

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДОНЕЦЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТУСА
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
для самостійної роботи студентів
з навчальної дисципліни «Перша іноземна мова»
(аспект «Граматика»)

*для студентів I курсу СО «Бакалавр» факультету іноземних мов
спеціальності 035 «Філологія»
спеціалізації 035.041 «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)»,
перша – англійська освітньої програми
«Англійська та друга іноземна мови та літератури (переклад включно)»*

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Методичний посібник призначений для самостійної роботи студентів СО «Бакалавр» 1 курсу факультету іноземних мов спеціальності 035 «Філологія» 035.04 «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)», з навчальної дисципліни «Перша іноземна мова» (англійська) для аспекту «Граматика» та відповідає затвердженій навчальній програмі з вказаної дисципліни.

Посібник складається з чотирьох розділів, які відповідають тематичним модулям. Кожен розділ представляє короткий опис модулю, вказівки та граматичні тести.

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ВСТУП

Самостійна робота студентів є основним засобом оволодіння навчальним матеріалом у час, вільний від обов'язкових навчальних завдань, а також необхідною умовою підготовки висококваліфікованих фахівців. Мета самостійної роботи полягає в формуванні вміння планувати, систематизувати, регулювати й контролювати свою діяльність без моніторингу викладача.

Методичні вказівки призначені для самоконтролю самостійної роботи студентів 1 курсу факультету іноземних мов спеціальності 035 «Філологія» спеціалізації 035.041 «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)», перша – англійська освітньої програми «Англійська та друга іноземна мови та літератури (переклад включно)» з навчальної дисципліни «Перша іноземна мова» (англійська) для аспекту «Грамматика» та відповідає затвердженій навчальній програмі із вказаної дисципліни.

За своєю структурою видання поділене на чотири розділи, які відповідають тематичним модулям і містять тестові завдання з наступних тем: «Absolute Pronouns», «Indefinite Pronouns», «Traditional Use of Articles», «Irregular Verb Forms», «Constructions used to / get used to / be used to», «Structures would / like / would like», «Difference between *have* and *have got*», «Adverbials of Time», «Quantifiers», «Linking Words», «Verbs of Reporting», «Passive with *get*», «Construction *have smth done*», «Passive with *by*-phrases», «Ergatives».

У кінці методичних вказівок додаються відповіді до тестів та наведено список джерел для самостійного опрацювання.

Модуль 1

Absolute Pronouns. Indefinite Pronouns.

Traditional Use of Articles

Матеріали, запропоновані для самостійного опрацювання у першому модулі, охоплюють наступні теми: абсолютна форма присвійних займенників (Absolute Pronouns), неозначені займенники (Indefinite Pronouns) та традиційне використання артиклів (Traditional Use of Articles).

Для перевірки вмінь та навичок з аспекту «Граматика» у даному модулі використовуються різні форми завдань закритого типу:

- завдання на заповнення пропусків;
- завдання на встановлення відповідності.

Кожен з блоків завдань починається з інструкції, у якій пояснено, що саме необхідно робити. Тематика тестів, розміщених після інструкції, повністю відповідає тематиці модуля.

Як виконувати завдання на заповнення пропусків

- Перед виконанням тесту зверніть увагу на формулювання завдання до нього.
- Щоб зрозуміти речення, уважно прочитайте його, ігноруючи пропуск(-и).
- Прочитайте варіанти, якими пропонується доповнити речення замість пропусків, намагаючись зрозуміти їх.
- Вибираючи правильну відповідь, аналізуйте граматичні форми, що передують пропуску або розташовані відразу за ним.
- Не забувайте, що вибраний варіант повинен відповідати граматичній структурі наведеного речення.

Як виконувати завдання на встановлення відповідності

До кожного завдання на встановлення відповідності подано інформацію, позначену цифрами (ліворуч) і буквами (праворуч). Щоб правильно виконати завдання, необхідно встановити відповідність інформації, позначеної цифрами та буквами (утворити логічні пари).

Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо студент правильно встановив відповідності усіх рядків (цифри від 1 до 4) і колонок (букви від A до D).

Теми для самостійного опрацювання:

1. Absolute Pronouns (also known as absolute possessives) – *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs*.

2. Indefinite Pronouns – *any, anybody, anyone, either, neither, nobody, no, someone, some, every, all, both, each, several, enough, many, and much*.

3. Traditional Use of Articles:

➤ articles with *school, prison* etc.;

➤ articles in phrases of time (*years, seasons, months, special times of the year, days of the week, parts of the day and night, meals, phrases with last and next*);

➤ names of people;

➤ place names and *the*;

➤ *ten pounds an hour* etc.

