

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ  
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ  
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Кафедра іноземних мов

Филипська В.І.

# English Grammar: Verb

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Пропонований посібник складено відповідно до Програм навчальних дисциплін «Іноземна мова» та «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням». Посібник має на меті підготувати майбутніх фахівців у галузі права та правоохоронної діяльності до застосування англійської мови у професійній сфері. Посібник містить курс граматики за темою «Дієслово» та ряд вправ на закріплення граматики.

Для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) та другого (магістерського) рівнів вищої освіти за спеціальностями 081 Право та 262 Правоохоронна діяльність.

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## ВСТУП

Навчальний посібник «English grammar: verb» призначений для студентів/курсантів вищих навчальних закладів денної/заочної форми навчання (майбутніх бакалаврів та магістрів з права та правоохоронної діяльності), а також для широкого кола осіб, що використовують англійську мову в своїй практичній діяльності у сфері правоохоронної діяльності, юриспруденції та права.

Мета посібника – допомогти студентам/курсантам оволодіти основами англійської граматики за темою «Дієслово» та систематизувати свої знання.

За своєю структурою посібник є серією з 5 розділів, організованих за тематичним принципом. У кінці автором подається підсумковий тест для контролю знань з курсу, передбачений програмою. У додатку подано список неправильних дієслів.

Кожний розділ складається з теоретичного та практичного матеріалу. Теорію подано описово та в таблицях, що сприятиме кращому орієнтуванню та засвоєнню матеріалів. Граматичні вправи різного типу складності спрямовано на відтворення граматичного явища. Тренувальні вправи містять як загальну лексику, так і мовний матеріал за фахом, що забезпечить формування у студентів професійного словника.

Посібник також буде корисним всім студентам/курсантам під час систематизації граматичного матеріалу за темою «Дієслово». Його можна використовувати як для групових, так і для індивідуальних занять.

## UNIT 1. VERB TENSES: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

### 1. Study and learn rules.

#### Систематизація часів дієслова: активний стан

В англійській мові дієслова вживаються в активному стані і пасивному.

Якщо підметом речення є суб'єкт дії, то дієслово-присудок вживається в активному стані:

My brother wrote this letter yesterday. – Мій брат написав цього листа вчора.

Якщо підметом речення є об'єкт дії, то дієслово-присудок вживається в пасивному стані:

This letter was written yesterday. – Цей лист був написаний учора.

#### Систематизація часів дієслова: активний стан

	Present Теперішній	Past Минулий	Future Майбутній
<b>Indefinite</b> <b>або</b> <b>Simple</b>  <b>Неозначені</b> <b>або</b> <b>прості</b> <b>часи</b>	<p><b>Обставини часу:</b>  <i>usually</i> – звичайно  <i>always</i> – завжди  <i>seldom</i> – рідко  <i>often</i> – часто  <i>every day</i>. – кожного дня  <i>Sometimes</i> – інколи</p> <p>+ дієслово-s/-es                      - / ? <b>does - he, she, it</b>  <b>do – всі інші</b></p> <p>+<u>Хто/що робить</u>/es                      - <u>He, she, it doesn't не робить</u>                      -<u>Хто/що (інші) don't не робить</u></p> <p>? Does <u>he, she, it робить</u>?                      ? Do <u>хто/що (інші) робить</u>?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Наприклад:                      + They (He) <b>play</b></p>	<p><b>Обставини часу:</b>  <i>yesterday</i>. – вчора  <i>the day before yesterday</i>. – позавчора  <i>last month</i>. – минулого місяця  <i>a week ago</i>. – тиждень тому назад  <i>a month later</i>. – місяць потому  <i>in 2019</i>. – у 2019 році  <i>When ... ?</i> – Коли ... ?</p> <p>+ дієслово - ed / 2  <b>форма</b>                      - / ? <b>did</b></p> <p>+<u>Хто/що робив</u> ed / 2  <b>форма</b>                      -<u>Хто/що didn't не робив</u></p> <p>? <b>Did хто/що робив?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Наприклад:                      + They <b>played</b> chess last</p>	<p><b>Обставини часу:</b>  <i>tomorrow</i>. – завтра  <i>the day after tomorrow</i> – післязавтра.  <i>next year</i>. – наступного року  <i>in an hour</i> – через годину  <i>in 2050</i>. – у 2050 році</p> <p>+ <b>will</b> дієслово                      - / ? <b>will</b>  <b>will not = won't</b></p> <p>+<u>Хто/що will робитиме</u>                      -<u>Хто/що will not не робитиме</u></p> <p>? <b>Will хто/що робитиме?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Наприклад:                      + They <b>will play</b> chess</p>

