

ВОЛИНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ЛЕСІ УКРАЇНКИ

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ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ

Навчально-методична розробка до виконання
лексико-граматичних вправ
для студентів III-VI курсу
факультету хімії, екології та фармації та
фізичної культури, спорту та здоров'я

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Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням : навч.-метод. розробка до виконання лексико-граматичних вправ для студентів III-VI курсу факультету хімії, екології та фармації та фізичної культури, спорту та здоров'я. Луцьк : Вежа-Друк, 2023. 40 с.

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Призначена для студентів ОКР «бакалавр» денної форми навчання.

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Preface

This handbook has been compiled for use by the third and fourth-year students of Chemistry, Ecology and Pharmacy Faculty and Institute of Physical Education and Health and in a more general sense for those who study the grammar themes included in it.

The purpose of this handbook is to improve the students' skills in grammar. It will help learners to enrich their knowledge with interesting exercises.

This handbook focuses attention on such grammar themes: Conditionals: Type 0, Type 1, Type 2, Type 3; Phrasal Verbs; Relative Clauses; Gerund and Infinitive.

The manual is composed in accordance with the curriculum.

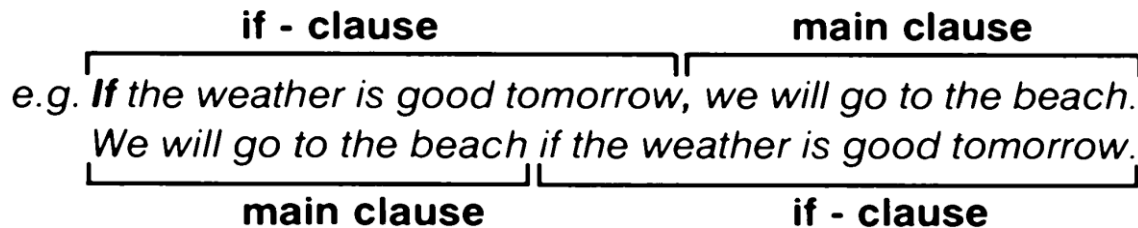
The author of the book hopes that the handbook will help the students to learn not only the meaning of new words and grammar constructions but also to use them in everyday speech.

Unit 1. Conditionals

Conditionals are clauses introduced with *If*. The main types of conditionals are: *Type 0, Type 1, Type 2, Type 3*.

Conditional clauses consist of two parts: the *If-clause* (hypothesis) and the *main clause* (result).

When the *main clause* comes before the *if-clause*, then no comma is necessary.



Type 0 Conditionals (general truth)

If - clause	Main clause
If + present simple	present simple

They are used to express something which is always true.

E.g. *If/When it rains, the roads get slippery and dangerous.*

Type 1 Conditionals (real present)

If - clause	Main clause
If + present simple/ present cont./present perfect/present perfect cont.	future/imperative can/may/might/must/ should/could + present bare infinitive

They are used to express real or very probable situations in the present or future.

E.g. *If we work hard, we'll finish the project on time.*

Type 2 Conditionals (unreal present)

If - clause	Main clause
If + past simple or past continuous	would/could/might + present bare infinitive

They are used to express imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the present and, therefore, are unlikely to happen in the present or future. They are also used to give advice.

E.g. (*Richard is daydreaming*) ***If I didn't have to work such long hours, I wouldn't be so tired.***

Type 3 Conditionals (unreal past)

If - clause	Main clause
If + past perfect/past perfect continuous	would/could/might + perfect bare infinitive

They are used to express imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the past. They are also used to express regrets or criticism.

E.g. (*Simon made a big mistake because he wasn't careful*) ***If I had been more careful, I wouldn't have made such a big mistake.***

1. Choose the correct option:

1. I would have phoned her, if I *know* / *knew* her number.
2. I wouldn't have this terrible headache now if I *didn't drink* / *hadn't drunk* that wine.
3. I *weren't* / *wouldn't be* so happy if I hadn't met you 10 years ago.
4. If I *had been interested* / *were interested*, I would have called them.
5. If he *had spoken* / *spoke* French, he would have got the job in Paris.
6. My plants *would be* / *would have been* dead if you hadn't watered them.
7. Bill wouldn't be so sad now if he *didn't lose* / *hadn't lost* his dog last week.
8. I would have lent you my car for the weekend if I *trusted* / *had trusted* you.
9. If I didn't like travelling, I *wouldn't become* / *wouldn't have become* a pilot.
10. I *might pass* / *might have passed* last week's test if I were smarter.

2. Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If I _____ (have) this homework to do, I would have gone out with my friends.
2. She _____ (come) by train if she could drive.
3. They _____ (go) for a walk if it wasn't raining.
4. If I _____ (be) him, I wouldn't have quit my job until I'd found another.
5. If they _____ (eat) so much, they wouldn't feel ill now.
6. You _____ (be) so tired if you'd gone to bed earlier.
7. David _____ (move) to Germany next month if he'd got the job.
8. If we _____ (win) the lottery last night, we'd be rich.
9. Jerry _____ (speak) to that girl if he were more confident.

10. If I hadn't met Paul at that concert 5 years ago, we _____ (be) married now.

3. Underline the correct form of the verb.

My brother Kevin has always been a fitness fanatic. He believes that if you 1) look after / looked after your body, it will look after you. Whenever anyone is ill, he 2) says / will say. If they had taken care of themselves, they 3) wouldn't get / wouldn't have got ill. And the same thing 4) happens / will happen to me if I 5) didn't keep fit / don't keep fit. I would often say to him, 'If I were you, Kevin, I 6) would try / would have tried to slow down a little bit. You will wear yourself out.'

Last month, however, I went to the doctor's and he told me that I was unfit. He said that if I 7) don't start / didn't start taking regular exercise, I 8) would be / would have been in danger of becoming ill. I started going to the gym with Kevin and, after a week, I said to him, I feel better already. If I 9) know / had known how good it feels to exercise. I 10) would start / would have started years ago!

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. She would have come to dinner if we _____ (invite) her.
2. If you had locked the door, the burglars _____ (not/get) in.
3. Were I you, I _____ (put on) some warmer clothes.
4. Joan _____ (be able to) come to the party if she wasn't working.
5. Had I heard any news, I _____ (tell) you immediately.
6. Paul _____ (ruin) his shirt if he climbs that tree.
7. If Mark _____ (be) younger, he could join the army.
8. She would have stayed at home if she _____ (know) there would be so much traffic.
9. Should he _____ (get) this job, he will be able to buy his own flat.
10. If you _____ (put) your keys in your pocket, you wouldn't have lost them.
11. She will be here at eight unless she _____ (lose) her way.
12. If I were you, I _____ (not/go) out in this weather.
13. Emily _____ (call) me if she had changed her mind.
14. If you like Tom Cruise, you _____ (love) this film.
15. Dave _____ (be) home at six o'clock, provided he catches the five o'clock bus.

5. Underline the correct word or expression.

1. I'll lend you the money on *condition that* / *unless* you pay it back soon.
2. *Even if* / *But for* her help, I'd be in trouble now.
3. *Unless* / *Provided* it stops raining, we won't be going to the park.
4. I couldn't lend them the money *even if* / *or* I wanted to.
5. Try to be here on time, *and* / *otherwise* we'll miss the beginning of the film.
6. 'I'll wear Mum's necklace for the party.' *What if* / *Otherwise* you lose it?'
7. *Supposing* / *Providing* we went to London – what could we do there?
8. Be late again *provided* / *and* you'll have to see the manager.
9. *In case of* / *On condition that* an emergency, call this number.

10. You can go to the party *in case of / as long as* you are home before 11 pm.
11. Don't shout *or / what if* you'll wake the baby.

