

**ПРИВАТНЕ АКЦІОНЕРНЕ ТОВАРИСТВО «ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ
ЗАКЛАД
«МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ»**



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**Методичні рекомендації
Для самостійної роботи студентів
з дисципліни
Порівняльна граматики англійської та української мов**

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Методичні вказівки з дисципліни **«Порівняльна грамати́ка англійської та української мов»** “Переклад” спеціалізації “Англійська мова.

Методичні рекомендації містять пояснювальну записку,
плани семінарських занять, теми самостійного опрацювання, матеріали для аудиторної та позааудиторної самостійної роботи, питання для самоконтролю, зразки залікової контрольної роботи, список літератури.

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ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

У нинішніх умовах вузівської практики назріла необхідність введення курсу порівняльної граматики англійської та української мов, який би сприяв системному засвоєнню англійської мови через її зіставлення з українською та подоланню граматичних бар'єрів міжкультурної комунікації. Зіставне вивчення рідної та іноземної мов на синхронному рівні має велике значення для перекладу. Порівняльний метод передбачає встановлення функціональних та семантичних еквівалентів через з'ясування спільних та відмінних граматичних категорій у двох мовах.

Усі слова в тексті вжиті в певних граматичних формах та розташовані в реченнях у певному синтаксичному порядку. Хоча переважна частина інформації, що міститься у вихідному тексті, передається лексичними елементами, перекладачеві не слід нехтувати семантичною роллю граматичних структур. Важливість граматичних аспектів тексту оригіналу часто виявляється у виборі паралельних форм і структур у мові перекладу. Проте у більшості випадків еквівалентності у перекладі можна досягти за умови неповторення (невіддзеркалення) граматичних форм вихідної мови.

Метою викладання дисципліни «Порівняльна граматика англійської та української мов» є надання студентам можливості порівняти граматичний склад рідної та іноземної мов. Володіння мовою визначається навичками коректного мовлення, що, в першу чергу, відображає рівень знання граматики мови. Курс порівняльної граматики англійської та української мов має на меті закласти основи системного розуміння граматичної будови англійської мови шляхом порівняння її основних граматичних категорій і понять з граматикою української мови як інструментом і засобом засвоєння англійської мови.

Сформованість граматичних навичок студентів відображається через вміння висловлювати свої думки в усній чи письмовій формі відповідно до норм англійської та української мов. Введення нового граматичного матеріалу варто унаочнювати таблицями, схемами та моделями, що допоможе створити системний підхід у сприйнятті студентами граматичних форм і конструкцій; супроводжувати численними вправами, спрямованими на інтенсивне тренування та засвоєння граматичних структур, а також створення стійких асоціацій про характер міжсистемних зв'язків і алгоритми граматичних перетворень з однієї мовної системи в іншу. Активізація граматичних навичок студентів здійснюється через залучення їх до комунікативних ігор. Також передбачаються такі види розумово-мовленнєвої діяльності, як складання описів, розповідей, повідомлень, есе, листів із зворотним перекладом на іншу мову.

КРИТЕРІЇ ОЦІНКИ ВИКОНАННЯ ЗАВДАНЬ

Контроль та оцінювання знань студентів відбувається протягом та при закінченні навчального семестру.

Роботи складаються з 5 завдань, які охоплюють різні аспекти іншомовного мовлення.

Перше завдання перевіряє вміння застосовувати часові форми англійського дієслова за наданою інфінітивною формою. У запропонованому реченні з дієсловом в інфінітивній формі в дужках студент повинен визначити відповідну форму дієслова.

Друге завдання перевіряє вміння застосовувати англійські прийменники та прислівники в ситуативних реченнях. Студент заповнює пробіл в кожному з п'яти речень відповідним прийменником або прислівником, там, де це необхідно.

Третє завдання лексичного типу. Пропонується дефініція слова англійською мовою в такому вигляді, в якому вона подається в словнику-тезаурусі, за якою студент повинен визначити саме слово і записати його у запропонованій в дужках граматичній формі (у формі іменника, дієслова і т. ін.).

Четверте завдання перевіряє знання вокабуляру з дисципліни «Практичний курс першої іноземної мови», який вивчається протягом другого курсу навчання. До кожного з п'яти речень подається три-чотири семантично зв'язані слова. Студент обирає слово, що на його думку найкраще відповідає запропонованій ситуації.

П'яте завдання перевіряє практичні навички з перекладу з української на англійську мову. Речення охоплюють лексику і граматику, відповідно з навчальною програмою для другого курсу.

Час для виконання

Завдання виконується протягом 80 хвилин.

Виконані завдання перевіряються за 100 бальною шкалою.

Перше завдання оцінюється в 10 балів (кожна правильна відповідь 2 бала),

друге – 20 балів (кожна правильна відповідь 4 бала),

третє – 20 балів (кожна правильна відповідь 4 бала),

четверте – 20 балів (кожна правильна відповідь 4 бала),

п'яте – 30 балів (кожна правильна відповідь 6 балів).

Під час перевірки викладач підкреслює помилки й позначає тип помилки червоним чорнилом на полях. Типи помилок позначаються наступним чином:

лексичні помилки – *lex.*,

граматичні помилки – *gram.*,

стилістичні помилки – *styl.*,

неправильний порядок слів в реченні – *w.o.*,

неправильно вжиті прийменники – *prep.*,

неправильно вжиті сполучники – *conj.*,
неправильно вжиті часові форми дієслова – *v.t.*,
неправильний переклад слова – *transl.*,

Оцінка за відповідь виставляється виходячи з наступних критеріїв:

1. 90-100 балів – оцінка «відмінно»;
2. 75-89 балів – «добре»;
3. 60-74 балів – «задовільно»;
4. 59-1 – «незадовільно».

ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ ПОТОЧНОГО МОДУЛЬНОГО КОНТРОЛЮ

Variant 1

I. Use the bracketed verb in the correct form to complete the sentence.

1. But for you I (*leave*) long ago.
2. If only you (*take*) my advice things would have been much better.
3. Is it necessary that the police (*know*) about it?
4. You (*write*) such a long composition. The teacher only asked for 200 words.
5. I wish I (*have*) your assurance.

II. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. Please, look ... my dog while I am away.
2. I hit my head ... the low shelf.
3. My umbrella turned ... in the wind.
4. Don't get excited ... such trifles.
5. After the treatment I felt quite cured ... all my ailments.

III. Write the word that corresponds to the following definitions:

1. "a continuous, not sharp or sudden, pain" (*noun*)
2. "not occupied" / a seat, a room, a house, etc./ (*adj.*)
3. "a grave, lasting, sometimes chronic illness" (*noun*)
4. "filled suddenly with a strong feeling of surprise" (*pp.*)
5. "to join together (by a common aim or bond) several objects so as to form one new unit" (*verb*).

IV. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentence:

1. The child ... with cold.
a) was trembling b) was shivering c) was shuddering
2. I've got ... cash about me and can lend you some.
a) free b) vacant c) spare
3. She sat in the armchair ... over her book.
a) nodding b) bowing c) shaking
4. He speaks ... English.
a) plain b) simple c) clear
5. We expected him to join us, but he never
a) turned out b) turned up c) turned away

V. Translate into English.

1. Лікар повідомив, що моя мати скоро одужає.
2. На щовискаржитесьь?
3. У мене нестерпний головний біль.
4. Лікар виміряв пацієнту температуру та тиск.
5. Медсестра турбується про хворих людей.

Variant 2

I. Use the bracketed verb in the correct form to complete the sentence.

1. I wish I (*make*) notes of yesterday's lecture.
2. If I had known that it was going to rain I (*go*) out.
3. As far as I am concerned, they (*modal verb*) married next month.

4. If you (**wait**) here a moment, I'll fetch you a chair.
5. I managed to get there at twelve. But I (**hurry**). They had already left.

II. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. The child has been ill ... flu for two weeks.
2. He broke ... in the middle of a sentence.
3. She refused ... my offer.
4. I am ignorant ... his plans.
5. His behavior is worthy ... great praise.

III. Write the word that corresponds to the following definitions:

1. "to make a person think hard before finding an answer" (*verb*)
2. "to cook by slow boiling in a closed pan with little water" (*verb*)
3. "a slight disorder, not a very serious illness" (*noun*)
4. "the kind of work to which a man is led by natural talents, smb's calling"
(*noun*)
5. "the grounds of a school, college or university" (*verb*).

IV. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentence:

1. She ... at the sight of the dead body.
a) trembled b) shivered c) shuddered
2. All the window frames in my flat are
a) spare b) shallow c) loose
3. I never put more than two of sugar into my tea.
a) slices b) lumps c) bits
4. His cruelty ... us. We always thought that he was kind and sympathetic.
a) puzzled b) astonished c) struck
5. I like this plump ... boy.
a) curly-headed b) curl-headed c) curled-headed

V. Translate into English.

1. Малі діти бояться уколів.
2. Коли нам погано ми йдемо до поліклініки.
3. Після обстеження лікар виписав мені ліки.
4. Коли лікар прийшов, пацієнт вживав аналіз крові.
5. Мій лікар сказав мені полоскати горло 3 рази в день і випити ліки.

Variant 3

I. Use the bracketed verb in the correct form to complete the sentence.

1. They (**knock**) twice before the door was opened.
2. You (**worry**) about money. I've got enough for both of us.
3. I think I'll come on time, but if I (**to be late**), please keep a seat for me.
4. The holiday will be spoiled if it (**rain**).
5. I wish you (**take**) the doctor's advice. You'd feel better now.

II. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. He struck his fist ... the table.
2. Someone has turned everything ... in my drawer.
3. I haven't seen you for ages. How are you getting ... ?
4. The boy pointed the stick ... the dog.

5. A fire broke ... during the night

III. Write the word that corresponds to the following definitions:

1. "to look steadily, with wide-open eyes, often with curiosity or surprise, or vacantly" (*verb*)
2. "not suitable, not handy" (*adj.*)
3. "a kind of class where students discuss topics with a teacher in very small groups" (*noun*)
4. "to make a temporary break in the action, especially in speech or writing" (*verb*)
5. "a slow formal bending, usually of the body as well as the head" (*noun / verb*).

IV. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentence:

1. Friends should ... together.
a) *break* b) *get* c) *stick*
2. He ... to collect his thoughts.
a) *paused* b) *stopped* c) *broke off*
3. She gazed into ... space.
a) *loose* b) *spare* c) *vacant*
4. It ... to me that something might be wrong with her.
a) *turned up* b) *kept up* c) *occurred*
5. Many things might ... us as unusual in a foreign country.
a) *astonish* b) *strike* c) *puzzle*

V. Translate into English.

1. Знання англійської мови в нашій майбутній професії є дуже важливим.
2. Я хочу добре володіти англійською і тому стараюся розмовляти нею з друзями.
3. Іноземці часто відвідують наше місто і наш навчальний заклад.
4. Не було в кого запитати, і нам довелось чекати.
5. Чому б не піти погуляти? Погода просто чудова!

Variant 4

I. Use the bracketed verb in the correct form to complete the sentence.

1. If we were free tonight, we (...) join you.
2. I'd be happy if you (*take*) me to the cinema.
3. We would see each other more often if we (*live*) nearer.
4. If it (*to be*) cold tomorrow, we'll have to put on our warm coats.
5. I (*to be*) very glad if my friends come to see me.

II. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. Please, look ... my dog while I am away.
2. My views on life are different ... yours.
3. A child is always a great comfort ... his parents.
4. He answered the question in a voice which bore no resemblance ... his own.
5. We'd better stop to rest ... our horses.

III. Write the word that corresponds to the following definitions:

1. "a position in employment"
2. "device, arrangement, etc. that is useful or convenient, e.g. central heating, hot water supply"
3. "the quality of being convenient or suitable"

4. "to put two things together"
5. "to join together (by a common aim or bond) several objects so as to form one new unit"

IV. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentence:

1. It is impolite to ... at people.
a) look b) stare c) glance
2. For several miles the road ... across a plain.
a) was running b) was stretching c) ran
3. We depend on mass media ... information.
a) on b) to c) for
4. He ... to be ill.
a) seems b) is seeming c) looks
5. She sat with her elbows ... on the table.
a) resting b) stretching c) staying

V. Translate into English.

1. Кажуть, що бачили, що він увійшов в дім, але ніхто не бачив щоб він виходив.
2. Схоже, вона цілий ранок тренує вправи на піаніно.
3. Вони, здається, ще не поїхали.
4. Мені треба з вами багато про що поговорити.
5. Ми не сподівались, що він сам це зробить.

Variant 5

I. Use the bracketed verb in the correct form to complete the sentence.

1. If I (*to live*) nearer, I would get to work faster.
2. If he (*to keep*) his word, we'll settle this problem.
3. She would marry me, I am sure, if I (*ask*) her to.
4. If you (*to be*) hungry, I'll give you something to eat.
5. If the temperature reaches 100 degrees Centigrade, water (to boil) .

II. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. My father reminded me that I was entirely dependent ... him.
2. The teacher motioned ... the children to take their seats.
3. But for the driver's skill, he would have been run ... by the bus.
4. Will this time be convenient ... you?
5. He looked ... the room and noticed a small painting on the wall.

III. Write the word that corresponds to the following definitions:

1. "to look at intently, longingly, with interest, love desire, etc."
2. "suitable, handy, serving to avoid trouble or difficulty"
3. "to have a quick look (through)"
4. "to look closely at (as if trying to see more clearly)"
5. "giving ease, free from discomfort"

IV. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentence:

1. Our tastes are
a) differ b) alike c) like
2. Let the matter
a) rest b) stay c) stand

3. She ... beautiful in this dress.
a) looks b) is glancing c) seems
4. It made him ... to alter his plans and think out something new.
a) inconvenient b) convenient c) uncomfortable
5. Students always ... their holidays.
a) look forward to b) look out for c) look for

V. Translate into English.

1. Мій батько дуже енергійна людина.
2. Мені подобаються меблі у вашій квартирі. Вони зовсім нові і досить сучасні.
3. Не зважаючи на жахливу жару, для більшості людей літо є улюбленою порою року.
4. Забруднення шкодить здоров'ю як дорослих, так і дітей.
5. Лікар повідомив, що моя мати скоро одужає.

Variant 6

I. Use the bracketed verb in the correct form to complete the sentence.

1. The grass would look greener if it (*to rain*) more often here.
2. If he (*to take*) a taxi, he will be late.
3. If I (*to be*) you, I wouldn't drink that water.
4. The holiday will be spoilt if it (*to rain*) .
5. If it were not for hope, the heart (*to break*) .

II. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. Look ... ! The traffic is heavy here.
2. He loves the sea, he can gaze ... it for hours.
3. I'll join ... you in a few minutes.
4. Parents are fully responsible ... their little children.
5. Mr. Smith is a good doctor. He is so devoted ... his profession!

