

**Національний університет біоресурсів  
і природокористування України**

**ЗБІРНИК ТЕСТІВ**  
**з англійської мови**  
**для студентів ВНЗ**

КИЇВ – 2010

**УДК 373.461:811**

Рекомендовано Вченою радою природничо-гуманітарного ННІ  
Національного університету біоресурсів і природокористування України

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Навчальне видання

*Англійська мова*

**Збірник тестів**  
з англійської мови  
для студентів ВНЗ

Укладачі: **РИТІКОВА ЛАРИСА ЛЕОНІДІВНА**  
**СИРОТІН ОЛЕКСІЙ СЕРГІЙОВИЧ**

Видання здійснено за редагуванням Ритікової Л.Л.

Підписано до друку  
Ум. друк. арк. 8,25  
Наклад 50 пр.

Формат 60x84 1/16.  
Обл.-вид. арк.

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## КОРОТКИЙ ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ДОВІДНИК

### Прості часи (Simple Tenses) Теперішній простий час The Present Simple Tense

Вживається для вираження звичайної дії та дії, що регулярно повторюється, а також для вираження стану в теперішньому часі. У реченнях із *Present Simple* часто вживаються наступні слова:

*sometimes* інколи, *usually* звичайно, *always* завжди, *never* ніколи, *often* часто, *seldom*, *rarely* рідко, *every day* кожного дня, *every month* кожного місяця, *every year* кожного року, та ін.

Стверджувальна форма дієслова у *Present Simple* в усіх особах, крім третьої особи однини, збігається з формою інфінітива цього дієслова без частки **to**. У третій особі однини до інфінітива додається закінчення **-s** або **-es**:

I	<b>live</b>	in Kyiv
<u>He</u> <u>She</u> <u>It</u>	<b>lives</b>	in Kyiv in Kyiv in Kyiv
We You They	<b>live</b>	in Kyiv in Kyiv in Kyiv

При утворенні питальної та заперечної форм дієслово-присудок складається з двох частин: допоміжного дієслова **to do** та **сміслового** дієслова. Допоміжне дієслово *to do* має дві форми: **does** для 3-ої особи однини і **do** для решти осіб однини та множини. Сміслове дієслово в усіх особах збігається з формою інфінітива даного дієслова без частки **to**.

У питальних реченнях допоміжне дієслово у відповідній формі ставиться перед підметом, а смислове дієслово після підмета:

**Does** he {she, it} work for the company? Він (вона, воно) працює на фірмі?

**Do** you {I, we, they} live in Kyiv? Ти (я, ми, вони) живеш у Києві?

Where **does** he work? Де він працює?

Where **do** you live? Де ти живеш?

Якщо питання відноситься до підмета або означення до нього, допоміжне дієслово не вживається:

Who works for the company? Хто працює на фірмі?

Whose father works there? Чий батько там працює?

У заперечних реченнях частка **not** вживається після допоміжного дієслова у відповідній формі, що стоїть після підмета:

He **does not (doesn't)** work for the company. Він не працює на фірмі.

We **do not (don't)** live in Kyiv. Ми не живемо у Києві.

Дієслово *to do* може вживатись у реченні і як смислове дієслово зі значенням *робити*. У цьому випадку в питальній та заперчній формах допоміжне дієслово *to do* вживається незалежно від смислового дієслова:

What **do** you **do**? Чим ви займаєтесь?

### Дієслово *to be* у Present Simple The verb *to be* in the Present Simple Tense

Дієслово *to be* широко вживається і як повнозначне, і як допоміжне для утворення різних часових форм інших дієслів. В *Present Simple* воно відмінюється не за загальним правилом:

I	<b>am</b>	(I'm)
He She It	<b>is</b>	(He's) (She's) (It's)
We You They	<b>are</b>	(We're) (You're) (They're)

Питальна і заперечна форми *Present Simple* дієслова *to be* утворюються без допоміжного дієслова *to do*.

У питальній формі дієслово *to be* ставиться перед підметом:

**Are** you a teacher? Ви вчитель?

**Is** your brother ill? Ваш брат хворіє?

У заперчній формі після дієслова *to be* ставиться частка **not**:

She **is not** happy. Вона не щаслива.

You **are not** busy. Ви не зайняті.

У питально-заперечній формі дієслово *to be* ставиться перед підметом, а частка *not* – після підмета, але частіше тут вживаються скорочені форми **isn't** і **aren't**:

**Am I not** your brother? Я не твій брат?

**Aren't** you tired? Ти не втомлений?

**Isn't** he at home? Його немає вдома?

### Конструкція *There is/are*

#### The construction *there is/there are*

Порівняйте наступні речення (зразки):

The book is on the table. Книга на столі.	<b>There is</b> a book on the table. На столі книга.
--	---

У першому реченні мається на увазі конкретна книга, яка вже відома співрозмовнику. У другому реченні книга згадується вперше, тобто констатується факт, що на столі є якась книга. Якщо іменник, про який згадується вперше, вжито у множині, вживається **there are**:

**There are** two apples in the plate. В тарілці два яблука.

У випадку, коли вжито декілька іменників, дієслово *to be* узгоджується з першим іменником: якщо перший іменник в однині, вживається **there is**, якщо перший іменник у множині – вживається **there are**:

**There is a pen** and two pencils on the table. На столі ручка і два олівці.

**There are two pens** and a pencil on the table. На столі дві ручки і один олівець.

Речення з конструкцією **there is/are** утворюються наступним чином: стверджувальні речення:

<b>There is</b>	<b>a</b> some	<b>book</b> snow	<b>on the shelf.</b> outside.
<b>There are</b>	<b>some</b> many two a lot of a few (few)	<b>books</b> pens bags pictures cars	<b>on the table.</b> in the bag. in the room. on the wall. in the yard.

several	cows	on the farm.
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заперечні речення

	<b>There is</b>	<b>not a</b>	<b>picture on the wall.</b>
	not any	milk	in the glass.
	no	clock	on the wall.
There are	not any	pencils	on the desk.
	no	pictures	on the wall.

питальні речення:

Is there	a	clock	in the room?
	any	chalk	on the board?
	a little (little)	snow	outside?
	much	milk	in the glass?
Are there	any	windows	in the room?
	many	pictures	on the walls?
	a few (few)	cars	in the yard?
	a lot of	students	in the classroom?

### **Вживання слів *some, any, many, much, few, little, a few, a little, several***

*Some*, вжите перед **злічуваним** (тим, що можна порахувати) іменником у множині або замість нього, означає *кілька, деякі, дехто*:

There are **some** shops in the village. У селі є кілька магазинів.

У значенні *кілька, декілька* вживається також *several*:

There are **several** books on the shelf. На полиці є декілька книжок.

Якщо *some* вжито перед **незлічуваним** (тим, що не можна порахувати) іменником, то воно означає *деяка кількість* і на українську мову звичайно не перекладається:

There is **some** butter in the fridge. В холодильнику є масло.

*Any* означає який-небудь, які-небудь, скільки-небудь. На українську мову воно, як правило, не перекладається:

Are there **any** trees in the yard? У дворі є дерева?

*Many* означає *багато*, *few* – *мало* і вживаються перед **злічуваними** іменниками в множині:

There were **many** people in the hall. У залі було багато людей.

The teacher has **few** books. У викладача мало книжок.

*Many, few* також можуть замінювати іменники. Як іменник *many* означає *багато хто*, *few* – *мало хто*:

**Many** stayed there. Багато хто залишився там.

Many people tried to pass the exam but only **few** did. Багато людей намагались скласти екзамен, але мало хто склав.

*Much* і *little* вживаються перед **незлічуваними** іменниками, а також замінюють їх:

There is **much** snow outside. На вулиці багато снігу.

He has very **little** time. У нього дуже мало часу.

*Few, little* означають *мала, недостатня кількість*.

*A few, a little* означає наявність певної достатньої, хоч і невеликої кількості:

We have **little** bread. У нас мало хліба We have **a little** bread. У нас є **трохи** хліба.

### Дієслово *to have*

#### The verb *to have*

Дієслово *to have* також вживається і як повнозначне, і як допоміжне. Воно служить для утворення різних часових форм інших дієслів. Відмінювання дієслова *to have* в *Present Simple*:

I	<b>have</b>
He She It	<b>has</b>
We You They	<b>have</b>

Питальна і заперечна форми *Present Simple* дієслова *to have* утворюються без допоміжного дієслова *to do*.

У питальній формі дієслово *to have* ставиться перед підметом:

**Have** you a watch? У вас є годинник?

**Has** the girl many toys? У дівчини багато іграшок?

Заперечні речення будуються за допомогою:



1) **not any**

2) **no**

I have **not any** red pencil або I have **no** red pencil. У мене немає червоного олівця.

Заперечна форма утворюється лише за допомогою частки **not**, якщо після дієслова *to have* вжито іменник з:

а) присвійним або вказівним займенником:

I have **not your** book. У мене немає вашої книги.

б) вказівним займенником або означеним артиклем:

We have **not this (the)** watch. У нас немає цього годинника.

в) кількісними займенниками або кількісними числівниками:

She has **not many (five)** English books. У неї немає багато (п'яти) англійських книжок.

Якщо дієслово **to have** входить до складу виразів:

to have breakfast	to have tea (coffee)
to have lunch	to have a smoke
to have dinner	to have a rest
to have supper	to have a walk

то питальна та заперечна форми речень з цими виразами в *Present Simple* утворюються за допомогою дієслова *to do*:

**Do** you have a smoke at night? Ви палите вночі?

I **do not** have a smoke at night. Я не палю вночі.

### **Минулий простий час The Past Simple Tense**

Виражає одноразову дію або стан, багаторазову дію або ряд послідовних дій у минулому, не пов'язаних з моментом мовлення. Звичайно вживається з обставинами минулого часу:

*yesterday* вчора, *last week* минулого тижня, *last month* минулого місяця, *last year* минулого року, *an hour ago* годину тому, *a year ago* рік тому, *in 1961* у 1961, *on the 10<sup>th</sup> of November* десятого листопада та ін.

He came **yesterday**. Він приїхав вчора.

I graduated from the University **four years ago**. Я закінчив університет чотири роки тому.

He finished the work **last week**. Він закінчив роботу минулого тижня.

Past *Simple* правильних дієслів утворюється шляхом додавання в усіх особах закінчення *-ed* до форми інфінітива: to work — worked; to live — lived.

Закінчення *-ed* вимовляється як [d] після дзвінких приголосних і голосних: lived, answered, played; [t] після глухих приголосних: helped, asked; [ɪd] після t й d: wanted, intended. Дієслова, які закінчуються на у з попереднім приголосним, змінюють у на і: to study — studied, to copy — copied, але played, stayed (якщо перед у стоїть голосний).

I	}	<b>worked</b>
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

Стверджувальна форма *Past Simple* неправильних дієслів усіх осіб однини та множини утворюється шляхом вживання другої форми цих дієслів (див. таблицю неправильних дієслів):

He **wrote** a letter to his brother last week. Він написав листа своєму братові минулого тижня.

Питальна та заперечна форми дієслів в *Past Simple* утворюються за допомогою минулого часу дієслова *to do* – **did**.

У питальній формі в *Past Simple* допоміжне дієслово **did** вживається перед підметом, а смислове дієслово в формі інфінітива без частки **to** стоїть після підмета:

**Did** I {he, she, it, we, you, they} **read** the book? Я (він, вона, ми, ви, вони читали книгу?

У заперечній формі в *Past Simple* частка **not** вживається після допоміжного дієслова **did**, яке стоїть після підмета перед присудком:

I {he, she, it, we, you, they} **did not** read the book. Я (він, вона, ми, ви, вони) не читали книгу.

**Дієслово *to be* в Past Simple**  
**The verb *to be* in the Past Simple Tense**

I	}	<b>was</b>
He		
She		
It		

We	}	<b>were</b>
You		
They		

**Дієслово *to have* в Past Simple**  
**The verb *to have* in the Past Simple Tense**

I	}	<b>had</b>	}	<b>had</b>
He				
She				
It				
We				
You				
They				

**Майбутній простий час**  
**The Future Simple Tense**

Виражає одноразову або багаторазову дію, стан або ряд послідовних дій в майбутньому. Як правило, рішення про виконання дії приймається в момент мовлення:

- |                                       |                           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) We've no bread.                    | – У нас немає хліба.      |
| b) Ok. I <b>will</b> go and buy some. | – Гаразд. Я піду і куплю. |

Зазвичай *Future Simple* вживається з такими обставинами часу, як: *tomorrow* завтра, *the day after tomorrow* післязавтра, *in 1990* у 1990, *on Sunday* у неділю, *next week* наступного тижня, *next month* наступного місяця, *next year* наступного року та ін.

Jane and Mike **will** go to classes, then they **will** go to the skating-rink.  
Джейн і Майк підуть на заняття, потім вони підуть на ковзанку.

Стверджувальна, заперечна і питальна форми *Future Simple* утворюються за допомогою допоміжних дієслів **shall** та **will** для всіх осіб однини й множини та інфінітива смислового дієслова без частки *to*:

I {we} **shall** come tomorrow. Я (ми) прийду завтра.

He {she, it, you, they} **will** come tomorrow. Він (вона, ви, вони) прийде завтра.

У стверджувальній формі допоміжні дієслова **shall** та **will** часто скорочуються до **'ll**, що додається до підмета:

**They'll** be here in an hour. Вони будуть тут за годину.

У питальній формі допоміжні дієслова **shall, will** стоять перед підметом:

**Will** you come tomorrow? Ви прийдете завтра.

У питальних реченнях в 1-ій особі однини та множини вживається тільки допоміжне дієслово **shall**, що означає “повинен”, “потрібно”:

**Shall** we (I) come tomorrow? Нам (мені) приходити завтра?

У заперечній формі *Future Simple* допоміжні дієслова **shall, will** із часткою **not** ставляться після підмета. Частка **not** може зливатися з **shall, will** в одне слово – **shan't, won't**:

I **won't** come tomorrow. Я не прийду завтра.

### Дієслово *to be* у Future Simple The verb *to be* in the Future Simple Tense

I	}	<b>will be</b>	We	}	<b>will be</b>
He			You		
She			They		
It					

### Дієслово *to have* у Future Simple The verb *to have* in the Future Simple Tense

I	}	<b>will have</b>	We	}	<b>will have</b>
He			You		
She			They		
It					

## Група тривалих часів (Continuous Tenses)

Розрізняють теперішній (*Present Continuous*), минулий (*Past Continuous*) і майбутній (*Future Continuous*) тривалі часи. Ця група часів утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *to be* у відповідному часі, особі, числі та дієприкметника теперішнього часу смислового дієслова (*Participle I*), тобто дієслова із закінченням **-ing**. Для утворення питальної форми допоміжне дієслово ставиться перед підметом. Заперечна форма утворюється за допомогою частки **not**, що вживається після допоміжного дієслова.

### Теперішній тривалий час The Present Continuous Tense

Вживається для вираження дії, що відбувається в момент мовлення:

I	<b>am</b>	<b>doing</b>	her homework now
He She It	<b>is</b>	<b>doing</b>	her homework now
We You They	<b>are</b>	<b>doing</b>	her homework now

1. *Present Continuous* вживається:

1) для вираження тривалої дії, що відбувається а) в момент мовлення;  
б) у теперішньому часі:

а) He is writing a letter now.

Він пише лист зараз.

б) He is writing a new play.

Він пише нову п'єсу.

2) для позначення дії в майбутньому, коли виражається намір виконати дію або коли йдеться про заздалегідь намічену дію.

He is leaving by the 5 o'clock train.

Він від'їжджає поїздом, що відходить о 5-й годині.

We are going to the theatre tonight.

Ми йдемо до театру сьогодні ввечері.

3) для вираження дії в майбутньому дуже часто вживається дієслово **to go** у формі Present Continuous + інфінітив, який виступає в значенні *збираюсь, маю намір*.

I am going to learn French  
next year.

Я збираюсь (маю намір) вивчати  
французьку мову наступного року.

2. Дієприкметник I, що вживається самостійно без допоміжного дієслова, має властивості прикметника й виконує в реченні функцію означення, тобто відповідає на питання який? яка? У цьому випадку дієприкметник I (V + ing) перекладається українською мовою дієприкметником з суфіксами *-ач, -яч, -уч, -юч*, дієприкметниковим зворотом або підрядним означальним реченням.

Look at the girl standing  
at the window.

Подивись на дівчину,  
яка стоїть біля вікна.

### Дієслова, що не вживаються у формі Present Continuous

see	want	like	know	believe
hear	wish	love	realize	remember
taste	need	hate	understand	forget
smell	mean	dislike	recognize	seem
feel	think	have	be	

### Минулий тривалий час The Past Continuous Tense

Вживається для вираження дії, що відбувалася в певний конкретний момент у минулому:

I	}	<b>was</b>	<b>watching</b>	TV
He				
She				
It				

We You They	} were	watching	TV
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Конкретний момент може бути виражений:

а) точним зазначенням часу: *at that time* у той час, *at four o'clock* о четвертій годині:

He **was speaking** at the conference **at 5 o'clock** yesterday. Він виступав на конференції о п'ятій годині вчора.