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. A: If you _____ (pass) a bakery _____ (you/buy) some bread, please?
B: Yes, of course. How much do you need?
2. A: Did you invite Tim to the party?
B: No, but when I _____ (speak) to him, I _____ (invite) him.
3. A: May I go out now, please?
B: Yes, provided you _____ (do) your homework.
4. A: Mum seems very busy at the moment.
B: Were I you, I _____ (offer) to help her.
5. A: Hurry up. or else we _____ (miss) the train.
B: I know, I'm being as quick as I can.
6. A: Unless you _____ (work) hard, you _____ (fail) the exam.
B: I know. I've been studying every evening.
7. A: I forgot to ask Simon for his phone number.
B: If I _____ (see) him today, I _____ (ask) him for you.
8. A: Peter won't help me with my homework.
B: I'm sure he _____ (help) you if he _____ (have) the time.
9. A: I'm not going to tell him what happened.
B: What if he _____ (find out) on his own?
10. A: If I _____ (not/buy) that lottery ticket, I _____ (never/win) all this money!
B: I know. Isn't it amazing!
11. A: Unless you _____ (go) to bed now, you _____ (be) tired in the morning.
B: I know. I'm going.
12. A: I need some wrapping paper.
B: Well, if I _____ (find) any at the shop, I _____ (buy) some for you.
13. A: Can I have some chocolate cake, please?
B: Well, as long as you _____ (eat) all your dinner, you can have some chocolate cake.
14. A: I hate going into town.
B: So do I. Whenever I _____ (go) into town, I _____ (come back) with a headache.
15. A: You'd better apologize, otherwise he _____ (never/speak) to you again.
B: You're right. I will.

7. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. They would be offended if I _____ to their party. (not / go)
2. If you took more exercise, you _____ better. (feel)
3. If they offered me the job, I think I _____ it. (take)
4. A lot of people would be out of work if the car factory _____ (close down)
5. If I sold my car, I _____ much money for it. (not / get)

6. (*in a lift*) What would happen if somebody _____ that red button?
(press)
7. I don't think there's any chance that Gary and Emma will get married. I'd be absolutely astonished if they _____ (do)
8. Liz gave me this ring. She _____ very upset if I lost it. (be)
9. Dave and Kate are expecting us. They would be very disappointed if we _____ (not / come)
10. Would Steve mind if I _____ his bike without asking him?
(borrow)
11. What would you do if somebody _____ in here with a gun? (walk)
12. I'm sure Sue _____ if you explained the situation to her.
(understand)

8. You ask a friend to imagine these situations. You ask *What would you do if?*

1. (imagine – you win a lot of money)
_____.
2. (imagine – you lose your passport)
What _____.
3. (imagine – there's a fire in the building)
_____.
4. (imagine – you're in a lift and it stops between floors)
_____.

9. Answer the questions.

1. A: Shall we catch the 10.30 train?
B: No. (arrive too early) *If we caught the 10.30 train, we'd arrive too early.*
2. A: Is Kevin going to take his driving test?
B: No. (fail) If he _____.
3. A: Why don't we stay at a hotel?
B: No. (cost too much) If _____.
4. A: Is Sally going to apply for the job?
B: No. (not / get it) If _____.
5. A: Let's tell them the truth.
B: No. (not / believe us) If _____.
6. A: Why don't we invite Bill to the party?
B: No. (have to invite his friends too) _____.

10. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

1. If you took more exercise, _____.
2. I'd be very angry if _____.
3. If I didn't go to work tomorrow, _____.
4. Would you go to the party if _____.
5. If you bought some new clothes, _____.

6. Would you mind if _____.

Unit 2.

Phrasal Verbs

You can say **look out / get on / take off / run away** etc. These are phrasal verbs.

We often use **on/off/out** etc. with verbs of movement. For example:

get on – The bus was full. We couldn't get on.

drive off – A woman got into the car and drove off.

come back – Sarah is leaving tomorrow and coming back on Saturday.

turn round – When I touched him on the shoulder, he turned round.

But often the second word (**on/off/out** etc.) gives a special meaning to the verb. For example:

break down – Sorry I'm late. The car broke down. (*the engine stopped working*)

Look out – Look out! There's a car coming. (*be careful*)

take off – It was my first flight. I was nervous as the plane took off. (*went into the air*)

get on – How was the exam? How did you get on? (*How did you do?*)

get by – My French isn't very good, but it's enough to get by. (*manage*)

11. Complete each sentence using a verb from A (in the correct form) + a word from B. You can use a word more than once.

A

fly	get	go	look	sit	speak
-----	-----	----	------	-----	-------

B

away	by	down	on	out	round	up
------	----	------	----	-----	-------	----

1. The bus was full. We couldn't
2. I've been standing for the last two hours. I'm going to for a bit.
3. A cat tried to catch the bird, but it just in time.
4. We were trapped in the building. We couldn't
5. I can't hear you very well. Can you a little?
6. 'Do you speak German?' Not very well, but I can
7. Everything has got so expensive. Prices have a lot.
8. I thought there was somebody behind me, but when I , there was nobody there.

12. Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Use a noun (this box etc.) or a pronoun (it/them etc.) + the word in brackets (away/up etc.).

1. Don't throw I want to keep it. (away)
2. I don't want this newspaper. You can throw
.(away)

3. I borrowed these books from the library. I have to take _____ tomorrow.
(back)
4. We can turn _____. Nobody is watching it. (off)
5. A: How did the vase get broken?
B: I'm afraid I knocked _____ while I was cleaning.
(over)
6. Shh! My mother is asleep. I don't want to wake _____. (up)
7. It's cold today. You should put _____ if you're going out.
(on)
8. It was only a small fire. I was able to put _____ easily.
(out)
9. A: Is this hotel more expensive than when we stayed here last year?
B: Yes, they've put _____. (up)
10. It's a bit dark in this room. Shall I turn _____ ?
(on)

Verbs + in

drop in – I dropped in to see Chris on my way home. (*visit somebody for a short time without arranging to do this*)

join in – They were playing cards, so I joined in. (*take part in an activity that is already going on*)

plug in an electrical machine – The fridge isn't working because you haven't plugged it in. (*connect it to the electricity supply*)

fill in a form, a questionnaire etc. – Please fill in the application form and send it to us by 28 February. (*write the necessary information on a form*)

You can also say **fill out** a form.

take somebody in – The man said he was a policeman and I believed him. I was completely taken in. (*deceive somebody*)

Verbs + out

eat out – There wasn't anything to eat at home, so we decided to eat out. (*eat at a restaurant, not at home*)

drop out of college, university, a course, a race – Gary went to university but dropped out after a year. (*stop before you have completely finished a course/race etc.*)

get out of something that you arranged to do – I promised I'd go to the wedding. I don't want to go, but I can't get out of it now. (*avoid doing it*)

cut something out (of a newspaper et c.) – There was a beautiful picture in the magazine, so I cut it out and kept it.

leave something out – In the sentence 'She said that she was ill', you can leave out the word 'that'. (*omit it, not include it*)

cross something out I rub something out – Some of the names on the list had been crossed out.

work out – Rachel works out at the gym three times a week. (*do physical exercises*)

work out – Good luck for the future. I hope everything works out well for you. (*develop, progress*)

work something out – 345 x 76? I need to do this on paper. I can't work it out in my head. (*calculate, think about a problem and find the answer*)

carry out an order, an experiment, a survey, an investigation, a plan etc. – An investigation into the accident will be carried out as soon as possible.

fall out (with somebody) – They used to be very good friends. I'm surprised to hear that they have fallen out. (*stop being friends*)

find out that/what/when ... etc., find out about something – The police never found out who committed the murder (*get information*)

give/ hand things out – At the end of the lecture, the speaker gave out information sheets to the audience. (*give to each person*)

point something out (to somebody) – I didn't realize I'd made a mistake until somebody pointed it out to me. (*draw attention to something*)

run out (of something) – We ran out of petrol on the motorway. (*we used all our petrol*)

sort something out – All these papers are mixed up. I'll have to sort them out. (*find a solution to, put in order*)

turn out to be ..., **turn out** good / nice etc., **turn out** that ... – Nobody believed Paul at first, but he turned out to be right. (*it became clear in the end that he was right*)

try out a machine, a system, a new idea etc. – The company is trying out a new computer system at the moment. (*test it to see if it is OK*)

13. Complete the sentences using a verb in the correct form.

1. Here's a key so that you can _____ yourself in.
2. Liz doesn't like cooking, so she _____ out a lot.
3. Amy isn't living in this apartment any more. She _____ out a few weeks ago.
4. If you're in our part of town, you should _____ in and say hello.
5. When I _____ in at the airport, I was told my flight would be delayed.
6. There was an article in the paper that I wanted to keep, so I _____ it out.
7. I wanted to iron some clothes, but there was nowhere to _____ the iron in.
8. I hate _____ in questionnaires.
9. Steve was upset because he'd been _____ out of the team.
10. Be careful! The water's not very deep here, so don't _____ in.
11. If you write in pencil and you make a mistake, you can _____ it out.
12. Paul started doing a Spanish course, but he _____ out after a few weeks.

