouldn't go there at all.
4. If he were not busy tomorrow, he would take part in our party.
5. If they had had a flat of their own. They would have been very happy then.

VII. Translate the given sentences into English.

1. Що ви робитимете, якщо вам не сподобається їжа в ресторані
2. Якщо ти завтра запізнишся, ми не будемо на тебе чекати.
3. Ми пішли б учора на вечірку, якби знайшли няню для нашого малюка.
4. Якби вона працювала наполегливіше, вона б заробляла більше.
5. Він розсердиться, якщо побачить вас тут.

VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.

1. (Чи можу) I get to the rail way station by bus?
2. He (повинен був) to get up early as he lived far from his office.
3. The London train (має) to arrive at 10 o'clock.
4. They (не мають) do this work now.
5. We (не зможемо) to help you, we are busy.

IX. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Mind the Modal Verbs.

1. This work can't be done in such a short time.
2. My girlfriend might have lost my address.
3. This house must have been built at the beginning of this century.
4. He should help them, they are very poor.
5. This work ought to be done at once.

X. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вони будуть змушені запросити її на збори.
2. Він був змушений повернутися з відпустки раніше.
3. Ви завжди можете скористатися моїм словником.
4. Вибачте, але не може бути, щоб вона сказала неправду.

5. Можливо, їхній син уже закінчив університет.

XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.

Model: She said that they _____ in Oxford.

a) lived b) lives c) will live

She said that they lived in Oxford. Вона сказала, що вони живуть в Лондоні.

1. She asked me where I _____ a job analysis.(a) had made; b) makes; c) make)
2. They said they _____ forward to the results of the experiment.(a) are looking; b) were looking; c) is looking)
3. He asked her how long she _____ for the company.(a)has worked; b) is worked; c) had been working)
4. We told them _____ him on Friday.(a)to have met; b)meets; c)to meet)
5. They promised that they _____ scientific management.(a)will use; b) would use; c)use)

XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.

1. "When father comes, I'll show him my picture", Beth said.
2. Meg said: "I've made some discoveries for myself today."
3. "It is a nice country. You can reach the sea from any place."
4. "Don't play with dog. Go and do your lessons", his older sister told him.
5. "Are you busy now?" Nick asked his brother.

XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.

1. She said she had already found her book.
2. The pupil said he had not learnt the lesson.
3. My sister told me that if she got that book she would give it me to read.
4. Mother asked me to stay at home as the weather was bad.
5. The man said he had never been to Kiev.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Я спитала продавця, скільки коштують ці туфлі.
2. Анна сказала нам, що завтра їде до Лондона.
3. Він сказав, що прийде додому, як закінчить роботу.
4. М-р Браун запитав, чи готовий обід.
5. Вчитель сказав нам приготувати доповіді на завтра.

VARIANT 10

I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

Manufacturing technology is the technology of process control. Machines, human labour, and the organization of work control a manufacturing process. The new technology dictates changes in the nature and organization of manufacturing and in the machines.

The English system of manufacturing such machine tools as lathes was invented in the 18th century. Lathes could fabricate a variety of workpieces. The American system of manufacture emerged in the mid-1800s.

The era of scientific management began in the late 1800s with the works of F.W. Taylor. He was a U.S. mechanical engineer whose work in manufacturing are known as Taylorism. He recognized that workers' activities could be measured, analyzed, and controlled. Using a job analysis and time study, he determined a standard rate of output for each job. Next came the era of process improvement in the mid-20th century. It was based on statistical process control (SPC). This statistical process control directed management's attention away from the worker toward machines. Scientific management is concerned with manufacturing problems. SPC is concerned with the dynamism of the process.

II. Give English equivalents to:

- 1) у середині 1800-х років
- 2) виробляти різноманітні деталі
- 3) ера наукового менеджменту
- 4) звертати увагу
- 5) ера удосконалення процесу

III. Give Ukrainian equivalents to:

- 1) human labour
- 2) nature and organization of manufacturing
- 3) to emphasize precision and interchangeability of parts
- 4) the system originated in the late- 1800s
- 5) to determine a standard rate

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.

1. I'll tell you all our news when I (see) you.
2. If the bus (not come) soon, I'll be late for school.
3. If there (be) a fire, it will be put out by robots.
4. We (go) skiing next winter if we have enough money.
5. He is coming to London tomorrow. He will phone you when he (arrive)

V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.

1. He spends all his money gambling. He isn't a wealthy man.
2. I haven't got any spare time. I won't learn English.
3. Jim works very hard. He has no time to spend with his family.
4. I have got a headache. I can't go swimming.
5. We haven't got a big house. We can't invite friends to stay.

VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.

1. If he speaks more, he will improve his pronunciation.
2. We'll buy your equipment if you make a discount.
3. If the manager is out, let me know, please.
4. He would have known what to do if I had met him then.
5. If the student had worked hard, he would have passed the exam.

VII. Translate the given sentences into English.

1. Щоб вони робили, якби я вчора не позичив їм грошей.
2. Вона б не відправила сина до школи, якби знала, що він хворий.
3. Якби вони прийшли вчора на спектакль раніше, вони змогли б зайняти кращі місця.
4. Якщо ти добре попросиш брата, він відремонтує твій велосипед.
5. Якщо ти поїдеш до Австралії, тобі потрібно мати візу.

VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.

1. You (повинні) take a ticket when you get on a bus.
2. When we enter the University, we (зможемо) to take books from its library.
3. He (може) listen to the radio in the evening.
4. I (повинен був) to work hard to acquire knowledge.
5. She says that she (зможє) to translate this text in two days.

IX. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Mind the Modal Verbs.

1. You needn't translate the text: it's difficult.
2. I think my parents ought to help me.
3. Can he have refused to come?
4. Could you show me the way to the station?
5. He must be waiting for you now.

X. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Невже вона зараз працює?
2. Вона сказала, що не змогла приєднатися до нас, бо хворіла.
3. Вона не може брати мої речі без дозволу.
4. Вам не можна курити у цій кімнаті.
5. Чому ти був змушений розповісти їм про це?

XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.

Model: She said that they _____ in Oxford.

- a) lived b) lives c) will live**

She said that they lived in Oxford. Вона сказала, що вони живуть у Лондоні.

1. We asked them if they _____ some money to buy a house.(a) save; b) had saved; c) has saved)
2. The teacher told us _____ (a) listens to the text; b) will listen to the text; c) to listen to the text)
3. She said that she _____ her money for nothing.(a) spends; b) had spent; c) spend)
4. He promised that he _____ you up.(a) would ring; b) rings; c) will ring)
5. She said they _____ since six o'clock.(a) have been waiting; b) has been waiting; c) had been waiting)

XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.

1. Kate's mother said: "What marks have you got at school?"
2. "Remember the warning! Don't play with fire!" said the man.
3. She asked: "How long have you been translating the article?"
4. "Have you ever been to the USA?" they said to me.
5. "My friend doesn't like this film", he said.

XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.

1. My friend asked me if he could borrow my car.
2. Peter said he had learned the rule and he was doing the exercise.
3. She asked Tom where he had left his umbrella.
4. Michael said he had been to Rio twice.
5. His friend told him that he didn't think he could help.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Я запитав, яку мову вони вивчають і чи розмовляють вони італійською.
2. Мій брат попросив мене помити його машину.
3. Вони попросили її не розповідати правду про цей випадок.
4. Він сказав, що хоче пити та попросив принести сік.
5. Я спитав його, чи давно він працює на цьому заводі.

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