б) іншою, як правило, короткочасною дією, що виражена дієсловом в *Past Simple*:

He **was watching** TV when mother **came**. Він дивився телевізор, коли прийшла мати.

Якщо обидві тривалі дії відбувалися в певний момент одночасно, то в обох реченнях дієслово-присудок вживається в *Past Continuous*:

He **was watching** TV while his sister **was washing up**. Він дивився телевізор, в той час як його сестра мила посуд.

### Майбутній тривалий час The Future Continuous Tense

Вживається для вираження дії, що відбуватиметься в певний конкретний момент у майбутньому:

I {he, she, it, we, you, they} **will be watching** TV. Я (він, вона, ми, ви, вони) дивитимусь телевізор.

Цей момент може бути виражений:

а) точним зазначенням часу: *at that time, at four o'clock*:

He **will be speaking** at the conference **at 5 o'clock** tomorrow

б) іншою, як правило, однократною (разовою) дією, що виражена дієсловом в *Present Simple*:

He **will be watching** TV when mother **comes**.

### Доконані (перфектні) часи в активному стані (Perfect Active).

#### Теперішній доконаний час

#### The Present Perfect Tense

Виражає дію, що завершилася до даного моменту. Цей момент в реченні може бути виражений:

а) за допомогою прислівників неозначеного часу, таких як:

*already* вже, *ever* будь-коли, *often* часто, *always* завжди, *just* щойно:

I **have** just **written** the sentence. Я щойно написав речення.

He **has** already **read** the book. Він вже прочитав книгу.

в) обставинами, що позначають час, який до цього моменту ще не закінчився:

*today, this month, this week, this year:*

I **have seen** her this week. Я бачив її цього тижня.

*Примітка:* У реченнях, що виражають завершену дію в минулому, вживається *Past Simple*:

They arrived **yesterday**. Вони приїхали вчора.

*Present Perfect* вживається також для вираження дії, що почалася в минулому і продовжує тривати до моменту мовлення. Тривалість дії виражається за допомогою **for**. Час, з якого вона триває, – за допомогою **since**:

He **has lived** here **for** two years. Він живе тут два роки.

He **has been** lazy **since** childhood. Він ледачий з дитинства.

Як правило, в цьому випадку *Present Perfect* вживається з дієсловами, що не вживаються в часах групи *Continuous*, а також з дієсловами *to live, to work* (див. приклад вище).

*Present Perfect* утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **have** у відповідній формі і дієприкметника минулого часу (*Participle II*).

*Participle II* правильних дієслів утворюється шляхом додавання до інфінітива дієслова закінчення – **ed**. Приклади: **lived, worked, studied**.

*Participle II* неправильних дієслів подається в таблиці неправильних дієслів (третя колонка). Приклади: **spoken, begun, written**.

I		<b>have</b>	<b>written</b>
He	}	<b>has</b>	<b>written</b>
She			
It			
We	}	<b>have</b>	<b>written</b>
You			
They			



## Минулий доконаний час The Past Perfect Tense

*Past Perfect* вживається для вираження дії, що завершилася до певного моменту, або дії, що завершилася до іншої дії в минулому. Цей момент в реченні може бути виражений:

а) за допомогою слів, що позначають час:

*by two o'clock* до другої години, *by the evening* до вечора, *by the end of the month* до кінця місяця.

He **had written** the report **by the end of the year**. Він написав доповідь до кінця року.

в) іншою дією, що відбулася в минулому та виражена дієсловом в *Past Simple*:

When **he had** finished his homework he **went** skating. Коли він закінчив домашню роботу, він пішов кататись на ковзанах.

*Past Perfect* також може вживатися для вираження дії, що тривала до певного моменту в минулому із зазначенням її тривалості, або часу, з якого вона тривала (**for, since**):

He **had lived** here **for** two years when we moved to Kyiv. Він жив тут два роки, коли ми переїхали до Києва.

Як правило, в цьому випадку *Past Perfect* вживається з дієсловами, що не вживаються в часах групи Continuous, а також з дієсловами *to live, to work* (див. приклад вище).

*Past Perfect* утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *have* у минулому часі, тобто **had** для всіх осіб і дієприкметника минулого часу (*Participle II*):

I	}	<b>had</b>	<b>written</b>	}	<b>had</b>	<b>written</b>
He						
She						
It						
We						
You						
They						

## Майбутній доконаний час The Future Perfect Tense

*Future Perfect* вживається для вираження дії, що завершиться до певного моменту в майбутньому. Цей момент в реченні може бути виражений:

а) словами, що позначають час: *by 6 o'clock* до шостої години, *by the end of the week* до кінця тижня.

They **will have translated** the text **by the end of the class**. Вони перекладуть текст до кінця заняття.

б) іншою дією, що відбудеться у майбутньому. Ця дія виражена в *Present Simple* і вживається у підрядному реченні:

They **will have read** the book before they **begin** to discuss it. Вони прочитають книгу, до того, як почнуть обговорювати її

## Теперішній доконаний тривалий час The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

*Present Perfect Continuous* вживається для вираження дії, що почалася в минулому і продовжується в момент мовлення із зазначенням тривалості дії або часу, з якого вона почалася (**for, since**) з дієсловами, що не вживаються в часах групи *Continuous*. Тривалість дії виражається за допомогою **for**, час, з якого вона триває, – за допомогою **since**:

She **has been waiting** for him **for** an hour. Вона чекає на нього годину.

They **have been living** here **since** childhood. Вони живуть тут з дитинства.

Час, з якого триває дія, може бути виражений іншою дією в *Past Simple*:

They **have been studying** Spanish **since** they entered the university. Вони вивчають іспанську з того часу, як вони вступили до університету.

*Present Perfect Continuous* утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **have** в теперішньому часі, третьої форми дієслова *to be* – **been** та *Participle I*:

I	<b>have</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>writing</b>
He She It	<b>has</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>writing</b>

We You They	<b>have been writing</b>
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### Минулий доконаний тривалий час

#### The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

*Past Perfect Continuous* вживається для вираження дії, що тривала до певного моменту в минулому із зазначенням її тривалості, або часу, з якого вона тривала (**for, since**):

He **had been living** here **for** two years when we moved to Kyiv. Він жив тут два роки, коли ми переїхали до Києва.

Як правило, в цьому випадку *Past Perfect Continuous* вживається з дієсловами, що вживаються в часах групи *Continuous*.

*Past Perfect Continuous* утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *to have* у минулому часі, тобто **had** для всіх осіб, третьої форми дієслова *to be* – **been** і дієприкметника минулого часу (*Participle I*):

I He She It We We You They	<b>had been writing</b>
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### Пасивний стан

#### The Passive Voice

Конструкція речення, в якому підмет є діючою активною особою (або предметом), являє собою конструкцію в активному стані. Конструкція речення, в якому підмет є об'єктом, на який спрямовано дію, являє собою конструкцію в пасивному стані.

The workers are building the bridge. Робітники будують міст.

The bridge **is being built** by the workers. Міст будується робітниками.

*Passive Voice* утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *to be* у відповідному часі і дієприкметника минулого часу (*Participle II*):

**to be + Participle II**

Стверджувальна форма:

The text **is translated** by students. Текст перекладається студентами.

Питальна форма:

**Is** the text **translated** by students. Чи текст перекладається студентами?

Заперечна форма:

The text *is* **not translated** by students. Текст не перекладається студентами.

Розглянемо часи дієслів в *Passive Voice*.

**Група простих часів** в *Passive Voice* (Simple Tenses Passive):

The Present Simple Passive	The Past Simple Passive	The Future Simple Passive
Milk <b>is produced</b> in the state	Milk <b>was produced</b> in the state	Milk <b>will be produced</b> in the state

**Група тривалих часів** в *Passive Voice* (Continuous Tenses Passive):

The Present Continuous Passive	The Past Continuous Passive	The Future Continuous Passive
Milk <b>is being produced</b> in the state	Milk <b>was being produced</b> in the state	Milk <b>will be produced</b> in the state

**Група доконаних часів** в *Passive Voice* (Perfect Tenses Passive):

The Present Perfect Passive	The Past Perfect Passive	The Future Perfect Passive
The text <b>has been translated</b> today	The text <b>had been translated</b> by the end of the last month	The text <b>will have been translated</b> by tomorrow

## Модальні дієслова

### Modal Verbs

Модальні дієслова виражають бажаність, можливість, необхідність, імовірність, сумнів, дозвіл, заборону, здатність виконання дії, позначеної інфінітивом. Отже модальні дієслова не вживаються самостійно, а лише в сполученні з інфінітивом іншого дієслова і, в свою чергу, не мають усіх основних форм, властивих іншим дієсловам (інфінітива, дієприкметника, герундія), а тому і не можуть вживатись у майбутньому часі, тривалих і перфектних часах. Після модальних дієслів інфінітив переважно вживається без частки *to*, але існують винятки. Питальна і заперечна форми речень з модальними дієсловами утворюються без допоміжних дієслів (винятки складають еквіваленти модальних дієслів). У питальній формі модальні дієслова ставляться перед підметом:

**Can** you see the plane? Ти бачиш літак?

У заперечній формі після модальних дієслів вживається заперечна частка **not**:

You **should not** go there alone. Тобі не слід йти туди самому.

### Модальне дієслово *can*

*Can* означає могли, вміти і має дві форми: теперішній час **can** і минулий час **could**.

*Can* виражає:

1) розумову здатність або вміння:

He **can** speak three foreign languages. Він уміє розмовляти трьома іноземними мовами.

2) фізичну здатність або вміння:

He **can** run very quickly. Він може бігти дуже швидко.

3) загальну можливість, що залежить від певних обставин:

You **can** buy bread at the shop. Ти можеш купити хліб в цьому магазині.

4) дозвіл або заборону:

**Can** I come in? Можна увійти?

You **cannot** go there. Тобі не можна туди ходити.

5) прохання; вживання **could** у цьому значенні не змінює часу дії, а лише робить прохання більш ввічливим:

**Could** you speak louder? Чи не могли б ви говорити голосніше?

*Can, could* вживаються відповідно в теперішньому і минулому часах. В майбутньому часі або в перфектних часах вживається еквівалент модального дієслова *can* – **to be able to do smth**:

He will **be able to** do it tomorrow. Він зможе зробити це завтра.

He has **been able to** swim since childhood. Він уміє плавати з дитинства.

### Модальне дієслово *may*

Дієслово *may* має дві форми: теперішній час **may** і минулий час **might**.

*May* вживається для вираження:

1) дозволу або заборони:

**May** I use your dictionary? Можна скористатися вашим словником?

Для вираження заборони дієслово *may* вживається рідко. У таких випадках звичайно вживається заперечна форма дієслова *must*:

— **May** we use our notes? Можна користуватися конспектами?

— No, you **mustn't**. Ні, не можна.

У цьому значенні в майбутньому часі або в перфектних часах вживається еквівалент модального дієслова *may* – **to be allowed to do smth**:

The students will **be allowed to** use the dictionaries. Студентам дозволять користуватися словниками.

2) можливості, що залежать від певних обставин. У цьому значенні також може вживатись модальне дієслово *can*:

You **may** go there by bus. Ти можеш поїхати туди автобусом.

3) припущення з відтінком сумніву, невпевненості. У цьому значенні дієслово *may* виражає дію, що стосується теперішнього або майбутнього часів:

She **may** come tomorrow. Може, вона приїде завтра.

Для вираження дії, що стосується минулого часу, після *may* вживається перфектний інфінітив:

I **may have lost** the key in the yard. Можливо, я загубив ключ у дворі.

### Модальне дієслово *must*

Дієслово *must* має лише одну форму і виражає:

1) обов'язок, необхідність, наказ:

**Must** we come to the university tomorrow. Чи треба нам приходити до університету завтра?

To catch the bus I **must** run. Щоб встигнути на автобус, я мушу бігти.

У цьому значенні *must* виражає дію, що стосується теперішнього часу. Для вираження минулої або майбутньої дії вживається еквівалент *must* – **have to**:

To catch the bus I **had to** run. Щоб встигнути на автобус, я мусив бігти.

To catch the bus I **will have to** run. Щоб встигнути на автобус, я буду мусити бігти.

2) заборону: у цьому значенні *must* вживається лише у заперечному реченні:

You **mustn't** go there. Тобі не можна туди ходити.

### Модальне дієслово *should*

*Should* виражає моральний обов'язок, пораду, рекомендацію:

Jane is in hospital. You **should** visit her. Джейн у лікарні. Тобі слід провідати її.

You **shouldn't** work for those people. Тобі не слід працювати на тих людей.

### Інфінітив The Infinitive

Інфінітив – це неозначена форма дієслова, яка тільки називає дію і відповідає на запитання *що робити?*, *що зробити?* Ознакою інфінітива є наявність частки **to** перед дієсловом:

**to read** читати, **to speak** говорити, **to work** працювати

Форми інфінітива	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write to come	to be written
Continuous	to be writing to be coming	—
Perfect	to have written to have come	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing to have been coming	—

Інфінітив вживається у функції підмета, додатка, обставини мети, означення та ін.

Інфінітив у функції *підмета* стоїть в реченні на першому місці (на початку). В українській мові такому інфінітиву відповідає дієслово у неозначеній формі або іменник у називному відмінку:

**To know** English well is very important nowadays. В наші дні дуже важливо гарно знати англійську мову.

Інфінітив може вживатись у функції *дodatка* до дієслів та прикметників:

He asked me **to stay**. Він попросив мене залишитись.

I'll be happy **to visit** you. Я буду щасливий відвідати тебе.

Інфінітив у функції *обставини* мети може стояти в реченні як на початку, так і після додатку:

**To know** English well we must work hard at it. Щоб гарно знати англійську мову, ми повинні наполегливо працювати.

We must work hard **to know** English well. Ми повинні наполегливо працювати, щоб гарно знати англійську мову.

Інфінітив вживається у функції *означення*:

I have no right **to ask**. Я не маю права запитувати.

### Об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс The Objective Infinitive Complex

*Objective Infinitive Complex* має у своєму складі інфінітив і вживається у функції додатка. Першою частиною цього комплексу може бути як іменник, так і особовий займенник в об'єктному відмінку:

I want **Mary to read the book**. Я хочу, щоб **Марина** прочитала цю книгу.

I like **him to dance**. Мені подобається, як **він** танцює.

Як бачимо з прикладів, *Objective Infinitive Complex* складається з двох частин: іменника у загальному відмінку або особового займенника в об'єктному відмінку та інфінітива, що виражає дію, яку виконує особа. На українську мову речення із такою конструкцією перекладаються, як правило, складнопідрядними реченнями.

*Objective Infinitive Complex* вживається після певних груп дієслів і має свої особливості утворення.

Таких груп дієслів можна виділити чотири:

I група	II група	III група	IV група
Виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуттів	Виражають бажання, намір, почуття	Виражають думку, припущення, сподівання	Виражають наказ, прохання, дозвіл, пораду, примус
to see to hear	to want to wish	to consider to believe	to order to ask



to watch to notice	to like to dislike to hate to intend should/would like	to think to find to know to expect to suppose	to allow to advise to cause to make to let
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Після дієслів першої групи та дієслів **to make, to let** інфінітив в об'єктному інфінітивному комплексі вживається без частки **to**:

I saw **him cross** the street. Я бачив, як він переходив вулицю.

I heard **him sing** in the garden. Я чув, як він співав у саду.

He let **me do** that. Він дозволив мені зробити це.

They made **him leave** the hall. Вони примусили його залишити зал.

Після решти дієслів інфінітив в об'єктному інфінітивному комплексі вживається з часткою **to**:

I want **you to read** the book. Я хочу, щоб ти прочитав цю книгу.

I expected **her to return**. Я сподівався, що вона повернеться.

I would like **my groupmates to visit** him. Я хотів би, щоб мої одногрупники відвідали його.

The teacher allowed **the students to use** dictionaries. Викладач дозволив студентам користуватись словниками.

### Суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс The Subjective Infinitive Complex

Якщо речення, до складу якого входить об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс, перетворити на пасивне, то інфінітив виражатиме дію, яку виконує підмет цього пасивного речення:

**He** was seen **to cross** the street. Бачили, як **він переходив** вулицю.

З прикладу видно, що інфінітив **to cross** виражає дію, яку виконує особа, позначена займенником **he**. Через те, що до складу речення входить інфінітив, а весь комплекс **he ... to cross** виконує роль підмета речення (*Subject*), цей комплекс називається суб'єктним інфінітивним комплексом.

