

**ПРАТ «ВНЗ МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ
ПЕРСОНАЛОМ»**



**Методичні рекомендації
щодо забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів до дисципліни
« Граматика як складова частина дисципліни Практичний курс
першої (основної) іноземної мови
(англійська мова)»**

Підготовлено професором кафедри іноземних мов, теорії та практики перекладу ННІМВСН І.С. Баховим

*Схвалено на засіданні кафедри теорії та практики перекладу
(протокол № 7 від 22.02.2018)*

Методичні матеріали щодо забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів до дисципліни « Граматика як складова частина дисципліни Практичний курс першої (основної) іноземної мови (англійська мова)».

Методичні матеріали містять пояснювальну записку, методичні поради щодо організації самостійної роботи студентів у позааудиторний час. Рекомендується структура завдань для забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів перекладачів 1 курсу.

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Навчальна дисципліна «Граматика як складова частина дисципліни Практичний курс першої (основної) іноземної мови (англійська мова)» (для бакалаврів) є невіддільною складовою підготовки спеціаліста з відповідного напрямку в МАУП. Навчальний курс складається з практичних завдань, які формують навички говоріння та перекладу з англійської мови. Програму призначено для бакалаврів філологічних спеціальностей.

Програма передбачає комплексне навчання англійської мови. Фонетичний, лексичний, граматичний аспекти англійської мови та елементи перекладу висвітлено й викладено у нерозривному зв'язку та паралельно з розвитком мовленнєвих умінь та навичок у процесі спілкування. Впродовж усіх етапів навчання студенти опановують методику самоосвіти.

Програмою курсу передбачено вивчення елементів перекладу різних аспектів англійської та української мов. Наголошено на способах передачі лексичних та граматичних труднощів англійської мови українською та навпаки. Програма поєднує найкращі традиційні методи із сучасними підходами до навчання англійській мові

Мета навчання: основною метою навчання є практичне володіння усною та письмовою англійською мовою.

У процесі досягнення цієї мети реалізуються також виховні та освітні завдання, які є складовою частиною загальноосвітньої програми.

Основні завдання:

вивчення дисциплін є формування у студентів умінь та навичок аудіювання, монологічного, діалогічного та писемного мовлення, вивчаючого та оглядового читання художньої, суспільно-політичної літератури, вміння вести бесіду за змістом прочитаного та прослуханого тексту.

В цілому викладач повинен привчати майбутніх спеціалістів з перекладознавства працювати професійно, самостійно, швидко і якісно удосконалювати свою кваліфікацію. Таким є соціальне замовлення суспільства системі освіти сьогодні. Воно продиктоване не тільки повсякденними потребами в постійному підвищенні якості підготовки спеціаліста, але й більш глобальним соціальним завданням – привести стан освіти у відповідність до нових цілей удосконалення суспільства, всебічному розвитку особистості.

Методичні рекомендації розраховані на 88 годин практичних занять (аудиторна самостійна робота) та 58 годин самостійної роботи (позааудиторна самостійна робота) студентів перекладачів 1 курсу.

Виконайте такі граматичні вправи:

Ex.1. Complete the sentences. Use join or unite in the right form.

1. We agreed that Jane would ... us at King's Cross. 2. We need an idea that can ... us. 3. It took some time for the two halves of the bridge to 4. You have a lovely voice. Why don't you ... our choir? 5. What do you think will happen if I ... these two wires? 6. The victory in the war ... the nation and made it more hopeful. 7. Mike dreams to ... the navy after he leaves school. 8. James was a born leader and soon the party ... behind him. 9. Who would like to ... me for a game of volleyball? 10. Children, stand in a circle and ... your hands.

Ex.2. Choose the right word in appropriate forms to complete the sentences.

A. join or unite?

1. How many people ... the library last year? 2. There was an advertising campaign to persuade people to ... the armed forces. 3. In the war the Allies were able to ___ against a common enemy. 4. Doctors had to use a metal plate to ___ the two pieces of bone together. 5. In those days most of the party ___ behind the leader. 6. During the strike the workers ___ in asking for a pay increase for everyone. 7. The accident happened just outside Philadelphia where the two roads ____ 8. What ___ them was their love of art.

B. policy or politics?

1. It is not our ___ to reveal our clients' names. 2. James says his future career will be connected with ___ 3. ___ has never interested me. How much do you know about the US foreign ___? Our ___ here is to employ only qualified staff. The government is busy working out a new ___ on immigration. 7. The guests could talk about nothing but ___. 8. The University runs a course in modern European

You already know several ways of saying a lot in English. They are: a lot (of), lots (of), much and many. The latter (much, many) are the most common in questions and negations, though they are perfectly normal in affirmative sentences after too, so and as, and in some expressions with very.

Ex.3. a) A great number or a great deal Paraphrase these word combinations.
example : plenty of bread — a great deal of bread, plenty of friends — a great number of friends

1) plenty of work, 2) plenty of chances, 3) plenty of ice cream, 4) plenty of water, 5) plenty of theatres, 6) plenty of problems.

b) Make up true statements about yourself and say if you have a great/good deal or a large number of the following:

1) relatives, 2) ambition, 3) free time, 4) English books, 5) energy, 6) friends, 7) modern clothes, 8) self-assurance, 9) mistakes in your tests, 10) optimism, 11) problems, 12) CDs or tapes.

Ex.4. Use the verbs in brackets in proper tenses.

A. Present perfect or past perfect?

1. I ^{8*}didn't want to go to Voronezh because I (be) there before. 2. You (read) my book? Can I get it back? 3. Since I sold my bike, I (walk) to school every day. 4. You are early! Where you (be)? 5. The next day they got up early. When they (finish) breakfast, they began to make plans for the rest of the day. 6. Friends Reunited is the most popular website in Britain. I (become) its registered member.

7. Only 38 per cent of the readers said they (read) the new novel during that period.
8. Mel joined the queue at the checkout counter to pay for a few things he (select).
9. When I got to John's house, the police were there. Somebody (steal) his car. 10.
— Mrs Boxel (arrive)? — Rachel said she (arrive) a quarter of an hour before.
Why you (come) so late? 11. Two years ago Margaret decided to give up skiing
after she (break) her leg several times. 12. I (wait) long enough! I am going home.
13. Hello, Boris. You (have) a nice day? 14. We (know) each other for years and
we (be) in love with each other since the day we met.

Past simple or past perfect?