Тест для самоконтролю 1

Fill in the gaps with the correct answer

1. I'm going to a wedding on Saturday. _____ is getting married.
A A friend of mine
B A friend of me
C A friend of my
2. We went on holiday with some _____.
A friends of us
B friends of ours
C friends of our's
3. Mike had an argument with _____.
A a neighbour of he
B a neighbour of him
C a neighbour of his
4. It was a good _____ to go to the cinema.
A idea of yours
B idea of your
C your idea
5. Gerald is _____ from Devon.
A a cousin of she
B a cousin of hers
C a her cousin
6. I don't have a calculator. Can I borrow _____?
A yours
B of you
C yours one
7. Our dog is well mannered, but _____ barks all time.
A their
B theirs'
C theirs

8. _____ is a jacket with front line buttons.

- A My
- B Mine
- C Mine's

9. My pen is red and _____ pen is black.

- A your
- B yours
- C your's

10. We had to walk home because there were _____ taxis. We had to walk home because there weren't _____ taxis.

- A no ... any
- B none ... –
- C none of ... any

11. We took a few pictures, but _____ of them were very good.

- A any
- B none
- C one

12. We had to walk home because there was _____ bus.

- A any
- B none of the
- C no

13. _____ is perfect, are they?

- A Anybody
- B Everybody
- C Nobody

14. No-one did what I asked _____ to do.

- A them
- B him
- C her
- D all variants are possible

15. We all told the boss that we wanted to have _____ salaries paid in advance but he just ignored _____.

- A ours ... it
- B their ... our
- C our ... us

16. Although _____ in the room seemed to follow _____ said by the speaker, he never intended to simplify his language.

- A no one anything
- B nobody nothing
- C anyone nothing

17. Did they plant _____ aster flowers in your garden?

- A some
- B any
- C no

18. Did you hear _____ interesting at the meeting?

- A anything
- B everything
- C something

19. The children went to _____ school early this morning.

- A –
- B the
- C a

20. They are going to build _____ church on the edge of the village.

- A –
- B the
- C a

21. He's spent a lot of time in _____ prison.

- A –
- B the
- C a

22. She sat on _____ bed while she changed her socks.

- A –
- B the
- C a

23. They reached camp at _____ sunset.

A –

B the

C a

24. I couldn't call you during _____ day, I'm sorry.

A –

B the

C a

25. If your schedule is flexible, the best day for Thanksgiving travel is _____
Monday before the holiday.

A –

B the

C a

26. If _____ winter comes, can _____ spring be far behind?

A –

B the

C a

27. It was _____ Christmas I'll never forget.

A –

B the

C a

28. I can't see in _____ dark.

A –

B the

C a

29. Jack and Sarah enjoyed _____ delicious lunch at Mario's.

A –

B the

C a

30. _____ breakfast is at eight o'clock.

A –

B The

C A

31. _____ was served at half past seven.

- A A meal
- B The meal
- C Meal

32. _____ Prince of Wales's main role as Heir to the Throne is to support Her Majesty The Queen.

- A –
- B The
- C A

33. I spoke to _____ Mr. Brown and _____ Miss Green.

- A –
- B The
- C A

34. _____ Millers are a nice couple.

- A –
- B The
- C A

35. She has _____ Rembrandt in her private collection.

- A –
- B The
- C A

36. _____ Amsterdam is _____ Venice of the North.

- A – ... the
- B – ... –
- C The ... The

37. _____ Isle of Man is a self-governing British Crown dependency in the Irish Sea between Great Britain and Ireland.

- A –
- B The
- C A

38. The Linbury Studio Theatre is a flexible, secondary performance space, constructed below ground level within _____ Royal Opera House.

- A –
- B the
- C a

39. _____ Bahamas is comprised of 700 islands and over 2 000 rocks and cays, sprinkled over 100 000 square miles of ocean.

- A –
- B The
- C A

40. _____ Southeast Asia is a collection of related but dissimilar states squeezed between _____ Indian Ocean and _____ Pacific Ocean.

- A – ... the ... the
- B The ... the ... the
- C The ... – ... the

41. _____ Hannibal's crossing of _____ Alps in 218 BC was one of the major events of the Second Punic War.

- A – ... –
- B The ... the
- C – ... the

42. We love to go fishing out of _____ Lake Kissimmee State Park.

- A –
- B the
- C a

43. By 1930, _____ Odeon was a household name and the cinemas known for their maritime-inspired Art Deco architecture.

- A –
- B The
- C A

44. Miss Marple takes a two-week vacation in London, at _____ Bertram's Hotel, where she stayed in her youth.

- A –
- B the
- C a

45. No commercial buildings could be built further west along _____ Great West Road.

- A –
- B the
- C a

46. Carpets are sold by _____ square metre.

- A –
- B the
- C a

47. Potatoes are twenty pence _____ pound.

- A for
- B by
- C a

48. **Find the synonym for the sentence 'I said nothing'.**

- A I said anything
- B I didn't say anything
- C I didn't say nothing

49. **Match the types of pronouns with the appropriate examples.**

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Possessive absolute pronoun | A my |
| 2) Reflexive pronoun | B me |
| 3) Possessive proper pronoun | C myself |
| 4) Personal pronoun | D mine |

50. **Match the questions with the appropriate answers.**

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) What did you do? | A Nowhere |
| 2) Who were you talking to? | B None |
| 3) How much sugar do you want? | C Nothing |
| 4) Where are you going? | D Nobody / No-one |

Модуль 2

Irregular Verb Forms. Constructions *used to / get used to / be used to*. Structures *would / like / would like*

Матеріали, запропоновані для самостійного опрацювання у другому модулі, охоплюють наступні теми: неправильні дієслова (Irregular Verb Forms), конструкції *used to / get used to / be used to* та структури *would / like / would like*.