Отже, *Subjective Infinitive Complex* складається з двох частин. Першою частиною комплексу може бути займенник у називному відмінку або іменник у загальному відмінку. Друга частина комплексу – інфінітив, що виражає дію, яку виконує особа або предмет, позначений іменником або займенником.

*Subjective Infinitive Complex* вживається після певних груп дієслів і має свої особливості утворення. З певними групами дієслів суб'єктний

інфінітивний комплекс вживається у пасивному стані. З низкою дієслів та словосполучень суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається в активному стані. Разом таких груп дієслів можна виділити п'ять:

I група	II група	III група	IV група	V група
Виражають повідомлення	Виражають думку (погляд), припущення, сподівання	Виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуттів	Виражають наказ, прохання, дозвіл, примус	Виражають припущення, випадок
Вживаються в пасивному стані	Вживаються в пасивному стані	Вживаються в пасивному стані	Вживаються в пасивному стані	Вживаються в активному стані
to say to report	to think to know to consider to believe to suppose to expect	to see to hear to feel to notice to observe to watch	to order to ask to request to allow to permit to make to cause to force	to seem to appear to happen to chance to turn out to prove to be sure to be certain to be likely to be unlikely

**He is said to know** three foreign languages. Кажуть, що він знає три іноземні мови.

**The football team is reported to have arrived** in Kyiv. Повідомляють, що футбольна команда прибула до Києва.

**The director is expected to return** tomorrow. Сподіваються, що директор повернеться завтра.

**I was supposed to meet** the delegation. Передбачалося, що я зустріну делегацію.

**He was heard to sing** in the garden. Було чути, як він співав у саду.

## Умовні речення Conditional Sentences

В англійській мові розрізняють три типи умовних речень.

**Перший тип** умовних речень виражає здійснювану (реальну) умову, реальний факт, що відноситься до:

а) теперішнього часу:

If he **has** a telephone he **can** ring you up any time. Якщо він має телефон, то може телефонувати в будь-який час.

б) минулого:

If he **met** her yesterday she **told** him everything about the meeting. Якщо він зустрів її вчора, то вона розповіла йому все про збори.

в) майбутнього:

If it **doesn't rain** tomorrow we **will go** fishing. Якщо завтра не буде дощу, ми підемо рибалити.

Речення такого типу вживаються найчастіше. У таких реченнях дієслово в підрядному реченні вживається в теперішньому, а в головному – в майбутньому часі.

**Другий тип** умовних речень виражає малоімовірну умову або дію, яка могла б відбутися за певних умов в теперішньому або майбутньому часі:

If we **worked** hard, we **could earn** quite enough. Якщо б ми працювали наполегливо, ми могли б заробити чимало.

If he **knew** grammar well, he **would speak** English much better. Якщо б він знав граматику добре, він би краще розмовляв англійською.

If it **were** not so late we **would help** you. Якби не пізній час, ми допомогли б тобі.

В реченнях другого типу присудок підрядного речення вживається в формі минулого часу. Зверніть увагу, що дієслово **to be** має форму **were** для всіх осіб, а в головному реченні – форму **would (could)** з інфінітивом смислового дієслова.

**Третій тип** умовних речень виражає нездійсненні припущення, що відносяться до минулого:

If I **had seen** you yesterday I **would have asked** you everything about the accident. Якщо б я побачив вас учора, я розпитав би у вас все про нещасний випадок.

У цих реченнях дієслово в підрядному реченні має форму *Past Perfect* (**had+Participle II**), а в головному – форму **would+have+Participle II** смислового дієслова.

Типи складнопідрядних речень	Головне речення	Підрядне речення
I тип Реальна умова	He <b>will finish</b> the work... Він закінчить роботу,...	...if he <b>has</b> time ...якщо у нього буде час
II тип Малоймовірна умова	He <b>would finish</b> the work... Він закінчив би роботу ...	...if he <b>had</b> time. ...якби у нього був час
III тип Нереальна умова	He <b>would have</b> finished the work... Він закінчив би роботу...	...if he <b>had had</b> time ...якби у нього був час

Порядок речень у складнопідрядних умовних реченнях не є фіксованим. Речення може починатися підрядним (**If**) або головним реченням.

Кома ставиться лише тоді, коли складнопідрядне речення починається підрядним реченням (**If**).

### Узгодження часів Sequence of Tenses

В англійській мові, так само як і в українській складнопідрядне речення складається з двох речень – головного і підрядного, що залежить від головного:

I think that he will come. Думаю, що він прийде.

В українській мові дієслово-присудок підрядного речення може вживатись у будь-якому часі, залежно від змісту. В англійській мові це можливо лише тоді, коли дієслово-присудок головного речення стоїть в теперішньому або майбутньому часі.

She **says** she came yesterday. Вона каже, що приїхала вчора.

Mother **will tell** me what I shall have to do. Мати скаже мені, що я матиму робити.

Якщо присудок головного речення в англійській мові виражений дієсловом в одному з **минулих часів**, то в підрядному **додатковому** реченні дієслово-присудок, як правило, має бути в одному з минулих часів або в майбутньому з точки зору минулого (*Future-in-the-Past*).

Якщо в головному реченні дієслово-присудок виражає минулу дію, то будуть діяти наступні правила узгодження часів:

1) якщо, дія підрядного речення співпадає в часі з дією головного, то дієслово-присудок підрядного речення вживається в *Past Simple* або *Past Continuous*:

I **thought** you **studied** at the university. Я думав, ти навчаєшся в університеті.

They **knew** what they **were doing**. Вони знали, що роблять.

2) якщо дія підрядного речення відбулася раніше дії головного, то в підрядному реченні вживається *Past Perfect*:

We **asked** him how long he **had been** to England. Вони запитали його, скільки він перебував у Англії.

I **thought** he **had written** his report. Я думав, він написав доповідь.

3) якщо дія підрядного речення є майбутньою відносно дії головного, то в підрядному реченні вживається Future-in-the-Past (**would**):

I **knew** you **would help** me. Я знав, що ви допоможите мені.

4) правила узгодження часів не застосовуються, якщо підрядні додаткові речення виражають загальновідомі факти:

He **knew** that water **boils** at 100° C. Я знав, що вода кипить при 100° C.

## Герундій The Gerund

Герундій – це неособова форма дієслова із закінченням –**ing**, що має властивості як дієслова, так і іменника. Ця форма відсутня в українській мові. На українську мову герундій може перекладатися дієсловом, іменником, інколи дієприкметником або підрядним реченням.

Як і дієслово, герундій має форми часу і стану.

Gerund	Active	Passive
Indefinite (Simple)	<b>giving</b> She likes <b>giving</b> presents Їй подобається робити подарунки.	<b>being given</b> She likes <b>being given</b> presents Їй подобається, коли їй роблять подарунки

Perfect	<b>having given</b> He is pleased with <b>having given</b> the present Він задоволений тим, що зробив подарунок	<b>having been given</b> He is pleased with <b>having been given</b> the present Він задоволений тим, що йому зробили подарунок
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Герундій у формі *Perfect* вживається, якщо дія, яку він виражає, передусім, вираженій особовою формою дієслова.

I don't remember **having met** her before. Я не пам'ятаю, чи зустрівав її раніше.

I don't remember **having been asked** the question before. Я не пам'ятаю, чи ставили мені це питання раніше.

Як іменник, герундій може виконувати у реченні функцію:

а) підмета:

**Travelling** is my hobby. Мандрювання – моє хоббі;

б) іменної частини присудка:

My hobby is **travelling**. Моє хоббі є мандрювання;

в) додатка (прямого та прийменникового):

Students of our group like **travelling** very much. Студентам нашої групи дуже подобається подорожувати;

Students are fond of **travelling**. Студенти люблять мандрювати;

г) означення:

What is your reason for **travelling**. Яка причина вашого подорожування;

д) обставини:

He translated this text without **consulting** a dictionary. Він переклав текст без словника;

Необхідно запам'ятати, що в англійській мові є дієслова, після яких вживається тільки герундій. Найбільш вживані з них такі:

*to finish* закінчувати, *to go on* продовжувати, *to enjoy* насолоджуватись, *to deny* заперечувати, *to prevent* запобігати, *to mind* бути проти.

Найчастіше герундій вживається після прийменників у функції непрямого додатка, означення або обставини.

Запам'ятайте наступні прийменникові дієслова та вирази, що вимагають після себе герундій: *to accuse of* звинувачувати у чомусь, *to agree to* погоджуватись на щось, *to be afraid of* боятись чогось, *to depend on* залежати від чогось, *to insist on* наполягати на чомусь, *to look forward to*

з нетерпінням чогось чекати, *to prevent from* запобігати чомусь, *to think of* думати про щось:

They **accuse him of having told** a lie. Вони звинувачують його в тому, що він сказав неправду.

She never **agreed to telling** a lie. Вона ніколи не погоджувалась говорити неправду.

I **am afraid of being** alone. Я боюсь залишатися на самоті.

Success **depends on working** hard. Успіх залежить від наполегливої роботи.

### Іменник (The Noun)

Іменники діляться на *власні* (Proper Nouns) та *загальні* (Common Nouns).

1. Власні іменники: London, the Caucasus, the French Revolution, Sunday, May.

2. Загальні іменники: water, boy, country, darkness, family.

Загальні іменники діляться на *злічувані* (countable nouns) та *незлічувані* (uncountable nouns).

1. Злічувані іменники: a book – books, a girl – two girls, a car – many cars.

2. Незлічувані іменники:

а) назви абстрактних понять: freedom, air, love, knowledge;

б) назви речовин, матеріалів: gold, sugar, coal, tea.

Незлічувані іменники вживаються тільки в однині (singular).

Злічувані іменники вживаються в однині (singular) і множині (plural).

### Утворення множини іменників.

1. Шляхом додавання закінчення –s:

lamp - lamps, chair - chairs, shoe – shoes, flower - flowers

2. Додаванням закінчення –es:

а) до іменників, що закінчуються на –s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x: dish – dishes, lunch – lunches, watch – watches, class – classes, box - boxes

б) до іменників, що закінчуються на **-o**:

echo – echoes, hero – heroes, potato - potatoes

В деяких іменниках на -o допускаються обидві форми: -es або -s: mosquitoes/mosquitos, volcanoes/volcanos, tornadoes/tornados, zeroes/zeros

в) до іменників, що закінчуються на **-f** або **-fe**, причому

**-f** замінюється на **-v + es**: calf-calves, leaf-leaves, self-selves, half-halves, life-lives, shelf-shelves, knife-knives, loaf-loaves, thief-thieves, wolf-wolves, scarf-scarves

Іменник wharf має дві форми: wharfs/wharves

г) до іменників, що закінчуються на **-y** після приголосної: lady – ladies, story – stories, city – cities

до іменників, що закінчуються на **-y** після голосної добавляється **-s**: boy – boys, toy - toys

3. Деякі іменники мають однакову форму в однині та множині: deer, fish, means, series, sheep, species, swine

4. В деяких іменниках міняється коренева голосна: man-men, woman-women, child-children, mouse-mice, ox-oxen, louse-lice, foot-feet, goose-geese, tooth-teeth

Деякі іменники латинського та грецького походження зберігають свої форми: criterion-criteria, analysis-analyses, bacterium-bacteria, phenomenon-phenomena, basis-bases, curriculum-curricula, crisis-crisis, datum-data, cactus-cacti/cactuses, hypothesis-hypotheses, medium-media, stimulus-stimuli, oasis-oases, memorandum-memoranda, syllabus-syllabi/syllabuses, parenthesis-parentheses, thesis-theses, formula-formulae/formulas, appendix-appendices/ appendixes, vertebra-vertebrae, index-indices/indexes, radius-radii

У складних іменниках:

а) форму множини приймає лише головний іменник:

a mother-in-law – mothers-in-law, passer-by – passers-by;

б) які утворені з інших частин мови – **-s** додається в кінці слова:

forget-me-not – forget-me-nots, merry-go-round - merry-go-rounds;

Винятки:

Pianos, videos, zoos, autos, photos, solos, kilos, rhinos, memos, radio, studios

Винятки:

roof-roofs  
belief-beliefs  
chief-chiefs  
cliff-cliffs safe  
– safes



в) якщо першим словом є man або woman – обидва слова приймають форму множини: man-servant - men-servants, woman-doctor - women-doctors

### Займенник (The Pronoun) Класифікація займенників

1. Особові	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they
2. Присвійні	my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
3. Вказівні	this – these, that – those, it, same, such
4. Питальні	who (whom), whose, which, what (в питальних реченнях)
5. Сполучні	who (whom), whose, which, that (в підрядних реченнях)
6. Зворотні	myself, yourself, himself, etc.
7. Взаємні	each, other, one another
8. Заперечні	no, nobody, none, nothing
9. Неозначені	some, any, all, both, each, every, other, another, one
10. Кількісні	much, many, little, few

### Особові займенники

Число	Особа	Називний відмінок	Об'єктний відмінок
Однина	1	<b>I</b> (я)	<b>me</b> (мене, мені)
	2	<b>you</b> (ти)	<b>you</b> (тебе, тобі)
	3	<b>he</b> (він)	<b>him</b> (його, йому)
		<b>she</b> (вона)	<b>her</b> (її, їй)
Множина		<b>it</b> (воно)	<b>it</b> (його, йому, їй)
	1	<b>we</b> (ми)	<b>us</b> (нас, нам)
	2	<b>you</b> (ви)	<b>you</b> (вас, вам)
	3	<b>they</b> (вони)	<b>them</b> (їх, їм)

### Присвійні займенники

Число	Особа	Відносна форма (що вживається перед іменником)	Абсолютна форма (що вживається самотійно)
Однина	1	my (мій)	mine (мій, мої)
	2	your (твій)	yours (твій)
	3	his (його)	his (його)
		her (її)	hers (її)
Множина	1	our (наш)	ours (наш)
	2	your (ваш)	yours (ваш)
	3	their (їхній)	theirs (їхній)

### Вказівні займенники

Однина	Множина
This – <i>цей, ця, це</i>	These – <i>ці (або це)</i>
That – <i>той, та, те</i>	Those – <i>ті (або то, те)</i>
Such – <i>такий, така, таке, такі</i>	

### Зворотні займенники

Особа	Однина	Множина
	+ self	+ selves
1 2 3	myself	ourselves yourselves themselves
	yourself	
	himself	
	herself	
Неозначено- особова форма	itself	
	oneself	

### Неозначені займенники

До неозначених займенників належать *some, any, one*, а також складні займенники *somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything*.

### Займенники *some, any*

Можуть вживатися перед обчислюваними та необчислюваними іменниками. Означають невизначену (невелику) кількість предметів або речовини.

**Some** вживається в стверджувальних реченнях і не завжди потребує перекладу.

**Any** вживається в заперечних та питальних реченнях, часто не перекладається. В стверджувальних реченнях **any** вживається в значенні «будь-який».

Але якщо в загальному питанні висловлюється прохання чи щось пропонується, то замість **any** вживається **some**.

#### Переклад *some, any* українською мовою

<b>Some</b>		<b>Any</b>
<i>Ask some experienced person</i> Запитай якусь досвідчену людину	Перед обчислюваними іменниками однини «якийсь, який-небудь»	<i>Is there any hotel nearby?</i> Чи є поблизу який-небудь готель?
<i>Some days he earns more, some days less.</i> В деякі дні він заробляє більше, в деякі – менше.	Перед обчислюваними іменниками множини «які-небудь, деякі, декілька»	<i>Did you meet any difficulties?</i> У вас були які-небудь труднощі?
<i>Give me some work, I have nothing to do.</i> Дайте мені яку-небудь роботу, мені нічого робити. <i>Give him some water.</i> Дайте йому води.	Перед необчислюваними іменниками «який-небудь, небагато» Або зовсім не перекладається	<i>Any help will be valuable.</i> Будь-яка допомога буде корисною. <i>Have you any milk?</i> У вас є молоко?

**Прикметник (The Adjective)**  
**Ступені порівняння**  
**Degrees of Comparison**

Односкладові прикметники	Багатоскладові прикметники
Cold	Important
Ступені порівняння: 1. основна форма      cold 2. вищий ступінь      colder 3. найвищий ступінь    (the) coldest	1. important 2. <b>more</b> important 3. (the) <b>most</b> important

Двоскладові прикметники, що закінчуються на – у, -er, -ow, утворюють ступені порівняння як і односкладові:

Busy – busier – (the) busiest  
 Clever – cleverer – (the) cleverest  
 Narrow – narrower – (the) narrowest  
 Simple – simpler – (the) simplest

Особливі форми ступенів порівняння

Good – better – (the) best  
 Bad – worse – (the) worst  
 Little – less – (the) least  
 Far – farther, further – (the) farthest, furthest  
 Old – older, elder – (the) oldest, eldest  
 Many/much – more – (the) most

**Сполучник **than****

This room is (much) larger **than** that one.

This room is (the) largest.

This room is **less** comfortable **than** that one.