13. Complete the sentences using a verb+ in or out (of).

1. Lisa walked to the edge of the pool, _____ and swam to the other end.
2. Not all the runners finished the race. Three of them _____.
3. I went to see Joe and Sophie in their new house. They _____ last week.
4. I've told you everything you need to know. I don't think I've _____ anything.
5. Some people in the crowd started singing. Then a few more people _____ and soon everybody was singing.
6. We go to restaurants a lot. We like _____.
7. Don't be _____ by him. If I were you, I wouldn't believe anything he says.
8. I _____ to see Laura a few days ago. She was fine.
9. A: Can we meet tomorrow morning at 10?
B: Probably. I'm supposed to go to another meeting, but I think I can _____ it.

14. Complete the sentences using a verb +out.

1. The company is _____ a new computer system at the moment.
2. Steve is very fit. He does a lot of sport and _____ regularly.
3. The road will be closed for two days next week while building work is _____.
4. We didn't manage to discuss everything at the meeting. We _____ of time.
5. You have to _____ the problem yourself. I can't do it for you.
6. I don't know what happened exactly. I need to _____.
7. The new drug will be _____ on a small group of patients.
8. I thought the two books were the same until a friend of mine _____ the difference.
9. They got married a few years ago, but it didn't _____ and they separated.
10. There was a power cut and all the lights _____.
11. We thought she was American at first, but she _____ to be Swedish.
12. Sometimes it _____ cheaper to eat in a restaurant than to cook at home.
13. I haven't applied for the job yet. I want to _____ more about the company first.
14. It took the fire brigade two hours to _____ the fire.

Verbs + off

be off (to a place) – Tomorrow I'm off to Paris I I'm off on holiday. (*I'm going to Paris I I'm going on holiday*)

walk off / run off / drive off / ride off / go off – Mark left home at the age of 18 and went off to Canada. (*similar to walk away I run away etc.*)

set off – We set off very early to avoid the traffic. (*start a journey*)

take off – After a long delay the plane finally took off. (*leave the ground (for planes)*)

see somebody off – Helen was going away. We went to the station with her to see her off. (*go with them to the airport / station to say goodbye*)

doze off / drop off / nod off – The lecture wasn't very interesting. In fact, I dozed off in the middle of it. (*fall asleep*)

finish something off – A: Have you finished painting the kitchen? B: Nearly. I'll finish it off tomorrow. (*do the last part of something*)

go off – A bomb went off in the city centre, but fortunately nobody was hurt. (*explode*)

Also, an alarm can **go off** – Did you hear the alarm go off? (*ring*)

put somebody off (doing something) – We wanted to go to the exhibition, but we were put off by the long queue. (*cause somebody not to want something or to do something*)

rip somebody off – Did you really pay £2,000 for that painting? I think you were ripped off. (*you paid too much*), *cheat somebody* (informal)

show off – Look at that boy on the bike riding with no hands. He's just showing off. (*try to impress people with your ability, your knowledge etc.*)

tell somebody off – Clare's mother told her off for wearing dirty shoes in the house. (*speak angrily to somebody because they did something wrong*)

15. Complete the sentences. Each time use a verb+ on or off.

1. It was warm, so I _____ my jacket.
2. What are all these people doing? What's _____?
3. The weather was too bad for the plane to _____, so the flight was delayed.
4. I didn't want to be disturbed, so I _____ my phone.
5. Rachel got into her car and _____ at high speed.
6. Tim has _____ weight since I last saw him. He used to be quite thin.
7. A: What time are you leaving tomorrow?
B: I'm not sure yet, but I'd like to _____ as early as possible.
8. Don't _____ until tomorrow what you can do today.
9. There was going to be a strike by bus drivers, but now they have been offered more money and the strike has been _____.
10. Are you cold? Shall I get you a sweater to _____?
11. When I go away, I prefer to be alone at the station or airport. I don't like it when people come to _____ me _____.

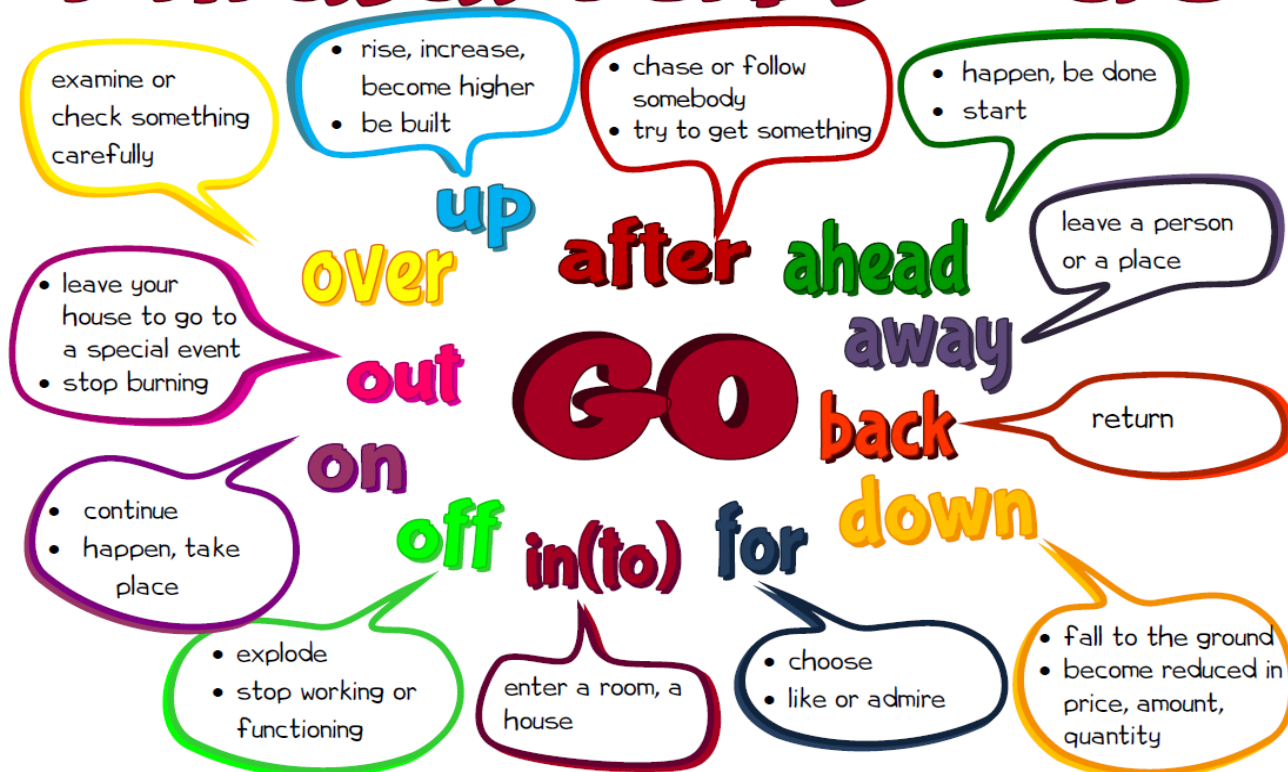
Phrasal verbs - GET



16. Complete the sentences with *across, along, away, by, down (to), in, off, on, out, over, through or up*.

1. My daughter is an early bird. She gets _____ at 7 every day of the week.
2. How can Tom get _____ on his poor salary!
3. Pat usually fails to get her jokes _____.
4. Jim got _____ his exams without much effort.
5. You'd better get _____ the back seat. I've got my son's safety seat in the front.
6. I've never got _____ with my brother-in-law.
7. If this secret gets _____, you'll be in trouble.
8. We've climbed the fence easily, but now we can't get _____.
9. You should get _____ with your homework right now.
10. Kate hasn't got _____ her separation with Mark.
11. The burglar got _____ before we came back home.
12. When Moly got _____ the plane, she saw all her family waiting for her.
13. Let's get _____ business.
14. Linda's been unemployed for six months. She's getting _____ thanks to her parents' help.
15. After the concert the audience got _____ and applauded for ten minutes.
16. Do Steve and Jess get _____?
17. Can you tell me where I should get _____?
18. We hope to get _____ for a few days at Easter.
19. How did Liz get _____ here? She hasn't got the key, has she?
20. It took me two weeks to get _____ the terrible flu.