	<p><b>(plays)</b> chess every Saturday and Sunday.</p> <p>– They (He) <b>don't (doesn't) play</b> chess on Mondays.</p> <p>? <b>Do (Does)</b> they (he) <b>play</b> chess on Wednesday?</p> <p>1) Дія є повторюваною або постійною. 2) Дія підпорядкована розкладу (початок фільмів, відправлення транспорту). 3) Закони природи.</p>	<p>Wednesday.</p> <p>– He <b>didn't play</b> chess last Wednesday.</p> <p>? <b>Did</b> you <b>play</b> chess last Wednesday?</p> <p>1) Дія відбулася і завершилася у минулому. 2) Декілька послідовних дій відбулися у минулому.</p>	<p>next week.</p> <p>– They <b>won't play</b> chess next Sunday.</p> <p>? <b>Will</b> they <b>play</b> chess in a week?</p> <p>Дія є прогнозом, передбаченнями щодо майбутнього. Незапланована.</p>
<p><b>Continuous</b></p> <p><b>Тривалі часи</b></p>	<p><b>Обставини часу:</b> <i>now.</i> – зараз <i>at this moment.</i> – в даний момент</p> <p>+ is/are/am <b>дієслово ing</b> – / ? is /are/am <b>дієслово ing</b></p> <p>+<u>Хто/що</u> is/are/am <b>робить ing</b></p> <p>–<u>Хто/що</u> is not/are not/am not <b>не робить ing</b></p> <p>? Is/are/am <u>хто/що</u> <b>робить ing?</b></p> <p>Наприклад:</p>	<p><b>Обставини часу:</b> <i>at 5 o'clock.</i> – о 5 годині <i>from 5 till 6 o'clock.</i> – з 5 по 6 годину <i>the whole day</i> – цілий день ..... <i>while</i>..... – в той час як</p> <p>+ was/were <b>дієслово ing</b> – / ? was/were <b>дієслово ing</b></p> <p>+<u>Хто/що</u> was/were <b>робив ing</b></p> <p>–<u>Хто/що</u> was not/were not <b>не робив ing</b></p> <p>? Was/were <u>хто/що</u> <b>робив ing?</b></p> <p>Наприклад:</p>	<p><b>Обставини часу:</b> <i>at 5 o'clock.</i> – о 5 годині <i>from 5 till 6 o'clock.</i> – з 5 по 6 годину <i>the whole day</i> – цілий день ..... <i>while</i>..... – в той час як</p> <p>+ will be <b>дієслово ing</b> – / ? will be <b>дієслово ing</b></p> <p>+<u>Хто/що</u> will be <b>робитиме ing</b></p> <p>–<u>Хто/що</u> will not be <b>не робитиме ing</b></p> <p>? Will <u>хто/що</u> be <b>робитиме ing?</b></p> <p>Наприклад:</p>