1. When I (get) to the party, it already (start). 2. I just (sit) down when Rick (ask)
me to dance. 3. After Juliet (arrive) at the hotel, she (have) a bath. 4. When they
(leave) the restaurant, it (begin) raining. 5. Jack (give) up drinking because he
(have) so many accidents. 6. By the time they (reach) the shop it already (close). 7.
When they (get) married, they (know) each other for ten years. 8. My sister (look)
very tired because she (sleep) badly. 9. Larry (say) they (be) engaged for ten
months. 10. Although Madge (not learn) to ski until she (be) 11, by her 19th
birthday she already (win) two World Cup races. 11. Jill (be) upset because
Stephen (not call) her. 12. Nobody (come) to Mark's party because he (forget) to
send the invitation cards. 13. Last month my parents (buy) a new computer for me.
14. Jenny (walk) for twenty minutes and then suddenly (burst) into tears. 15. Roger
was not sure he (shut) the door before leaving.

Future simple or future-in-the-past?

I (take) an umbrella if it rains. 2. Dear Sarah, I'm writing to tell you I (be) in
Edinburgh next week. 3. I thought dad (be) happy if I gave him this book. 4. Do
you think it (snow) tomorrow? 5. They promised they (send) an e-mail when they
arrived. 6. We're lost. I (stop) and ask the way. 7. Explain this to them again,
perhaps they (understand). 8. I thought that my mum (be) angry if I stayed at the
party longer. 9. Florence was sure Andy (win). 10. I think I (work) as a babysitter
for a family with young children three days a week. 11. I hope my parents (give)
me a puppy as a birthday present. 12. Jane promised she (not spend) more than
three hours a day in front of her computer. 13. Richard understood he (have) to
prepare everything himself. 14. Soon we (leave) our school and (enter) a grown-up
life. 15. Do you think the world (be) able to stop terrorism?

Ex.5. Use when or than to complete the sentences.

1. Hardly had Bob seen the results of his test ... he started laughing. 2. No sooner
had I entered the room ... the telephone rang. 3. Scarcely had the children locked
the door ... they heard the stranger's heavy steps behind it. 4. No sooner had the
work been done ... our employer came to collect it. 5. Hardly had the play finished
... the viewers began to applaud. 6. No sooner had the friends packed their things ...
the taxi arrived. 7. Scarcely had Ian turned on the television ... he saw the familiar
face ^{8*} on the screen. 8. No sooner had the bell rang ... the classroom door opened
and the Headmaster came running in.

Ex.6. Make up one sentence using past perfect.

example: I wrote the test. Then I left the classroom.

I left the classroom after (as soon as) I had written the test. Mr Loveday went out of the room. Then they started discussing the news. 2. Jenny finished her composition. Then she took her dog Chase out. 3. Paul arrived at the gallery. Then he made a call to Lucy. 4. Grace laid the child on the bed. Then she went to the living room. 5. I selected a pair of fashionable gloves. Then I paid for them. 6. Mr Harry Gras got a loan at his bank. Then he bought a Ford. 7. Fred lost his mobile. Then his mother gave him her own. 8. Kelly got into a snowstorm. Then she caught a cold. 9. Gwen listened to Charlie's reciting of the poem. Then she prepared a cup of tea for him. 10. Mrs Ray came to the teacher's desk and opened her papers. Then she began delivering her lecture. 11. Alice translated the article. Then she went out to meet her friend Wendy. 12. Fred paid for his purchase. Then he left the shop.

Ex.7. Use the right forms of the verbs in past continuous, past simple or past perfect to complete the sentences.

1. Hardly I (get) to the office when the boss (come). 2. They (build) a lot of factories in this part of the town by 1990. 3. She (write) several e-mails and (sit) thinking what to do next. 4. I wanted to borrow this car but she (already lend) it to someone else. 5. Hardly Jean (leave) the airport when she (realize) her passport (miss). 6. Mike (do not remember) the names of his classmates because a lot of time (pass) since they (go) to school together. 7. We (meet) at the Pushkin museum yesterday afternoon where we both (visit) the exhibition. 8. Hardly it (stop) raining when a rainbow (appear) in the sky. 9. He (be) tired because he (work) all the previous night long. 10. Thomas (say) he hardly (learn) the poem. 11. Hardly Laura (find) a new position at the advertising company when the owner (decide) to sell it. 12. Mrs Phelps (water) her plants and (stand) looking through the window.

Ex.8. Revise the use of articles with countable and uncountable nouns. Use a/an, the or zero article to complete the sentences.

1. He has written ... music for several film soundtracks. 2. We need to rehearse ... new piece of music for the concert. 3. ... music John had written was not to my liking. 4. Larry prefers to listen to ... classical music. 5. Ask your mother for ... advice. 6. John ignored ... doctor's advice that he ought to lose weight. 7. There is ... interesting item of news in our local newspaper. 8. ... Air is necessary for ... life. 9. I admired ... beauty of... landscape. 10. She was ... woman of... great beauty. 11. ... word of advice he gave me was very useful. 12. She has years of... experience in ... computer industry. 13. Nowadays some boys wear ... long hair. 14. There were ... few grey hairs on ... brush. 15. They need to get ... help, don't they? 16. My father is in ... very good health. 17. We are having ... terrible weather today. 18. They bought ... new article of furniture yesterday. 19. I offered ... bar of .n chocolate to him but he refused. 20. He worked with ... enthusiasm of youth.

Ex.9. Use the indefinite or zero article to complete the sentences

This ^{8*}statue by Rodin is ... real work of art. Jim has been doing ... hard physical work since he was in his teens.

In cold countries they used r.. stone for house building. The peach has ... stone inside.

I won't be long, I'll just go and buy ... paper to read on the train. ... paper is made of ... wood.

Can we have ... coffee and two teas, please? My doctor doesn't recommend me to drink ... coffee.

I've just bought ... new grammar, would you like to have a look at it? ... English grammar doesn't seem to be very difficult to me.

"I can see ... land!" shouted one of the sailors. England is ... land of traditions.

Peter has caught ... cold and is staying in bed. I hate ... cold, I wish I lived in ... hot country.

Cheddar is ... firm yellow cheese. ... Cheese should be kept in the fridge.

... salad is very good as a starter. I think I'll have ... salad to begin with.

My mother often speaks to me about the importance of ... education. Most parents want to give their children ... good education.

He says that ... beauty is his religion. Sally was not ... beauty but she had the charm of ... youth.

... speech is a wonderful gift of nature. Everyone expected Mr Ford to make ... speech at dinner.

Camping out was ... great experience for the children. To work well one needs .7. experience.

Things made of ... glass are easily broken. Champagne is ... sparkling wine that one usually drinks from ... special champagne glass.

At the age of fifteen he suddenly decided to devote his life to ... medicine. The headache was so bad that she had to take ... medicine for it.