Якщо перед прикметником в найвищому ступені порівняння стоїть не **the**, а **a/an** – це вказує не на найвищу, а лише на високий ступінь якості предмета:

This is a most interesting book.

Це досить цікава книга.

Парні сполучники

As ... as – такий же ... як  
 (однакові якості предметів)  
 His coat is as warm as yours.

Not so ... as – не такий ... як  
 (заперечення однакових якостей)  
 His coat is not so warm as yours.

## Прислівник (The Adverb) Ступені порівняння прислівників

1. Односкладові прислівники + early:

Fast – faster –fastest

Early – earlier –earliest

2. Багатоскладові:

Clearly – more clearly –most clearly

Often – more often –most often

Якщо за прислівником в найвищому ступені порівняння йде прийменниковий зворот з “**of**”, артикль “**the**” може вживатися:  
Mother always gets up (the) earliest (of all).

### Особливі форми ступенів порівняння

Well – better –best

Badly – worse –worst

Much – more –most

Little – less –least

Far – farther, further –farthest, furthest

(далеко – далі – дальше за все) – більш вживана форма – further

Further (прикметник)

Further (прислівник)

Further development

What happened further?

(подальший розвиток)

(Що трапилося далі?)

## Test Your Grammar

### TEST 1 TO BE

**Виберіть потрібну форму дієслова: A – am B – is C- are**

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ surprising how popular American music is around the world.
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ your aunt`s name?
3. Tom`s parents \_\_\_\_\_ travel agents.
4. In my opinion, it \_\_\_\_\_ too soon to make a decision.
5. The streets \_\_\_\_\_ wet.
6. The new models \_\_\_\_\_ less expensive.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ worried about it, and he \_\_\_\_\_ also.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ famous not only in the United States, but also abroad.
9. His arms \_\_\_\_\_ so long that he can`t find shirts to fit him.
10. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not) far from the university, is it?
11. Bob \_\_\_\_\_ absent, he must be sick again.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom and Bob good players?
13. The news \_\_\_\_\_ (not) very bad today.
14. Your money \_\_\_\_\_ in your handbag
15. The best seats \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \$.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ you hungry?
17. What \_\_\_\_\_ your parents` address?
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ glad to see you. How \_\_\_\_\_ you?
19. What \_\_\_\_\_ your favourite sport?
20. Each piece of furniture in this display \_\_\_\_\_ on sale for half price.
21. The customer \_\_\_\_\_ always right.
22. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you from?
23. One of the students \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.

### TEST 2 HAVE/HAVE GOT

**Виберіть правильне речення.**

1. A. Peter have a tape recorder.  
B. Peter has got a tape recorder.
  
2. A. The children have lunch at eleven.

- B. The children have got lunch at eleven.
3. A. They haven't got breakfast at seven.  
B. They don't have breakfast at seven.
4. A. My mother has got a bad headache.  
B. My mother has a bad headache.
5. A. They can't go out because they have got rain-coats.  
B. They can't go out because they don't have rain-coats.
6. A. Have Peter got any beer in the fridge?  
B. Does Peter have any beer in the fridge?
7. A. I have got a shower in the morning.  
B. I have a shower in the morning.
8. A. What time have you got lunch?  
B. What time do you have lunch?
9. A. He has never got milk in his coffee.  
B. He never has milk in his coffee.
10. A. Have you got an aspirin?  
B. I'm busy, I have got a lot of time.
11. A. He have lots of friends.  
B. They don't have much money, but they've got a lot of happiness.

### TEST 3 PRESENT SIMPLE

1. There ..... too many people at the conference .  
A is B are
2. How much ... this sweater cost?  
A is B does C do
3. How much ... this sweater?  
A is B does C do

4.It ... rainy in summer.

A don't B doesn't C isn't

5.It ... often rain in summer.

A don't B doesn't C isn't

6.I ...stay at home on Sundays.

A am not B doesn't C don't

7.I ...at home on Sundays.

A am not B doesn't C don't

8.He ... have much money.

A isn't B doesn't C don't

9.Pat's mother ... teach students.

A isn't B doesn't C don't

10.Ann .....speak French; but she is studying English.

A isn't B doesn't C don't

11.Pat's mother ... a teacher.

A isn't B doesn't C don't

12.That hotel ... expensive.

A isn't B doesn't C don't

13. What subjects ..... she good at?

A does B are C is

14. What subjects ..... you like best?

A does B do C are

15. She ..... home early.

A doesn't come B doesn't comes C isn't come



## TEST 4 PRESENT SIMPLE /PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- 1.I ...a book about astrology.  
A am reading  
B read
  
- 2.I ...lots of books every year.  
A is reading  
B read
  
- 3.We ... to the party on Saturday.  
A are going  
B go
  
- 4.Nurses ... after people in hospital.  
A are looking  
B look
  
- 5.She ... for dinner this evening.  
A comes  
B is coming
  
- 6.I ... four languages.  
A speak  
B am speaking
  
- 7.It ... in this part of the world.  
A is often raining  
B often rains
  
8. It's 8 o'clock. She ..... breakfast.  
A has  
B is having
  
- 9.Run downstairs. Your sister ... for you.  
A is waiting  
B waits
  
- 10.Can you phone a bit later, please? Jane ... a bath.  
A is having

B have

11. We've got tickets, and tomorrow evening we ... to the cinema.

A are going

B go

12. I ... it would be a good idea to leave early.

A am thinking

B think

13. Can you hear those people? What ... they ... about?

A do ... talk

B are ... talking

14. The moon ... round the earth.

A goes

B is going

15. The river ... very fast today – much faster than usual.

A flow

B is flowing

16. George says he's 80 years old but I ... him.

A don't believe

B am believing

17. These shoes ... to me.

A. belong

B. are belonging

18. Ron is in London at the moment. He ... at the Hilton Hotel.

A stays

B is staying

19. He usually ... at the Hilton Hotel when he's in London.

A stays

B is staying

20. It ... me forty minutes to get to the university.

A takes B is taking

## TEST 5 FUTURE SIMPLE

**Виберіть правильний варіант для вираження майбутнього часу в поданих реченнях.**

1. Call the ambulance, if he ... worse. (A-will feel, B-feels, C-felt).
2. If the weather ... fine tomorrow, we are going to have a picnic. (A-is, B-are, C-will be).
3. If I ... any news, I ... you (A-will hear, B-hear. C-heard; A-shall phone, B-phone, C-am going).
4. I'm tired, but if you ... me strong coffee, I ... working. (A-will make, B-made, C-make; A-go, B-shall go, C-went).
5. Could you ask Alice to phone me, if you ... her tomorrow. (A-will see, B-shall see, C-see).
6. Hurry up! If you ... a taxi, you ... Ann at the station. (A-catches, B-catch, C-will catch; A-meet, B-shall meet, C-will meet).
7. Your parents ... if you ... late in the evening. (A-will worry, B-shall worry, C-worry; A-is, B-are, C-will be).
8. You ... your pronunciation if you ... aloud every day (A-improves, -improved, C-will improve; A-read, B-reads, C-will read).
9. I ... to bed, as soon as I ... my work (A-go, B- will go, C- shall go; A-finish, B-finished, C-shall finish).
10. I ... (stay) here until he ... (A-stay, B-stayed, C-shall stay; A-return, B-returns, C-will return).

## TEST 6 PAST SIMPLE

1. I wanted to phone you , but I .... your number.  
A hadn't B didn't have C have not
2. He ... in Lviv when he was young.  
A lived B lives  
C will live D live
3. Last spring they ... a lot of fruit trees in their garden  
A planted B plant C will plant
4. There ... a lot of people at the party.  
A was B wasn't

- C were            D has been
5. Yesterday I ..... to a furniture store. I bought a new lamp there.  
 A go            B went  
 C could gone D have gone
6. I ..... not see Peter at the school party yesterday.  
 A do            B are  
 C was            D did
7. Tom's father ..... him how to drive when he was 17.  
 A teach            B teached            C taught
8. I ..... quickly because ..... cold.  
 A walked            A felt  
 B walked            B feeled  
 C walk            C feels
9. He ..... Ann there and ..... in love with her at first sight.  
 A meeted            A fall  
 B met            B fell  
 C met            C fallen
10. I was hungry, so I ..... something to eat in the shop.  
 A buyed            B bought            C have bought
11. Pete .... at the lessons yesterday.  
 A wasn't            B weren't  
 C won't be            D didn't be
12. We needed some money so we ..... our car.  
 A sell            B sold            C selled
13. When ..... in the USA?  
 A was you            B were you            C did you be
19. Shakespeare ..... in 1616.  
 A died            B has died            C was died
20. Someone ..... us to wait here.

A tell            B told            C telled

21. Fred ..... Russian when he was six years old.

A speak            B spoke  
C speaks            D spoken

22. Did they ..... tennis last Saturday?

A played            B plays  
C play                D playing

23. Ann ..... a lot of money yesterday. She ..... a dress which cost \$50.

A spend            A buyed  
B spended            B have bought  
C spent                C bought

24. Ten minutes ago I .... a strange noise.

A hears            B heard            C heared

25. Yesterday Mr. Watson ..... too much at the party.

A drinks            B dranked  
C drank                D drunk

26. Looking through the paper, teacher ..... several mistakes.

A finded            B found            C finds

27. Frank was really thirsty. He ..... four glasses of water.

A drinks            B dranked  
C drank                D drunk

28. Karen had to decide between a blue raincoat and a tan. She finally ..... the blue one.

A choose            B chose            C chosen

29. Anna ..... a beautiful dress to the wedding reception.

A wears            B weared            C wore

30. My pen ran out of ink, so Sam ..... me an extra one he had.

A gived            B gave            C gives

## TEST 7 SIMPLE TENSES

1. We ..... anything because we ..... hungry.  
A don't eat      wasn't  
B didn't eat      weren't  
C not eat      not be
  
2. Professor Stone ..... few chairs in his office because he ..... room for many.  
A don't keep      not have  
B doesn't keep      doesn't have
  
3. What ... your parents' address?  
A is      B are
  
4. He ..... how to use the card catalog in the library.  
A don't know      B doesn't know
  
5. Happiness ..... different things to different people.  
A means      B mean
  
6. Water .... at 100 degrees Centigrade.  
A is boiled      B boil      C boils
  
7. The men.... as hungry as hunters.  
A were      B was
  
8. If Maria .... him, she will be unhappy.  
A marry      B marries      C will marry
  
9. I .... not see Andrew yesterday.  
A did      B Do      C am.
  
10. When ..... in Poland?  
A was you      B were you      C did you be
  
11. She ..... her present flat.  
A don't like      B doesn't like      C not like
  
12. Jayne's apartment ..... from Bill's.  
A don't differ      B doesn't differ      C not differ

13. It ... in this part of the world.  
A is often raining C often rain B often rains
14. The children .... lunch at eleven.  
A has got B have got C have
15. Tom`s parents ... travel agents.  
A is B are
16. Your money ...in your handbag.  
A is B are
17. I`ll stay in Kyiv till I .....finish my business there .  
A will finish B finish
18. Professor Williams ..... teaching and writing.  
A enjoys B enjoy C enjoying
19. The swimming bath ..... at 9.00 and ..... at 18.00 every day.  
A open close  
B opens closes
20. I have a car, but I ..... it very often.  
A don`t use B not use
21. There isn`t cloud in the sky, but it .....cloudly in the morning.  
A is B was C were
22. Sam`s plane ..... at midnight.  
A is arriving B will arrive C arrives
23. She ..... interested in the book because she ..... it.  
A weren`t don`t understand  
B wasn`t didn`t understand
24. I`ll see her after I ..... my work.  
A will finish B finish  
C finishing D finishes
25. We needed some money so we .... our car.  
A sell B sold C sold

26. We'll go to the party if he ..... us.  
A invite      B will invite      C invites

### TEST 8

**Виберіть потрібну заперечну форму для дієслова, перетворивши речення в заперечні.**

*A — wasn't; B — weren't; C — doesn't; D — didn't; E — won't.*

1. The train often (arrive) in time.
2. Yesterday he (run) very quickly.
3. There (be) too many people at the conference tomorrow.
4. I (see) her any more.
5. She is very tired and (look) well.
6. She (listen) to him if he gives her any advice.
7. Pete (be) at the lessons yesterday.
8. Mike is busy and (go) for a walk in the evening.
9. I (borrow) any books from the library, I have them at home.
10. They (go) to London next summer.
11. Den (know) anything about that man.
12. Ann (speak) French; but she is studying English.
13. They (be) at the seaside last year.
14. I (buy) that book yesterday.
15. He (write) letters because he is going to return soon.

### TEST 9 PAST CONTINUOUS / PAST SIMPLE

1. While I \_\_\_\_\_ for his call, somebody \_\_\_\_\_ at the door.  
A waited      B was waiting  
A knocked      B was knocking
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ while they \_\_\_\_\_ their car.  
A quarrelled      B were quarrelling  
A washed      B were washing
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ about Kate when she suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ in.  
A talked      B were talking  
A came      B was coming



4. In the morning when father \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ himself.  
A shaved B was shaving  
A cut B was cutting
5. When I \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise I looked at the pictures.  
A was starting  
B were starting  
C started
6. While I \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise I looked at my computer screen.  
A was doing  
B were doing  
C did
7. While I was doing the exercise I \_\_\_\_\_ my mouse a lot.  
A was using  
B were using  
C used
8. In the exercise there was a picture of three doctors who \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A was singing  
B were singing  
C sang
9. There was also one of Joe who \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A was smoking  
B were smoking  
C smoked
10. In one of the pictures three people \_\_\_\_\_ for a train.  
A was waiting  
B were waiting  
C waited
11. I couldn't watch television because I \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise.  
A was doing  
B were doing  
C did
12. Bill Gates \_\_\_\_\_ his first software when he was 13.  
A was writing

- B were writing
- C wrote

13. Madonna \_\_\_\_\_ dance at the University of Michigan when she was young.

- A was studying
- B were studying
- C studied

14. When I \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise I did something different.

- A was finishing
- B were finishing
- C finished

15. My brother and sister \_\_\_\_\_ tennis at 11am yesterday.

- A is playing
- B are playing
- C played

16. At 8.30am today I \_\_\_\_\_ to work.

- A was driving
- B drived
- C drove

### TEST 10 FUTURE CONTINUOUS /FUTURE SIMPLE

1. Let's meet at the cinema at 6. 30. All right, I (wait) for you there.

- A shall wait
- B shall be waiting

2. The child (sleep) when father (come) back from his work.

- A will sleep
- B will be sleeping
- A comes
- B will come

3. My sister (know) the result of her exam tomorrow.

- A will know

B will be knowing

4. This time tomorrow they (sit) in the train on their way to St. Petersburg.

A will sit

B will be sitting

5. Don't phone Jack tomorrow — he (prepare) for his exam in English all day long.

A will prepare

B will be preparing

6. What you (do) from 6 to 8 in the evening? I (write) a report at that time.

A will do

B will be doing

C shall write

D shall be writing

7. Don't be in a hurry. If you (arrive) at 7 o'clock, they (still / finish) their work.

A arrive, will arrive

B will still finish

C will still be finishing

8. Harry (come) at 9 o'clock in the evening.

A will come

B will be coming

9. Mrs. Smith (go) shopping the whole evening as soon as she (finish) her work.

A will be going

B will go

C will finish

D finishes

10. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (drive) all day long.

A will buy

B buys

C shall drive

D shall be driving

## TEST 11 FUTURE CONTINUOUS

1. This time tomorrow they ... in the train on their way to Chicago.  
A will sit  
B will be sitting
2. I ... at home if you need anything.  
A will be  
B will be being
3. Don't phone Margaret from 5 to 6 – she ... English.  
A will have  
B will be having
4. Why are you in hurry? If you arrive at 8 o'clock, they ... the meal.  
A will still cook  
B will still be cooking
5. He ... at eight in the evening.  
A will come  
B will be coming
6. ... you ... with me on Friday?  
A Will you have lunch  
B Will you be having lunch
7. - I'm not sure I'll recognize Eve. I haven't seen her for ages.  
- She ... a dark blue pullover and jeans.  
A will wear  
B will be wearing
8. Tomorrow I ... doing my homework as soon I come from school.  
A will begin  
B will be beginning
9. I ... do my homework from three till seven.  
A will do  
B will be doing
10. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I ... a composition the whole evening.

- A will be writing
- B will write

11. Next week we ..... a party. Can you come?

- A will be having
- B will have

12. This time next week you ..... in your new job.

- A will be working
- B will work

### TEST 12 PRESENT PERFECT/ PAST SIMPLE

1. We ..... a holiday last year.

- A didn't have
- B haven't had
- C hadn't have

2. My parents ..... to the USA many times.

- A have been
- B were
- C have being

3. I ..... a new dress last week, but I ..... it yet.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A have bought | A haven't worn |
| B bought      | B wore         |
| C had bought  | C didn't wear  |

4. ... raining yet?