Для перевірки вмінь та навичок з аспекту «Граматика» у даному модулі використовуються завдання закритого типу, а саме завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді.

Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді містять різні блоки, кожен з яких починається з інструкції, у якій пояснено, що саме необхідно робити. Тематика тестів, розміщених після інструкції, повністю відповідає тематиці модуля.

Як виконувати завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді

- Перед виконанням тесту обов'язково зверніть увагу на формулювання завдання до нього.
- Щоб зрозуміти питання або твердження, уважно прочитайте його.
- Прочитайте варіанти, намагаючись зрозуміти їх.

Теми для самостійного опрацювання:

1. Irregular Verb Forms (Infinitive, Simple Past, Past Participle).
2. Constructions *used to / get used to / be used to*.
3. Structures *would / like / would like*.

Тест для самоконтролю 2

Choose the correct answer for the question

1. In which form is the verb '*lain*' written?
A Infinitive
B Simple Past
C Past Participle
2. In which form is the verb '*swung*' written?
A Infinitive
B Simple Past
C Gerund
3. In which form is the verb '*sought*' written?
A Infinitive
B Simple Past
C Past Participle
D both Simple Past and Past Participle
4. What are the Past Simple and Past Participle forms of the verb '*to string*'?
A strung, strung
B stang, strong
C strang, strung
5. What are the Past Simple and Past Participle forms of the verb '*to weave*'?
A wave, waven
B wove, woven
C weave, weave
6. What are the Past Simple and Past Participle forms of the verb '*to tread*'?
A trod, trodden
B treaded, treaded
C trot, trotten
7. How many forms (infinitive, past simple, past participle) does the verb '*burst*' have?
A One
B Two
C Three

8. How many forms (infinitive, past simple, past participle) does the verb 'mean' have?

- A One
- B Two
- C Three

9. What do we use to describe past states which have changed?

- A would
- B used to
- C to be used to

Choose the appropriate explanation for the sentence

10. *I like to cook.*

- A I am in the situation that already existed
- B I do it and I enjoy it
- C I think it is a good thing to do, but I don't necessarily enjoy it

11. *While we were at university, we would often go to the capital to take part in political demonstrations.*

- A The same action repeated several times in the past
- B A past action that happened frequently but no longer happens
- C A state existing for some time in the past
- D A description of a past situation which is different now

12. *I like cooking.*

- A I am in the situation that already existed
- B I do it and I enjoy it
- C I think it is a good thing to do, but I don't necessarily enjoy it

13. *I'd like to have watched the football but I had to go out.*

- A I will watch the football tonight
- B I wanted to watch the football, but I didn't
- C I want to watch the football, but I can't

Choose the correct meaning of the sentence

14. *I am used to living alone.*

A I lived alone in the past, and I didn't find it strange or difficult because I'd been living alone for some time

B I lived alone in the past, but I no longer live alone

C I live alone, and I don't find it strange or difficult because I've been living alone for some time

15. *I am used to driving on the left because I've lived in Britain a long time.*

A I do it every day

B it isn't strange or new for me

C did it regularly in the past but no longer do it

16. **Choose the appropriate sentence to transmit the meaning 'to like in general':**

A I don't mind playing tennis

B I like to play tennis

C I'd like to play tennis

17. **Choose the correct translation of the sentence 'Дорога різко повернула направо'.**

A The road bent sharply to the right

B The road bented sharply to the right

C The road bend sharply to the right

18. **Choose the correct statement.**

A We often continue with *would* after a past narrative has started with *used to*

B We use *would* to describe past states which have changed

C We use *would* to show that someone has accustomed to something

Choose the correct sentence

19.

A Paul is used to living alone

B Paul is used to live alone

20.

A Lisa had to get used to drive on the left

B Lisa had to get used to driving on the left

21.

- A They lived in Vinnytsia for six years
- B They used to live in Vinnytsia for six years
- C They used to living in Vinnytsia for six years

22.

- A Will you prefer to have dinner now or later?
- B Would you prefer having dinner now or later?
- C Would you prefer to have dinner now or later?

23.

- A The robbers fled before police arrived
- B The robbers flee before police arrived
- C The robbers fleed before police arrived

Choose the incorrect sentence

24.

- A The capital of Ukraine used to be Kharkiv but now it's Kyiv
- B The capital of Ukraine would be Kharkiv but now it's Kyiv
- C Kharkiv was the capital of Ukraine

25.