... copper is a soft reddish metal that is easily shaped, and allows heat and electricity to pass through it easily. John had only ... copper in his pocket.

The wall was made of concrete, faced with ... stone. The cruel hunter threw ... stone at the animal.

All the houses were made of ... brick and mortar. Bring me ... brick, please.

Young girls shouldn't wear a lot of ... perfume. "Poison" is ... perfume that is used by many women all over the world.

Ex.10. In English there is a number of words that are easily confused. Choose the right ones to complete the sentences below.

A lot of children ... their hands. They all knew the answer. The plane ... slowly into the air.

a) raised b) rose

We found a picnic area down ... the river. I don't want to go shopping. ... I don't have any money.

a) beside b) besides

Charlotte sat ... her two sons at the reception. Robert was the only one ... them who had ever ridden a horse.

a) among^{o*} b) between

Jerry and John, does ... of you speak French? ... of the books was published in Russia.

a) either b) neither

Unfortunately there is ... hope of finding these people. There were ... boys who refused to go on the excursion.

a) few b) little

She ... be there tomorrow, but I'm not sure. We ... go to Moscow next summer. My granny has invited us to stay with her.

a) may b) might

At the age of 19 Alice went to Austria to ... music there. My elder brother has a good ear for music. Last month he went to Austria to ... to play the violin.

a) learn b) study

Each child ... a ball to their partner. I ... the keys down the back of the sofa.

a) dropped b) throws

Victor would like to play for the school basketball All the passengers and ... survived the crash.

a) crew b) team

NED is the abbreviation for a famous English Her grammar isn't bad, but she has a limited

a) dictionary b) vocabulary

Speaking through ..., she explained the idea of her discovery. The teacher liked the text under the name of "Seagull" and wanted to know who the ... was.

a) translator b) interpreter

He was ... for murder in 1942. The portrait has ... in the gallery since 1942.

a) hanged b) hung

Ex.11. Complete the sentences with the missing words.

I can't speak ... the others but I personally would like to learn one more language.

2. He was the only one to speak ... against the closure of the hospital. 3. This is the third time I have to speak ... you about being late. 4. If you want the people at the back to hear you, you'll have to speak 5. This politician always speaks ... for the less privileged of the society. 6. I'm here today to speak ... those who are defending their country at the fronts. 7. She continued to speak ... on matters of public concern. 8. This party speaks ... the poor and unemployed. 9. If you have a better idea, please speak 10. Someone has to speak ... for better working conditions. 11. — We'd rather stay at home and watch TV. — Please speak ... yourself, I'd prefer to go out. 12. Will you speak ..., please, it's rather noisy in the room. 13. The number of people who came to the show spoke ... itself: it was a success. 14. James, will you come into my office? I'd like to speak ... you about your bad test results. 15. If there's anything you don't like about this programme, do speak

Ex.12. Change these sentences so that you could use phrasal verb with to speak.

1) I will scold that boy the minute he gets in. 2) She has often supported the rights of working mothers. 3) "We went on a really boring trip." "I don't quite agree with you! I had a wonderful time!" 4) Could you speak louder please? We can't hear at the back. 5) If no one gives their opinion about this problem in public, things will never improve. 6) You must choose one person to represent the whole group. 7) The results of the exams are clear. 8) Speak in a louder voice so that people can

hear you. 9) Our teacher always says good things about us. 10) Nothing will be done until more people have the courage to air their views.

Ex. 13. Memorize Idioms with the Word CAST

to cast light on sth — to provide information that can help people to understand something clearer

to cast one's mind back — to think about the past and remember the things that happened

to cast sth from one's mind — to stop thinking about sth

to cast a spell on/over sb — to use magic to make sth happen to someone

to cast a (one's) vote — to vote

to cast doubt on sth — to make people doubt sth

to cast one's eyes down — to lower one's eyes

to cast sb or sth aside — to consider sb or sth as useless and not wanted

to be cast away — to be left on a desert island as a result of a shipwreck

10. the die is cast — used for saying that an event or decision cannot be changed and will have an important effect on the future (Жребий брошен)

Ex.14. Match the following idioms with the verb to cast with their Ukrainian equivalents

cast light on	зачаклувати
cast one's mind back	розірвати з кимось
cast sth from one's mind	опустити очі
cast doubt on sth	жребій кинуто
cast a/one's vote	заснати поразку
cast a spell on sb	пролити світло
cast sb aside	нагадати
the die is cast	поставити під сумнів
be cast away	голосувати
cast one's eyes down	викинути з голови

B. Complete the sentences with these combinations.

Peter joined the opposing political party and _____ his former supporters.

Three sailors were _____ on a desert island.

She g* when a handsome young man came into the hall.

The discovery of the dinosaur skeleton has _____ why they became extinct.

New evidence has _____ the verdict.

If you _____, you will remember that I never promised to buy this ring.

When everyone _____, the counting will begin.

Let us _____ this embarrassing situation.

When the decision was taken, _____ and war was inevitable.

At 15 jazz _____ on me and I spent all my pocket money on records.

Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Revise words with the prefix

Ex.15. Translate and memorize: a) self-centred b) self-protection c) self-respect d) self-expression e) self-importance f) self-sacrifice g) self-controlled h) self-discipline i) self-made j) self-esteem

self-.

She regarded music as a form of _____.

On the one hand, this is a selfish society, on the other, there is so much kindness, _____ and generosity.

Barbara always seemed very _____, so I was amazed by her outrageous behaviour at the airport.

My sister is interested only in her own activities. She is so _____!

Ill-mannered and impatient teenagers need a lot of _____ when they are doing something on their own.

My best friend is talented and handsome. I have no idea why he has such a low _____.

Bill never took a penny from his wealthy mother. He is a _____ man.

She's a polite, patient girl, without a trace of _____.

Wilson suddenly felt that his _____ had been taken away from him.

The rebellious teenagers claimed that they needed guns for _____.

Ex.16. Use the verbs in brackets in proper tenses.

A. Present simple passive or present progressive passive?

1. Your coffee (make), it will be ready in a minute. 2. Don't you see that the child (hurt)? Try to help her. 3. I'm afraid I'll have to walk to the shop because my car (service). 4. Latin (not speak) nowadays that's why it (categorize) as a dead language. 5. Most of the artist's pictures (paint) in watercolours. 6. I'm afraid boss is not available at the moment, he (interview). 7. Jane is so sweet, she (like) by everybody. 8. If your room (clean), you can use my office. 9. What song (sing) next door? I can't recognize it. 10. Cake often (eat) with a small fork.

Past simple passive or past progressive passive?