- A Did it stop
- B Is it stopped
- C Has it stopped

5. We ..... in the United States for less than seven years.

- A lived
- B have lived
- C had lived

6. More than one hundred people ..... to the meeting.

- A have come
- B came
- C has come

7.I ..... their telephone number.

- A forgot
- B have forgotten
- C had forgotten

8.She ..... English for five years.

- A studied
- B has studied
- C have studied

9.Peter ..... the money so that he could finish his education.

- A has borrowd
- B borrowed
- C have borrowed

10.Ray ..... us a lot of help since we arrived.

- A gave
- B has given
- C have given

11.I ..... this medication since 1985.

- A have taken
- B had taken
- C took

12.Don't worry about your letter. I ..... it the day before yesterday.

- A sendd
- B have sent
- C sent

13.We ..... Peter this week, but we ..... him a couple of weeks ago.

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| A didn't see   | A saw       |
| B haven't saw  | B have saw  |
| C haven't seen | C have seen |

14.She .... the test already .

- A took

- B has taken
- C have took

15. Gloria ..... a lot of friends by working in the cafeteria.

- A has made
- B made
- C have made

16. Mary ..... on a diet for three weeks.

- A was
- B has been
- C was been

17. Mary ..... her car keys , so we have to open the door by force.

- A lost
- B has lost
- C losted

18. .... the post ..... today?

- A Did the post come
- B Has the post come
- C Has the post came

19. He ..... so nervous before his exam.

- A feeled
- B felt
- C fell

20. When she was 21 she ..... across the United States.

- A drove
- B drive
- C driven
- D drived

21. In 2000, about 109.2 million acres ..... planted with transgenic crops.

- A was
- B were
- C have

### TEST 13 PAST PERFECT

1. I (wake) up early and got out of bed.  
A woke up  
B had woken up
2. I got out of bed an hour later I (wake up).  
A woke up  
B had woken up
3. We were late. The meeting (start) an hour before.  
A started  
B had started
4. She was the most delightful person I (ever/meet).  
A ever met  
B had ever met
5. That morning she (dress), (phone) somebody, and went out.  
A dressed                      A phoned  
B had dressed                B had phoned
6. That morning she went out after she (phone) somebody.  
A phoned  
B had phoned
7. He was tired because he (work) hard in the garden all day.  
A worked  
B had worked
8. The sun (set), it (get) dark, and we went home.  
A set, got  
B had set, got
9. The Hills were in hurry, but they (take) a taxi and managed to arrive on time.  
A took  
B had taken
10. The Hills managed to arrive exactly on time because they (take) a taxi.  
A took



B had taken

11. He said he (break) the lamp post.

A broke

B had broken

12. We asked Peter to come with us, but he refused. He (already promise) to play football with his friends.

A already promised

B had already promised

13. I saw a nice kitten when I (open) the basket .

A opened

B had opened

14. After I (write) all my letters, I went to the kitchen to make coffee.

A wrote

B had written

15. She (hardly/finish) speaking over the phone when the telephone rang again.

A hardly finished

B had hardly finished

16. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody (leave) it the day before.

A left

B had left

#### **TEST 14 FUTURE PERFECT**

1. I promise I (get) in touch with you if I need your help.

A will get

B will have got

2. We are going to buy a car by the end of next month our family (save) money for it.

A will save

B will have saved

3. The workers say that they (build) up a district by the beginning of 2000.

- A will build up
- B will have build up

4. He probably never (be) patient.

- A will probably never be
- B will probably never have been

5. She (have lunch) by the time we arrive.

- A will have
- B will have had

6. If you think it over, you (see) that I'm right.

- A will see
- B will have seen

7. You (finish) your homework by the time the movie starts.

- A will have finished
- B will finish

8. Jan (leave) by 5 o'clock.

- A will leave
- B will have left

9. I think I (stay) at home this evening.

- A will stay
- B will have stayed

10. --I need some money. -- Don't worry I (lend) you some.

- A will have lent
- B will lend

11. I (be) in London for six months by the time I leave.

- A will be
- B will have been

## TEST 15 PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. She ... there many years.  
A has been teaching  
B has taught
  
2. He knows Africa well because he ... a lot there.  
A has been traveling  
B has traveled
  
3. The students ... the matter all day long.  
A have been discussing  
B have discussed
  
4. You ... this composition for two hours and can't complete it.  
A have been writing  
B have written
  
5. Alice promised to come, but she's absent. Something ... to her.  
A has been happening  
B has happened
  
6. The children are drawing. They ... since they came home.  
A have been drawing  
B have drawn
  
7. My aunt ... the big house in the country.  
A has always been having  
B has always had
  
8. They ... here for two years.  
A have been living  
B have lived
  
9. I ... them our picture gallery.  
A have shown  
B have been showing
  
10. Ann ... over the telephone for the last ten minutes.  
A has been speaking

B has spoken

11. It ..... a lot this week.

- A has been snowing
- B being snow

### TEST 16 PASSIVE VOICE

1. What article ..... now?

- A has being translated
- B is translated
- C has been translating
- D is being translated

2. Many wetlands and river ecosystems .....

- A have been lost
- B been lost
- C had been lost
- D have lost

3. In prehistoric times, religion and farming .....

- A closely connected
- B were closely connected
- C was closely connected
- D are closely connected

4. Agricultural science ..... ecology.

- A is largely applied
- B are largely applied
- C was largely applied
- D being largely applied

5. People ..... new dairy products and improving old ones.

- A are developing
- B is developing
- C has being developing
- D are developed

6. Plants and animals .... of millions of genes.

- A is make
  - B was made
  - C are made
  - D make
7. The long-term impacts of GMCs are not yet ... .
- A know
  - B knew
  - C known
  - D knows
8. Rare plant and animal species ... , rivers and seas ... .
- A are disappearing , are contaminating
  - B are disappearing , are being contaminated
  - C disappear , contaminate
  - D are disappearing , are contaminated
9. The fact that many new technologies .... by the private sector.
- A is held
  - B are hold
  - C are held
  - D be held
10. This crop ... by the end of the month.
- A had been sown
  - B have been sown
  - C had be sown
  - D has been sown
11. I think the film ... on TV now.
- A is shown
  - B are being shown
  - C has being shown
  - D is being shown
12. The new university ... by the Prime Minister next week.
- A will open
  - B will opened
  - C will be opened
  - D will have opened

13. A large part of Ukraine, Russia and Belorussia ..... by radioactive substances.

- A were polluted
- B are polluted
- C had been polluted
- D was polluted

14. Our post ... twice a day.

- A has delivered
- B is delivered
- C will delivered
- D will be delivering

15. An unknown actor ... to star in the new film .

- A chosen
- B had chosen
- C has been chosen
- D choose

16. The Houses of Parliament ... in the XIX-th century.

- A were build
- B were being built
- C were built
- D had been built

17. My car ... by 3 o'clock tomorrow.

- A will be repaired
- B was repaired
- C will have been repaired
- D will be repairing

18. This area ... now because the plant is not working.

- A is polluted
- B was not being polluted
- C is not being polluted
- D has not been polluted

19. In Ukraine about 200 combine harvesters ..... in 2002 in comparison to 1,200 units in Germany.

- A was sold
- B were sold
- C area sold
- D have been sold

20. Depth of soil ..... by deep cultivation or by drainage to lower water level.

- A can to improved
- B can be improved
- C can improved
- D can improve

21. Most of the agricultural businesses ..... in growing grain and technical crops.

- A is
- B are specialized
- C was specialized
- D specialized

### TEST 17 MODAL VERBS

1. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they ..... die.

- A can
- B might
- C have to
- D must

2. Yesterday I ..... a film, today I can't.

- A can to watch
- B could watch
- C could to watch

3. He ..... be a fool to do such a thing.

- A can
- B must
- C has to

4. They ..... tickets to the Rolling Stones concert last week.

- A were able to
- B could
- C can
- D be able to

5. The raft is so small we ..... lie down comfortably.

- A might not
- C cannot
- B could not
- D should not

6. He ..... come next month.

- A is able to
- C may to

- B will be able to    D could
7. The bus came on time so we ..... wait long at the bus stop.  
 A had to                    C can  
 B must                      D might
8. You ..... think about the future and not about the past.  
 A should                    C shouldn't  
 B mustn't                  D needn't
9. It was 8 o'clock. I ... leave.  
 A must                      B had  
 C have to                  D had to
10. You should ... there alone at night.  
 A not go                    B not to go
11. A: .....you hold your breath for more than a minute? B: No, I can't.  
 A can            B may            C could            D have
12. I think we ..... check everything again.  
 A have to            B must            C can            D could
13. You ..... the truth then.  
 A should have told                  B should to have told
14. You ..... kill animals; it's cruel and unlawful.  
 A don't have to                  B mustn't
15. I ... understand what he was saying because he was speaking Spanish.  
 A couldn't                          B can  
 C can't                                D was able to
16. Why did you walk all the way from the station? You ... for a lift.  
 A could phone                      B will be able  
 C was able to                      D could have phoned
17. Did you read the news about the mountain climbers? They ... reach the top yesterday.  
 A could                                B were able to



- C have been able to      D can
18. I ... remember to go to the bank. I haven't got any money.  
A don't have to      B needn't  
C must      D shouldn't
19. Steven ... read and write until he was seven years old.  
A must      B couldn't  
C could      D may
20. You ... visit your grandparents more often.  
A ought to      B were able to  
C shall      D will
21. Peter ... go to the dentist before his toothache gets worse.  
A ought to      B shall  
C can      D will be able to
22. You ... cross the road without looking first. It's dangerous.  
A needn't      B mustn't  
C must      D have to

### TEST 18 THE NOUN

1. This farm keeps many \_\_\_\_\_.  
A sheep      B sheeps      C sheepes
2. A long time ago in the past people used \_\_\_\_\_ in agriculture.  
A oxen      B oxes
3. I like \_\_\_\_\_ and vegetables.  
A fruit      B fruits
4. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine \_\_\_\_\_ not sharp enough.  
A is      B are
5. This news \_\_\_\_\_ interesting.  
A was      B were

6. My shorts \_\_\_\_\_ made of silk.  
A is                      B are
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people at the party.  
A was                    B were
8. Your trousers \_\_\_\_\_ in the wardrobe.  
A is                      B are
9. Money \_\_\_\_\_ not everything.  
A is                      B are
10. Two thousand pounds \_\_\_\_\_ stolen in the robbery.  
A were                  B was
11. Cattle \_\_\_\_\_ mainly raised in the North of this country.  
A is                      B are
12. Physics \_\_\_\_\_ my best subject at school.  
A were                  B was
13. His new clothes \_\_\_\_\_ very expensive.  
A were                  B was
14. In 2000, about 109.2 million acres \_\_\_\_\_ planted with transgenic crops.  
A was                    B were
15. Most of the agricultural businesses \_\_\_\_\_ specialized in growing grain and technical crops.  
A is                      B are
16. I think it's a pity Ann had her \_\_\_\_\_ cut short because she looked much more attractive before.  
A hairs                  B hair
17. The flat is empty. We haven't got any \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
A furniture              B furnitures
18. The police \_\_\_\_\_ to interview Fred about the accident.  
A wants                  B want

19. As an old friend, may I give you \_\_\_\_\_ ? I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ or help.  
A an advice      B advice
20. Our team \_\_\_\_\_ playing well.  
A is                      B are
21. There \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of socks under the bed.  
A is                      B are

### TEST 19 DEGREES of COMPARISON

1. Bill is two years \_\_\_\_ than Wanda.  
A smaller      B younger
2. He looks \_\_\_\_ than his father.  
A more happy      B happier
3. Osaka is \_\_\_\_ from Tokyo than Nagoya.  
A further      B farther
4. I make \_\_\_\_ money than my brother.  
A fewer      B less
5. \_\_\_\_ he studies, \_\_\_\_ he seems to know.  
A The more/ the less      B The most / the least
6. Patrick has \_\_\_\_ girlfriends than I do.  
A fewer      B less
7. It's one of \_\_\_\_\_ castles in Britain.  
A old      B the eldest  
C elder      D the oldest
8. Hurry up! We'll miss the train. Can't you run \_\_\_\_\_(fast)?  
A as fast as      B fastest  
C more fast      D faster
9. I am not as \_\_\_\_ at swimming as you are.

A. good      B. well

10. It will be \_\_\_\_\_ if you take the train.

A quicker    B the quicker    C quickest    D the quickest

11. She is much taller \_\_\_\_\_ me.

A than    B as    C that

12. He is \_\_\_ taller than you.

A. very    B so    C much

13. Jane is \_\_\_ than her sister.

A more tall    B tall    C taller

14. This is a \_\_\_ interesting book.

A much    B very

15. My brother is \_\_\_ stronger than your father.

A much    B very

16. This is a \_\_\_ fast car.

A much    B very

17. My brother is \_\_\_ of the two.

A taller    B the taller

18. John is \_\_\_ student in his class. All the girls want to date him.

A more popular    B very popular    C the popularest

19. Who is \_\_\_, Mary or Jane?

A prettier    B more pretty    C prettyer

29. Pluto is \_\_\_\_\_ (far) away from the sun.

A further    B a farthest  
C very far    C the furthest

21. Danny is clever, but Melanie is \_\_\_\_\_ (clever) than he is.

A cleverer    B cleverest  
C as clever as    D less cleverest



6. There's \_\_\_\_\_ milk in this cup.  
A some B a C the D any
7. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ bananas?  
A a B some C much D any
8. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ cheese in the fridge.  
A some B any C no D these
9. Can you see \_\_\_\_\_ people in the street?  
A much B some C any
10. Bob is hungry. Give him \_\_\_\_\_ eggs.  
A any B an C much D some
11. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ books on your shelf?  
A many B much C some D any
12. They've got \_\_\_\_\_ butter, but they haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ rolls.  
A some / any B any / some  
C a / some D a / any
13. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ pen in this box, but there are \_\_\_\_\_ pencils.  
A a / some B any / some  
C any / □ D a / any
14. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ milk? Here is \_\_\_\_\_ in this jug.  
A any / one B a / one  
C some / any D □ / some
15. Can you see \_\_\_\_\_ bank in this street? I can only see \_\_\_\_\_ post office.  
A 0 / some B any / some  
C a / a D a / any
16. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ cars in the garage, but there are \_\_\_\_\_ motorbikes.  
A some / any B any / any  
C any / some D some / some
17. 'Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ free time?'  
'No, I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_.'

- A a / any      B a / some  
C any / some    D any / any

18. There's \_\_\_\_\_ oil in the bottle, but it isn't \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A some / much    B any / some  
C some / any      D much / some.