- A A Would you like to come to dinner on Friday?
- B Do you like our Fridays' dinners?
- C Would you mind to close the door, please?

Fill in the gaps with the correct answer

26. I _____ the spoon when I sat on it.

- A band
- B bond
- C bended
- D bent

27. The bank had _____ him the money only after carefully checking his affairs.

- A leanded
- B lent

- C lended
- D Borrowed

28. They _____ many different flowers last year, and just look at them now!

- A sown
- B sowed
- C sewed
- D sewn

29. The sun _____ from a clear blue sky.

- A shone
- B shon
- C shined

30. The man's wound _____ far too much. We had to call an ambulance.

- A bled
- B bled
- C blad
- D blud

31. She always _____ the table very fast.

- A lay
- B lied
- C lain
- D laid

32. We _____ our way through the traffic.

- A wave
- B wove
- C weaven
- D weaved

33. We _____ live in a small village, but now we live in London.

- A use to
- B used to
- C got used to

34. _____ a lot of sweets when you were a child?

- A Did you use to eat
- B Got you used to eat
- C Did you got used to eat

35. Nicola doesn't travel much now. She _____ a lot, but she prefers to stay at home these days.

- A used to travel
- B is used to travelling
- C travelled
- D did travel

36. I _____ a lot, but now I do.

- A don't used to read
- B am not use to read
- C didn't use to read

37. I bought some new shoes. They felt a bit strange at first because I _____ them.

- A wasn't used to
- B didn't use to
- C didn't get used to wear

38. Helen has a new job. She has to get up much earlier now than before – at 6.30. She finds this difficult because she _____ so early.

- A isn't used to get up
- B wasn't used to get up
- C isn't used to getting up
- D wasn't used to getting up

39. Katherine's husband is often away from home. She doesn't mind this. She _____.

- A is used to him being away
- B is used to him to be away
- C used to him being away

40. The ancient Greeks _____ rely on power of slaves, rather than machines.

- A had
- B did

- C would
- D use to

41. It _____ strange to be able to communicate over long distances.

- A would seem
- B used to seem
- C seemed

42. When we had a serious argument, Simon and I _____ talk to each other for weeks.

- A didn't use to
- B used to
- C wouldn't

43. Kids _____ to their parents this way, what has happened to those days?

- A didn't use to talk
- B would talk
- C got used to talk

44. I _____ playing basketball in my spare time.

- A like
- B would like
- C will like

45. _____ tea? If so, you should really try Earl Grey.

- A Do you like
- B Would you like
- C Would you mind

46. Can you order for Ellie? She _____ the Margarita pizza, please.

- A 'd like
- B likes
- C 's like

47. She _____ into laughter over a hilarious video.

- A burst
- B bursted
- C bursed

48. Fog _____ over the forest.

A creeped

B crept

C creapt

49. I came home and saw that someone had _____ a big hole in my garden.

A dig

B digged

C dug

50. He had bad chest pains, so he _____ help from a doctor.

A sought

B seeked

C seek

Модуль 3

Difference between *have* and *have got*. Adverbials of Time. Quantifiers. Linking Words

Матеріали, запропоновані для самостійного опрацювання у третьому модулі, охоплюють наступні теми: різниця між *have* та *have got*, прислівники часу (Adverbials of Time), квантифікатори (Quantifiers) та слова-зв'язки (Linking Words).

Для перевірки вмінь та навичок з аспекту «ГраMATика» у даному модулі використовуються різні форми завдань закритого типу:

- завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді;
- завдання з вибором декількох правильних відповідей;
- завдання на встановлення відповідності.

Кожен з блоків завдань починається з інструкції, у якій пояснено, що саме необхідно робити. Тематика тестів, розміщених після інструкції, повністю відповідає тематиці модуля.

Як виконувати завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді

- Перед виконанням тесту обов'язково зверніть увагу на формулювання завдання до нього.
- Щоб зрозуміти питання або твердження, уважно прочитайте його.
- Прочитайте варіанти, намагаючись зрозуміти їх.

Як виконувати завдання з вибором декількох правильних відповідей

- Перед виконанням тесту обов'язково зверніть увагу на формулювання завдання до нього.
- Щоб зрозуміти питання або твердження, уважно прочитайте його.
- Прочитайте варіанти, намагаючись зрозуміти їх.
- Виключте усі малоймовірні варіанти та зосередьте увагу на тих, що здаються більш логічними.
- Оберіть три правильні відповіді.

Як виконувати завдання на встановлення відповідності

До кожного завдання на встановлення відповідності подано інформацію, позначену цифрами (ліворуч) і буквами (праворуч). Щоб правильно виконати завдання, необхідно встановити відповідність інформації, позначеної цифрами та буквами (утворити логічні пари).

Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо студент правильно встановив відповідності усіх рядків (цифри від 1 до 4) і колонок (букви від A до D).