1. The letter didn't come by post, it (put) on our doorstep by someone while we were out. 2. While the table (lay) we had time to change our dirty clothes. 3. Jack heard footsteps behind him and realized that he (follow). 4. This piece of advice (give) to me by my father many years ago. 5. While the man's identity (check) by the police, he broke away and escaped. 6. By whom "Hamlet" first (translate) into Russian? 7. At that moment some music (play) loudly so I couldn't hear very well what he was saying to me. 8. The rooms in the house still (decorate) when the family had to move in, which caused a lot of inconvenience. 9. The play first (stage) in 1903 and was a huge success. 10. The children quickly (put) in a line and (take) to their classroom.

Present perfect passive or past perfect passive?

1. The talks are over and the agreement just (sign). 2. The tree that (blow) down in the storm, was blocking our way. 3. Since the house (sell), the poor children had no

place to live. 4. The decision (make) yet? I'm rather tired of waiting. 5. Ian was surprised to see that all his things (pack) into bags and boxes and (put) into the hall. 6. Everything was ready for the trip: the tickets (buy), the last-minute shopping (do), the children (warn) not to make too much noise on the train. 7. We've been talking for more than an hour and nothing important (say) yet. 8. I'm rather confused. I (ask) to write a poem and I've never done it in my whole life. 9. We can't get inside the house, the key to the door (lose). 10. The Smiths never came to live in San Francisco after the famous bridge (build).

Future passive or future-in-the-past passive?

Do you know when the new book by Pullman (publish)! 2. Steve had no idea that his suggestion (take) so seriously. 3. It is common knowledge that in the future computers (use) in all possible spheres of life. 4. According to the newspapers, the host city for the new Olympics (choose) this week. 5. I had been told that if we arrived late, all the seats (occupy), so we left early. 6. Don had a feeling that his new idea (meet) with hostility and that upset him. 7. I've got some news to tell you. A new fitness centre (open) in this neighbourhood. Isn't it great?! 8. Elbe was glad she (give) another chance to demonstrate her talent for cooking. 9. The lights are going down, soon the curtain (raise) above the stage 10. It's not a surprise to anyone that Paul (send) to the tournament: he is our best chess player.

Ex.17. Make these sentences passive. Use two versions where it is possible.

Judge Mackey refused Robert the right to appeal. 2. Mr Robinson paid Larry the debt. 3. Julia repeated her offer to Charles several times. 4. They offered Alice a cup of tea. 5. Frank suggested a new plan to his friends. 6. The teacher pointed out typical mistakes to his students. 7. Angela dictated three new paragraphs to the secretary. 8. Paul describes to us the situation as extremely confusing. 9. My new friend showed me the city within a couple of days. 10. Somebody proposed to the students an exciting tour of the seaside places. 11. Dan paid the shop assistant fifty pounds for the books. 12. They don't allow smoking to people in most offices.

Ex.18. Express the same in a different way

example: They say that the schoolchildren will spend two weeks in Canterbury.
The schoolchildren are said to spend two weeks in Canterbury.

1. They feel that the compromise is not easy to achieve. 2. They suppose that the ecologists discussed a number of urgent problems. 3. They expect that the news will appear in all the newspapers. 4. They report that the minister is taking part in the talks. 5. They think that the place is popular with holidaymakers. 6. They declared that the situation in the south of the country was dangerous. 7. They agree that the conference will begin at eleven. 8. They believe that the book is selling well. 9. They suggest that we take part in the show. 10. They fear that the government spokesman won't arrive on time. 11. They find that the roads are too busy at rush hours. 12. They hope that the article will appear in the April issue of the magazine. 13. They say the term "artificial intelligence" is often used in physics. 14. They believe Rose lives in St. Petersburg. 15. They think Alice likes being close to nature and far from civilization.

Ex.19. Express the same in Ukrainian.

The plane is believed (supposed, thought) to have taken off on time.

The delegation is reported to be doing the sights of the city. 3. Several people are known to have been killed during the accident. 4. John is expected to be arriving in Los Angeles at noon. 5. Alec is understood to have left his native city. 6. Jane is believed to be translating the article herself. 7. Dr Davidson is said to have cured several hopeless patients. 8. The Arsenal is reported to have won the latest match. 9. Mr Williams is understood to have lost the election. 10. The artist is expected to be already finishing his landscape.

Ex.20. Use the verbs in brackets in past simple passive or present perfect passive. The table just (lay). We are sitting down to dinner. 2. The house (sell) three months ago. 3. Are you sure the tickets (buy)? 4. The other day all the decorations (prepare). 5. When they (inform) about the incident? 6. Everything is ready for the trip: the car (hire) and the food for lunch (buy). 7. The novel (wrote) in the 19th century. 8. His latest novel (finish) already. 9. I know the new dictionaries (choose) for the library. 10. This landscape (paint) by Isaak Levitan.

Ex.21. Use perfect or progressive infinitive of the verbs in brackets.

The plane is hoped (land) in several minutes. 2. Aunt Polly is said (grow) a new kind of lilac that has been awarded a special prize. 3. Rachel is known (finish) her new novel. She is going to present it to the public in autumn. 4. The football team is said (achieve) very good results. Its coach is quite satisfied. 6. The Adams are understood (leave) Brighton. They are selling their cottage. 6. Our athletes are reported (refuse) to take part in the competition. 7. The builders are found (repair) the roads. The drivers are satisfied with the result. 8. The actors are reported (finish) the conference. They are leaving in an hour.

Ex.22. Use the required articles with words like school, hospital etc.

1. There is ... new hospital in our neighbourhood. 2. — Do you know that Dorothy is in ... hospital? — What's the matter with her? 3. ... hospital gets medical equipment from the USA and a number of European countries. 4. My father teaches in ... school. 5. Don's elder brother is still at ... school but he is leaving this year. 6. Let's meet at ... school and go to the stadium together. 7. They are working in ... church repairing the roof. 8. What ... strange church. Is it modern? 9. Going to ... church on Sundays people used to put on their best clothes. 10. How many people go to ... university in Russia? 11. There are two good bookshops in ... university. 12. They have ... good university in Manchester. 13. The only thing I know is that James went to ... prison two or three years ago. 14. The big grey building on the other bank of the river is ... prison. 15. Ken works in the city council and inspecting ... prison is part of his job.

Ex.23. Remember how to use articles with geographical names and complete the sentences.