Phrasal verbs – GO



17. Complete the sentences with *after, ahead, away, back, down, for, in(to), off, on, over, or up*.

1. George went _____ to the cellar to bring a bottle of wine.
2. Go _____! I can't talk to you right now I'm very busy.
3. My parents have gone _____ for dinner. They'll be back in an hour.
4. Jack tried to go _____ the robber but he failed to catch him.
5. New apartments are going _____ all over the west coast.
6. The bomb went _____ but fortunately no one was seriously injured.
7. We can't go _____ with the project without them. They are a crucial part.
8. Mr. Stevenson doesn't go much _____ modern architecture.
9. When the headmaster entered, the teacher went _____ explaining the new topic.
10. Every morning my mum goes _____ my bedroom to say "Hello".
11. You should go _____ your essay before you hand it in to your teacher.
12. Let's go _____ to the hotel. I'm exhausted after five hours of sightseeing.
13. Life expectancy has gone _____ from 70 to 73 recently.
14. I've been going _____ that job for three months.
15. My sister always goes _____ vivid colours of her outfits.
16. I was writing an email when the light went _____.
17. Yesterday I was late for school because I had to go _____ home to get my maths book.
18. There's a party going _____ at my neighbors' house.
19. Taxes never seem to go _____. The government exacts more and more from us.

20. The local craftwork festival will go _____ as planned next month.

Phrasal verbs – TAKE



18. Complete the sentences with *after, away, back, down, in, off, on, out, over, around, to or up*.

1. When we last visited George, he took us _____ for a drink.
2. Take the magazines _____ and put them on the bottom shelf.
3. Kelly has just taken _____ the post of the sales manager in Procter & Gamble.
4. I always take _____ my shoes and put on my slippers when I get home.
5. Pamela took _____ her father as for her character. She's equally stubborn.
6. Every year my grandpa takes me _____ the factory he used to work.
7. I'll have to take this sweater _____ to the shop because it has shrunk.
8. Sue took _____ my address and told me she would send me a postcard.
9. My mum took some of the chairs _____ because I didn't need them.
10. We took _____ Venice on our way back from holiday.
11. Rachel is exhausted because she has taken _____ too much work.
12. Recently Josh has taken _____ jogging.
13. We took the new flat _____ a few months ago.
14. The secretary took _____ the message.
15. The shop assistant told me that I could take the shirt _____ if Mike doesn't like it.
16. If I were you, I would take her _____ to dinner.
17. The plane was delayed by the fog and took _____ at 10 instead of 9.
18. I'm worried how our daughter will take _____ secondary school next year.
19. If you don't take the books _____ to the library, they will fine you.

20. You'd better take _____ our phone number and don't hesitate to call us when you visit Paris.

Phrasal verbs – LOOK



19. Complete the sentences with *after, ahead, back, for, forward to, in, on, out, around, through, to* or *up*.

- If you don't know any words, look them _____ in a dictionary.
- Can you look _____ my cat when I'm away.
- I woke up earlier than usual to look _____ my notes.
- Look _____! I've just mopped the floor and it's wet.
- They'll have to look _____ and see what options they have.
- When we had a bump last week many passers-by stopped to look _____.
- When my grandma looks _____ she can see how happy she was in her childhood.
- Jane and she looked _____ and smiled at me when I call her.
- My daughter is looking _____ leaving school.
- Henry has finally found the keys he was looking _____ all morning.
- We looked _____ our friends for support but we were disappointed.
- Yesterday afternoon I looked _____ on my grandpa on my way from work.
- The audience looked _____ delighted as the actors performed.
- I look _____ my neighbor's kids to earn some money.
- Jeff looked _____ the magazine and put it back.
- Our parents are looking _____ seeing us again this summer.
- If I were you, I wouldn't look _____ your boyfriend for help.
- Looking _____ on it, I'm sure we chose the right option.
- We just looked _____ to say hello.
- If Tom doesn't look _____, he'll get fired soon.

21. Match the verbs with the definition.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Get by on | A recover |
| 2. Break down | B survive |
| 3. Carry on | C survive not having something |
| 4. Get over | D continue |
| 5. Set off | E start to cry |
| 6. Come up with | F imagine |
| 7. Do without | G start a journey |
| 8. Take in | H have nothing left |
| 9. Think up | I produce an idea |
| 10. Put through | J understand |
| 11. Go on | K observe things around you carefully |
| 12. Run out of | L to continue doing something |
| 13. Pass out | M become unconscious |
| 14. Look out for | N endure |

22. Choose the correct answer:

- What time do you often _____?
a. get up b. turn up c. look up d. get out
- We must _____ the information to fill in the form.
a. get out b. find out c. find down d. find up
- My favourite writer has _____ another best seller.
a. bring out b. brought up c. brought out d. brought in
- We invited her to go out for dinner, but she _____.
a. turn down b. turn up c. turned down d. turned on
- When I turn up, the town hall was already _____ of teenagers.
a. full b. packed c. crowded d. jammed
- She turned _____ the new job in a big city in spite of the high salary.
a. on b. down c. off d. up
- After using, you should _____ the computer.
a. turned off b. switched on c. liked for d. put off
- Has Peter arrived yet? – No, but I'm sure he _____ up soon.
a. will turn b. has turned c. turns d. turned
- My grandmother hasn't _____ over the death of my grandfather.
a. get b. got c. getted d. getting
- Remember to _____ out how many people are coming to the party.
a. go b. turn c. find d. look
- You are going too fast so I can't _____ up with you.
a. keep b. take c. go d. come
- The car _____ down on my way home last night.
a. break b. broke c. broken d. to break
- My father used to smoke too much but now he has _____ up.
a. given b. give c. to give d. giving

14. I enjoyed living in London, but it didn't really _____ up to my expectation.
 a. living b. lived c. live d. to live
15. Please, _____ on what you are doing!
 a. go b. turn c. get d. take
16. We don't remember exactly when our parents started this workshop.
 a. set on b. set up c. set out d. to set
17. We have to try harder so that our handicrafts can stay equal with theirs.
 a. keep up with b. keep on with c. live up with d. live on
18. I want to watch the news so I _____ the TV.
 a. turn up b. turn off c. turn on d. turn of
19. What time will you begin your journey to Da Lat?
 a. set off b. get up c. keep up with d. come over
20. We arranged to meet in front of the cinema but they didn't arrive.
 a. find out b. turn up c. go on d. switch off
21. The artisans in my village can earn enough money from sweater knitting to live.
 a. live on b. live up to c. live with d. live at
22. They have to _____ the museum because it's no longer a place of interest.
 a. close down b. set off c. set up d. look forward to
23. Do you think we can _____ selling silk scarves as souvenirs?
 a. live on b. go on c. live up d. get up
24. They are going to publish a guidebook to different beauty spots in Viet Nam.
 a. bring to b. bring out c. bring up d. bring on
25. I'm thinking with pleasure about the weekend.
 a. looking forward to b. excited c. fond of d. keen on

Unit 3.
Relative Clauses
Types of Clauses



<i>Main Clause (Independent)</i>	<i>Subordinate Clause (Dependent)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It expresses a complete thought/action. - It can stand by itself and still make sense. - It can be its own sentence or be part of a larger one. - It's frequently the use of <i>semi-colon</i> (;) a <i>comma</i> (,) or a <i>little conjunction</i> (<i>but, and, or, nor, yet, too</i>) and <i>conjunctive adverbs</i> (<i>however, moreover, as a result, nevertheless, consequently...</i>) <p>E.g. <i>Simple Sentence</i>: Jimmy wants to be the quarterback.</p> <p>E.g. <i>Compound Sentence</i>: Jimmy wants to be the quarterback and Michael thinks he will be.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It depends on something else, an independent clause, for its meaning. - A clause that cannot stand by itself. - Subordinate clauses can act as <i>adjectives, adverbs</i> or <i>nouns</i>. <p>E.g. The man <u>who is coaching that team</u> is my father.</p>

- **WHO** ----- It substitutes **a person**.
 - **WHICH** -----It substitutes **an animal** or **a thing**.
 - **THAT** ----- It substitutes **a person, an animal or a thing**.
 - **WHOSE** ----- It substitutes **a possession**.
 - **WHEN** ----- It substitutes **a time**.
 - **WHERE** ----- It substitutes **a place**.
- *Relative Clause* gives us more information about a noun in a main clause.
E.g.: *John is the man who has won the lottery.*
 - Relative pronouns (*who, that, whom, which...*) are used to qualify that noun.