Теми для самостійного опрацювання:

1. Difference between *have* and *have got*.
2. Adverbials of time – *still, yet, already, any more, any longer, no longer*.
3. Quantifiers – *much, many, little, few, a lot, plenty*.
4. Linking words – *be, appear, seem, become, come, get, go, grow, turn (into)*.

Тест для самоконтролю 3

Choose the correct answer for the question

1. Which sentence shows a stronger feeling of surprise or impatience?
A I sent him an invitation last week. He hasn't replied yet.
B I sent him an invitation weeks ago and he still hasn't replied.
2. When we talk about possession, relationships and similar meanings we use:
A have
B used to + infinitive
C have got
D either have or have got
E gerund
F participle
3. Which sentence is more formal?
A One day I could stand it no longer
B I couldn't stand it any longer
4. Who is most keen to move house?
A 'I can think of few reasons to move house.'
B 'I can think of a few reasons to move house.'
C 'I can think of quite a few reasons to move house.'
5. Who is least keen to move house?
A 'I can think of few reasons to move house.'
B 'I can think of a few reasons to move house.'
C 'I can think of quite a few reasons to move house.'
6. In which of these sentences is *little* used correctly?
A They had little hope
B Their hope was little
C It's little difficult
D It's a little difficult
E It was painted by a little-known artist
F We have a little-liked boss at the moment
7. Which linking verb do we use to describe a process of change?
A to appear
B to seem

- C to become
- D to smell

8. Which linking verb do we use to talk about colours changing?

- A to appear
- B to seem
- C to turn
- D to get

9. **Any more and any longer go:**

- A in the middle of a sentence
- B at the end of a sentence
- C at the beginning of the sentence

10. **Already is used to say that:**

- A a situation has changed
- B something happened sooner than expected
- C the speaker is expecting something to happen
- D a situation or action is continuing. It hasn't changed or stopped

11. **Still is used to say that:**

- A a situation has changed
- B something happened sooner than expected
- C the speaker is expecting something to happen
- D a situation or action is continuing. It hasn't changed or stopped

12. **Choose the correct linking verb in the sentence 'Have you been to the dog park?'**

- A have
- B been
- C park
- D no linking verb

13. **Choose the correct linking verb in the sentence 'Will the dogs be at the park tomorrow?'**

- A will
- B be
- C tomorrow
- D no linking verb

14. Choose the sentences with the linking verbs:

- A It tastes salty to me. (to taste)
- B He seems very nice. (to seem)
- C In restaurants he always tastes his girlfriend's food first. (to taste)
- D I turn bright red when I'm embarrassed. (to turn)
- E I'm thinking seriously of leaving my job. (to think)

15. Transform the following sentence into the past tense: They haven't got any problems.

- A They hadn't got any problems
- B They didn't have got any problems
- C They did not have any problems

16. Choose the informal way to express possession:

- A They have got a big house in the suburbs
- B They have a big house in the suburbs
- C They own a big house in the suburbs

Choose the incorrect sentence

17.

- A We're enjoying our holiday. We have a nice room in the hotel
- B We're enjoying our holiday. We've got a nice room in the hotel
- C We're enjoying our holiday. We're having a nice room in the hotel

18.

- A Lisa had long hair when she was a child
- B Lisa had got long hair when she was a child
- C Lisa used to have long hair when she was a child

19.

- A Has she a telephone?
- B I haven't got any questions
- C Has she got a car?
- D I haven't any brothers or sisters

20.

- A Sometimes I've got a sandwich for my lunch
- B Sometimes I have a sandwich for my lunch
- C I've got some sandwiches. Would you like one?

21.

- A The traffic lights got green and I pulled away
- B The children went completely crazy at the party
- C He turned sixty last year

22.

- A I eventually came to appreciate his work
- B I eventually grew to appreciate his work
- C I eventually became to appreciate his work

Choose the correct sentence

23.

- A 'Have we got any biscuits left?' – 'Yes, we've. In the cupboard.'
- B 'Have we got any biscuits left?' – 'Yes, we have. In the cupboard.'
- C 'Have we got any biscuits left?' – 'Yes, we have got. In the cupboard.'
- D 'Have we got any biscuits left?' – 'Yes, we've got. In the cupboard.'

24.

- A I will have got time to do the work tomorrow
- B They'll have their marks tomorrow
- C She'd got a racing bike when she was a teenager
- D He asked me where I have my jacket from

25.

- A I didn't go in because she appeared to be asleep
- B I didn't go in because she appeared asleep
- C I didn't go in because she appeared to sleep

26.

- A A linking verb is a verb that expresses a state of being
- B A linking verb expresses an action that the subject is doing
- C A linking verb is a verb that connects an object to the complement

Fill in the gaps with the correct answer

27. Mr Hammond, may I _____ with you, please. It's about my salary.

- A have a word
- B 've got a word
- C take a word
- D make a word

28. Excuse me, _____ a pen I could borrow?

A have you got

B are you having

C do you have

D both A and C are correct

E both A and B are correct

F both B and C are correct

29. _____ a new girlfriend?