1. Which river is longer — ... Nile or ... Mississippi? 2. Everyone knows that ... Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world. 3. ... Vatican is located in ... Rome, ... Italy.^{8*} 4. The official name of ... China is ... Peoples' Republic of China. 5. ... Appalachian Mountains are situated on the territory of ... United States of America. 6. ... Oxford Street in ... London attracts crowds of tourists and Londoners. 7. To get to the new continent Columbus had to cross ... Atlantic Ocean. 8. On the very first day we arrived in the city we went for a walk in ... Hyde Park. 9. Why do

people call ... South America ... Latin America? 10. ... Caucasian Mountains are famous for their good ecology. 11. The north of ... Honduras is washed by ... Caribbean Sea. 12. ... Chad is a lake situated in the heart of ... Africa. ... Hudson River on which ... New York stands is named after its explorer, Henry Hudson. 14. The world's largest ocean is ... Pacific. 15. ... Red Sea is joined to ... Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal.

Ex.24. Complete the text with the articles where necessary.

(1) ... century ago, some linguists predicted that one day (2) ... England, (3) ... America, (4) ... Australia and (5) ... Canada would be speaking different languages. Noah Webster, for example, said that (6) ... American English would be as different from (7) ... future language of (8) ... England as (9) ... Dutch and (10) ... Swedish are from (11) ... German, or from one another. With the development of modern technology, (12) ... cinema, (13) ... radio and (14) ... television, (15) ... two brands of (16) ... English have begun to draw back together again. (17) ... Canadian English, (18) ... Australian English, (19) ... South African English and many other Englishes scattered around (20) ... world are beginning to sound more and more like each other. Within (21) ... United States, for example, (22) ... speech of (23) ... Northerners and (24) ... Southerners is becoming more uniform. (25) ... people have long been interested in having one language that could be spoken throughout (26) ... world. Such (27) ... language could simplify communication between people. Through (28) ... years, at least 600 universal languages have been proposed including Esperanto. About 10 million people have learned Esperanto since its creation in 1887, but (29) ... English, according to (30) ... specialists, has better chances to become (31) ... global language. So why not learn it?

Ex.25. In which cases is the definite article used?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. ... Bay of Bengal | 4. ... Pushkin Fine Arts Museum |
| 2. ... Bolshoi Theatre | 5. ... Royal Albert Hall |
| 3. ... Harrods | 6. ... Cornwall |
| 7. ... Victoria Falls | 14. ... Kamchatka |
| 8. ... Andes | 15. ... Selfridges |
| 9. ... Everest | 16. ... Hilton Hotel |
| 10. ... Tower of London | 17. ... National Gallery |
| 11. ... Gulf of Mexico | 18. ... Suez Canal |
| 12. ... Louvre | 19. ... Sahara |
| 13. ... Bombay Restaurant | 20. ... Elbrus |

Ex.27* Insert the right prepositions to complete the sentences:

A. about, from, for, on, to

1. Have you paid ___ the books, Ron? 2. Children depend ___ their parents. 3. I think I can rely ___ your word. 4. She says they live ___ seafood. 5. Could you please concentrate ___ the task you are doing. 6. Write ___ me ___ your new school. 7. I

think you should apologize ___ her ___ your behaviour. 8. I'm going to apply ___ admission to the University. 9. I have never spoken ___ him ___ my own problems. 10. In future don't complain ___ me ___ your friends.

B. about, at, from, of, to

I haven't heard ___ him for a long time. 2. The conductor shouted something ___ the passengers. 3. Don't shout ___ him! He hasn't done anything wrong. 4. I am thinking ___ another way to solve this problem. 5. — Have you read "Angels and Demons" by D. Brown? — No, but I've heard a lot ___ the book. 6. We shall think ___ your decision and let you know the result. 7. Last night I was dreaming ___ my first visit to the theatre. 8. I would never dream ___ deceiving you.

Ex.28. Do you know what function words are needed with these verbs? (In some cases you may need none.)

Let me introduce ... you my new friend. 2. I knocked ... the door very hard, but there was no answer. 3. What are you laughing ...? What's so funny? 4. Look! It's the very dictionary I've been searching 5. The children were so surprised that they stood staring ... the stranger without moving. 6. When snow melts, it turns ... water. 7. Gradually add a little water ... the mixture and a pinch of salt. 8. The dog is hungry, it is asking ... food. 9. The delegation is expected to arrive ... London on Monday morning. 10. I don't want anything that doesn't belong ... me. 11. How many chapters does the book consist ...? 12. Sally married ... Fred when she was twenty-two. 13. We spent the evening listening ... old records. 14. I hope you'll obey ... my instructions. 15. The conversation reminded me ... some long-forgotten events. 16. My words refer ... everyone in this hall. 17. A very strange thing happened ... me the other day. 18. I'm waiting ... my friend to come.

Ex.29. Memorise the following phrasal Verb TO PUT

1. to put off — to delay doing something, especially because you do not want to do it

I've got a job to do. I've been putting it off long enough.

to put on — a) to dress yourself with a piece of clothing or jewellery

Kim had forgotten to put his watch on.

b) to pretend to have a particular feeling or a particular way of speaking or behaving

Stop putting on that kindly face!

to put out — to make something stop burning

It took the fire fighters three hours to put out the blaze.

to put up — a) to build something

Putting up the pyramids was an extremely slow business.

b) to raise something

Put up your hood or you'll catch cold.

to put up with — to accept unpleasant behaviour or an annoying situation without complaining

I don't see why you should put up with such behaviour.

Ex.30. Complete the sentences with the missing words.

How has Don put ... him for so long? 2. John was in the garden putting the fence 3. Has the fire been put ... yet? 4. She is not really upset — she's just putting it

.... 5. I was trying to put ... the moment when I would have to leave. 6. If you have a rain jacket, put it 7. If you have a question, put ... your hand. 8. Please put that cigarette 9. I think he was just putting ... an act to get sympathy. 10. He was glad to have an excuse to put ... telling her the news.

Ex.31. Memorize the Idioms with the Word HEAD

1. at the head of the table — to occupy the most important position at the table
to keep your head — to remain calm in a difficult situation
to take something into your head — to decide something all of a sudden, especially foolishly
to have a good head on your shoulders — to be intelligent and able to make good decisions
to lose your head — to lose one's calmness and self-control
to knock your head against a brick wall — to waste your effort or hurt yourself by trying to do something impossible
to talk your head off — to talk non-stop for a long time
to have your head in the clouds — to be very impractical and ignore the realities of life
to bury your head in the sand — to refuse to think about an unpleasant situation
to be head over heels in love — to love very much
to turn someone's head — to make someone too proud or conceited

Ex.32. Say with which of the idioms above you would describe the following situations.

I saw Jane and Mary in the cafe the other night. They were so preoccupied with chatting that didn't notice me. I stayed in the cafe for an hour but they never stopped for a second.