III. Write the word that corresponds to the following definitions:

1. "to take a quick look when you shouldn't"
2. "to look steadily, with wide-open eyes, often with curiosity or surprise"
3. "work which requires advanced education and special training"
4. "a course of progress in the life of a person"
5. "a position in employment"

IV. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentence:

1. If you have a bad cold, your nose
a) has run b) runs c) run out
2. For several miles the road ... across a plain.
a) was running b) stretched c) was stretching
3. Yesterday I ... a very interesting article in the newspaper.
a) ran over b) bumped into c) ran across
4. She ... to be very clever.
a) doesn't seem b) is seeming c) looks
5. The roof ... on four columns.
a) is resting b) rests c) is staying

V. Translate into English.

1. Ти вже прочитав статтю? Ні, я тільки почав її читати.
2. Мій кращий друг переїхав до іншого міста три місяці тому.
3. Ми не бачили її з того часу, як вона вийшла з офісу.
4. Я працюю в цьому банку з вересня.
5. Ми зустрічалися з нею минулого тижня.

Variant7

I. Use the bracketed verb in the correct form to complete the sentence.

1. If you tried again, you (*to be afraid*) of it.
2. Would you drink that if you (*to be*) thirsty?
3. If he (*to jump*) from up there, he will kill himself.
4. There would be a lot of work if you (*to visit*) all your clients.
5. If you warm butter, it (*to melt*) .

II. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. Can I depend ... you to do it?
2. It is the best way to deal ... the situation.
3. Michael bears a strong resemblance ... his father.
4. We look having a rest.
5. If I were you I would keep an eye ... that boy.

III. Write the word that corresponds to the following definitions:

1. "to join together (by a common aim or bond) several objects so as to form one new unit"
2. "to see briefly (often before it disappears)"
3. "not suitable, not handy"
4. "uneasy, causing or feeling disquiet"
5. "to have a quick look (through)"

IV. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentence:

1. What are you going to ... as a career?
a) pick up b) take up c) keep up
2. This field ... for miles and miles.
a) is running b) runs c) is stretching
3. The teacher tried to explain the rule in ... way.
a) other b) another c) a different
4. You ... very elegant in this dress.
a) seem b) are seeming c) look
5. ... we stand, divided we fall.
a) uniting b) united c) joined

V. Translate into English.

1. Я живу в цьому будинку близько семи років, але я хочу переїхати.
2. Це найрозумніша людина, яку я будь-коли зустрічав.
3. Коли ти зустрічалась зі своєю двоюрідною сестрою?-Ми зустрічались з нею минулого тижня.
4. Його дитина хворіла майже два тижні.
5. Він не дуже багато читав останнім часом.

Variant8

I. Use the bracketed verb in the correct form to complete the sentence.

1. If I (*to live*) nearer, I would get to work faster.
2. If he (*to keep*) his word, we'll settle this problem.
3. She would marry me, I am sure, if I (*to ask*) her to.
4. If you (*to be*) hungry, I'll give you something to eat.
5. If the temperature reaches 100 degrees Centigrade, water (*to boil*).

II. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. Look ... ! The traffic is heavy here.
2. He loves the sea, he can gaze ... it for hours.
3. I'll join ... you in a few minutes.
4. Parents are fully responsible ... their little children.
5. Mr. Smith is a good doctor. He is so devoted ... his profession!

III. Write the word that corresponds to the following definitions:

1. "to join together (by a common aim or bond) several objects so as to form one new unit"
2. "to see briefly (often before it disappears)"
3. "not suitable, not handy"
4. "uneasy, causing or feeling disquiet"
5. "to have a quick look (through)"

IV. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentence:

1. It is impolite to ... at people.
a) look b) stare c) glance
2. For several miles the road ... across a plain.
a) was running b) was stretching c) ran
3. We depend on mass media ... information.
a) in b) on c) for
4. He ... to be ill.
a) seems b) is seeming c) looks
5. She sat with her elbows ... on the table.
a) resting b) staying c) running

V. Translate into English.

1. Моя подруга дзвонила мені сьогодні? — Ні, вона ще не дзвонила.
2. Чому ти ще не зробив уроки?
3. Мій кращий друг переїхав до іншого міста три місяці тому.
4. Ми знаходимось тут з п'ятої години.
5. Я нічого не чув про них з того часу як вони виїхали з Києва.

Variant 9

I. Use the bracketed verb in the correct form to complete the sentence.

1. If we were free tonight, we (...) join you.
2. I'd be happy if you (*to take*) me to the cinema.
3. We would see each other more often if we (*to live*) nearer.
4. If it (*to be*) cold tomorrow, we'll have to put on our warm coats.
5. I (*to be*) very glad if my friends come to see me.

II. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. Can I depend ... you to do it?
2. It is the best way to deal ... the situation.
3. Michael bears a strong resemblance ... his father.
4. We look ... having a rest.
5. If I were you I would keep an eye ... that boy.

III. Write the word that corresponds to the following definitions:

1. "to take a quick look when you shouldn't"
2. "to look steadily, with wide-open eyes, often with curiosity or surprise"
3. "work which requires advanced education and special training"
4. "a course of progress in the life of a person"
5. "a position in employment"

IV. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentence:

1. Our tastes are
a) differ b) alike c) agree
2. Let the matter
a) rest b) stay c) stand
3. She ... beautiful in this dress.
a) looks b) is glancing c) seems
4. It made him ... to alter his plans and think out something new.
a) inconvenient b) convenient c) uncomfortable
5. Students always ... their holidays.
a) look forward to b) look out for c) look for

V. Translate into English.

1. Я зроблю цей переклад, якщо не буду зайнятий.
2. Він поїде, коли закінчиться навчальний рік.
3. Я піду в кіно, якщо в мене буде час.
4. Ви не будете знати англійської мови, поки не почнете працювати.
5. Я не знаю, коли ми знов зустрінемося.

Variant10

I. Use the bracketed verb in the correct form to complete the sentence.

1. If you tried again, you (*to be afraid*) of it.
2. Would you drink that if you (*to be*) thirsty?
3. If he (*to jump*) from up there, he will kill himself.
4. There would be a lot of work if you (*to visit*) all your clients.
5. If you warm butter, it (*to melt*) .

II. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. Please, look ... my dog while I am away.
2. My views on life are different ... yours.
3. A child is always a great comfort ... his parents.
4. He answered the question in a voice which bore no resemblance ... his own.
5. We'd better stop to rest ... our horses.

III. Write the word that corresponds to the following definitions:

1. "to look at intently, longingly, with interest, love desire, etc."
2. "suitable, handy, serving to avoid trouble or difficulty"

3. “to have a quick look (through)”
4. “to look closely at (as if trying to see more clearly)”
5. “giving ease, free from discomfort”

III. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentence:

1. If you have a bad cold, your nose
a) ran b) runs c) run out
2. For several miles the road ... across a plain.
a) was running b) was stretching c) ran
3. Yesterday I ... a very interesting article in the newspaper.
a) ran over b) bumped into c) ran across
4. She ... to be very clever.
a) doesn't seem b) is seeming c) looks
5. The roof ... on four columns.
a) is resting b) rests c) is staying

V. Translate into English.

1. Я зайду до вас перед від'їздом.
2. Як тільки я прийду додому, я вам напишу.
3. Я залишуся тут, поки ви не повернетесь.
4. Він дає вам книгу, якщо ви повернете її на сліду чому тижні.
5. Я пам'ятаю, що поклала гроші в сумку.