A Do he have

B Has he got

C Does he has

D He has got

30. _____ a nice time in Paris?

A Did they have

B Had they got

C Had they had

31. Do you _____ want to go away or have you changed your mind?

A still

B already

C yet

D no longer

32. Have you met your new neighbours _____?

A still

B already

C yet

D no longer

33. My mom doesn't work at Boston hospital _____. She was relocated last week.

A any more

B no more

C no longer

D any longer

34. 'Would you like _____ tea?' 'No thanks, I've had enough.'

- A any more
- B no more
- C no longer
- D any longer

35. Paul and Sally broke up last week. They're _____ going out together.

- A any more
- B no more
- C no longer
- D any longer

36. She _____ has long hair! She had it cut last week.

- A any more
- B no more
- C no longer
- D any longer

37. Is there _____ milk in the fridge, or should I buy two more pints?

- A any more
- B no more
- C no longer
- D any longer

38. We can't have chips again. We've _____ had them three times this week.

- A yet
- B just
- C already
- D still

39. Monica says she's _____ this minute caught the train so she'll be here in half an hour.

- A just
- B already
- C still
- D yet

40. Daphne _____ hasn't bought the tickets. I hope she does it soon.
A already
B still
C just
D yet
41. Jim sends his love. I've _____ seen him in the high street.
A already
B just
C yet
D still
42. Have you seen the movie Avengers: Endgame _____?
A just
B still
C yet
D already
43. Bob: Can I go online now, please?
Mag: Sorry. I _____ haven't finished using the computer.
A yet
B already
C still
D just
44. Has Rob found a new job _____?
A already
B still
C yet
D anymore
45. The average politician has _____ real power.
A little
B a little
C few
D a few
46. _____ people can speak a foreign language really fluently.
A little
B a little

- C few
- D a few

47. Would you like _____ soup?

- A little
- B a little
- C few
- D a few

48. Only _____ students in my class are studying two foreign languages.

- A little
- B a little
- C few
- D a few

49. '_____ knowledge is a dangerous thing.' [saying]

- A Little
- B A little
- C Few
- D A few

50. ***Match the sentences with their meanings.***

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1) Can you yet see anything ? | A The person isn't working here now |
| 2) Can you still see anything? | B The person is working here now |
| 3) She no longer works here | C It was visible; but is it visible now? |
| 4) She still works here | D Have you started to see something? |

Модуль 4

Verbs of Reporting. Passive with *get*. Construction *have smth done*.

Passive with *by*-phrases. Ergatives

Матеріали, запропоновані для самостійного опрацювання у четвертому модулі, охоплюють наступні теми: дієслова донесення інформації (Verbs of Reporting), пасив з *get*, конструкція *have smth done*, пасив з *by*-phrases, ергативи (Ergatives).

Для перевірки вмінь та навичок з аспекту «Грамматика» у даному модулі використовуються різні форми завдань закритого типу:

- завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді;
- завдання на встановлення відповідності.

Кожен з блоків завдань починається з інструкції, у якій пояснено, що саме необхідно робити. Тематика тестів, розміщених після інструкції, повністю відповідає тематиці модуля.

Як виконувати завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді

- Перед виконанням тесту обов'язково зверніть увагу на формулювання завдання до нього.
- Щоб зрозуміти питання або твердження, уважно прочитайте його.
- Прочитайте варіанти, намагаючись зрозуміти їх.

Як виконувати завдання на встановлення відповідності

До кожного завдання на встановлення відповідності подано інформацію, позначену цифрами (ліворуч) і буквами (праворуч). Щоб правильно виконати завдання, необхідно встановити відповідність інформації, позначеної цифрами та буквами (утворити логічні пари).

Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо студент правильно встановив відповідності усіх рядків (цифри від 1 до 4) і колонок (букви від А до D).

Теми для самостійного опрацювання:

1. Verbs of Reporting – *describe, show, reveal, study, demonstrate, note, point out, indicate, report, observe, assume, examine, state, believe, mention, etc.*
2. Passive with *get*.
3. Construction *have smth done*.
4. Passive with *by*-phrases.
5. Ergatives – *begin, break, change, close, crack, drop, dry, end, finish, grow, improve, increase, move, open, shake, start, stop, tear, turn, etc.*

Тест для самоконтролю 4

Choose:

1. ... the correct pattern of the sentence *'It has been shown that the theory is correct.'*
 - A It + passive verb + finite clause
 - B It + passive verb + to-infinitive
 - C Subject + passive verb + to-infinitive

2. ... the correct pattern of the sentence *'My grandfather is known to like red wine.'*
 - A It + passive verb + finite clause
 - B It + passive verb + to-infinitive
 - C Subject + passive verb + to-infinitive

3. ... the correct description of the reported event in the sentence *'He is believed never to have smiled at anyone.'*
 - A The reported event happens before the reporting
 - B The reporting and the reported event happen simultaneously, i.e. in the same time frame