Anthony is not the person to ask for advice. I have never seen him cope with a single problem. He seems to be not from this world.

If I were you, I wouldn't keep telling the girl that she is the best and the most intellectual, which can give her wrong ideas.

Jessica told me yesterday that she loved Tom more than anybody else in the world. She looks very happy indeed.

When the alarm signal went off in the office yesterday, everyone panicked except Peter who kept self-control and told us what to do.

Mark doesn't want to admit that he has some psychological problems. I think he is afraid to face the sad reality.

Andrew imagines that he is a composer and singer. He began writing songs and singing them to everyone. Personally I find his songs terrible.

Linda belongs to the group of people who protest against building a cement factory in our neighbourhood. But it is very unlikely that the company will give up their plans. It is sad, but they seem to be wasting their time.

We ^{8*}all trust Philip to give us good advice. He is one of the most sensible people I've ever met.

Ex.33. Choose one of the synonyms in its proper form to complete the sentences: glance, gaze, stare, glare.

1. Andy sat near the fireplace ___ into the flames. He was deep in thought. 2. Fred knew why his sister was ___ at him. He had torn her favourite book. 3. Don't ___ at people. That's not polite. 4. The boys were ___ at each other as if they were going to fight. 5. I just ___ at him. I'm not sure I will recognize him when we meet again. 6. The young mother was ___ at her newly-born son. 7. Vanda's costume was so absurd that his friends just ___ at her and could not say a word. 8. How can you say that I've made a good job of the essay? You have just ___ at it.

Exercise 34: Choose the correct word for each sentence.

1. (Why, What) did they need the money for?
2. Are there (many, much) theaters in New York?
3. We are going to a party (next, tomorrow) night.
4. Mr. Wilson still has (a few, a little) cigarettes.
5. The doctor gave (one, some) medicine to John.
6. That's Bill car. This is one (my, mine).
7. He doesn't (ever, never) read popular novels.
8. He went to the movies (last, yesterday) night.
9. Are there (a, an, any) hard words in that story?
10. Does he have (many, much) friends at school?
11. Edward will return a week (from, after) now.
12. There weren't (many, a few) apples on the tree.
13. Mr. Brown (ever, never) eats at the cafeteria.
14. There is (a few, a little) cream in that bottle.
15. The Wilsons got back a week (before now, ago).
16. My car and (your, yours) are the same color.
17. It isn't (very, quite) hot this afternoon.
18. There is (many, much) information in that book.
19. John's brother gave (me, to me) the two keys.
20. There is (some, any) bread on his plate now.
21. They have (many, much) beautiful furniture.
22. That girl knows (a, some, a lot of) nice song.
23. The boys ate (an, many, a lot of) ice cream.
24. (Why, What) are you studying English for?
25. He doesn't have (many, much) time right now.
26. Is there (many, much) news in the paper tonight?
27. (How many, How much) times did he do that?
28. That cabinet is (too, too much) big for this room.
29. I don't have (some, any) relatives in this city.
30. There are still (several, any) sandwiches here.

31. He gave some money (John, to John) yesterday.
32. (Many, Much) people watch television every night.
33. (Why, What) is he opening the door right now?
34. (What, How) do you call that thing in English?
35. (How far, How long) is it to Mexico from here?
36. We received the letter the day (before, from) last.
37. There were (a few, a little) soldiers in the parade.
38. The big white house on the corner is (their, theirs).
39. She's going to return the week (after, from) next.

Exercise 35: Use the present perfect tense of the verb in each sentence.

1. We (see) the movie.
2. That man (cut) his handle.
3. She (tear) her new blouse.
4. The meeting (begin) already.
5. They (be) here for six months.
6. I (write) three letters to him so far.
7. Charles (bring) his friend with him.
8. Elizabeth (finish) the work already.
9. The Smiths (buy) a new house here.
10. He (fall) on these steps several times.
11. He (be) in this country for a long time.
12. They (leave) several messages for him.
13. The girls (thank) Mrs. Wilson for her help.
14. He (sell) that old car of his already.
15. He and the boys (reach) Houston, Texas already.
16. The boys (tell) him about it.
17. The students (do) that lesson.
18. Charles (have) his lunch already.
19. She (give) it to her sister already.
20. They (find) someone's billfold.
21. She (forget) the name of the song.
22. Betty and Pat (do) the dishes already.
23. We (follow) their directions carefully.
24. I (hear) that song several times already.
25. His English (improve) a great deal.
26. Mrs. Wilson (speak) to Betty about it.
27. So far, they (have) very good luck.
28. I (fly) in an airplane only two times.

29. Mr. Brown (teach) English for ten years.
30. We (spend) a great deal of money already.
31. They (attempt) that several times so far.
32. She (copy) all of the words into her notebook.
33. Dick (take) three different courses in English.

Exercise 36: Ask questions with why about these negative statements.

1. He wasn't in his office.
2. She didn't write the letter.
3. Dick isn't using his book now.
4. She hasn't done that work yet.
5. The doctors weren't at the meeting.
6. Charles didn't get to work on time.
7. That man didn't go with the other people.
8. Gregory hasn't enrolled at the university yet.
9. There weren't any students in the library.
10. He isn't going to go to Europe this year.
11. There won't be any food in the refrigerator.
12. Bill hasn't done that work yet.
13. Your papers weren't on my desk this morning.
14. The women didn't understand that lesson.
15. Mr. Johnson didn't read the assignment.
16. I haven't spoken to Professor Taylor yet.
17. She wasn't in the room at the time.
18. He hasn't had any time for that.
19. They didn't do their share of the work.
20. We haven't heard anything from them yet.
21. His wife didn't agree with them.
22. Mr. Wilson hasn't given us an answer.

Exercise 37: Complete these answer presuming questions. Also give the expected short answer to each question.

1. The sun is shining now,
2. Mr. Brown lives in New York,
3. John hasn't come back yet,
4. They weren't in the office,
5. Miss Wilson speaks Russian well,
6. There aren't any people there,
7. Mrs. Smith doesn't have a car,

8. The boys have friends here,
9. There haven't been any fires,
10. Mr. Brown went home very late,
11. The man didn't see you,
12. He hasn't written the letter yet,
13. Frank will come to our house,
14. He studies each vocabulary list carefully,
15. Your friend has got a new suit,
16. You don't have any free time now,
17. Dick is going to go tomorrow,
18. They have enough money now,
19. Your aunt has returned from Canada,
20. That lesson is very difficult,
21. There were some keys on the desk,
22. Charles and Pat are there now,
23. The men do their work together,
24. You didn't leave the door open just now,
25. The Browns aren't eating right now,
26. There wasn't any coffee in the pot,
27. That lawyer will be at the meeting,
28. The Wilsons arrive here tomorrow,
29. Those women have already seen it,
30. These aren't your cigarettes,
31. There will be enough coffee,
32. The workers haven't done that part yet,
33. That has been a lot of trouble for you,
34. Four or five of them agreed with us,
35. The children don't make much noise,
36. These new words are not difficult,
37. That bus goes to Washington Square,
38. He is not at New York university now,
39. He graduated from there last year,
40. The lock did not work properly,

Exercise 38: Use already or yet in each sentence.