Завдання для самоконтролю студентів

1. The morphemic structure of English and Ukrainian words.
2. Kinds of morphemes in the contrasted languages.
3. Inflexional morphemes in the contrasted languages.
4. Word paradigms in the contrasted languages.
5. Objects of investigation at the morphological level.
6. Typological constants of the morphological level.
7. Agglutination at the morphological level in the contrasted languages.
8. Suppletivity in English and Ukrainian.
9. Common semantic classes of words in the contrasted languages.
10. Typology of phraseology (isomorphic and allomorphic features).
11. Isomorphic nature of affixation in the contrasted languages.
12. Typology of word – building models in the contrasted languages.
13. Conversion as a predominantly English way of word – building models in the contrasted languages.
14. Kinds of abbreviation in the contrasted languages.
15. Typology of expressive and neutral lexicon in English and Ukrainian.
16. The typical features in language marking type of language.
17. Notional parts of speech in the contrasted languages.
18. Typology of the functional parts of speech in the contrasted languages.
19. The noun. It's general implicit (and dependent) grammatical meaning in the contrasted languages.
20. Classes of noun in the contrasted languages.
21. Typology of the morphological categories of the noun.
22. The category of case and means of realization of case relations in the contrasted languages.
23. The category of number and its realization in the contrasted languages.
24. The expression of the quantity in the contrasted languages. Singulariatantumpluraliatantum nouns.
25. The category of gender in the contrasted languages.
26. The adjective in the contrasted languages, degrees of comparison of adjectives in the contrasted languages.
27. Full and base adjectives. Suffixes of adjectives.
28. Possessive and ordinal adjectives in the contrasted languages.
29. The numeral in the contrasted languages.
30. The pronoun in the contrasted languages: morphological nature, classification of pronouns.
31. Isomorphic and allomorphic features of the adverb in the contrasted languages.
32. The verb: isomorphic and allomorphic features in the system of morphological features of the verb. Functions of the verb in English and Ukrainian.
33. Realization of the categories of person, number, tense, voice, aspect, mood in the contrasted languages. Isomorphic and allomorphic features in the forms of morphological categories.
34. The category of tense and aspect in the contrasted languages.

35. Reflexive verbs in the contrasted languages. Allomorphic features in the forms of expressing different meaning in Ukrainian reflexive verb forms.
36. Expression of impersonal meaning in the contrasted languages.
37. Typologic characteristic of the preposition. Isomorphism and allomorphy in the function of some prepositions. The role of prepositions in the contrasted languages.
38. Typologic characteristics of interjections in the contrasted languages.
39. Typologic characteristics of conjunctions in the contrasted languages.
40. The category of definiteness / indefiniteness and its realization in the contrasted languages.
41. Correlation of the types of syntactic connection in English and Ukrainian.
42. Isomorphism and allomorphy in the means of expressing syntactic connection in English and Ukrainian.
43. Isomorphism and allomorphy in the quantitative and qualitative correlation of the syntactic relations in English and Ukrainian].
44. Word-groups in the contrasted languages.
45. Isomorphism and allomorphy in the types of word-groups (predicative, objective, attributive, adverbial) in the contrasted languages.
46. Paradigmatic (morphological) classes of word-groups in the contrasted languages.
47. Isomorphic and allomorphic features in the classes of English and Ukrainian word-groups.
48. Typology of the types of sentences in the contrasted languages.
49. Classification of sentences in the contrasted languages.
50. Typology of the parts of the sentences in the contrasted languages.
51. Isomorphism and allomorphy in the form of the principal and the secondary parts of the sentences.
52. Typology of adverbial modifiers in the contrasted languages.
53. Isomorphism and allomorphy in the appositive attributes in the contrasted languages.
54. Isomorphism and allomorphy of types of one-member sentences.
55. Typology of impersonal sentences in the contrasted languages.
56. Typology of complex sentences.
57. Typology of compound sentences.
58. Objects of investigation at the syntactic level.
59. The difference between the contrastive linguistics and contrastive typological approaches to investigating linguistic phenomena.
60. Isomorphism and allomorphy in the nature of syntactic processes of the contrasted languages.
61. Substantival word-groups in the contrasted languages.

ВАРІАНТИ ТЕСТІВ МОДУЛЬНОГО КОНТРОЛЮ

Variant 1

I. Insert the verb in the correct tense-form.

- I know you ... for 4 weeks already.
a) have been working b) worked c) work
- Who ... you yesterday when I met you in the street? (to talk to)
a) did you talk to b) were ... talking to c) have you been talking to
- By midnight she ... hope to ever see me again.
a) lost b) has lost c) had lost
- This house ... two years ago.
a) was painted b) had been painted c) painted
- By the time we get there the papers
a) will be destroyed b) will have been destroyed c) are destroyed
- ... you your belts when you sat down? (to fasten)
a) have you fastened; b) did you fasten; c) fastened
- I'm afraid our holidays ... by bad weather. (to spoil)
a) will be spoilt; b) are spoilt; c) had been spoilt
- She said she ... anything that evening. (to do)
a) wasn't doing; b) hasn't been doing; c) didn't do

II. Use the modal verb.

- He ... have written this letter but he never told me about it.
a) should b) ought to c) may
- He ... read when he was 5.
a) had to b) must c) could
- ... it really be so late?
a) Can b) may c) should
- This problem ... have been approached in a different way. It would have spared us much effort.
a) should b) have to c) ought to
- You ... not have watered the flowers. It's going to rain.
a) must b) need; c) can
- You ... come to see me this summer. I do insist.
a) are to; b) can; c) must
- Her mother ... not let her read such trash. I wouldn't.
a) should; b) need; c) can
- They ... not have returned from the theater. It's only 8 o'clock.
a) can; b) should; c) need

III. Find the mistake and correct it.

- If you see flowers boughtsome for me, please.
A B C D

2. Had I know about it I wouldn't have made this mistake.
A B C D
3. If you had take her advice you would know what to do.
A B C D
4. I wouldn't paid any attention to his words if he hadn't been so upset.
A B C D
5. If it be not for you I would not know what to do.
A B C D
6. It were required that we stay there longer.
A B C D
7. I wishlest I had warned him about this danger.
A B C D
8. I would worked much better if you didn't interrupt me all the time.
A B C D

IV. Insert the article where necessary.

1. ... moon sank behind ... hill.
a) a; the b) the; the c) -, the
2. They are ... most ungrateful people in ... world.
a) the, the; b) -; the; c) -;-
3. ... cool water refreshed him after his long sleep.
a) a; b) the; c) -
4. He came in with ... tea in ... brown pot.
a) the; a ; b) -; a; c) the; the
5. ... artists are ... creators of beautiful things.
a) the; the; b) -; - c) -; the
6. ... English are said to be very conservative.
a) an; b) the; c) -
7. We can hire ... taxi.
a) a, b) the c) -
8. It was ... story I couldn't confide to anybody.
a) a b) the c) -

V. Change direct into indirect speech.

1. "Do you often meet my sister at the library?" he asked me.
a) He asked me if I had often met my sister at the library.
b) He asked me if I have often met my sister at the library.
c) He asked me if I often met my sister at the library.
2. "Don't make noise", said Tom's mother.
a) Tom's mother asked if I could make noise
b) Tom's mother asked to make noise.
c) Tom's mother asked not to make noise.
3. "We'll discuss it tomorrow", she said.
a) She said they would discuss it the next day.

- b) She said they would discuss it tomorrow.
 - c) She said they had discussed it the next day.
4. She said: "I'll speak to the secretary if I don't find the manager".
 - a) She said she had spoken to the secretary if she didn't find the manager
 - b) She said she would speak to the secretary if she hadn't found the manager.
 - c) She said she would speak to the secretary if she didn't find the manager
 5. He said to Mary: "I've called on Harry twice this week".
 - a) He told Mary he had called on Harry twice this week.
 - b) He told Mary he had called on Harry twice that week.
 - c) He told to Mary he had called on Harry twice that week.
 6. She asked me: "Were you dancing at the party yesterday?"
 - a) She asked me whether I was dancing at the party yesterday.
 - b) She asked me if I was dancing at the party the day before
 - c) She asked me if was I dancing at the party yesterday.
 7. He asked: "Have they read the book?"
 - a) He asked if they had read the book.
 - b) He asked whether they have read the book.
 - c) He asked had they read the book
 8. "Why didn't you come?" Mary asked.
 - a) Mary asked why hadn't I come.
 - b) Mary asked why I hadn't come.
 - c) Mary asked why didn't I come.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Він міг би перемогти у цих змаганнях, але через травму втратив багато часу.
2. Вона сказала, що моя вимова стала набагато кращою, і поцікавилася, чи працював я з касетами.
3. Коли ми переїхали на цю вулицю, школу якраз будували. Очікують, що її закінчать до вересня.
4. Хлопець був надто лінивим, щоб читати оті всі книжки в оригіналі, однак, сподівався, що складе іспит.
5. Хто бачив, що він брав гроші? Його примусили вкрати гроші. Кажуть, що він вкрав гроші.
6. Цей замок не відчиняється! Тобі б слід було його давно полагодити.
7. Якби ви знали його так само добре, як я, ви б також не довіряли йому.
8. Необхідно, щоб ви написали негайно статтю на конференцію.
9. Ми чули, як його батьки заперечували проти того, щоб він купив мотоцикл. Шкода, що він не послухав їх.
10. Відомо, що цей експонат зайняв перше місце на виставці. Очікують, що його будуть і далі експонувати у Національній галереї.