4. ... the sentence with the focus on the result of the action
 - A I'll have the house cleaned by the time you get home
 - B Sue had her fingers trapped in the bike chain for half an hour
 - C I haven't heard the piece played before

5. ... the incorrect variant of the sentence *'The manuscript is believed to be owned by Mr Wilkins.'*
 - A They believe the manuscript is owned by Mr Wilkins
 - B They believe Mr Wilkins owns the manuscript
 - C They believe Mr Wilkins currently is owning the manuscript

6. ... the correct statement:
 - A Ergatives are transitive verbs that are used without an object
 - B Ergatives are intransitive verbs that are used without an object
 - C Ergatives are transitive verbs that are used without a subject
 - D Ergatives are intransitive verbs that are used without a subject

7. ... the appropriate continuation of the rule *'We use 'get' followed by an object + past participle when...'*
 - A it is clear that the person referred to in the subject of the sentence is not responsible for or has no control over what happens

B we say that the person referred to in the subject of the sentence does something themselves, causes what happens, perhaps accidentally, or is to blame for it

C we want to focus on the result of the action rather than the action itself

8. ... the appropriate continuation of the rule 'The by-phrase in passive is NOT used to...'

A give information about causes

B give information about the 'method' of doing something

C say that an action simply happens, without an agent

9. ... the incorrect sentence:

A The government increased inflation

B The government increased

C Inflation was increased (by the government)

D Inflation increased

10. ... the ergative verbs from the given text:

'Water evaporates into the atmosphere from the land and the sea. Plants and animals use and reuse water and release water vapor into the air. Once in the air, water vapor circulates and cools and can condense to form clouds and precipitation, which fall back to earth.'

A evaporates, circulates, cools, condense

B use, reuse, release, condense

C evaporates, circulates, cools, condense

Choose the sentence with the same meaning as:

11. *'Humans accelerated tropical deforestation markedly during the 1980s.'*

A Tropical deforestation markedly accelerated itself during the 1980s

B Tropical deforestation accelerated markedly during the 1980s

C Tropical deforestation accelerated by the 1980s markedly

12. *'I've made an appointment at the hairdresser's for next Monday.'*

A I'm cutting my hair next Monday

B I'm having my hair cut next Monday

C I've had my hair cut next Monday

13. *'Builders checked our roof after the storm.'*

A We had our roof checked after the storm

B We have our roof checked after the storm

C We had been having our roof checked after the storm

14. *'I heard her called Toni.'*

- A She needed to call Tony
- B She was called Toni
- C Tony called her

15. *'She is photogenic.'*

- A She photographs very well
- B She takes good pictures
- C She has a lot of photos

16. *'Your composition reads well.'*

- A The composition can read good
- B Your style is very good
- C Your composition shows that there is room for improvement

17. *'Black jeans are selling well.'*

- A Someone has a good shop assistant
- B Many people are buying them
- C Jeans are of good quality

18. *'Her voice records well.'*

- A Her voice sounds good on tape
- B She is a champion in sporting activities
- C She sent someone a voice message

19. *'Experts say that 8 hours sleep is the perfect amount.'*

- A 8 hours sleep is reported to be said the perfect amount
- B 8 hours sleep is said to be the perfect amount
- C 8 hours sleep is being the perfect amount was said by experts

20. *'They expect that 2000 people will attend the festival.'*

- A 2000 people were expected to attend the festival
- B 2000 people are being expected to attend the festival
- C 2000 people are expected to attend the festival

Choose the correct answer for the question

21. Why is the source of the information hidden in passive structures?

- A Because it is obvious
- B Because the source is really important
- C Because the information is reported in an informal style

22. Which of these is not a reporting verb?

- A Think
- B Estimate
- C Hope
- D Report
- E Translate
- F Assume

23. ‘*The girl was bitten by a snake*’ is an example of:

- A a by-phrase
- B a with-phrase
- C an ergative
- D a verb of reporting

24. ‘*The park closes at 6*’ is an example of:

- A a by-phrase
- B a with-phrase
- C an ergative
- D passive

Fill in the gaps with the correct answer

25. It is _____ that Mr Rohmer would be willing to pay up to a million dollars for the business.

- A understand
- B understanding
- C understood

26. _____ believed to be the first time that a polar bear killed a zookeeper.