8*

1. The man hasn't arrived _____.
2. The meeting has _____ started.
3. Mr. Johnson has spoken to them _____.
4. The men were _____ in the room.

5. You haven't done that work _____, have you?
6. You have finished it _____, haven't you?
7. Have you heard the good news _____?
8. He's had no opportunity for that _____.
9. Miss Williams is _____ a member, isn't she?
10. Her friend hasn't joined the club _____, has she?
11. All of the guests have gone home _____.
12. Not very many people know that _____.
13. They've _____ had their new car for a week.
14. No one has given the correct answer to it _____.
15. They have had no time for that _____.
16. Oh yes, they've had plenty of time _____.
17. We have learned quite a bit of English _____.
18. We haven't started with the advanced book _____.

Exercise 39: Use *yet* or *still* in each sentence.

1. He hasn't finished the work _____.
2. Does John _____ work at the same store?
3. Have you spoken to Mr. Brown _____?
4. Are the men _____ at their office?
5. We _____ live in the same apartment.
6. Has she learned all of the new words _____?
7. Your vocabulary is _____ much too small.
8. He hasn't done the work _____, has he?
9. They haven't heard the good news _____.
10. He is _____ working on that machine.
11. Haven't you done the dinner dishes _____?
12. Miss Wilson hasn't been there _____, has she?
13. Mr. White _____ goes to work by bus.
14. Is it _____ raining very hard outside?
15. Haven't you had any time for that _____?
16. Don't you know the answer to that question _____?
17. Do you _____ think so?
18. Are there _____ a few people inside?
19. Your friend is _____ in the army, isn't he?
20. They probably haven't arrived at the station _____.

Exercise 40: Add the indicated words to these sentences.

1. (always) Is that true?

2. (either) I didn't mail my application.
3. (still) Do you find this language simple?
4. (ever) Have they visited that national park?
5. (too) Mr. Foster bought a leather briefcase.
6. (yet) Are you accustomed to our climate?
7. (never) He has been to Belgium.
8. (him) We sent a very practical gift.
9. (often) His brother stays here over the weekend.
- 10.(either) He didn't finish his part, did he?
- 11.(still) There are plenty of sandwiches here.
- 12.(usually) We use that word this way.
- 13.(too) Bill needs some new clothes.
- 14.(to her) I mailed the letter several days ago.
- 15.(always) He does his work at the last minute.
- 16.(yet) I haven't found a solution to the problem.
- 17.(seldom) We go to that section of the city.
- 18.(either) They didn't notice anything unusual.
- 19.(to us) She didn't explain the assignment.
- 20.(always) Are their teachers very strict?
- 21.(generally) Does John do his part of it?
- 22.(always) Have you been interested in that subject?
- 23.(already) You've done that part, haven't you?

Exercise 41: Use the correct tense of each verb.

1. He (write) the letter already.
2. I (sleep) very well last night.
3. Please (stop) that noise right away.
4. We (spend) some time there last year.
5. He (paint) his house a week from Friday.
6. I (improve) very much since September.
7. I (study) there for a year. I (study) here now.
8. They (sell) their house several days ago.
9. The Browns (go) there every now and then.
- 10.I (forget) that man's name already.
11. Our instructor (teach) us that last time.
12. The weather (be) terrible since Monday.
13. He always (like) some coffee after dinner.
14. They (speak) to her several times already.
15. She (agree) with us about that last night.

16. Charles (need) some money right away.
17. They (return) to Cuba a week from today.
18. It (grow) a little bit since last year.
19. Listen! I (hear) someone outside.
20. (Look up) that word in your dictionary, please.

Exercise 42: Select the correct verb for each sentence. Use the simple present tense or the continuous present tense. Use each verb only once.

Move, talk, admire, drive, deserve, visit, learn, look, tell, take off

1. We _____ a lot of words every week.
2. They _____ the furniture right now.
3. He always _____ his car slowly.
4. They _____ their overcoats now.
5. She _____ her grandmother this week.
6. He _____ them a funny story right now.
7. He _____ about his war experiences now.
8. You _____ credit for your effort.
9. I always _____ someone like that.
10. They _____ at the photographs now.

Exercise 43: Use only the past tense of these verbs.

Melt, sleep, wear, finish, employ, teach, furnish, break, jump, lock

1. He _____ it an hour ago.
2. I _____ for eight hours last night.
3. Who _____ the food for the picnic?
4. The dog _____ over the fence.
5. He _____ in a high school for two years.
6. The snow _____ very rapidly.
7. The children _____ the records.
8. _____ you _____ the car doors?
9. The company _____ twenty men last year.
10. Pat _____ her new dress yesterday.

Exercise 44: Use only the present perfect tense.

8*

Know, talk, break, write, leave, be, give, learn, hurt, do

1. He _____ those words.
2. We _____ Wilson for many years.

3. I _____ my hand.
4. He _____ to me about it several times.
5. They _____ him the package already.
6. I _____ never _____ in that store before.
7. He _____ several books about chemistry.
8. The boys _____ for Boston already.
9. We _____ that assignment already.
10. The boys _____ the glass in the window.

Exercise 45: Rewrite the following sentences. Put the words or expressions in the correct order. Do not change, add, or eliminate any words.

1. She – loses – at school – pens – often.
2. Tom – the show – liked – last night – very much.
3. He – knows – now – very well – the irregular verbs.
4. They – study – at home – their lessons – in the evening.
5. The Browns – have – been – in Ecuador – never.
6. That girl – on time – comes – always – to work.
7. He – his paycheck – spends – very quickly – usually.
8. Bill – is – at the university – this year – a student.
9. She – chose – without difficulty – a dress – there.
10. He – has – described – to me – them – carefully – never.
11. We – sat – until late – with them – in the library – often.
12. They – wrote – quickly – the words – on their papers.
13. He – explains – always – the lesson – to them – first.
14. The boy's – are waiting – friends – three – now – outside.
15. He – embarrassed – at the meeting – accidentally – me.
16. Someone – took – else – off the table – that glass.
17. The table – long – wide – is – six feet – and – 38 inches.
18. She – in the kitchen – works – sometimes – for hours.
19. He – brings – after work – to his wife – flowers – often.
20. She – tells – the news – me – before class – always.
21. The water – is – in the pan – now – enough – hot.
22. Dick – has – a question – seldom – asked – in class.
23. Tom's – is – car – new – high – five feet.
24. I – study – over the weekend – seldom – my lessons.
25. Don't – speak – you – with your friends – English – ever.