Variant 2

I. Insert the verb in the correct tense-form.

1. I looked out. The car ... there.
a) stood b) had been standing c) was standing
2. Ann is absent. She ... for a week.
a) is ill b) has been ill c) was ill
3. He wondered if she ... much since he saw her last.
a) had changed b) has changed c) changed
4. When we finally got there the children ... for hours.
a) were waiting b) had waited c) had been waiting
5. When I met him at the party he ... just from London.
a) had come b) came c) has come
6. The movie ... now. (to shoot)
a) is being shot b) was shot c) is shot
7. He ... to hospital a week ago. (to take)
a) had been taken b) was taken c) has been taken
8. They expect us at 7. She ... a letter by then. (to write)
a) will write b) will have written c) writes

II. Use the modal verb.

1. ... you translate this if you had no dictionary?
a) must b) have to c) could
2. ... they really be meeting in secret?
a) can b) must c) may
3. You ... have bought a few flowers. It was her birthday.
a) should b) need c) will
4. ... I go out to play?
a) may b) must c) need
5. He ... be practicing a lot. She plays the piano very well.
a) can b) must c) should
6. You ... not have worried. Everything was settled quite easily.
a) must b) need c) can
7. You ... not eat so many sweets. It's bad for your figure.
a) must b) should c) can
8. ... I wait for you?
a) shall b) need c) could

III. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. If only I had notpromiseto do it.
A B C D
2. They wouldbe all right if people would left them alone.
A B C D
3. If it hadsnow everything wouldhave been spoiled.
A B C D

4. She wouldn't feeling so bad if you wrote her letters from time to time.
A B C D
5. If only I had known his address I would visited him.
A B C D
6. You wouldn't make so many mistakes if you attending to what you are doing.
A B C D
7. But for our suitcase we would had walked with pleasure.
A B C D
8. If I could help you I would did it.
A B C D

IV. Insert the article where necessary.

1. That was ... phrase he might omit.
a) a b) the c) -
2. He did not look at ... man he was talking of.
a) a b) the c) -
3. Who can answer such ... question?
a) a b) the c) -
4. He locked ... door leading into ... hall.
a) the; the b) the ; a c) -; the
5. There was ... depressing pause.
a) a b) the c) -
6. I'm going to ... bed. I've had ... difficult day.
a) -; a b) the; the c) -; the
7. Toward ... noon they came on ... beach.
a) the; the b) -;- c) -; the
8. After ... dinner she sat down to write ... letter.
a) the; the b) -;- c) -; a

V. Change direct into indirect speech.

1. "What are you doing here, boys?" said Kate.
a) Kate asked what were the boys doing there.
b) Kate asked what the boys were doing there.
c) Kate asked what the boys were doing here.
2. Tom said to his sister: "I saw your friend at the library yesterday".
a) Tom told to his sister that he had seen her friend at the library the day before.
b) Tom told his sister that he had seen her friend at the library yesterday.
c) Tom told his sister that he had seen her friend at the library the day before.
3. "Don't cross the street under the red light", said the man to Rick.
a) The man told to Rick not to cross the street under the red light.
b) The man told Rick not to cross the street under the red light.
c) The man told Rick not cross the street under the red light.
4. "I'll buy some new stamps for you if you give me this one", said Mike to Kate.
a) Mike told Kate that he would buy some new stamps for her if she gave him that one.

- b) Mike told to Kate that he would buy some new stamps for her if she gave him that one
 - c) Mike told Kate that he would buy some new stamps for her if she had given him that one
5. "Does your friend often come here, boys?" said Fred.
 - a) Fred asked the boys if their friend often came there.
 - b) Fred asked the boys if their friend often came here.
 - c) Fred asked the boys if their friend had often come there.
 6. "Don't lie to me, Tom", said Aunt Polly.
 - a) Aunt Polly asked Tom not lie to her
 - b) Aunt Polly asked Tom not to lie to her.
 - c) Aunt Polly asked to Tom not to lie to her.
 7. "Why did our team lose the game?" she said.
 - a) She asked why their team had lost the game.
 - b) She asked why had their team lost the game
 - c) She asked if our team had lost the game
 8. "Don't be afraid, Nick", said his grandfather. "This dog is very clever and it won't do you any harm".
 - a) The grandfather asked Nick not be afraid. That dog was very clever and it would do him any harm.
 - b) The grandfather asked Nick not to be afraid. That dog was very clever and it wouldn't do him any harm.
 - c) The grandfather asked Nick not to be afraid. That dog is very clever and it wouldn't do him no harm.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Він здавався дуже наляканим. Напевно, він знову отримав листа з погрозами.
2. Проект обов'язково буде успішним. Його обговорюватимуть завтра о 10-й.
3. Напевно, вона не знайшла няню для дитини, інакше погодилася б поїхати до Китаю.
4. Прикрашаючи ялинку, вона завжди згадувала дитинство. Шкода, що поруч з нею не було друзів і рідних.
5. Вона не вміє писати віршів. Не може бути, щоб вона писала вірші.
6. Мої батьки заперечували проти того, щоб купити новий мотоцикл. Вам треба було раніше пильнувати свого сина, приділяючи йому більше уваги. Якби ви церобили, то він не скоїв би такого злочину.
7. Ви не запам'ятаєте цієї мелодії, не прослухавши її кілька разів.
8. Конференцію, що відбудеться наступного тижня, відвідають провідні психологи світу.
9. Ваш приятель обов'язково стримає слово.
10. Я покладаюсь на те, що лист відішлють відразу ж.

Variant3

I. Insert the verb in the correct tense-form.

1. By the time you get this letter everything
a) will be settled b) is settled c) will have been settled
2. I can't show you the way. I never ... there.
a) was b) have been c) had been
3. We got out on a sunny terrace. The old lady ... something pink.
a) knitted b) had knitted c) was knitting
4. I really don't know what you ... about.
a) are talking b) talk c) talks
5. When ... you the University?
a) did you enter b) have you entered c) had you entered
6. I'll still be here when you (to return)
a) will return b) returns c) return
7. He ... a girl sitting in front of her since he noticed her at the beginning of the play.
(to watch)
a) had been watching b) watched c) was watching
8. This work can ... in 2 days. (to do)
a) have been done b) be done c) do

II. Use the modal verb.

1. You ... not have argued. She felt hurt.
a) need b) could c) should
2. You ... not have told me about it. I knew it.
a) need b) should c) must
3. She ... have returned. The lights are on in her apartment.
a) must b) should c) need
4. She ... have gone but I'm not sure.
a) may b) should c) must
5. You ... not do it. It has already been done.
a) need b) must c) ought to
6. Children under 10 ... not leave the grounds without permission.
a) may b) need c) should
7. ... he have composed it at such an early age?
a) can b) need c) should
8. He ... not have seen me at the station. It was too dark.
a) must b) could c) should

III. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. If only I hadnotlose my watch.
A B C D
2. She feltas if she haslost something.
A B C D
3. It was so funny. I wish you couldseen her.
A B C D

4. Her suggestion is that the meeting should take place right now.
 A B C D
5. I think it necessary lest you stay here.
 A B C D
6. If I had been you I would not trust this man.
 A B C D
7. You would know what to do if you had thought the matter over.
 A B C D
8. Father would worry himself sick if I didn't come home at 11.
 A B C D

IV. Insert the article where necessary.

1. The doctor said it was ... appendicitis and she ought to be operated on.
 a) a b) the c) -
2. His father walked around ... house slowly and quietly.
 a) a b) the c) -
3. They decided to go to ... sea for ... week-end.
 a) the; a b) the; the c) the; -
4. I had been on ... duty when she came in.
 a) a b) the c) -
5. ... man has rather ... low reputation.
 a) the; - b) the; a c) -;-
6. I go to ... movies very seldom.
 a) a b) the c) -
7. ... school was built on a hill.
 a) a b) the c) -
8. ... day came when I had to go back to ... school.
 a) the; the b) the; - c) a; -

V. Change direct into indirect speech.

1. "Buy some meat in the shop", said my mother to me.
 a) Mother asked me to buy some meat in the shop
 b) Mother asked me to buy some meat in the shop
 c) Mother asked me if I bought some meat in the shop
2. "My friend lives in Moscow", said Alex.
 a) Alex said that his friend had lived in Moscow
 b) Alex said that his friend lives in Moscow
 c) Alex said that his friend lived in Moscow
3. "You have not done your work well", said the teacher to me.
 a) The teacher told me I had not done my work well
 b) The teacher told me I had not done my work well
 c) The teacher told me if I had not done my work well
4. The teacher said to Mike: "Does your father work at a factory?"
 a) The teacher asked Mike if his father had worked at a factory
 b) The teacher asked Mike if he did his father work at a factory
 c) The teacher asked Mike if his father worked at a factory

5. The teacher said to the pupils: "Don't open your books".
 - a) The teacher told the pupils not to open their books
 - b) The teacher told the pupils not to open their books
 - c) The teacher told the pupils not to open his books
6. Nelly said: "I read 'Jane Eyre' last year".
 - a) Nelly said she had read "Jane Eyre" the year before
 - b) Nelly said she read "Jane Eyre" the year before
 - c) Nelly said she had read "Jane Eyre" last year
7. "Do you play chess?" he asked.
 - a) He asked if I played chess.
 - b) He asked if I play chess
 - c) He asked if I play chess
8. Mother said to me: "You will go to the cinema tomorrow".
 - a) Mother told me that I will go to the cinema the next day
 - b) Mother told me that I would go to the cinema the next day
 - c) Mother told me that I would go to the cinema tomorrow

VI. Translate into English.

1. Вам треба було раніше пильнувати свого сина, приділяючи йому більше уваги. Якби ви це робили, то він не скоїв би такого злочину.
2. Невже Роджер став таким знаменитим художником?
3. Повідомили, що делегація приїде наступного вівторка.
4. Це залежить від тебе, кого підтримувати. На твоєму місці я б проголосував за демократичну партію.
5. Ми могли б ще вчора перекласти статтю, якби знали, що це так важливо. Шкода, що ви не попередили нас раніше.
6. Коли він зателефонував, діти вже повернулись додому і грали у дворі в теніс. Бачили, як вона писала твір.
7. Вона писала його вже 3 години. Не схоже (неймовірно), що вона закінчить його сьогодні.
8. Фактів не сховаєш. Казали, що вони розлучилися.
9. Ми не були певні, що Марка запросять на конференцію.
10. Ми знали, що він виступить із цікавою доповіддю, якщо його запросять на конференцію.

Variant 4

I. Insert the verb in the correct tense-form.

1. What will you do if she

a) will not come	b) doesn't come	c) shall not come
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2. I ... the article before you came.

a) read	b) have read	c) had read
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3. Tomorrow at 3 o'clock I ... my English exam.

a) shall be taking	b) shall take	c) take
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4. Kate ... English for 2 years before she entered the Institute.

- a) had been studying b) studied c) had studied
5. Usually Dick ... all the exercises in writing.
a) does b) has done c) is doing
6. Father ... the iron by Friday. (to repair)
a) will repair b) will have repaired c) repairs
7. I'd like to know when the text ... (to look through)
a) will be looked through b) is looked through c) shall be looked through
8. Unfortunately, nothing ... in your attitude towards sport since your illness. (to change)
a) have changed b) has changed c) had changed

II. Use the modal verb.

1. You ... not come home so late! I forbid you!
a) shall b) need c) may
2. We ... fall ill if we don't put on warm clothes.
a) must b) should c) may
3. You ... do sights of Kyiv just walking along its beautiful streets.
a) can b) must c) need
4. She is short-sighted. That's why she ... to wear glasses.
a) can b) must c) has
5. Her disease is contagious. She ... stay indoors for a while.
a) can b) should c) must
6. ... you be sure about your career choice?
a) must b) can c) should
7. You will ... to check your heart if your heartache doesn't stop.
a) be able b) have c) must
8. They ... not lose this game. They are the strongest team.
a) must c) can c) need

III. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. If I had been you, I would follow the doctor's prescriptions.
A B C
2. If our team trains more, they wouldn't have ended the game in a draw.
A B C D
3. She have done everything if she had been informed earlier.
A B C D
4. But for my help he would have fail at the final exam.
A B C D
5. If only I could believed that.
A B C
6. Don't you think it is rather nice if we visited her at the hospital?
A B C D
7. It would do you much harm if you work with the computer without breaks.
A B C D
8. It will be better if we practiced more before our exam.

A B C D

IV. Insert the article where necessary.

1. ... London is ... beautiful city.
a) -; the b) the; the c) -;a
2. Is there ... book on the table?
a) a b) the c) -
3. ... Smiths are a friendly family.
a) a b) the c) -
4. Nick is going ... home.
a) a b) the c) -
5. Come to ... blackboard and write ... Exercise 5.
a) a; - b) the; - c) the; the
6. These are ... difficult sentences.
a) a b) the c) -
7. When we were in London we visited ... Natural History Museum.
a) a b) the c) -
8. She has got no ... English books.
a) a b) the c) -

V. Change direct into indirect speech.

1. They said: "These books are ours".
a) They said those books were theirs
b) They said if these books were theirs
c) They said these books are theirs
2. He asked: "Is there anybody in Room 511?"
a) He asked if somebody was in Room 511?"
b) He asked if there was anybody in Room 511?"
c) He asked if there were somebody in the Room 511?"
3. Bob says: "I like all food".
a) Bob says he liked all food
b) Bob asks if he likes all food
c) Bob says he likes all food
4. Ann asked: "Have you visited Hyde Park already?"
a) Ann asked if I had already visited Hyde Park.
b) Ann asked if had I already visited Hyde Park.
c) Ann asked if I already visited Hyde Park.
5. Peter said: "Our team won the championship".
a) Peter said their team won the championship
b) Peter said their team had won the championship
c) Peter said if their team had won the championship
6. She asked: "Are you doing the exercises in writing?"
a) She asked if I was doing the exercises in writing
b) She asked if I were doing the exercises in writing
c) She asked if was I doing the exercises in writing
7. Mother asks: "Switch on the TV, but do not make it too loud".