There are two types of Relative Clauses:

Defining Relative Clauses	Non-defining Relative Clauses
<p>-These clauses provide important information which is needed to understand the sentence. E.g. The <u>couple</u> who live next door have three dogs.</p> <p>-When we use a defining relative clause, the relative pronoun may be the subject or the object of the main clause. Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I have a <u>friend</u> who speaks German. (Subject)---He speaks German. 2. The <u>girl</u> who you saw speaks Chinese. (Object) ---You saw her. <p>-That can be omitted in this type of clauses. We normally use that as subject after words such as <i>something, anything, all, little, much, non, and superlatives</i>. E.g. I've told you <u>all</u> that I know about her.</p>	<p>-These clauses provide extra information to the main sentences. The extra information is not necessary to define the noun.</p> <p>-These clauses must be written between commas.</p> <p>-The relative pronoun cannot be omitted in these kind of clauses. E.g. The Good Earth, which I'm reading, is a good book.</p> <p>-Who or which cannot be used instead of that in these clauses. E.g. Ram, who helped us, seemed nice.</p> <p>-Of which or of whom can be used after words such as <i>all, both, each, many, most, neither, none, part, some</i>; a number such as <i>one, two, half, the first</i> etc.; and <i>superlatives</i>. E.g. The building, part of which is damaged, needs renovation.</p>

The relative pronoun is omitted if:

1. It is not the subject of the sentences it introduces.
The factory **that closed last month** is over there.
Tell me the name of the girl **that you were talking to**.
2. It is not preceded by a preposition.
What's the name of the hotel **in which you stayed last week?**
Is that the man **that you lived with in Paris?**
3. It is not a non-defining clause.
 - **WHOSE** is never omitted.

23. Complete the sentences with WHO/WHICH/THAT/WHOSE/WHERE:

1. That is the city _____ I was born and raised.
2. The train _____ leaves at 8 o'clock stops at every station.

3. An old man, _____ was carrying a briefcase, knocked on the door.
4. The kids _____ grades are A and B will not need extra practice.
5. The couple _____ live next to us have three kids.
6. That is the place _____ we're going to live.
7. The girl _____ lives next door knows a lot of celebrities.
8. The box _____ was delivered to me was very suspicious.
9. The winner, _____ bike was very unusual, won a medal.
10. The museum, _____ was in a beautiful building, was closed due to the pandemic.
11. The boy _____ house I was staying at was an old friend of mine.
12. I know someone _____ loves you.
13. I go to the store _____ is cheaper.
14. The friend _____ met me in the airport carried my bags.
15. The girl _____ necklace was stolen went to the police station.
16. The restaurant _____ I work has adopted a new vegetarian menu.
17. Everyone _____ was there will remember that day forever.
18. Youtube, _____ started in 2005, is today accessed by millions.
19. The child _____ pet had been lost was crying loudly.

24. Combine the TWO sentences to ONE, using a relative pronoun.

1. We talked about the party. Sarah wants to organize it for my birthday.

2. Mrs Flowers has paintings in her house. They are worth over \$10,000.

3. The couple lives next to us. Their daughter has two charming boys.

4. This is the house. I had my first party here.

5. Jerry received a bad mark on his essay. It was only one page long.

6. Ingrid went to see the doctor yesterday. He is a friend of hers.

7. Mr. Reynolds had to do all the work himself. His secretary left a few days ago.

8. The boy took the photograph. He gave it to his mother.

9. That is the man. I met him at Alice's party.

10. The boy smiled. Elena gave him some money.

11. Steven is an architect. His designs have won many awards.

12. Decorating is a difficult job. I hate it.

13. Christmas is a day. People are happy.

14. We went to the restaurant. We had met there before.

15. The woman called yesterday. She wants to buy the house.

25. Make one sentence from two. Use *who/that/which*.

1. A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.

2. A waitress served us. She was impolite and impatient.

The _____.

3. A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.

The _____.

4. Some people were arrested. They have now been released.

The _____.

5. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.

The _____.

26. Complete the sentences. Choose the best ending from the box and change it into a relative clause.

he invented the telephone

it makes furniture

she runs away from home

it gives you the meaning of words

they stole my car

it can support life

they were on the wall

it cannot be explained

1. Barbara works for a company

_____.

2. The book is about a girl _____.

3. What happened to the pictures

_____?

4. A mystery is something _____.

5. The police have caught the men

_____.

6. A dictionary is a book

_____.

7. Alexander Bell was the man

_____.

8. It seems that the earth is the only planet

_____.

27. In some of these sentences you need *who* or *that*. Correct the sentences where necessary.

1. The woman lives next door is a doctor. _____.

2. Have you found the keys you lost? _____.

3. The people we met last night were very nice. _____.
4. The people work in the office are very nice. _____.
5. The people I work with are very nice. _____.
6. What have you done with the money I gave you? _____.
7. What happened to the money was on the table? _____.
8. What's the worst film you've ever seen? _____.
9. What's the best thing it has ever happened to you? _____.

28. What do you say in these situations? Complete each sentence with a relative clause.

1. Your friend lost some keys. You want to know if he has found them. You say:
Have _____ you _____ found _____?
2. A friend is wearing a dress. You like it. You tell her:
I _____ like _____ the _____ dress _____.
3. A friend is going to see a film. You want to know the name of the film. You say:
What's _____ the _____ name _____ of _____ the _____ film _____?
4. You wanted to visit a museum. It was shut when you got there. You tell a friend:
The museum _____ was shut when we got there.
5. You invited some people to your party. Some of them couldn't come. You tell someone:
Some of the people _____ couldn't come.
6. Your friend had to do some work. You want to know if she has finished. You say:
Have _____ you _____ finished _____ the _____ work _____?
7. You hired a car. It broke down after a few miles. You tell a friend:
The car _____ broke down after a few miles.
8. You stayed at a hotel. Tom had recommended it to you. You tell a friend:
We stayed at a hotel _____.

29. Put in *that* or *what* where necessary. If the sentence is already complete, leave the space empty.

1. I gave her all the money _____ I had.
2. Did you hear _____ they said?
3. They give their children everything _____ they want.

4. Tell me _____ you want and I'll try to get it for you.
5. Why do you blame me for everything _____ goes wrong?
6. I won't be able to do much, but I'll do _____ I can.
7. I won't be able to do much, but I'll do the best _____ I can.
8. I don't agree with _____ you've just said.
9. I don't trust him. I don't believe anything _____ he says.

30. Complete each sentence using *who* / *whom* / *whose* / *where*.

1. What's the name of the man _____ car you borrowed?
2. A cemetery is a place _____ people are buried.
3. A pacifist is a person _____ believes that all wars are wrong.
4. An orphan is a child _____ parents are dead.
5. What was the name of the person to _____ you spoke on the phone?
6. The place _____ we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
7. This school is only for children _____ first language is not English.
8. The woman with _____ he fell in love left him after a month.