19. I'd like to buy a pullover. How \_\_\_\_\_ is it?  
A many            B much

20. How \_\_\_\_\_ sugar \_\_\_\_\_ there in this pot?  
A many / are      B much / are  
C much / is        D many / is

23. This house hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ windows, but it has \_\_\_\_\_ chimneys.  
A many / lots of    B many / any  
C any / a lot        D any / all

24. I want to write some letters. I need ... writing paper.  
A some             B a

25. Brian usually has ... omelette for lunch.  
A -                  B an

26. As an old friend, may I give you ... ? I don't want ... or help.  
A an advice        B advice

### TEST 21 ARTICLE

1. Tom is a teacher at \_\_\_\_\_ school I used to go to.  
A a                    B the  
C -                    D an

2. This is \_\_\_\_\_ very boring book. I don't want to read it.  
A the                 B some  
C a                    D -

3. We took \_\_\_\_\_ children to the zoo.  
A a                    B the











- A to do                      B do  
C did                          D have done
3. You had better \_\_\_\_\_ to your parents more regularly.  
A to write                      B write  
C writing                        D wrote
4. Although I was in a hurry, I stopped \_\_\_\_\_ to him.  
A to talk                        B talking  
C talk                            D to have talked
5. I watched my cat \_\_\_\_\_ with her kittens.  
A to talk                        B talking  
C talk                            D to have talked
6. Mrs. Pottson allowed her guests \_\_\_\_\_ in the living-room.  
A to smoke                      B smoke  
C smoking                      D to have smoked
7. One day I'd like to learn how \_\_\_\_\_ an aeroplane.  
A fly                              B flied  
C flying                         D to fly
8. Our neighbour threatened \_\_\_\_\_ the police if we didn't stop the noise.  
A call                             B to call  
C calling                        D to have called
9. One day I hope to have enough money \_\_\_\_\_ round the world  
A travel                         B to have travelled  
C travelling                    D to travel
10. He appears \_\_\_\_\_ for something.  
A to worry                      B to have worried  
C worry                         D to be worried
11. Jerry was too short \_\_\_\_\_ the top shelf.  
A to lift                         B to have lifted  
C lift                              D lifting

12. The police caught the man who burgled my house last month. – Really?  
How did they manage \_\_\_\_\_ him?  
A catching                      B to have caught  
C to catch                      D caught
13. He made me \_\_\_\_\_ the story from the very beginning.  
A to tell                      C tell  
B told                      D telling
14. Chris is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.  
A leave                      C give off  
B give up                      D give out
15. The car isn't worth \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A to repair                      C to be repaired  
B repairing                      D being repaired
16. I wouldn't recommend you \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel.  
A to stay                      B staying
17. Mr Thomas doesn't let anyone \_\_\_\_\_ in his office.  
A smoke                      B smoking
18. Jack's parents have always encourage him \_\_\_\_\_ hard.  
A to study                      B studying

### TEST 24 GERUND / INFINITIVE

1. All parts of London seem \_\_\_\_\_ to different towns and epochs.  
A to belong                      C belong  
B belonging                      D having belong
2. Avoid \_\_\_\_\_ and you'll feel better soon.  
A to overeat                      C overeat  
B overeating                      D overate
3. The teacher asked us some questions and went on \_\_\_\_\_ us about the climate of England.  
A to tell                      C told



16. It is dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ fast.  
A to drive B driving
17. I've decided \_\_\_\_\_ a part-time job.  
A to get B getting

### TEST 25 PARTICIPLE I / PARTICIPLE II

1. I was \_\_\_\_\_ to see Ann there.  
A surprising B surprised
2. It was \_\_\_\_\_ to see her.  
A surprising B surprised
3. I find this work very \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A tiring B tired
4. It makes me \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A tiring B tired
5. She was \_\_\_\_\_ about her new job.  
A exciting B excited
6. It was an \_\_\_\_\_ new challenge.  
A exciting B excited
7. We were \_\_\_\_\_ to hear about your brother.  
A shocking B shocked
8. The news was really \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A shocking B shocked
9. His explanations are \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A confusing B confused
10. They sent me some \_\_\_\_\_ catalogues.  
A illustrating B illustrated

11. The workers \_\_\_\_\_ the road go home by bus.  
A repairing                      B repaired
12. A \_\_\_\_\_ vase is on the table.  
A breaking                      B broken
13. Our Earth is one of the planets \_\_\_\_\_ by the Sun.  
A heating                      B heated
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ methods of work gave good results.  
A improving                      B improved
15. The terms \_\_\_\_\_ upon were included in the contract.  
A agreeing                      B agreed
16. The students \_\_\_\_\_ at this college formed a football team.  
A studying                      B studied
17. The book just \_\_\_\_\_ to has been translated into Ukrainian.  
A referring                      B referred
18. \_\_\_\_\_ French well, he can translate newspaper articles without a dictionary.  
A knowing                      B known
19. When \_\_\_\_\_ the journal he'll read this article very attentively.  
A giving                      B given
20. \_\_\_\_\_ on the bridge he watched boats going up and down the river.  
A stood    B standing    C being stood    D having stand

### TEST 26 SPECIAL QUESTIONS

1. After lunch you phoned someone.  
A Who rang you?  
B Who did you ring?
2. The policeman is interviewing the robber.  
A Who is interviewing the robber?



B Who is the robber interviewing?

3. ...is it from here to St. Petersburg?

- A How far
- B How long

4. ... would you like to drink?

- A Which
- B What

5. ... of brothers Grimm was the eldest?

- A Who
- B What
- C Which

6. It's so cold today. ... put on your warm coat?

- A Why you haven't
- B Why haven't you

7. -... birthday is it today?

-It's Janet's birthday today. She is 19.

- A Which
- B Whom
- C What
- D Whose

8. ... does it cost to stay at the Hilton Hotel?

- A How many
- B How much
- C What

9 - ... is Pam's sister? -She's a secretary at our college.

- A What
- B Who
- C Where

10. -Tell me something about Fred's wife. ....?

—Oh, she's about 25, she's pretty and friendly.

- A What is she?
- B What does she like?

- C What is she like?
- D Who is she?

11.- ... will it take me to learn French?

-I think you'll be able to speak in another few months.

- A How much
- B How long
- C What

12.Bob and Alice got married in 1991.

- A How long have they been married?
- B How long is it since they got married?
- C When did they get married?

### TEST 27 DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS

1.He can play golf well, ...?

- A ... , doesn't he?
- B ... , can he?
- C ... , can't he?

2.You are the new secretary, ... ?

- A ... , aren't you?
- B ... , are you?
- C ... , don't you?

3. Mr. Evans is speaking over the phone, ... ?

- A ... , is he?
- B ... , isn't he?
- C ... , doesn't you?

4. You like black coffee, ...?

- A ... , aren't you?
- B ... , don't you?
- C ... , do you?

5. I'm busy, ...?

- A ... , aren't I?
- B ... , don't I?

C ... ,am not I?

6. You aren't well enough. You should stay with either me or your son, ...?

A ... , should you?

B ... , shouldn't you?

C ... , are you?

7.I'm not ill, ...?

A ..., are I?

B ..., am I?

8.It's a nice day, ...?

A ..., does it?

B ...,is it?

C ..., isn't it?

9.There isn't a cloud in the sky, ...?

A ...,is it?

B ..., does it?

C ..., is there?

10. We haven't got much time, ...?

A ... , do we?

B ... , don't we?

C ... , haven't we?

11. Sam doesn't work hard, ... ?

A ..., is he?

B ..., does he?

C ..., isn't he?

12.Oh, there are a lot of photos in the album, ... ?

A ..., aren't they?

B ... , aren't there?

C ... , are there?

13.There was nobody there, ...?

A ... , was there?

B ... , wasn't there?

C ... , were there?

14. Your son didn't help you much, ...?  
 A ... , did he?  
 B ... , had he?
15. They sent a letter the day before yesterday, ... ?  
 A ... , did they?  
 B ... , hadn't they?  
 C ... , didn't they?
16. My Dad hasn't read the newspaper yet, ...?  
 A ... , hasn't he?  
 B ... , has he?  
 C ... , did he?
17. There will be a nice film on TV tonight, ... ?  
 A ... , won't there?  
 B ... , will it?  
 C ... , will there?
18. Neither your parents nor mine can lend us some money, ...?  
 A ... , can they?  
 B ... , can't they?  
 C ... , do they?
19. He never uses his car except when it's necessary, ... ?  
 A ... , doesn't he?  
 B ... , does he?  
 C ... , isn't it?
20. There's little point in doing anything about it, ...?  
 A ... , is it?  
 B ... , isn't there?  
 C ... , is there?

### TEST 28 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. If I .... stronger, I'd help you carry the piano.  
 A was      B have been      C am      D were
2. If we'd seen you, we .....

- A would have stopped                      C have stopped  
B had stopped                                 D stopped

3.If we ..... him tomorrow, we'll say hello.

- A will meet                                      B met  
C meet    D don't meet

4. He would have repaired the car himself if he .... the tools.

- A had    B has had  
C have had                                        D had had

5. If you drop the vase, it .....

- A will break                                      B would break  
C will not break                                D will break

6. If I hadn't studied, I .... the exam.

- A would not have passed                    B would have passed  
C have passed                                    D have not passed

7.I wouldn't go to school by bus if I .... a driving licence.

- A have not                                        B have  
C had had                                         D had

8.We'd be stupid if we .... him about our secret.

- A have told                                        B ell not  
C told    D had told

9.Would you mind if I.... your mobile?

- A use not                                         B used  
C have used                                        D had used

10.If we .... off earlier, we wouldn't be in this traffic jam now.

- A had been set                                    B have set  
C had set    D have not set

11. I ... the mail if it had contained a virus.

- A will not send                                 B would not send  
C would not sent                                D would send

12. If I practice my English I ... .

- A would improve                      B will improve  
C improve                                D will not improve

13. I ... the same if I .... in your shoes.

- A would do                              D am  
B will do                                 E were  
C would have done                    F will be

14. If I .... her, I ..... to her. But I didn't see her and speak to her.

- A saw                                      D would have spoken  
B had seen                                E spoke  
C would have seen                      F would speak

15. What a pity my husband is away! If he .... here he ... us.

- A were                                      D will help  
B would be here                        E would help  
C is                                         F helps

16. If I ... early tomorrow morning, I ... jogging.

- A will get up                              D go  
B get up                                    E am going to go  
C got up                                    F will go

17. You look tired. If I ... you, I ... a holiday.

- A be                                         D take  
B were                                      E would take  
C have been                                F take

## TEST 29 WISH SENTENCES

1. I wish we ( travel) on the same flight tomorrow.

- A were traveling                        C will travel  
B would travel                         D had traveled

2. It's always difficult to get there by bus, I wish I (have) a car.

- A have  
B had

3. Sue is taking her English test tomorrow, but she doesn't know grammar well enough. She wishes she (learn) it better.

- A learns
- B learnt
- C had learnt

4.- Dad is angry with you.

- I'm sorry. I wish I (say) those offensive words.

- A didn't say
- B hadn't said

5. We had a wonderful holiday in France. I wish we (go) there again next summer.

- A will go
- B go
- C went

6. Will your sister come to the party? I wish she (meet) some of my friends.

- A would meet
- B meet
- C meets

7. Mag's lost her key. She wished she (not be) so careless.

- A wasn't
- B hadn't been

8. I wish I (not / spend) so much money. Now I have to borrow some from my parents.

- A hadn't spent
- B didn't spend

9. Terry had a terrible headache yesterday. He wished he (drink) less at he party.

- A drank
- B had drunk

10. Sarah looks very upset. Her husband wishes she (not / worry) about their son's troubles.

- A didn't worry
- B doesn't worry
- C hadn't worried

11. I'm hungry. I wish it (be) time for lunch.

- A is
- B was

12. The cake is delicious, but I wish there (not/be) so much fat in it.

- A is not
- B hadn't been
- C wasn't

13. -Are you going to the seaside alone?

-I wish my friends (come) to me.

- A would come
- B come

14. You (improve) your pronunciation if you read aloud every day .

- A improves
- B improved
- C will improve

### TEST 30 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ stronger, I'd help you carry the piano.

- A was
- B have been
- C am
- D were

2. If we'd seen you, we \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A would have stopped
- C have stopped
- B had stopped
- D stopped

3. If we \_\_\_\_\_ him tomorrow, we'll say hello.

- A will meet
- B met
- C meet
- D don't meet



4. He would have repaired the car himself if he \_\_\_\_\_ the tools.

- A had
- B has had
- C have had
- D had had

5. If you drop the vase, it \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A will break
- B would break
- C will not break
- D will break

6. If I hadn't studied, I \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

- A would not have passed
- B would have passed
- C have passed
- D have not passed

7. I wouldn't go to school by bus if I \_\_\_\_\_ a driving licence.

- A have not
- B have
- C had had
- D had

8. We'd be stupid if we \_\_\_\_\_ him about our secret.

- A have told
- B tell not
- C told
- D had told

9. Would you mind if I \_\_\_\_\_ your mobile?

- A use not
- B used
- C have used
- D had used

10. If we \_\_\_\_\_ off earlier, we wouldn't be in this traffic jam now.

- A had been set

- B have set
- C had set
- D have not set

11. I \_\_\_\_\_ the mail if it had contained a virus.

- A will not send
- B would not send
- C would not sent
- D would send

12. If I practice my English I \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A would improve
- B will improve
- C improve
- D will not improve

13. I \_\_\_\_\_ the same if I \_\_\_\_\_ in your shoes.

- |                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| A would do        | D am      |
| B will do         | E were    |
| C would have done | F will be |

14. If I \_\_\_\_\_ her, I \_\_\_\_\_ to her. But I didn't see her and speak to her.

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A saw             | D would have spoken |
| B had seen        | E spoke             |
| C would have seen | F would speak       |

15. Hurry up! We \_\_\_\_\_ good seats if we \_\_\_\_\_ late.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A don't get  | D arrived     |
| B won't get  | E will arrive |
| C didn't get | F arrive      |

16. If I \_\_\_\_\_ that you were coming, I \_\_\_\_\_ you at the airport. I had a lot of time to do that.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A had known        | D would meet     |
| B knew             | E would have met |
| C would have known | F will meet      |

17. We'll go to the party if he \_\_\_\_\_ us.

- |          |               |           |
|----------|---------------|-----------|
| A invite | B will invite | C invites |
|----------|---------------|-----------|

18. We wish our exams \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A were            B are            C be
19. I only wish I \_\_\_\_\_ just a little bit more money.  
 A would have    B have            C had
20. I wish they \_\_\_\_\_ stop making so much noise so that I could concentrate.  
 A would          B have          C had
21. They \_\_\_\_\_ have missed the last bus if they hurried.  
 A would          B will            C won't          D wouldn't
22. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ I washed my clothes yesterday.  
 A would          B have            C had
23. Students won't be able to take notes if the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ fast.  
 A speaks        B will speak    C speak
24. Will you bring me a newspaper when \_\_\_\_\_ out?  
 A are you  
 B you will be  
 C you were  
 D you are
25. If you \_\_\_\_\_ the building through the front door you \_\_\_\_\_ into a large hall .  
 A will enter            D got  
 B entered                E will get  
 C enter                 F get
26. Call the ambulance, if he \_\_\_\_\_ worse.  
 A will feel  
 B feels  
 C felt
27. I'm tired, but if you \_\_\_\_\_ me strong coffee, I \_\_\_\_\_ on working.  
 A will make            D go  
 B made                 E will go  
 C make                 F went
29. The weather was awful. I wish it \_\_\_\_\_ warmer.  
 A were

- B had been
- C have been
- D was

### TEST 31 SEQUENCE OF TENSES

1. I knew that Mercury .... the closest planet to the sun, but I didn't feel like answering the question.

- A was
- B is
- C had been

2. Mike hoped that his friend .... him with his car.

- A would help
- B will help
- C helped

3. We didn't know the score, but we were sure their team ..... the game.

- A has lost
- B had lost
- C lost

4. Yesterday Tom heard that his aunt ..... for five days.

- A was ill
- B has been ill
- C had been ill

5. The children were afraid of making any noise - Mom .....

- A was sleeping
- B slept
- C had been sleeping

6. He gave all his money to me because he ..... me.

- A would trust
- B trusted
- C had trusted

7. We were told that Andrew ..... to enter that college

- A is going
- B went
- C was going

8. The police found out that Bob Slant ..... in London's suburbs at that time.  
A had been living  
B lives  
C lived
9. My parents decided that we ..... my birthday on Saturday.  
A would celebrate  
B will celebrate  
C celebrated
10. The pupil wasn't able to do the translation because he ..... some special terms.  
A hadn't known  
B didn't know  
C doesn't know
11. Ann hasn't been informed that the lecture ..... on Friday.  
A hasn't taken place  
B wouldn't take place  
C won't take place
12. He said he ..... this book by 8 o'clock next day.  
A won't have read  
B would have read  
C will have read
13. I thought you .... at the university.  
A study  
B have studied  
C studied
14. He said William Blake .... in 1757.  
A was born  
B had been born  
C have been born
15. He said life ..... not a bed of roses.  
A is not  
B were not  
C was not

16. The doctor asked how I ..... felt.

- A have felt
- B had felt
- C felt

## Test Your Vocabulary

### Test Your Vocabulary 1

1. .... is the upper layer of the Earth in which plants, trees etc. grow.

- A crops            B grain
- C soil             D cultivation

2. Which of these variants names only grains?

- A buckwheat, wheat, rye, flax, oats
- B buckwheat, wheat, rye, barley, oats
- C buckwheat, wheat, rye, garlic, oats
- D buckwheat, wheat, rye, beet, oats

3. ... is insect or animal that destroys plants, food etc.

- A plant            B pest
- C yield            D barley

4. Industrial crops are ... .

- A canola, potato, rye, beet
- B flax, sugar beet, sunflower.
- C onion, flax, sugar beet.
- D rye, onion, canola.

5. .... is an old but still common method of weed killing.

- A germination    B destroying
- C cultivation      D absorbing

6. The use of .... in proper amount and at the most suitable time may greatly increase yield.

- A substances      B absorbing
- C fertilizers       D numerous pastures

7. .... is surrounding where living beings inhabit.

- A harvesting       B environment
- C cultivation       D pastures

8. Weeds, pests and plant diseases ..... yields of agricultural crops.

- A ensure                      B increase
- C reduce                     D maintain

9. The science of producing healthy plants and animals for food and other uses.

- A Genetic engineering              B Microbiology
- C Agriculture                         D Oncology

10. ... is a branch of agricultural science that deals with the study of crops and the soils in which they grow.

- A Ecology                              B Botany
- C Microbiology                        D Agronomy

11. Today, chemical weed killers known as ..... are widely used.

- A pesticides                            B herbicides
- C fertilizers                            D substances

12. .... conduct research in crop rotation, irrigation and drainage, plant breeding, soil classification, soil fertility, weed control, and other areas.

- A Ecologists                            B Engineers
- C Chemists                              D Agronomists

### **Test Your Vocabulary 2**

1. .... grows only in a hot climate .