- a) Mother asks switch on the TV, but not make it too loud
 - b) Mother asks if I switch on the TV, but not to make it too loud
 - c) Mother asks to switch on the TV, but not to make it too loud
8. She asked: "Who are you waiting for?"
- a) She asked what I was waiting for
 - b) She asked what I were waiting for
 - c) She asked what was I waiting for

VI. Translate into English.

1. Мої батьки заперечували проти того, щоб я купив новий мотоцикл. Здається, вони дуже хвилюються за мене.
2. Вона дуже схудла. Напевно, сидить на дієті. Невже вона їсть лише овочі?
3. Вчора я випадково купив той журнал. Виявилось, Мері написала нове оповідання і його опублікували в журналі.
4. З твого боку нерозумно було ставити їм такі запитання. – Так, але не тобі мені дорікати.
5. Ми зупинилися, щоб випити чашку кави.
6. Фактів не сховаєш. Казали, що вони розлучилися, проте, ніхто ніколи не чув навіть, щоб вони сварилися.
7. Він наполягав на тому, щоб батьки переїхали до Ліверпуля. Вони б частіше бачилися.
8. Не відповідаючи на моє питання, вона вийшла з кімнати.
9. Не знаючи, що відповісти, він продовжував мовчати.
10. Ми зупинилися, щоб випити чашку кави.

Variant 5

I. Insert the verb in the correct tense-form.

1. Where you ... last year? – To France.
 - a) have you gone
 - b) did you go
 - c) had you gone
2. I ... now to get rid of all my mistakes.
 - a) am trying
 - b) try
 - c) have tried
3. What ... of our trip to Germany?
 - a) are you thinking
 - b) do you think
 - c) have you thought
4. What was Tom doing when you ... to him?
 - a) came
 - b) had come
 - c) have come
5. What does Robert usually do in the evening? – He ... TV. (to watch)
 - a) watched
 - b) watches
 - c) is watching
6. She ... in London for 2 weeks. (to stay)
 - a) stayed
 - b) has stayed
 - c) has been staying
7. Don't come to her at 5 o'clock. She ... her pronunciation. (to practice)
 - a) will be practicing
 - b) will practice
 - c) practices
8. If you ... to me tomorrow we shall have a good time together. (to come)
 - a) comes
 - b) will come
 - c) come

II. Use the modal verb.

- You ... take this medicine regularly.
a) need b) have c) must
- Everybody is here already. But you ... not have come so early.
a) need b) must c) have
- I ... to finish all my homework before my classmates come.
a) must b) have c) may
- Your brother is so tall. He ... be a good basket-ball player.
a) can b) have c) must
- You ... to have helped her with her problem.
a) must b) should c) ought
- I ... have caught a cold. I have a sore throat and a running nose.
a) must b) should c) need
- They ... not win the world championship. Their team is so weak.
a) must b) can c) need
- It's so quiet in the house. Her little child ... be sleeping now.
a) should b) must c) has

III. Find the mistake and correct it.

- But for your illness you couldtaken a trip to Paris with us.
A B C D
- If only our team didn'tends the game in a draw.
A B C D
- She wouldn'tconsult the doctor even if she feels herself in a bad way.
A B C D
- What would you do if you be me?
A B C
- Even if he is operatedon it would not have helped him.
A B C D
- I wish I amtaller. Then this dress would fit me.
A B C D
- If you dresswarmer yesterday you wouldn'tcough now.
A B C D
- I wish I spoke Japanese. Then I can communicate with my Japanese friend withoutA an interpreter. B C D

IV. Insert the article where necessary.

- Does ... Thames divide ... London in two parts?
a) -; - b) the; - c) the; the
- He drank ... glass of ... wine.
a) a; - b) the; - c) -;-
- There are many ... girls in your group, aren't there?
a) a b) the c) -
- What ... clever student she is.
a) a b) the c) -
- There are six cups on ... table.

- a) a b) the c) –
6. This isn't ... butter, it's cheese.
- a) a b) the c) -
7. It is just ... time to have a bite.
- a) a b) the c) -
8. Is your mother at ... home?
- a) a b) the c) -

V. Change direct into indirect speech.

1. He said: "There are 15 students in Group 105".
 - a) He said there are 15 students in Group 105
 - b) He said if there were 15 students in Group 105
 - c) He said there were 15 students in Group 105
2. Ann asked: "Shall I do these exercises orally or in writing?"
 - a) Ann asks if she should do those exercises orally or in writing.
 - b) Ann asked if she should do those exercises orally or in writing.
 - c) Ann asked if she shall do those exercises orally or in writing.
3. They say: "We would like to have a glimpse of this wonderful city".
 - a) They say they would like to have a glimpse of this wonderful city.
 - b) They say if they would like to have a glimpse of this wonderful city
 - c) They say they like to have a glimpse of this wonderful city
4. She asked: "What do you think of our English lesson?"
 - a) She asked what do I think of our English lesson
 - b) She asked what I thought of our English lesson
 - c) She asked what I think of our English lesson
5. George said: "Let's go to London tomorrow morning".
 - a) George proposed go to London the next day's morning
 - b) George proposed to go to London the next day's morning
 - c) George proposed to go to London tomorrow morning
6. She asks: "Do not hurry, please".
 - a) She asks not to hurry
 - b) She asks not hurry
 - c) She asked if I hurried
7. I'm asked: "Are the Browns having dinner now?"
 - a) I'm asked if are the Browns having dinner now
 - b) I'm asked if the Browns are having dinner now
 - c) I'm asked if the Browns were having dinner now
8. Peter asked: "What conveniences make the house comfortable?"
 - a) Peter asked what conveniences had made the house comfortable
 - b) Peter asked what conveniences made the house comfortable
 - c) Peter asked what did conveniences make the house comfortable

VI. Translate into English.

1. Кататися на лижах було його захопленням упродовж десяти років.

2. Вчора я посварився з дружиною. Вона сказала, що я витрачаю багато грошей на книги.
3. Вона заперечує, що таємно зустрічається з ним. Якби не її таємна пристрасть, вона була б щасливою.
4. Міг би й краще подумати, перш ніж заперечувати їй. Слід поважати її вік.
5. Я ще ніколи не чула, як співає цей знаменитий оперний співак.
6. Коли він зателефонував додому, діти вже повернулись додому зі школи і грали у дворі в теніс.
7. Якби ти побувала на останній виставці цього художника, ти була б іншої думки про нього.
8. Вони дуже голосно розмовляли, неначенамагались перекричати один одного.
9. Ввійшовши до аудиторії, ми почули, як студенти обговорювали новий фільм. Було чути, як вони сперечалися.
10. Оскільки квитки були замовлені раніше, туристи готувалися до від'їзду.

Variant 6

I. Insert the verb in the correct tense-form.

1. When ... you ... school?
 a) have you finished b) did you finish c) did you finished
2. Last year I ... an accident.
 a) had had b) had c) have had
3. ... you ... the doctor already?
 a) had consulted b) have consulted c) did consult
4. ...we ... the exercises in written form?
 a) will we do b) do we do c) shall you do
5. It takes us an hour to get to the institute, but we ... never late for classes.
 a) are b) will c) had never been
6. What text ... by you already? (to discuss)
 a) has been discussed b) was discussed c) had been discussed
7. My brother ... TV at 5 o'clock yesterday. (to watch)
 a) watched b) had been watching c) was watching
8. He ... his exams by Friday. (to pass)
 a) will pass b) passes c) will have passed

II. Use the modal verb.

1. He ...to take this medicine two times a day, the doctor said.
 a) has b) must c) may
2. She asks if she ... go out tonight.
 a) must b) may c) has
3. Students ... do this exercise orally.
 a) must b) should c) have
4. Do as many exercises as you ... manage.
 a) must b) can c) need