Exercise 46: Use the past tense or the present perfect tense of each verb.

1. I (finish) it a short time ago.

2. Dick _____not (quit) his job yet.
3. He (study) Russian before the last war.
4. We (have) very little trouble with it so far.
5. They (be) in Moscow until two months ago.
6. Up to now, she (make) good progress.
7. Formerly, we (work) in the same factory.
8. We (drive) ninety miles in this morning.
9. The telegram (arrive) just a minute ago.
10. _____you ever (visit) the Soviet Union.
11. Yes, we (be) there from 1947 to 1949.
12. I (understand, never) those instructions.
13. We _____not (hear) from him for a long time.
14. Maybe George (leave) before seven o'clock.
15. Thus far, they (do, always) that for us.
16. He (work) here for the past three weeks.
17. She (finish, finally) that hard exercise!
18. Up to the present, I (believe, always) them.
19. Before her graduation, she (apply) for a job.
20. We (hear) some bad news a little while ago.
21. I (send, already) a special delivery letter.
22. _____you (get) to Spain during your trip?
23. Yes. In fact, we (go) there twice on the trip.
24. _____you (write) to your friends since then?
25. We _____not (hear) from Betty and Pat yet.

Exercise 47: Use *since*, *for*, *until* or *by*.

1. They'll be ready for us _____noon.
2. We were there _____eight o'clock last night.
3. I've been here _____the beginning of the semester.
4. _____two days ago, I thought so too.
5. They were here _____two or three years.
6. I won't be back _____later this afternoon.
7. Everything will be ready for you _____then.
8. They were in Italy _____1940.
9. Then they went to Brazil _____a year or two.
10. They'll know all about it _____that time.
11. She has never agreed with us _____now.
12. He probably won't do it _____the next election.
13. He has never mentioned it _____the election.

Exercise 48: Make comparisons with the adjectives given in the sentences.

1. I am (big) he.
2. Tom is (small) his brother.
3. This house is (expensive) that one.
4. However, this one is (old) that one.
5. This car is (good) the other one.
6. The other car is much (bad) this one.
7. Charles is always (serious) Tom.
8. Dick is usually (thoughtful) Harry.
9. This cloth is much (dry) yours is.
10. Her bracelet is (valuable) mine.
11. Betty is a great deal (beautiful) her friend.
12. Their office was (busy) our office.
13. The weather is (warm) today _____ yesterday.
14. That city is (far) from here _____ Miami.
15. (Many) students study Spanish _____ German.
16. Boston is (close) to New York _____ Chicago.
17. Dick is a (ambitious) student _____ Charles.
18. Charles has (many) friends _____ Bill.
19. They have (expensive) furniture _____ we.
20. My brother has (much) money _____ I.
21. He's a much (homely) boy _____ John.
22. (Few) members came this year _____ last year.
23. We got much (good) results _____ that.

Exercise 49: Make comparisons with as...as.

1. I am (tall) Dick.
2. Bill is (polite) his brother.
3. Tom isn't (heavy) Bill is.
4. She is (popular) her sister.
5. That table isn't (narrow) this one.
6. This room is (wide) the other one.
7. This exercise is (easy) the last one.
8. This fruit isn't (sweet) that.
9. That novel is (good) this one.
10. The tall girl is (pretty) the dark one.
11. She's not quite (nervous) her brother.
12. Bill is (serious) a student _____ Charles.

13. Smith has (much) money _____ Jones.
14. They have (many) books _____ we.
15. That city has (narrow) streets _____ this city.
16. Does your country have (bad) weather _____ this?
17. He isn't (brilliant) a man _____ his father.
18. I'm not (energetic) a person _____ Brown.

Exercise 50: Use the superlative form of the adjective given in each sentence.

1. That's (old) chair of all.
2. This is (big) room in the building.
3. Tom is (reserved) boy in this class.
4. Bill is (bright) student of all.
5. Betty is (friendly) girl in this office.
6. This is (attractive) room in the whole house.
7. Charles writes (good) papers of all.
8. This is (bad) weather so far this year.
9. That's (comfortable) chair in this room.
10. John has (little) talent of anyone in the group.
11. She's (thoughtful) one in that family.
12. New York has (many) tall buildings of any city.
13. Brazil exports (much) coffee of all countries.
14. That brown house costs (little) of the three.
15. That last lesson was (good) of all.
16. That man is (conceited) in our office.
17. This small table is (new) in the house.
18. It was (sensible) one at the meeting by far.
19. That last exercise was (complicated) of all so far.
20. George is (clumsy) of the four players.

Exercise 51: Complete these sentences with the following words : than, as, of, from, or in.

1. This table is as big _____ that one.
2. The red book is bigger _____ the blue one.
3. John is the best student _____ the class.
4. This book is more interesting _____ that one.
5. This one is the largest _____ all the apples.
6. This exercise is different _____ the last one.
7. Charles is the same size _____ the older boy.
8. Charles is larger _____ the other two boys.

9. Charles is the larger _____ the two.
10. Charles is the largest _____ all the boys.
11. That car is the same kind _____ this one.
12. These seats aren't as comfortable _____ those.
13. This one is the prettiest _____ all.
14. He's the most intelligent man _____ the organization.
15. This one is a little less difficult _____ the other one.

Exercise 52: Use the adjective in the sentence correctly.

1. That's (easy) of all.
2. It's (big) than Bill's.
3. He's (rude) man in the group.
4. John is (tactful) than that one.
5. This book is (exciting) than that one.
6. That coat is (same) as mine.
7. Is this book (good) than that one?
8. He's (stupid) boy in the class.
9. Dick's (polite) than the other fellow.
10. That house isn't (new) as Mr. Brown's.
11. Is Charles (young) than his sister?
12. Our books are (different) yours.
13. He is (popular) fellow in the club.
14. Is Helen (charming) as her sister?
15. Detroit is (far) from here than Boston?
16. That picture is quite (similar) this one.
17. This cartoon is (funny) than that one.
18. That paper is (smooth) of all the types.
19. She has (little) difficulty with this than that.
20. This piece of wood is (thick) as those two.
21. That seems much (normal) than the other.
22. Are there (many) people there than here?
23. Mary's (pretty) as the tall dark girl.

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