- A It is
- B Was
- C We are

27. The company is said _____ more than 100 million dollars only last month.

- A to lose
- B that it’s lost
- C to have lost

28. The convict _____ to be dangerous.
A is known
B knows
C was knew
29. Dan is known _____ very active.
A that he is
B to be
C being
30. She _____ that the lucky draw winner was Maggie Leung.
A informed
B announced
C advised
31. He _____ us not to drink the tap water.
A informed
B insisted
C warned
32. He _____ taking the train as the traffic was terrible.
A invited
B claimed
C suggested
33. We should get _____ before we can launch the new product.
A a new logo to design
B a new logo designed
C to design a new logo
34. I don't have my watch. I'm _____ at the shop.
A having to repair it
B having it repaired
C having it repair
D repairing
35. We _____ while we were away on holiday.
A had burgled our flat
B had our flat to burgle
C got our flat burgled

36. She told me that she'd had _____ with a titanium prosthesis.
A her hip replace
B her hip replaced
C replaced her hip
37. I _____ at the pub last night.
A had stolen my jacket
B got my jacket to steal
C got my jacket stolen
D stole my jacket
38. She's got an appointment _____ her nails done.
A has
B have
C to have
39. I'll have to have the boiler _____ before the weather turns colder.
A repaired
B repair
C repairing
40. Before you go for a ride you must _____.
A have fixed your bike
B have your bike fixed
C fixed your bike
41. When you order the tickets can you _____ to my work address?
A sent them
B have them sent
C had them sent
42. If I had been able to afford it I would have _____ the carpet replaced years ago.
A have
B had
C has
43. She needs to _____ a molar tooth filled this afternoon.
A do
B let
C get
D make

44. We last _____ the carpets _____ a year ago; they now look dirty again.

- A got ... clean
- B get ... cleaned
- C have ... clean
- D had ... cleaned

45. Tom _____ all his shirts and trousers _____ because he was going abroad on business for a month.

- A got ... ironed
- B let ... iron
- C had ... ironing
- D made.... to iron

46. I don't need to go to the hairdresser's _____ my hair _____ because I do it myself at home.

- A having ... dying
- B to get ... dyed
- C having ... dye
- D to get ... to dye

47. We are planning to have our flat _____ this year.

- A to paint
- B painted
- C paint
- D painting

Match

48.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) David opened the door | A active, intransitive, ergative |
| 2) The door was opened (by David) | B passive, transitive |
| 3) The door opened | C active, transitive |

49.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1) The sun is melting the chocolate | A ergative |
| 2) The chocolate is being melted by the sun | B active |
| 3) The chocolate is melting | C passive |

50.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Robin started the group project | A The emphasis is entirely on the action |
| 2) The group project was started by Robin | B The emphasis is on the person responsible for starting the group project |
| 3) The group project started | C The emphasis is on the group project and on the fact that someone started it, rather than on the person who started it |

Відповіді

Модуль 1

Absolute Pronouns. Indefinite Pronouns. Traditional Use of Articles

1. A	11. B	21. A	31. B	41. C
2. B	12. C	22. B	32. B	42. A
3. C	13. C	23. A	33. A	43. A
4. A	14. D	24. B	34. B	44. A
5. B	15. C	25. B	35. C	45. B
6. A	16. A	26. A	36. A	46. B
7. C	17. B	27. C	37. B	47. C
8. B	18. A	28. B	38. B	48. B
9. A	19. A	29. C	39. B	49. 1) D 2) C 3) A 4) B
10. A	20. C	30. A	40. A	50. 1) C 2) D 3) B 4) A

Модуль 2

Irregular Verb Forms. Constructions *used to / get used to / be used to*.

Structures *would / like / would like*

1. C	11. B	21. A	31. D	41. B
2. B	12. B	22. C	32. D	42. C
3. D	13. B	23. A	33. B	43. A
4. A	14. C	24. B	34. A	44. A
5. B	15. B	25. C	35. A	45. A
6. A	16. B	26. D	36. C	46. A
7. A	17. A	27. B	37. A	47. A
8. B	18. A	28. B	38. C	48. B
9. B	19. A	29. A	39. A	49. C
10. C	20. B	30. B	40. C	50. A

Модуль 3

Difference between *have* and *have got*. Adverbials of Time.

Quantifiers. Linking Words

1. B	11. D	21. A	31. A	41. B
2. D	12. B	22. C	32. C	42. C
3. A	13. B	23. B	33. D	43. C
4. C	14. A, B, D	24. B	34. A	44. C
5. A	15. C	25. A	35. C	45. A
6. A, D, E	16. A	26. A	36. C	46. C
7. C	17. C	27. A	37. A	47. B
8. C	18. B	28. D	38. C	48. D
9. B	19. D	29. B	39. A	49. B
10. B	20. A	30. A	40. B	50. 1) D 2) C 3) A 4) B

Модуль 4

Verbs of Reporting. Passive with *get*. Construction *have smth done*.

Passive with *by*-phrases. Ergatives

1. A	11. B	21. A	31. C	41. B
2. C	12. B	22. E	32. C	42. B
3. A	13. A	23. A	33. B	43. C
4. A	14. B	24. C	34. B	44. D
5. C	15. A	25. C	35. C	45. A
6. A	16. B	26. A	36. B	46. B
7. B	17. B	27. C	37. C	47. B
8. C	18. A	28. A	38. C	48. 1) C 2) B 3) A
9. B	19. B	29. B	39. A	49. 1) B 2) C 3) A
10. A	20. C	30. B	40. B	50. 1) B 2) C 3) A

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