V. Change direct into indirect speech.

1. She asked: "What have you been doing all this time?"
 - a) She asked what had I been doing all that time.
 - b) She asked what I had been doing all that time.
 - c) She asked what I have been doing all that time.
2. Petro said: "I have been writing the letter for an hour and a half already".
 - a) Petro said he had been writing the letter for an hour and a half already
 - b) Petro said he has been writing the letter for an hour and a half already
 - c) Petro said if he had been writing the letter for an hour and a half already
3. We said: "He will have already finished his work before you come".
 - a) We said he will have already finished his work before she came.
 - b) We said he would have already finished his work before she came.
 - c) We said he would had already finished his work before she came.
4. Bob asked: "May I go out tonight?"
 - a) Bob asked if he may go out the previous night.
 - b) Bob asked if he might go out tonight.
 - c) Bob asked if he might go out the previous night.
5. He says: "There is no doubt she tells the truth".
 - a) He says there is no doubt he tells the truth.
 - b) He says there was no doubt he told the truth.
 - c) He says there was no doubt he tells the truth.
6. We asked: "What mountain is the highest of all?"
 - a) We asked what mountain was the highest of all.
 - b) We asked what mountain is the highest of all.
 - c) We asked what was the highest of all mountain.
7. Vlad says: "Usually my wife and I have supper at 7 p. m."
 - a) Vlad says that usually his wife and he had supper at 7 p. m.
 - b) Vlad says that usually his wife and he have supper at 7 p. m.
 - c) Vlad says that usually his wife and he has supper at 7 p. m.
8. They say: "This piece of news is a bad one".
 - a) They say this piece of news was a bad one.
 - b) They say this piece of news is a bad one.
 - c) They ask if this piece of news is a bad one.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Коли він зателефонував додому, діти вже повернулись додому зі школи і грали у дворі в теніс.
2. Якби ти побувала на останній виставці цього художника, ти була б іншої думки про нього.
3. Вони дуже голосно розмовляли, ненаचनाмагались перекричати один одного.
4. Ввійшовши до аудиторії, ми почули, як студенти обговорювали новий фільм. Було чути, як вони сперечалися.
5. Цю праску треба відремонтувати. Ми завжди тут ремонтуємо електротовари.
 6. Вчора я випадково купив той журнал. Виявилось, Мері написала нове оповідання і його опублікували в журналі.

7. Вона не могла не побачитися з ним, хоча й знала, щовінзновусперечатиметься. Вона ненавиділа, коли вінсперечався.
8. Опублікувавши низку статей про дослідження космосу, вінвирішивнаписати книгу про відомихкосмонавтів.
9. Оскількисукнябулазадовгою, вона півднявитратила на їївкорочення.
- 10.Зтого боку нерозумнобулооставитиїмтакізапитання. – Так, але не тобіменідорікати.

Variant 7

I. Insert the verb in the correct tense-form.

1. If my sister ... earlier she will help you about the house.
a) comes b) will come c) come
2. I ... to the news yet.
a) didn't listen b) haven't listened c) have listened
3. He ... this exercise for 2 hours already.
a) have been doing b) has been doing c) has done
4. What text ... now?
a) is being discussed b) was being discussed c) is discussed
5. Mary ... her bed and now she is doing her morning exercises.
a) made b) had made c) has made
6. Kate was ironing the linen when her father ... (to come)
a) was coming b) came c) had come
7. Last year I ... Italy and enjoyed the trip greatly. (to visit)
a) have visited b) had visited c) visited
8. She ... to Canada this year. (to be)
a) has been b) was c) had been

II. Use the modal verb.

1. You ... follow the doctor's orders if you want to recover.
a) have b) must c) can
2. I ... visit you, I have a headache.
a) can b) can't c) mustn't
3. You ... worry so much. You always get excellent marks for your dictations.
a) must not b) need not c) may
4. She ... sit for hours watching the visitors of Hyde Park.
a) must b) would c) has
5. How ... you call this monument ugly!
a) must b) dare c) may
6. ... I see the manager?
a) can b) dare c) ought
7. Not all diseases ... be cured.
a) must b) can c) should
8. The box of pills is empty. But she ... have taken so many pills at once!

- a) need not b) cannot c) ought

III. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. But for your worries you didn't have a heart attack.
A B C D
2. What will you say if I invited you to spend summer holidays in Rome?
A B C D
3. If I be you I would visit all the big cities in Europe.
A B C D
4. Did you like to have a bite before you leave?
A B C D
5. You will win the game if you had listened to our advice.
A B C D
6. If we hadn't be busy we would have gone to the theatre.
A B C D
7. If he hadn't worked so hard he didn't have a nervous breakdown last week.
A B C D
8. But for the weather we will play lawn tennis last Saturday.
A B C D

IV. Insert the article where necessary.

1. The English live in ... England and speak ... English.
a) -; the b) the; the c) -; -
2. Dan's father is ... accountant.
a) an b) the c) -
3. Is ... Dnieper the longest river in ... Ukraine?
a) the; - b) - ; - c) the; the
4. ... Hyde Park is the favourite place of the Londoners.
a) a b) the c) -
5. Have you studied ... English language before?
a) an b) the c) -
6. ... Sandfords are in the garden.
a) a b) the c) -
7. He is ... good friend of mine.
a) a b) the c) -
8. Who is ... cleverest pupil in your group?
a) a b) the c) -

V. Change direct into indirect speech.

1. Betty said: "I'm a college graduate".
a) Betty said she is a college graduate.
b) Betty said she was a college graduate.
c) Betty said I'm a college graduate
2. She asked: "Are there many mistakes in my translation?"
a) She asked there were many mistakes in her translation.

- b) She asked if there were many mistakes in her translation.
- c) She asked there are many mistakes in her translation.
- 3. My friend says: "I'd like a glass of orange juice now".
 - a) My friend says he'd like a glass of orange juice now.
 - b) My friend says he'd have liked a glass of orange juice now.
 - c) My friend says he'd like a glass of orange juice then.
- 4. The teacher said: "I'm checking your dictations now".
 - a) The teacher said he is checking our dictations then.
 - b) The teacher said he was checking our dictations now.
 - c) The teacher said he was checking our dictations then.
- 5. He asked: "Is the Pacific Ocean larger than the Atlantic Ocean?"
 - a) He asked if the Pacific Ocean is larger than the Atlantic Ocean.
 - b) He asked when the Pacific Ocean is larger than the Atlantic Ocean.
 - c) He asked if the Pacific Ocean has been larger than the Atlantic Ocean.
- 6. Kate asks: "Isn't it the time to have a bite?"
 - a) Kate asks if it was the time to have a bite
 - b) Kate asks if it is the time to have a bite.
 - c) Kate asks if it were the time to have a bite
- 7. He says: "The students discuss news in break".
 - a) He says the students discussed news in break.
 - b) He says the students had discussed news in break.
 - c) He says the students discuss news in break.
- 8. Alec asked: "Do you go in for sports?"
 - a) Alec asked if I go in for sports.
 - b) Alec asked if I am going in for sports.
 - c) Alec asked if I went in for sports.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Невже вони таємно зустрічаються? Люди вже почали розпускати про них плітки.
2. Шкода, що ми не приєдналися до них і не пішли з ними до театру.
3. Не варто намагатися переконати його. Він наполягає на тому, щоб Боба звільнили з роботи.
4. Виконавши дві п'єси Бетховена, піаніст зіграв ще декілька п'єс Чайковського.
5. Що б ви сказали, якби я запросив вас провести зі мною суботу та неділю?
6. Перше, що він повинен зробити – це підготувати доповідь з проблем екології регіону.
7. Дуже корисно для дітей випивати щодня по склянці свіжого соку.
8. Панікувати не має сенсу. Панікою справі не зарадиш.
9. Невже вона пише музику? В дитинстві вона не вмiла навіть добре грати на фортепіано.
10. Рішення вже не скасуєш. Відомо, що його прийняли ще тиждень тому.

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