	<p>+ They (He) <b>are (is) playing</b> chess now.          – They (He) <b>aren't (isn't) playing</b> chess now.          ? <b>Are (Is)</b> they (he) <b>playing</b> chess now?</p> <p>1) Дія відбувається в момент мовлення.          2) Дія стосується запланованого майбутнього</p>	<p>+ They (I) <b>were (was) playing</b> chess at 7 p.m. yesterday.          – They (he) <b>weren't (wasn't) playing</b> chess at 7 p.m. yesterday.          ? <b>Were (was)</b> they (he) <b>playing</b> chess at 7 p.m. yesterday?</p> <p>Дія відбувалася у визначений час у минулому.</p>	<p>+ They <b>will be playing</b> chess at this time tomorrow.          – They <b>won't be playing</b> chess at 12 p.m. tomorrow.          ? <b>Will</b> they <b>be playing</b> chess at 5 p.m. tomorrow?</p> <p>Тривала дія, що відбуватиметься в певний момент в майбутньому.</p>
<p><b>Perfect</b>   <b>Доконані або перфектні часи</b></p>	<p><b>Обставини часу:</b>  <i>already</i> – вже  <i>just</i> – щойно  <i>ever</i> – коли-небудь(?)  <i>never</i> – ніколи (+)  <i>so far</i>. – давно  <i>today</i>. – сьогодні  <i>this week</i>. – на цьому тижні  <i>for 3 years</i>. – протягом 3 років  <i>yet</i>. – ще (-)  <i>lately</i>. – нещодавно  <i>recently</i>. – нещодавно  <i>How long ... ?</i> – Як довго</p> <p>+ have/has <b>дієслово ed/3форма</b>          – / ? have/has <b>дієслово ed/3форма</b></p> <p>+ <u>Хто/що</u> have/has <b>зробив ed/3форма</b>          – <u>Хто/що</u> have not/has not <b>не зробив ed/3форма</b></p>	<p><b>Обставини часу:</b>  <i>by 5 o'clock</i>. – до 5 години  <i>by that time</i>. – до того часу  <i>... by the time ...</i> . – до того часу, як</p> <p>+ had <b>дієслово ed/3форма</b>          – / ? had <b>дієслово ed/3форма</b></p> <p>+ <u>Хто/що</u> had <b>зробив ed/3форма</b>          – <u>Хто/що</u> had not <b>не зробив ed/3форма</b>          ? Над <u>хто/що</u> <b>зробив</b></p>	<p><b>Обставини часу:</b>  <i>by tomorrow morning</i>. – до завтрашнього ранку</p> <p>+ will have <b>дієслово ed/3форма</b>          – / ? will have <b>дієслово ed/3форма</b></p> <p>+ <u>Хто/що</u> will have <b>зробить ed/3форма</b>          – <u>Хто/що</u> will not have <b>не зробить ed/3форма</b>          ? Will <u>хто/що</u> have <b>зробить ed/3форма?</b></p>

	<p><b>? Have/has <u>хто/що зробив ed/Зформа?</u></b></p> <p>Наприклад:  + They (He) <b>have (has) just finished</b> a game of chess.  – They (He) <b>haven't (hasn't) finished</b> a game of chess yet.  <b>? Have (Has) they (he) finished</b> a game of chess?</p> <p>Дія відбулася у минулому, завершилася і є її результат у теперішньому часі.</p>	<p><b>ed/Зформа?</b></p> <p>Наприклад  + They <b>had played</b> chess before we returned.  – They <b>hadn't played</b> chess before we returned.  <b>? Had they played</b> chess before she returned?</p> <p>Дія завершилася до певного моменту в минулому.</p>	<p>Наприклад:  + They <b>will have played</b> chess by the time mother comes.  – They <b>won't have played</b> chess by the time mother comes.  <b>? Will they have played</b> chess by the time mother comes?</p> <p>Дія завершиться до певного моменту в майбутньому.</p>
<p><b>Perfect Continuous</b></p> <p><b>Доконано-тривалі часи</b></p>	<p><b>Обставини часу:</b>  <i>for 2 hours.</i> – протягом 2 годин  <i>since 2018.</i> – з 2018 року</p> <p>+ have/has been <b>дієслово ing</b>  – / ? have/has been <b>дієслово ing</b></p> <p>+<u>Хто/що</u> have/has been <b>робить ing</b></p> <p>–<u>Хто/що</u> have not/has not been <b>не робить ing</b></p> <p><b>? Have/has <u>хто/що been робить ing?</u></b></p> <p>Наприклад:  + They (He) <b>have (has) been playing</b> chess for three hours.</p>	<p>за контекстом</p> <p>+ had been <b>дієслово ing</b>  – / ? had been <b>дієслово ing</b></p> <p>+<u>Хто/що</u> will have/has been <b>робив ing</b></p> <p>–<u>Хто/що</u> will not have been <b>не робив ing</b></p> <p><b>? Will <u>хто/що</u> have been робив ing?</b></p> <p>Наприклад:  + They <b>had been playing</b> chess for three hours before I came</p>	<p>–</p>

	<p>– They (He) <b>haven't (hasn't) been playing</b> chess for two hours.          ? <b>Have (Has)</b> they (he) <b>been playing</b> a game of chess for five hours?</p> <p>Дія почалася в минулому і все ще відбувається в момент мовлення.</p>	<p>home.          – They <b>had been playing</b> chess for three hours before I came home.          ? <b>Had</b> you <b>been playing</b> chess for three hours when I came?</p> <p>Тривала дія, яка почалася до певного моменту в минулому і /або продовжувалася в цей момент, або закінчилася безпосередньо перед ним.</p>	
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### Систематизація часів дієслова: пасивний стан

Якщо підметом речення є об'єкт дії, то дієслово-присудок вживається в пасивному стані:

This letter **was written** yesterday. – Цей лист був написаний учора.