- A Cotton
- B Linen
- C Silk
- D Wool

2. Substances that destroy the purity of air, water, or land.

- A species
- B living organisms.
- C pests
- D pollutants

3. Any plant that grows where it is not wanted.

- A wheat

- B weed
- C pest
- D crop

4. Any food or element an organism must take in to live, grow, or reproduce.

- A insects
- B substance
- C nutrient
- D harvesting

5. .... is the area in which something exists or lives.

- A ecostructure
- B ecosystem
- C ecoregion
- D environment

6. The use of fertilizers in proper amount and at the most suitable time may greatly increase .... .

- A insects
- B pests
- C weeds
- D yield

7. The process by which new living things are produced is ..... .

- A photosynthesis
- B food-making
- C reproduction
- D feeding

8. A group of similar and related organisms.

- A grains
- B crops
- C species
- D herbicides

9. The food-making process is called ..... .

- A harvesting
- B fertilizing
- C watering
- D photosynthesis



10. .... had its origins largely in the sciences of botany, chemistry and physics.

- A Microbiology
- B Agronomy
- C Genetics
- D Biochemistry

11. A scientist who studies living things is .....

- A Ecologist
- B Chemists
- C Agronomist
- D Botanist

12. The practice of cultivating the land or raising stock.

- A sewing
- B finance
- C farming
- D handicraft

### **Test Your Vocabulary 3. Agricultural sciences**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is general term used for a type of gardening or agriculture using no chemical or synthetic fertilizers or pesticides

- A Agricultural
- B Organic
- C Genetic engineering
- D Biochemistry

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of agricultural science that deals with the study of crops and the soils in which they grow.

- A Ecology
- B Botany
- C Microbiology
- D Agronomy

3. The branch of medicine that deals with the causes, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases and injuries of animals, especially domestic animals.

- A Microbiology
- B Veterinary medicine

- C Genetics
- D Biochemistry

4. The scientific study of plants is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A Ecology
- B Botany
- C Microbiology
- D Genetics

5. The study of insects and their environments.

- A Entomology
- B Botany
- C Microbiology
- D Genetics

6. The science of crop production and soil management.

- A Botany
- B Genetics
- C Agronomy
- D Genetic engineering

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific study of plant diseases caused by pathogens (infectious diseases) and environmental conditions (physiological factors).

- A Microbiology
- B Agronomy
- C Phytopathology
- D Biochemistry

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the production of food, feed, fiber and other goods by the systematic growing/harvesting of plants, animals and other life forms.

- A Agriculture
- B Genetic engineering
- C Microbiology
- D Biochemistry

#### **Test Your Vocabulary 4. Substances**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the upper layer of the Earth in which plants, trees etc. grow.

- A crops

B grain

C soil

D cultivation

2. Today, chemical weed killers known as \_\_\_\_\_ are widely used.

A pesticides

B herbicides

C fertilizers

D substances

3. Substances that destroy the purity of air, water, or land.

A species

B living organisms

C pests

D pollutants

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is any organic or inorganic material, either natural or synthetic, used to supply elements (such as nitrogen, phosphate and potash) essential for plant growth.

A pesticide

B applying

C fertilizer

D compound

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is vegetable matter, fresh or preserved, that is gathered and fed to animals as roughage includes alfalfa hay, corn silage, and other hay crops.

A pasture

B forage

C material

D crop

6. Any pesticide used to control, deter, or destroy fungi, which are forms of plant life (including molds and yeasts) that lack chlorophyll and are unable to make their own food (such as the plant pathogen, powdery mildew) \_\_\_\_\_ .

A fungicide

B pesticide

C herbicide

D insecticide

7. Any pesticide used to destroy or inhibit plant growth; a weed killer \_\_\_\_\_
- A fungicide
  - B pesticide
  - C herbicide
  - D insecticide
8. A pesticide used to kill, deter, or control insects.
- A fungicide
  - B pesticide
  - C herbicide
  - D insecticide
9. The use of \_\_\_\_\_ in proper amount and at the most suitable time may greatly increase yield.
- A substances
  - B absorbing
  - C fertilizers
  - D numerous pastures
10. \_\_\_\_\_ - a chemical element or compound that is essential for the metabolism and growth of an organism.
- A nitrogen
  - B nutrient
  - C soil
  - D layer

### **Test Your Vocabulary 6. Production Practices**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an old but still common method of weed killing.
- A germination
  - B destroying
  - C cultivation
  - D absorbing
2. Weeds, pests and plant diseases \_\_\_\_\_ yields of agricultural crops.
- A ensure
  - B increase

- C reduce
- D maintain

3. \_\_\_\_\_ - digging up or cutting the soil to prepare a seed bed; control weeds; aerate the soil; or work organic matter, crop residues, or fertilizers into the soil.

- A absorbing
- B eliminating
- C cultivation
- D limiting

4. \_\_\_\_\_ - cultivating the soil to prepare for planting or to reduce weeds.

- A tillage
- B irrigation
- C management
- D eliminating

5. Conventional approach to pest control refers to eradication, completely eliminating an organism from the environment is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A weed control
- B crop rotation
- C management
- D pest control

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of limiting weed infestations so that crops can be grown profitably or other operations can be conducted efficiently.

- A weed control
- B crop rotation
- C management
- D pest control

7. The growing of different crops, in recurring succession, on the same land in contrast to monoculture cropping.

- A weed control
- B crop rotation
- C management
- D pest control

8. Using the best features of chemical, biological, and cultural controls in an overall pest control program.

- A weed control

- B crop rotation
- C integrated pest management (IPM)
- D eliminating

9. Weeds, pests and plant diseases \_\_\_\_\_ yields of agricultural crops.

- A ensure
- B increase
- C reduce
- D maintain

10. The practice of cultivating the land or raising stock.

- A sewing
- B finance
- C farming
- D handicraft

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is insect or animal that destroys plants, food etc.

- A plant
- B pest
- C yield
- D barley

12. The use of fertilizers in proper amount and at the most suitable time may greatly increase \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A insects
- B pests
- C weeds
- D yield

13. The process by which new living things are produced is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A photosynthesis
- B food-making
- C reproduction
- D feeding

14. The food-making process is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A harvesting
- B fertilizing
- C watering
- D photosynthesis

## Контрольні завдання

МКР № 1

Варіант I

***I. Do the grammar test.* Simple Tenses. The Noun. The Pronoun.**

1. Pete .... at the lessons yesterday.  
A wasn't    B weren't    C won't be    D didn't be
2. He ..... detective stories two days ago.  
A buy    B bought    C bought    D buys
3. She ..... my key to get into the apartment next week.  
A borrowed    B borrows    C borrow    D will borrow
4. We ..... anything because we ..... hungry.  
A don't eat    wasn't    B didn't eat    weren't  
C not eat    not be
5. He ..... how to use the card catalog in the library.  
A don't know    B doesn't know    C not to know
6. Last Saturday we went fishing, but we didn't catch .....  
A fish    B fishes    C fishes
7. The men.... as hungry as hunters.  
A were    B was
8. Will you bring me a newspaper when ..... out?  
A are you    B you will be  
C you were    D you are
9. I .... not see Andrew yesterday.  
A did    B Do    C am.
10. When ..... in the USA?  
A was you    B were you    C did you be

11. She ..... her present flat.  
A don't like B doesn't like C not like
12. Where ..... your aunt work?  
A is B are C does D do
13. It ... in this part of the world.  
A is often raining C often rain B often rains
14. Your trousers ... in the wardrobe.  
A are B is C was D isn't
15. Bad news ... people happy.  
A doesn't make B don't make
16. Your money ... in your handbag.  
A is B are C was
17. I'll stay in Kyiv till I ..... finish my business there .  
A will finish B finish C finishes
18. 1. Don't take that money from the table. It's ... .  
A me B mine  
C your D my
19. Is this coat ..... ?  
A yours B your C the your
20. I have a car, but I ..... it very often.  
A don't use B not use C doesn't use
21. All children ... a lot of sweets..  
A eats B is eating C eat D eated
22. Her husband works as ... economist.  
A a B an C the
23. We needed some money so we ..... our car.  
A sell B sold C selled



24. We'll go to the party if he ..... us.  
 A invite      B will invite      C invites
25. There ..... too many people at the conference tomorrow.  
 A weren't      B wasn't      C won't
- 26.. Mary is crying. She has cut ... .  
 A she              B my  
 C her              D herself
27. I am sure he ... hard next month.  
 A works      C will work      B worked
28. Hurry up! The shop ... at 7 o'clock.  
 A closed      C close      B closes
29. We ... for you till 5 o'clock, but you ... not come.  
 A wait              A will  
 B shall wait      B do  
 C waited          C did
- 30 I wanted to phone you , but I .... your number.  
 A hadn't      B didn't have      C have not

***II. Translate the following sentences:***

There are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal husbandry. Now crop growing is a highly developed branch of agriculture. The fertile soil and warm climate of Ukraine are suitable for growing different crops. That's why Ukraine is the most important producer of sugar beets, grains, industrial and fodder plants, buckwheat, vegetables, fruit, grapes. It is the centre of sugar production.



12. How often ... you play basketball?  
A does B is C do D are
13. Physics ..... my best subject at school.  
A were B was
14. We have run out of bread. I ..... go and buy some.  
A will B am going to C would
15. I need the money. Please, give ... to me.  
A them B they C those D that
16. Is this coat ..... ?  
A yours B your C the your
17. What time ... the next train ...?  
A does leave B is leaving C did left D does leaves
18. Our house ... .  
A not far from the centre  
B are not far from the centre  
C had not been far from the centre  
D is not far from the centre
19. Last Saturday we went fishing, but we didn't catch ..... .  
A fish B fishs C fishes
20. Where ..... your aunt work?  
A is B are C does D do
21. He ..... how to use the card catalog in the library.  
A don't know B doesn't know C not to know
22. .... isn't easy to learn how to play the piano.  
A It B That C This
23. I'll see her after I ..... my work.  
A will finish B finish C finishing D finishes
24. Her mother works as ... economist.

A a B an C the

25. All children ... a lot of sweets..

A eats B is eating C eat D eated

26. Someone ..... us to wait here.

A tell B told C telled

27. Fred ..... Russian when he was six years old.

A speak B spoke  
C speaks D spoken

28. Did they ..... tennis last Saturday?

A played B plays  
C play D playing

29. I was hungry, so I ..... something to eat in the shop.

A buyed B bought C have bought

30. Will you bring me a newspaper when ..... out?

A are you B you will be  
C you were D you are

## ***II. Translate the following sentences:***

The term "farming" covers the wide spectrum of agricultural practices. On one end of the spectrum is the subsistence farmer, who farms a small area with limited resource inputs, and produces only enough food to meet the needs of his/her family. At the other end is commercial intensive agriculture, including industrial agriculture. Such farming involves large fields and/or numbers of animals, large resource inputs, and a high level of mechanization.

**MKP №2**

**Вариант I**

***I. Do the grammar test.***

**Modal Verbs. Parts of Speech**

1. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they \_\_\_\_\_ die.

- A can    B might    C have to    D must

2. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ a film, today I can't.

- A can to watch    B could watch    C could to watch

3. I make \_\_\_ money than my brother.

- A fewer    B less    C the least.

4. This news \_\_\_ interesting.

- A was    B were    C be

5. Do you get \_\_\_\_\_ letters every week?

- A much    B little  
C many    D a little

6. He \_\_\_ be a fool to do such a thing.

- A can    B must    C has to

7. I am not as \_\_\_ at swimming as you are.

- A good    B well

8. I had \_\_\_ money, so I couldn't buy lunch.

- A little    B a little

9. 1. It's \_\_\_ how popular American music is around the world.

- A surprised    B surprising

10. Who is \_\_\_, Mary or Jane?

- A prettier    B more pretty    C prettyer

11. John is \_\_\_ student in his class. All the girls want to date him.

- A more popular    B very popular    C the popularest

12. I'd like to buy a pullover. How \_\_\_\_\_ is it?





**MKP №2**  
**Вариант II**

***I. Do the grammar test. Modal Verbs. Parts of Speech***

1. I'd like to change cars .....  
a) oftener                      b) more often
  
2. These instruments make ..... music in the world.  
a) a beautiful                  b) more beautiful  
c) the most beautiful
  
3. This farm keeps many .....  
a) sheep                      b) sheeps              c) sheepes
  
4. A long time ago in the past people used ..... in agriculture.  
a) oxes                      b) oxen
  
5. Osaka is ..... from Tokyo than Nagoya.  
a) further                  b) farther
  
6. The raft is so small we ..... lie down comfortably.  
a) might not                      c) cannot  
b) could not                      d) should not
  
7. Cheques ..... be accepted only with a bank card.  
a) might not                      c) cannot  
b) could not                      d) can
  
8. I have ..... to tell you.  
a) somebody                      c) something  
b) anybody                      d) anything
  
9. I opened the door, but I could see .....  
a) nobody                      c) anybody  
b) anything                      d) everything
  
10. Steve is looking for ... job.  
a) a                      c) an  
b) the                      d) –







**MKP №3**  
**Вариант I**

***I. Do the grammar test.*    Continuous Tenses .    Perfect Tenses**

1. When I opened the door the phone ..... .  
A is ringing    B was ringing    D had rung
2. He ..... to go home for Christmas this year.  
A wants    B want    C is wanting
3. A small stone struck the windshield while we ..... down the gravel road.  
A drive    B were driving  
C had driven    D had been driving
4. I ..... a shower when the telephone rang.  
A had    B was having  
C have had    D have
5. He ..... going to start a new business.  
A Are    B is    C were
6. You can borrow my umbrella. I ... it at the moment.  
A don't need    B am not needing  
C didn't need    D haven't needed
7. Look! Somebody ... the street.  
A is crossing    B crosses  
C cross    D have crossed
8. Can you hear those people? Why ... they ... at each other?  
A do shout    B are shouting  
C have shouted    D have been shouting
9. When you rang me yesterday I ..... a bath.  
A had    B was having    C have been having
11. All day long your muscles and your brain ... .  
A have been worked    B are working  
C are being worked    D had been worked

12. The problem of Chernobyl has not been solved yet because of the economic difficulties that Ukraine ..... now.

- A is having                      B are having  
C has having                     D was having

13. They ... ..... at the University since September.

- A has been studying        B had been studying  
C have been studying       D was been studying

14. Soil conservation and nutrient management ..... important concerns since the 1950s.

- A have been    B has been    C was been        D had been

15. We've got tickets , and tomorrow evening we ... to the cinema.

- A are going    B go            C will go

16. It's Julia birthday today. She's bought much food. She .... a lot.

- A cooks    B will cook        C is going to cook

17. I ... do my homework from three till seven.

- A will do    B will be doing    C will have done    D will be done

18. Let's meet at the cinema at 8 o'clock. All right, I ... for you there.

- A shall wait    B have been waiting    C shall be waiting

19. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I ... a composition the whole evening.

- A will be writing    B will write

20. My wife ..... a plate last night when she ..... the washing-up.

- A breaks            A is doing  
B broke             B did  
C broke             C was doing

21. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody ..... it the day before.

- A left    B had left    C have left    D has left

22. They ... here for two years.

- A have been living    B have lived    C had lived

23. Genetic modification ..... many new fields of biotechnology and allowed the modification of plants, animals.

- A opened up                      B have opened up  
C has opened up                D had opened up

24. Ann ... over the telephone for the last ten minutes.

- A has been speaking    B has spoken    C had spoken

25. By the time we arrived at the station, the train .....

- A left    B had left    C has left    D was left

26. After I... to you, I got a letter from William.

- A speak    B have spoke    C had spoken

27. Hurry up, Jane! I'm waiting for you. You .... for more than an hour .

- A are dressing    B have been dressing    C have dressed

28. Who is that man, standing on the corner? He ..... there for the last half an hour.

- A stands    B is standing    C has been standing

29. People ..... new dairy products and improving old ones.

- A are developing                B is developing  
C has being developing    D are developed

30. Mother wasn't at home when I came. She ..... out half an hour before .

- A has gone    B had gone    C had been going

## ***II. Translate the following sentences.***

1. The application of biotechnology in agriculture has resulted in benefits to farmers, producers, and consumers.
2. Some countries have passed laws requiring power stations to install filters that prevent the acid getting into the air.
3. Physics had told us most of what we know that has helped us to develop machines and power for use in farming.
4. We are making much progress in learning how to control soil erosion.
5. Biotechnology has helped to make both insect pest control and weed management safer and easier while safeguarding crops against disease.

6.Computers have become an essential tool for farm management.
7. Plant pathologist Stewart Gray is using genomics to find genes that regulate plant virus transmission by insect vectors.
8.Mechanization has also enormously increased farm efficiency and productivity in most regions of the world, especially in the form of the tractor and various gins .
9.Some animals, like pigs and fish, have been genetically modified by humans to grow organs that can then be transplanted into humans.
10.Soil conservation and nutrient management have been important concerns since the 1950s.