31. Make one sentence from two. Use the sentence in brackets to make a relative clause. You will need to use *who(m)* / *whose* / *which* / *where*.

1. Catherine is very friendly. (She lives next door.)
_____.
2. We stayed at the Park Hotel. (A friend of ours had recommended it.)
_____.
3. We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. (It is not very far away.)
_____.
4. I went to see the doctor. (He told me to rest for a few days.)
_____.
5. John is one of my closest friends. (I have known him for a very long time.)
_____.
6. Sheila is away from home a lot. (Her job involves a lot of travelling.)
_____.
7. The new stadium will be opened next month. (It can hold 90,000 people.)
_____.
8. Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland. (My brother lives there.)
_____.
9. A friend of mine helped me to get a job. (His father is the manager of a company.)
_____.

32. Read the information and complete each sentence. Use a relative clause of Type 1 or Type 2. Use commas where necessary.

1. There's a woman living next door to me. She's a doctor.
The woman _____.
2. I've got a brother called Rob. He lives in Australia. He's a doctor.

- My brother Rob _____.
- There was a strike at the car factory. It began ten days ago. It is now over.
The strike at the car factory _____.
 - I was looking for a book this morning. I've found it now.
I've _____ found _____.
 - London was once the largest city in the world, but the population is now falling.
The population of London _____.
 - A job was advertised. A lot of people applied for it. Few of them had the necessary qualifications.
Few of _____.
 - Amy has a son. She showed me a photograph of him. He's a policeman. Amy showed me _____.

Unit 4. Gerund and Infinitive

Use **the gerund** (verb + ing) after prepositions:

I am very good *at remembering* names and faces.

- She had her lunch *after* _____ all her work. (finish)
- They are very excited *about* _____ to another country. (move)
- He is afraid *of* _____ his job. (lose)
- I am tired *of* _____ you to put your clothes away. (tell)

Use **the gerund** (verb + ing) after phrasal verbs:

She has *given up smoking*.

- If you *carry on* _____ out late at night, you will lose your job. (stay)
- Do you think the thief will *admit to* _____ all the money? (steal)
- I don't want my child to *grow up* _____ bad habits. (develop)
- I don't *approve of* _____ people badly. (treat)

Use **the gerund** (verb + ing) after certain verbs: mind, love, hate, like, enjoy, practise, stop, suggest

Do you *mind getting* up early tomorrow?

- Do you *suggest* _____ him as a solution to the problem? (fire)
- I wish you would *stop* _____ so much noise. (make)
- I *enjoy* _____ a good action movie. (watch)
- You must *practise* _____ your lines before you go out to play. (learn)

Use **the infinitive** (+ to) after adjectives:

My house is very *easy* to find.

- It is not very *polite* _____ to your teacher like that! (speak)
- We are *happy* _____ the engagement of our daughter. (announce)
- This coffee is too *hot* _____ at the moment. (drink)

4. It is very *important* _____ before you write exams. (study)

Use **the infinitive** (+ to) to express a reason or a purpose:

He is saving up his money *to buy a car*.

1. He is working out at the gym _____ fit. (get)
2. I woke up early _____ a shower (have)
3. She went to the supermarket _____ bread and milk. (buy)
4. She is going to England _____ to speak English. (learn)

Use **the infinitive** (+ to) after certain verbs: agree, forget, remember, decide, expect, help, hope, learn, need, offer, plan, pretend, offer, refuse, seem, try, want
Please *try to finish* your work on time.

1. I *hope* _____ my grandmother on her birthday. (visit)
2. I must *learn* _____ before I go overseas. (drive)
3. The results *seem* _____ your theory (support)
4. We *planned* _____ after work. (meet)

Use **the bare infinitive** (without to) after most modal verbs and auxiliary verbs:

I *can't* drive.

1. You *won't* _____ your work, unless you hurry. (finish)
2. I'm sorry! I *didn't* _____ you say that. (hear)
3. He is still asleep. He *must have* _____ sleeping pills. (take)
4. He *can't have* _____ lost. He has been here so often. (got/gotten)

Use **the bare infinitive** (without to) after 'make' and 'let':

You can't *make* me **do** something against my will

1. I won't *let* _____ you that animal. (hurt)
2. He is so funny. He often *makes* me _____. (laugh)
3. Do your parents *let* you _____ to school on your own? (walk)
4. Her parents *made* her _____ for being rude. (apologise)

These common verbs can take **either the gerund or infinitive** with no difference in meaning: begin, continue, prefer, start.

You have to *start working* harder if you want to achieve success.

You have to *start to work* harder if you want to achieve success.

1. Do you *prefer* _____ tea or coffee? (drink)
Do you *prefer* _____ tea or coffee? (drink)
2. He was about to *begin* _____ when the bomb exploded. (speak)
He was about to *begin* _____ when the bomb exploded. (speak)
3. You must *continue* _____ your best. (try)
You must *continue* _____ your best. (try)
4. Would you *prefer* _____ to London or Paris? (go)
Would you *prefer* _____ to London or Paris? (go)

33. Write in the correct form of the gerund or the infinitive:

1. I expect _____ (finish) this by 7:00.
2. He denies _____ (take) the money.
3. She avoided _____ (talk) about the matter.
4. My son is learning _____ (ride) a bike.
5. The students have finished _____ (do) their homework.
6. The boss asked _____ (see) your work so far.
7. Dad decided _____ (stay) home today.
8. The singer agreed _____ (perform) on Saturday.
9. Would you mind _____ (give) me a hand?
10. She kept _____ (talk) during the movie.
11. Would you like _____ (go) out tonight?
12. I want _____ (break) free.
13. He promised _____ (love) her forever.
14. I enjoy _____ (meet) new people.
15. I can't stand _____ (watch) reality TV.

34. Choose which of the following are correct. In some cases, both are correct.

1. I *prefer* _____ (eat) savoury foods rather than sweets.
2. My dad has *managed* _____ (fix) our computer.
3. I don't *mind* _____ (do) the washing up.
4. My mother *enjoys* _____ (exercise) at the gym.
5. I *can't stand* _____ (wear) glasses.
6. I *like* _____ (travel) to other countries.
7. He finally *admitted* _____ (lie) about doing his homework.
8. The school has *agreed* _____ (postpone) exams because of COVID.
9. I *hate* _____ (take) my dog for a walk when it's raining.
10. Please *stop* _____ (make) a noise. The baby is sleeping.
11. I *love* _____ (listen) to the Beatles music.
12. Our teacher *promised* _____ (take) us to the zoo if we worked well.
13. We must do warm up exercises before we *begin* _____ (walk).
14. Today we will *continue* _____ (work) from our workbooks.
15. Please *remember* _____ (fetch) the children from school.
16. Please *try* _____ (finish) your work on time.
17. You *deserve* _____ (be) punished for driving under the influence.
18. I can't *afford* _____ (buy) a new car.
19. My dad *hates* _____ (stand) in long queues.
20. John *pretended* _____ (be) sick because he didn't want to go to school.
21. The children *enjoy* _____ (go) to the movies.
22. My mother *avoids* _____ (speak) in public.
23. I *miss* _____ (play) cricket with my friends.
25. I *can't bear* _____ (hear) nails on a chalkboard.
26. My dad wants to *learn* _____ (fly) a helicopter.
27. My friend *hopes* _____ (travel) with us when we fly to London.

28. Don't *forget* _____ (come) to school early tomorrow.

35. Read the sentences and fill in the gerund or the infinitive:

1. Did you enjoy _____ (dance) in the parade?
2. Do you want _____ (try) some kebobs?
3. I learned _____ (play) the tuba at school.
4. I really miss _____ (see) the Christmas parade.
5. They hope _____ (have) a longer parade this year.
6. She wants _____ (be) the Rose Queen this year.
7. I promise _____ (wear) my silly hat at the festival.
8. We would like _____ (watch) the parade on TV.
9. They plan _____ (hold) the parade on Saturday.
10. The tired band members kept _____ (march) on.