Where **was** this book **published**? – Де була видана ця книжка?

He **is not sent** there. – Його туди не посилають.

The bridge **has not been built** yet. – Міст ще не збудовано.

### Систематизація часів дієслова: пасивний стан

	<b>Present</b> Теперішній	<b>Past</b> Минулий	<b>Future</b> Майбутній
<b>Indefinite</b> або <b>Simple</b>  <b>Неозначені</b> або <b>прості</b> <b>часи</b>	<b>is</b> + дієслово <b>ed</b> / Шф. <b>are</b> + дієслово <b>ed</b> / Шф. <b>am</b> + дієслово <b>ed</b> / Шф.	<b>was</b> + дієслово <b>ed</b> / Шф <b>were</b> + дієслово <b>ed</b> / Шф	<b>will be</b> + дієслово <b>ed</b> / Шф
<b>Continuous</b>  <b>Тривалі</b> <b>часи</b>	<b>is being</b> + дієслово <b>ed</b> /Шф. <b>are being</b> + дієслово <b>ed</b> / Шф. <b>am being</b> +	<b>was being</b> + дієслово <b>ed</b> / Шф <b>were being</b> + дієслово <b>ed</b> / Шф	не вживається

	дієслово <b>ed</b> / IIIф.		
<b>Perfect</b>  Доконані або перфектні часи	<b>have been +</b> дієслово <b>ed</b> /III форма	<b>had been +</b> дієслово <b>ed</b> /III форма	<b>will have been+</b> дієслово <b>ed</b> /III форма

Часові форми групи Perfect Continuous у пасивному стані не вживаються.

## 2.Translate sentences and explain rules of using them.

### The Present Indefinite Tense

1.We **take** the bus to work every morning. 2. They **don't live** in Lviv. 3. Where **do** you **work**? 4. The sun **sets** in the west. 5. It rarely **rains** in the desert.6. The plane from Brussels **arrives** at 8:30. 7. The train **leaves** at 4 o'clock. 8. The film **starts** at seven o'clock. 9. The play **doesn't finish** in half an hour.

### The Past Indefinite Tense

1.They **went** camping by the lake last month. 2.They **had** a great time. 3.We **wrote** a test yesterday. 4.The test **was not** very difficult. 5.First he **read** the message, then he **called** his boss. 6.**Did** she **watch** TV yesterday? 7.**Were** they in London last month? 8.He **didn't go** to the cinema last week.

### The Future Indefinite Tense

1.She **will spend** her holidays in the country. 2.I **will open** the door for you. 3.The journey **will take** two hours. 4.**He'll be** 15 next year. 5.**Will** they **be** busy in the evening? 6.How long **will** the journey **take**? 7.They **will not go** with us. 8.I **won't be** late. 9.The weather **will not be** fine on Friday.10.They **will not swim** tomorrow. 11. We **will go** on an excursion **if it doesn't rain**.

### The Present Continuous Tense

1. He **is moving** into his new house next week. 2.I **am flying** to London in two hours. 3.She **isn't standing** at the window at the moment. 4.They **are not speaking** on the telephone now. 5. **Are you learning** the rule now?

### The Past Continuous Tense

1.He **was walking** down the street when he ran into an old friend. 2. At seven o'clock yesterday evening they **were having** dinner. 3. I **was not reading** a book at 6 o'clock yesterday. 4. **Were they writing** a test at this time yesterday?

### The Future Continuous Tense

1. He **will not be swimming** at this time tomorrow. 2. **Will we be working** from 5 till 7 tomorrow? 3. This time next week we **will be cruising** round the islands. 4. **Will you be going** out later? – Yes. Why? – Could you get me a sandwich, please?

### The Present Perfect Tense

1. She **has** just **washed** her hair. 2. They **have lost** their keys. 3. I **have not spent** all my money. 4. The Tailors **have bought** a sailing boat. 5. We **have seen** this film. 6. She has been to London three times. 7. He **has told** us nothing about it. 8. **Have** you ever **eaten** caviar? 9. He **has** never **flown** a jet liner. 10. She **has taken** fifteen pictures today. 11. He **has read** three books this week.