**MKP №3**  
**Вариант II**

***I. Do the grammar test. . Continuous Tenses . Perfect Tenses***

1. Jane's clothes were wet. She ... her dog.  
A had been washing      B is washing  
C has been washing      D has been washed
  
2. Computers ..... an essential tool for farm management.  
A have become      B has become  
C became      D had become
  
3. We ..... much progress in learning how to control soil erosion.  
A are making      B are been making  
C is making      D was making
  
4. The problem of Chernobyl has not been solved yet because of the economic difficulties that Ukraine ..... now.  
A is having      B are having  
C has having      D was having
  
5. Soil conservation and nutrient management ..... important concerns since the 1950s.  
A have been      B has been  
C was been      D had been
  
6. All day long your muscles and your brain ... .

- A have been worked      B are working  
C are being worked      D had been worked

7. We've got tickets, and tomorrow evening we ... to the cinema.

- A are going      B go      C will go

8. It's Julia birthday today. She's bought much food. She .... a lot.

- A cooks      B will cook      C is going to cook

9. I ... do my homework from three till seven.

- A will do      B will be doing      C will have done      D will be done

10. Let's meet at the cinema at 8 o'clock. All right, I ... for you there.

- A shall wait      B have been waiting      C shall be waiting

11. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I ... a composition the whole evening.

- A will be writing      B will write

12. My wife ..... a plate last night when she ..... the washing-up.

- A breaks      A is doing  
B broke      B did  
C broke      C was doing

13. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody ..... it the day before.

- A left      B had left      C have left      D has left

14. Hurry up, Jane! I'm waiting for you. You .... for more than an hour .

- A are dressing  
B have been dressing  
C have dressed

15. Who is that man, standing on the corner? He .... there for the last half an hour.

- A stands  
B is standing  
C has been standing

16. People ..... new dairy products and improving old ones.

- A are developing      B is developing  
C has being developing      D are developed

17. Mother wasn't at home when I came. She ..... out half an hour before .  
 A has gone      B had gone      C had been going
18. When I opened the door the phone ..... .  
 A is ringing      B was ringing      D had rung
19. He ..... to go home for Christmas this year.  
 A wants      B want      C is wanting
20. A small stone struck the windshield while we ..... down the gravel road.  
 A drive      B were driving  
 C had driven      D had been driving
21. I ..... a shower when the telephone rang.  
 A had      B was having  
 C have had      D have
22. He ..... going to start a new business.  
 A Are      B is      C were
23. You can borrow my umbrella. I ... it at the moment.  
 A don't need      B am not needing  
 C didn't need      D haven't needed
24. Look! Somebody ... the street.  
 A is crossing      B crosses  
 C cross      D have crossed
25. Can you hear those people? Why ... they ... at each other?  
 A do shout      B are shouting  
 C have shouted      D have been shouting
26. When you rang me yesterday I ..... a bath.  
 A had      B was having      C have been having
27. Genetic modification ..... many new fields of biotechnology and allowed the modification of plants, animals.  
 A opened up      B have opened up  
 C has opened up      D had opened up
28. Ann ... over the telephone for the last ten minutes.



A has been speaking    B has spoken    C had spoken

29. By the time we arrived at the station, the train .....

A left            B had left            C has left            D was left

30. After I... to you, I got a letter from William.

A speak    B have spoke    C had spoken

***II. Translate the following sentences.***

1. Biotechnology has helped to make both insect pest control and weed management safer and easier while safeguarding crops against disease.
2. For centuries, people have been selecting and harvesting the best seeds to receive high yields of crops.
3. Transgenic crops are grown commercially or in field trials in over 40 countries and on 6 continents.
4. In 2000, about 109.2 million acres were planted with transgenic crops, the principal ones being herbicide- and insecticide-resistant soybeans, corn, cotton, and canola.
5. Soil conservation and nutrient management have been important concerns since the 1950s.
6. Farming is a type of business where farmers must possess comprehensive knowledge and good skills in different areas.
7. Agricultural chemistry includes the application of chemical fertilizer, chemical insecticides, and chemical fungicides, analysis of agricultural products, and nutritional needs of farm animals
8. Most of the agricultural businesses are specialized in growing grain and technical crops.
9. To obtain high yields of crops a farmer has to follow the definite methods of tillage and plant cultivation.
10. Almost all kinds of soil need application of different fertilizers and all plants require plant nutrients.

**МКР№4**

**Вариант I**

***I. Do the grammar test.***

**Passive Voice.**

1. The new university ... by the Prime Minister next week.  
A will open                      B will opened  
C will be opened                D will have opened
  
2. Depth of soil ..... improved by deep cultivation or by drainage to lower water level.  
A can to improved                B can be improved  
C can improved                    D can improve
  
3. Our post ... twice a day.  
A has delivered                    B is delivered  
C will delivered                    D will be delivering
  
4. Is the Army Museum still in Green Street? No, it ... .  
A has been closed                B will closed  
C was being closed                D is closing
  
5. When he arrived the letters ... .  
A will type                          B will be typed  
C are being typed                D were being typed
  
6. An unknown actor ... to star in the new film .  
A chosen                              B had chosen  
C has been chosen                D choose
  
7. The Houses of Parliament ... in the XIX-th century.  
A were build                        B were being built  
C were built                         D had been built
  
8. My lost luggage ... by the time I arrived home.  
A was founded                      B had been found  
C has been found                 D had been founded
  
9. A large part of Ukraine, Russia and Belorussia ..... by radioactive substances.

- A were polluted                      B are polluted  
C had been polluted                D was polluted

10. The project ... by the end of the year.

- A will fulfill                          B will be fulfilled  
C will be fulfilling                D will have been fulfilled

11. The best camera ... in Japan.

- A will make                            B were made  
C are made                             D will have made

12. Coca-Cola ... for over one hundred years.

- A is produced                        B has been produced  
C was produced                      D had been produced

13. The floor ... and I couldn't enter the room.

- A was being washed                B will be washed  
C is being washed                    D has been washed

14. My car ... by 3 o'clock tomorrow.

- A will be repaired                    B was repaired  
C will have been repaired        D will be repairing

15. This cathedral ... by the time the war started.

- A will be ruined                      B was ruined  
C has been ruined                    D had been ruined

16. The picture ... for \$5,000.

- A was sold                             B has been sold  
C had been sold                      D was being sold

17. Nylon ... in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill.

- A was invented                        B has been invented  
C was being invented                D had been invented

18. It was the 30<sup>th</sup> of December but the New Year party ... .

- A will not be prepared              B is not being prepared  
C had not been prepared            D has not been prepared

19. New trees ... in the park next spring.





**MKP №4**  
**Вариант II**

***II. Do the grammar test. Passive Voice.***

1. Many wetlands and river ecosystems .....  
A have been lost                      B been lost  
C had been lost                        D have lost
  
2. In prehistoric times, religion and farming .....  
A closely connected                  B were closely connected  
C was closely connected              D are closely connected
3. Agricultural science ..... ecology.  
A is largely applied                  B are largely applied  
C was largely applied                 D being largely applied
  
4. Transgenic crops ..... commercially or in field trials in over 40 countries and on 6 continents .  
A was grown                              B is growing  
C has being growing                    D are grown
  
5. Plants and animals .... of millions of genes.  
A is make                                 B was made  
C are made                                D make
  
6. The long-term impacts of GMCs are not yet ... .  
A know                                      B knew  
C known                                     D knows
  
7. Rare plant and animal species ....., rivers and seas .....  
A are disappearing , are contaminating  
B are disappearing , are being contaminated  
C disappear , contaminate  
D are disappearing , are contaminated
  
8. The fact that many new technologies .... by the private sector.  
A is held                                    B are hold  
C are held                                 D be held
  
9. This crop ..... by the end of the month.

- A had been sown                      B have been sown  
C had be sown                            D has been sown
10. I think the film ..... on TV now.  
A is shown                                B are being shown  
C has being shown                      D is being shown
11. When messages ... by centres, the brain interprets them.  
A are received                          B will receive  
C will be received                      D will have been received
12. The work ... a little later.  
A will do                                  B will be done  
C will have been done                D will have done
13. The book ... into Ukrainian at the moment.  
A is translated                          B is translating  
C has been translated                D is being translated
14. The supper ... by the time you get hungry.  
A will have cooked                    B will be cooked  
C will be cooking                      D will have been cooked
15. The children were hungry but the dinner ... still ...  
A was cooking                          B was cooked  
C was being cooked                    D has been cooked
16. The money ... to the miners by next month.  
A will pay                                B will be paid  
C will have paid                        D will have been paid
17. This question ... right now.  
A is discussing                          B is being discussed  
C discusses                                D has been discussed
18. Considerable progress ..... in breeding suitable plants and animals.  
A has been made                        B had been made  
C were made                              D have been made
19. He was glad that that all his things ... already ...  
A had been packed                      B are packed

C have been packed                      D are being packed

20. This area ... now because the plant is not working.

A is polluted                      B was not being polluted  
C is not being polluted              D has not been polluted

21. Biotechnology ..... as use of biotechnological methods to modify genetic material of living cells.

A may be defined                      B may was defined  
C may to defined                      D may be defining

22. Airplanes, helicopters, trucks, tractors, and combines ..... in agriculture for seeding, spraying operations for insect and disease control.

A are used                      B was used  
C used                      D have used

23. In 2000, about 109.2 million acres ..... with transgenic crops.

A was planted                      B have planted  
C had been planted                      D has planted

24. Most of the agricultural businesses ..... in growing grain and technical crops.

A is specialized                      B are specialized  
C was specialized                      D specialized

25. Depth of soil ..... by deep cultivation or by drainage to lower water level.

A can to improved                      B can be improved  
C can improved                      D can improve

26. The problem of Chernobyl ..... yet because of the economic difficulties that Ukraine is having now.

A not been solved                      B has not been solved  
C was not been solved                      D had not been solved

27. This question ... right now.

A is discussing                      B is being discussed  
C discusses                      D has been discussed

28. New trees ... in the park next spring.

A will plant                      B would be planted



C will have been planted                      D will be planted

29. Many diseases of plants and animals ..... by bacteria and fungi.

- A caused    B was caused  
C have caused                                        D are caused

30. A large part of Ukraine, Russia and Belorussia ..... by radioactive substances.

- A were polluted                                    B are polluted  
C had been polluted                                D was polluted

***II. Translate the following sentences.***

1 Through the science of breeding, dairy cattle have been developed for high production of milk, and beef cattle for production of beef.
2. Many diseases of plants and animals are caused by bacteria and fungi.
3. Considerable progress has been made in breeding suitable plants and animals and in this way it is possible to extend the production into areas they have not grown before.
4. Some animals, like pigs and fish, have been genetically modified by humans to grow organs that can then be transplanted into humans.
5. The power plant was closed on December 15, 2000.
6. Forest farming is today recognized as an important part of agriculture.
7. The risks of GM have not yet been adequately investigated.
8. Airplanes, helicopters, trucks, tractors, and combines are used in Western agriculture for seeding, spraying operations for insect and disease control, harvesting.
9. Air supply is ensured by adequate cultivation and by drainage, nutrients are supplied in artificial manures.
10. Ukraine has a total area of 603.000 km <sup>2</sup> , 55% of which is composed of arable land and 12% as grassland.

**Таблиця основних нестандартних (неправильних) дієслів**

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Indefinite</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Translation</i>
<b>to arise</b>	<b>arose</b>	<b>arisen</b>	Виникати
<b>to be</b>	<b>was, were</b>	<b>been</b>	Бути
<b>to bear</b>	<b>bore</b>	<b>born</b>	Носити, виношувати
<b>to become</b>	<b>became</b>	<b>become</b>	Ставати
<b>to begin</b>	<b>began</b>	<b>begun</b>	Починати (ся)
<b>to break</b>	<b>broke</b>	<b>broken</b>	Ламати, розбивати
<b>to bring</b>	<b>brought</b>	<b>brought</b>	Приносити
<b>to build</b>	<b>built</b>	<b>built</b>	Будувати
<b>to choose</b>	<b>chose</b>	<b>chosen</b>	Вибирати
<b>to come</b>	<b>came</b>	<b>come</b>	Приходити
<b>to cost</b>	<b>cost</b>	<b>cost</b>	Коштувати
<b>to cut</b>	<b>cut</b>	<b>cut</b>	Різати, рубати
<b>to deal</b>	<b>dealt</b>	<b>dealt</b>	Мати справу
<b>to do</b>	<b>did</b>	<b>done</b>	Робити
<b>to draw</b>	<b>drew</b>	<b>drawn</b>	Малювати; тягти
<b>to drive</b>	<b>drove</b>	<b>driven</b>	Везти; керувати
<b>to eat</b>	<b>ate</b>	<b>eaten</b>	Їсти
<b>to fall</b>	<b>fell</b>	<b>fallen</b>	Падати
<b>to feed</b>	<b>fed</b>	<b>fed</b>	Годувати
<b>to feel</b>	<b>felt</b>	<b>felt</b>	Відчувати
<b>to fight</b>	<b>fought</b>	<b>fought</b>	Битися; боротися
<b>to find</b>	<b>found</b>	<b>found</b>	Знаходити
<b>to freeze</b>	<b>froze</b>	<b>frozen</b>	Замерзати
<b>to get</b>	<b>got</b>	<b>got</b>	Діставати (ся)
<b>to give</b>	<b>gave</b>	<b>given</b>	Давати
<b>to go</b>	<b>went</b>	<b>gone</b>	Іти
<b>to grow</b>	<b>grew</b>	<b>grown</b>	Рости; вирощувати
<b>to have</b>	<b>had</b>	<b>had</b>	Мати
<b>to hear</b>	<b>heard</b>	<b>heard</b>	Чути
<b>to hold</b>	<b>held</b>	<b>held</b>	Тримати
<b>to keep</b>	<b>kept</b>	<b>kept</b>	Зберігати; тримати
<b>to know</b>	<b>knew</b>	<b>known</b>	Знати
<b>to lay</b>	<b>laid</b>	<b>laid</b>	Класти
<b>to lead</b>	<b>led</b>	<b>led</b>	Вести; очолювати
<b>to learn</b>	<b>learnt (learned)</b>	<b>learnt (learned)</b>	Вивчати

<b>to leave</b>	<b>left</b>	<b>left</b>	Залишати
<b>to let</b>	<b>let</b>	<b>let</b>	Дозволяти
<b>to lie</b>	<b>lay</b>	<b>lain</b>	Лежати
<b>to lose</b>	<b>lost</b>	<b>lost</b>	Втратити; програвати
<b>to make</b>	<b>made</b>	<b>made</b>	Робити
<b>to mean</b>	<b>meant</b>	<b>meant</b>	Означати
<b>to pay</b>	<b>paid</b>	<b>paid</b>	Платити
<b>to put</b>	<b>put</b>	<b>put</b>	Класти; ставити
<b>to read</b>	<b>read</b>	<b>read</b>	Читати
<b>to ring</b>	<b>rang</b>	<b>rung</b>	Дзвонити
<b>to rise</b>	<b>rose</b>	<b>risen</b>	Підійматися
<b>to run</b>	<b>ran</b>	<b>run</b>	Бігти
<b>to saw</b>	<b>sawed</b>	<b>sawn</b>	Пиляти
<b>to say</b>	<b>said</b>	<b>said</b>	Казати
<b>to see</b>	<b>saw</b>	<b>seen</b>	Бачити
<b>to send</b>	<b>sent</b>	<b>sent</b>	Надсилати
<b>to set</b>	<b>set</b>	<b>set</b>	Встановлювати
<b>to show</b>	<b>showed</b>	<b>shown</b>	Показувати
<b>to sink</b>	<b>sank</b>	<b>sunk</b>	Тонути
<b>to sit</b>	<b>sat</b>	<b>sat</b>	Сидіти
<b>to sow</b>	<b>sowed</b>	<b>sown</b>	Сіяти
<b>to speak</b>	<b>spoke</b>	<b>spoke</b>	Говорити
<b>to split</b>	<b>split</b>	<b>split</b>	Розщеплювати
<b>to spread</b>	<b>spread</b>	<b>spread</b>	Поширювати
<b>to stand</b>	<b>stood</b>	<b>stood</b>	Стояти
<b>to take</b>	<b>took</b>	<b>taken</b>	Брати
<b>to teach</b>	<b>taught</b>	<b>taught</b>	Вчити
<b>to tell</b>	<b>told</b>	<b>told</b>	Розповідати
<b>to think</b>	<b>thought</b>	<b>thought</b>	Думати
<b>to understand</b>	<b>understood</b>	<b>understood</b>	Розуміти
<b>to wear</b>	<b>wore</b>	<b>worn</b>	Носити (одяг)
<b>to withstand</b>	<b>withstood</b>	<b>withstood</b>	Протистояти
<b>to write</b>	<b>wrote</b>	<b>written</b>	Писати

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