36. Choose the correct form of the gerund or the infinitive.

1. I tried *to chew / chewing* gum to stop smoking and it helped.
2. I can't stop *to think / thinking* about that accident I saw.
3. Don't forget *to pick up / picking up* some milk on your way home.
4. I remember *to go / going* to the park every day as a child.
5. We regret *to inform / informing* you that the plane is delayed.
6. I'm going. Don't try *to talk / talking* me out of it!
7. He stopped *to fix / fixing* his tie before entering the room.
8. Please remember *to phone / phoning* me later.
9. He now regrets not *to study / studying* for the exam.
10. I can't forget *to hear / hearing* that awful sound!

37. Complete the sentences with the correct gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets:

1. We stopped at the library _____ (borrow) some books.
2. Would you like _____ (have) fish for dinner?
3. Is he interested in _____ (learn) languages?
4. _____ (choose) English as the subject to study was a good choice.
5. Please don't forget _____ (visit) your grandparents today. They miss you.
6. I prefer _____ (stay) home because it's safer.
7. I'm very good at _____ (remember) faces, but I often forget names.
8. The teacher doesn't intend _____ (put off) the exam, so start studying.
9. My friend didn't remember to _____ (bring) her purse, so I lent her some money.
10. I regret _____ (tell) you that Mr. Adnan passed away.
11. Try _____ (sleep) longer hours to get rid of the tiredness you are suffering from.
12. Nada started _____ (learn) French.

13. We were not allowed to go to school, so we continued _____ (work) from home.
14. The weather is warm today. I'd like _____ (be) outside!
15. I took another Hebrew course _____ (improve) my speaking skills.
16. I apologized to her for _____ (make) that comment.
17. The floor needs _____ (vacuum).
18. His plan _____ (learn) Hebrew perfectly in six months seemed crazy, but he did it.
19. We had great time _____ (participate) in live online lessons.
20. I spent a long time _____ (work) on designing the PowerPoint presentation.

38. Complete the sentences with the correct gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Do you mind _____ me with this task? (help)
2. Her parents would never let her _____ out to nightclubs. (go)
3. She is _____ healthy food to lose weight. (eat)
4. I enjoy _____ tennis every day. (play)
5. Do you prefer _____ early or late? (eat)
6. It started _____. (rain)
7. I am tired of _____ up early every day. (get)
8. He is afraid of _____ the corona virus. (catch)
9. He is famous for _____ a cure for cancer (invent)
10. I won't _____ you, unless you ask me nicely. (help)
11. I enjoy _____ (paint) but I don't enjoy _____. (write)
12. I hope _____ you when you get back from your holiday. (see)
13. I love _____ in the sea on a hot day. (swim)
14. He tried very hard to avoid _____ an accident. (have)
15. Can you imagine _____ on Mars? (live)
16. I have arranged _____ her on Friday. (meet)
17. You mustn't _____. It is important _____ ! (forget)
(remember)
18. The advantages of _____ by train is that we will get there sooner (go)
19. I want _____ home early. (go)
20. She is tired of _____ every night. (cook)
21. You must _____ learn an instruction. (obey)
22. He denied _____ the car. (borrow)
23. He continued _____ that he stole the money. (deny)
24. Peter keeps _____ his books at home. (forget)
25. My mother will start _____ there next month. (work)
26. The neighbours children want _____ with you. (play)
27. You should have _____ me before borrowing my book. (ask)
28. His decision _____ his job was very irresponsible. (quit)

40. Rewrite each sentence as directed (using the structures with To Inf and Bare Inf above)

1. The mechanic serviced my car last week.
I had the mechanic.....
3. I felt nervous when I traveled by air.
Travelling by air made
4. He could not afford to buy the car.
The car was too expensive
5. I advised you to put your money in the bank.
You had better
6. There is no need for you to talk so loudly.
You don't have
7. "You must ask me for permission before leaving" the teacher said to Tom.
The teacher made Tom
8. The house shook violently and all of us felt that.
All of us felt the house
9. We can't possibly work in this noise.
It's impossible
10. Mr. Puncher doesn't allow his children to go out in the evening.
Mr. Puncher doesn't let
10. Contacting her at work is usually quite easy.
It's quite easy
11. "Mr. John left the house very early this morning", Tom said.
Tom said that he saw
12. Jimmy got into his car and drove away.
I saw this. I saw Jimmy
12. Can you sign the papers please? They are ready.
The papers are
13. Harry's parents didn't allow him to smoke and drink.
Harry's parents didn't let
14. I think that you should make a decision soon.
I want
15. They talked in the next room.
I heard
16. The customs officer told him to open his briefcase.
The custom officer made

41. Complete with gerund or infinitive:

1. Dan enjoys _____ (watch) science fiction movies.
2. Cheryl suggested _____ (watch) a movie after work.
3. I miss _____ (work) in the travel industry.
4. Where did you learn _____ (speak) Spanish?
5. Do you mind _____ (help) me translate this letter?
6. He asked me _____ (come) back tomorrow.

7. You've never mentioned _____ (live) in Japan before.
8. If he keeps _____ (get) to work late, he's going to get fired!
9. Debbie plans _____ (travel) abroad next year.
10. I hope _____ (graduate) from college next June.
11. The girls practiced _____ (dance) yesterday.
12. Mandy has promised _____ (take) care of our dog while we are on vacation.
13. Edwards chose _____ (be) in the management position.
14. I don't know what she wants _____ (do) tonight.
15. Frank offered us _____ (paint) the house.
16. Sandra decided _____ (study) economics in London.
17. Stephanie dislikes _____ (be) in front of a computer all day.
18. Mrs. Naidoo appears _____ (be) the most qualified person for the job.
19. I demand _____ (see) the manager of the hotel immediately.
20. My grandmother recalled _____ (fly) a plane for the very first time when she was six.
21. She claims _____ (be) related to George Washington, but I don't believe her.
22. She waited _____ (see) what would happen next.
23. Samantha keeps _____ (send) us the documents.
24. Felix decided not _____ (apply) for the position.
25. After his insulting comments, I thought Jack deserved _____ (be) fired.
26. Max avoided _____ (answer) his cell phone when other people were in the room.
27. We arranged _____ (take) a taxi to the airport.
28. Don't worry, I don't mind _____ dinner. (make)
29. Karen and Neil would like _____ (visit) that new dance club downtown.
30. When do you wish _____ it , now or later? (do)
31. She pretended _____ (be) a student in order to get a student discount.
32. The child denied _____ (eat) the piece of candy.
33. We intend _____ (pay) for all the work now.
34. You seem _____ (be) a little distracted. Is everything alright?
35. She refused _____ (admit) that she had made a mistake.
36. After his accident last year, he would never consider _____ (buy) another motorcycle.
37. She managed _____ (go) with them.
38. Jackie tends _____ (be) late on Mondays.
39. The competition involves _____ (run) more than fifty miles.
40. Debbie failed _____ (remember) her password.
41. I really appreciate _____ (have) the opportunity to take part in this project.
42. Michael postponed _____ (clean) the bathroom.
43. He was not prepared _____ (speak).
44. We discussed _____ (join) a club.

45. He appears _____ (be) sick.

Progress Test

Open the brackets using the correct verb form:

1. We (invite) them to the party but they didn't come.
2. It (rain) when we(go) out.
3. 3. It's a nice day today. The sun(shine).

4. I got up early and(have) a shower.
5. The phone(ring) while Mary(cook) dinner.
6. Tom isn't at home at the moment. He(travel) abroad.
7. I saw Bob and Sam at the party, but I(not/speak) to them.
8. Robert had a book in his hand but he(not/read) it.
9. The floor is clean now. I(just/wash) it.
10. How often(you/go) on holiday?
11. Janet and Daniel.....(be) married for nine years.
12. Who(invent) the telephone?
13. Jo got married when she(be) 23.
14. I(know) Ann and Lesley since we were at school.
- 15.....(I/not/watch) TV very much.
16. The children are in the living room. They(watch) TV.
17. We(not/be) hungry, so we didn't stay for lunch.
18. Betty(have) the same job for 15 years.
19. I(never/ride) a horse in my life.
20. We(go) to the cinema yesterday.
21. I always..... (get) up at 6 a.m.
22. Mary (go) shopping at the moment.
23. Peter(see) his grandparents this afternoon.
24. (in a restaurant) I (have) chicken soup!
25. Your bag must be very heavy. I(carry) it for you!
26. The Cambridge train(leave) at 8 p.m.
27. How you(make) this delicious dish?
28. I promise that I(love) you forever.
29. I feel so tired. you (make) a cup of coffee for me, please?
30. The Sun(rise) in the east.
31. Adam (meet) his wife 4 years ago.
32. Water(boil) at 100 Degrees Centigrade.