#### **The Past Perfect Tense**

1. She **had finished** work when she met her friends for coffee. 2. He **had not done** his homework by 6 o'clock yesterday. 3. **Had** she **translated** the article by that time?

#### **The Future Perfect Tense**

1. **Will** the film **have** already **started** by the time we get to the cinema? 2. They **will have finished** their meeting by 4 o'clock this afternoon. 3. She **will not have delivered** all the newspapers by 8 o'clock.

#### **The Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

1. His father **has been working** at this plant for twenty years. 2. I've **been waiting** here for half an hour. 3. For the past six months I've **been waiting** for only one thing. 4. What **have** you **been doing** since you left the mine? 5. Since when **have** you **been working** here?

#### **The Past Perfect Continuous Tense**

1. I explained that I **had not been looking** for it for the last two hours. 2. Keri was angry. She **had been waiting** for Jim since three o'clock. 3. There sat her father. The newspaper he **had been reading** had dropped on the carpet.

**3. Use the correct form of the verb in Present Indefinite in the following sentences:**

1. We (to learn) English at the university.
2. She (to play) tennis very well.
3. My friend (to work) at the office this year.
4. He usually (to walk) much in the evening.
5. The porter (to call) a taxi.
6. He usually (to stay) at this hotel.
7. We (to take) the exams in January.
8. Ben (to go out) to parties every week-end.
9. The manager always (to solve) all the problems.
10. They (to write) the dictations every lessons.
11. This room (to have) a bath and a shower.
12. They (to be) students of the economics.
13. He (to be) a handsome man.
14. My working day usually (to last) 8 hours.
15. Jane (to be) fond of sport.

**4. Transform the following sentences in Present Indefinite into Past Indefinite changing or adding the corresponding adverbial modifiers:**

1. Tom usually wakes up early.

2. She is always late for her work.
3. I often go for a walk in the evening.
4. He usually has a sandwich for lunch.
5. The weather is fine today.
6. Every summer I go to London to visit my friend.
7. My parents work in a bank.
8. They always have their exams in June.
9. She always works very hard at her English.
10. They always read much.
11. My friend lives in this street.
12. She often plans her work well.
13. She often goes to the university by bus.
14. He works in this firm.
15. Kate cooks dinner every day.
16. They spend their holidays at the seaside.
17. I always play computer games in the evening.

**5. Use the correct form of the verb in the following sentences in Future Indefinite:**

1. The taxi (to drive) him to the railway station.
2. I (to spend) my summer holidays in the country.
3. I (to return) you this book tomorrow.
4. We (to call) a taxi for you.
5. They (to meet) with their partners next Saturday.
6. He (to arrive) at 8 p.m.
7. She (to park) the car near their hotel.
8. Her relatives (to live) in Canada next year.
9. The traffic (to be) heavy during the holiday.
10. She (to buy) a new car next month.
11. They (to take) their exams in a week.
12. It (to take) me half an hour to prepare breakfast.
13. We (to go) to Italy next month.
14. I (to write) a letter to my parents.

**6. Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Present Continuous tense:**

1. She (to type) a book now.
2. Don't make any noise. He (to sleep).
3. My sister (to try) the dress on.
4. We (to have) our lunch in the cafeteria.
5. They (to build) a new supermarket in our district.
6. She (to speak) to her teacher now.
7. The shop assistance (to help) them to choose a toy.
8. Where (to go) you to? – I (to go) to the University.
9. What he (to do)? – He (to translate) an article now.
10. They (to have) their English lessons now. They (to read, to translate) the text.

11. They (to discuss) this question now.
12. I (to learn) a grammar rule now.
13. He (to read) a newspaper in the reading room at the moment.
14. She (to write) a new plan now.
15. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now.
16. Look at the sky! The clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer.

**7.Transform the following sentences from Present Continuous into Past Continuous adding the necessary adverbial modifiers:**

1. The kettle is boiling. Can you turn it off, please?
2. Kate is waiting for you in the library.
3. This computer isn't working. It broke down yesterday.
4. What are you thinking about? – I am thinking about tomorrow's exam.
5. Somebody is climbing up that tree over there.
6. Can you hear those people? What are they talking about?
7. She is looking for a Christmas present for her husband.
8. He is going to the supermarket. He wants to buy some milk.
9. The Browns are coming to see us tonight. Buy some sweets and a cake!
10. He is celebrating his birthday today. Send him your congratulations.
11. She is studying English now. Don't make a noise!