33. John wants to be fit and healthy. He(go) to the gym on a regular basis.
34. We(not watch) TV every evening.
35. Tomorrow the weather(be) hot and sunny.
36. My friend (buy) a new car last week.
37. We(not see) each other for ages!
38. Somebody(break) the window. There are splinters everywhere.
39. I think Mary(pass) her language exam easily.
40. Yesterday afternoon Mother(do) the washing-up meanwhile Father(repair) his car.
41. Joe's birthday(be) next Friday.
42. Well done! You are ready. How longyou (do) this exercise?
43. I know who Susan(marry) next month.
44. The children(play) in the garden this time yesterday.
45. Tom(lose) weight. He is thin and looks good.
46. The kids(not sleep) just now.
47. I(see) my dentist at 2 this afternoon.
48. I(know) Mary since last year.
49. It's too hot in here. I.....(open) the window.
- I don't have my glasses on me.(lend) me yours, please?

Irregular Verbs

beat /bi:t/
become/bɪ 'kʌm/
begin/bɪ 'gɪn/
bend/bend/
bind/baɪnd/

beat/bi:t/
became/bɪ 'keɪm/
began/bɪ 'gæn/
bent/bent/
bound/baʊnd/

beaten/'bi:tɪn/
become/bɪ 'kʌm/
begun/bɪ 'gʌn/
bent/bent/
bound/baʊnd/

bite/baɪt/
bleed/bli:d/
blow/blou/
break/breɪk/
bring/briŋ/
build/bɪld/
burn/bɜ:rn/
burn/bɜ:rn/
buy/baɪ/
catch/kætʃ/
choose/tʃu:z/
come/kʌm/
cost/kɒst/
cut/kʌt/
dig/dɪg/
do/du:/
draw/drɔ:/
dream/dri:m/
dream/dri:m/
drink/driŋk/
drive/draɪv/
eat/i:t/
fall/fɔ:l/
feed/fi:d/
feel/fi:l/
fight/faɪt/
find/faɪnd/
fly/flaɪ/
forget/fər 'get/
forgive/fər 'gɪv/
freeze/fri:z/
get/get/
get/get/
give/gɪv/
go/gou/
grow/grou/
hang/hæŋ/
have/hæv/
hear/hɪər/
hide/haɪd/
hit/hɪt/
hold/hould/
hurt/hɜ:rt/
keep/ki:p/
know/nou/
lay/leɪ/
lead/li:d/

bit/bɪt/
bled/bled/
blew/blu:/
broke/brouk/
brought/brɔ:t/
built/bɪlt/
burnt/bɜ:nt/
burned/bɜ:rnd/
bought/bɔ:t/
caught/kɔ:t/
chose/tʃouz/
came/keɪm/
cost/kɒst/
cut/kʌt/
dug/dʌg/
did/dɪd/
drew/dru:/
dreamt/dremt/
dreamed/dri:md/
drank/dræŋk/
drove/drouv/
ate/eɪt, et/
fell/fel/
fed/fed/
felt/felt/
fought/fɔ:t/
found/faʊnd/
flew/flu:/
forgot/fər 'gɒt/
forgave/fər 'geɪv/
froze/frouz/
got/gɒt/
got/gɒt/
gave/geɪv/
went/went/
grew/gru:/
hung/hʌŋ/
had/hæd/
heard/hɜ:rd/
hid/hɪd/
hit/hɪt/
held/held/
hurt/hɜ:rt/
kept/kept/
knew/nu:/
laid/leɪd/
led/led/

bitten/'bɪtn/
bled/bled/
blown/bloun/
broken/'brɒkən/
brought/brɔ:t/
built/bɪlt/
burnt/bɜ:nt/
burned/bɜ:rnd/
bought/bɔ:t/
caught/kɔ:t/
chosen/'tʃoʊzən/
come/kʌm/
cost/kɒst/
cut/kʌt/
dug/dʌg/
done/dʌn/
drawn/drɔ:n/
dreamt/dremt/
dreamed/dri:md/
drunk/drʌŋk/
driven/'drɪvən/
eaten/'i:tn/
fallen/'fɔ:lən/
fed/fed/
felt/felt/
fought/fɔ:t/
found/faʊnd/
flown/floun/
forgotten/fər 'gɒtn/
forgiven/fər 'gɪvən/
frozen/'frouzən/
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gotten/'gɒtn/
given/'gɪvən/
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learn/lɜ:rn/
learn/lɜ:rn/
leave/li:v/
lend/lend/
let/let/
lie/laɪ/
lose/lu:z/
make/meɪk/
mean/mi:n/
meet/mi:t/
pay/peɪ/
put/pʊt/
read/ri:d/
ride/raɪd/
ring/rɪŋ/
rise/raɪz/
run/rʌn/
say/seɪ/
see/si:/
sell/sel/
send/send/
set/set/
shake/ʃeɪk/
shine/ʃaɪn/
shoot/ʃu:t/
show/ʃou/
shut/ʃʌt/
sing/sɪŋ/
sink/sɪŋk/
sit/sɪt/
sleep/sli:p/
smell/smel/
smell/smel/
speak/spi:k/
spell/spel/
spell/spel/
spend/spend/
spill/spɪl/
spill/spɪl/
spoil/spoɪl/
spoil/spoɪl/
stand/stænd/
steal/sti:l/
strike/straɪk/
swim/swɪm/
take/teɪk/
teach/ti:tʃ/
tear/teə/

learnt/lɜ:rnt/
learned/lɜ:rnd/
left/left/
lent/lent/
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lay/leɪ/
lost/lɒst/
made/meɪd/
meant/ment/
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read/red/
rode/roud/
rang/ræŋ/
rose/rouz/
ran/ræn/
said/sed/
saw/sɔ:/
sold/sould/
sent/sent/
set/set/
shook/ʃʊk/
shone/ʃoun, ʃɒn/
shot/ʃɒt/
showed/ʃəʊd/
shut/ʃʌt/
sang/sæŋ/
sank/sæŋk/
sat/sæt/
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smelled/smeld/
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spelled/speld/
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spilt/spɪlt/
spilled/spɪld/
spoilt/spoɪlt/
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stood/stʊd/
stole/stoul/
struck/strʌk/
swam/swæm/
took/tʊk/
taught/tɔ:t/
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meant/ment/
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paid/peɪd/
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read/red/
ridden/'rɪdn/
rung/rʌŋ/
risen/'rɪzən/
run/rʌn/
said/sed/
seen/si:n/
sold/sould/
sent/sent/
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shaken/'ʃeɪkən/
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shot/ʃɒt/
shown/ʃoun/
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sung/sʌŋ/
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sat/sæt/
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smelled/smeld/
spoken/'spoukən/
spelt/spelt/
spelled/speld/
spent/spent/
spilt/spɪlt/
spilled/spɪld/
spoilt/spoɪlt/
spoiled/spoɪld/
stood/stʊd/
stolen/'stoulən/
struck/strʌk/
swum/swʌm/
taken/'teɪkən/
taught/tɔ:t/
torn/tɔ:n/

tell/tel/
think/θɪŋk/
throw/θrou/
understand/ʌndər 'stænd/
wake/weɪk/
wear/weəɹ/
win/wɪn/
write/raɪt/

told/tould/
thought/θɔ:t/
threw/θru:/
understood/ʌndər 'stʊd/
woke/wouk/
wore/wɔr/
won/wʌn/
wrote/rout/

told/tould/
thought/θɔ:t/
thrown/θroun/
understood/ʌndər 'stʊd/
woken/'woukən/
worn/wɔrn/
won/wʌn/
written/'rɪtn/

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