**8.Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Future Continuous:**

1. I (to do) my homework the whole day tomorrow.
2. He (to work) at her essay when I call her.
3. She (to sleep) tomorrow at 9.
4. When we go out, it (to rain).
5. They (to drink) coffee when I enter the room.
6. Mike (to write) a letter to his sister on Sunday at 7.
7. I (to have) dinner when you call me.
8. What you (to do) at 9.30 on Saturday evening? – I (to watch) the film in the cinema.
9. We (to wait) for you at the library at 5 tomorrow.
10. I (to cook) dinner at this time tomorrow.

**9.Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Present Perfect:**

1. My friend (to help) me to solve a difficult problem.
2. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again.
3. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk.
4. My friend knows so much because he (to travel) a lot of.
5. I just (to meet) our teacher.
6. I never (to visit) that place.
7. He already (to move). He (to find) a nice flat.
8. Have a cup of tea with me! I (to bake) a new cake.
9. I am not hungry. I (to have) lunch already.

10. Don't describe the place to me! I (to be) there several times.
11. I know him very well. We (to be) friends since childhood.
12. How is she? I (not to see) her for ages.
13. I don't need the menu. I (to make) the order.

**10. Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Past Perfect:**

1. By 5 o'clock yesterday the doctor (to examine) all the patients.
2. On my way to the office I remembered that I (to leave) my key at home.
3. During the holidays my friend visited the village where he (to live) in his childhood.
4. When they entered the classroom the students (to finish) the test.
5. He (to study) English before he entered the University.
6. Jenny said that she (to get) her education at Cambridge University.
7. By the end of the last year they (to build) the canal.
8. When we came the performance (to begin).
9. When they returned home the football match (to finish).
10. She went for a holiday after she (to pass) the exam.
11. He didn't start eating until he (to wash) his hands.
12. She understood the text only after she (to read) it again.

**11. Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Future Perfect:**

1. By the end of this year I (to learn) English very well.
2. When the uncle returns from Britain his son (to grow up).
3. I'll return this book. Will you (to look it through) by the morning?
4. If you come at 9 the lessons (to begin).
5. By the end of the month they (to move) into a new flat.
6. We must be late. They (to eat) everything by the time we come.
7. Before they choose a suitable car they (to see) hundreds of them.
8. When you go out it (to stop) raining.
9. By the end of June they (to pass) their final exams.
10. Before they write a test they (to review) all the rules.
11. If you come in the evening the football match (to begin).
12. By the beginning of the month they (to repair) their computer.

**12. Complete the following sentences with the verbs in Present Perfect Continuous:**

1. I ( to learn) French for seven years now.
2. Hello, John. I (to look) for you all morning. Where have you been?
3. Ann began looking for a job six months ago. She (to find) for six months.
4. Sarah is very tired. She (to work) very hard recently.
5. The rain started two hours ago. It (to rain) for two hours.
6. We started waiting for the bus 30 minutes ago. We (to wait) for 30 minutes.
7. How long they (to look for) a car?
8. Tom (to live) in Paris since January.

9. How long you (to work) here?
10. Her shoes are muddy. She (to dig) in the garden.

**13. Open the brackets using Present, Past, Future Indefinite; Present, Past Continuous.**

1. Look at these children: they (to skate) very well.
2. You (to skate) last Sunday? – Yes, we (to skate) the whole day last Sunday. We (to skate) again next Sunday.
3. My brother can skate very well. He (to skate) every Sunday.
4. What you (to do) now? – I (to wash) the dishes.
5. What you (to do) at 3 o'clock yesterday? – I (to have) dinner.
6. You (to have) dinner now?
7. Where your brother (to work)? – He (to work) at an institute.
8. Your grandmother (to sleep) when you (to come) home yesterday?
9. What your brother (to do) tomorrow?
10. I (not to go) to the shop yesterday. I (to go) to the shop tomorrow.
11. Where Kate (to go) when you (to meet) her yesterday?
12. Every day the boss (to enter) the office at 9 o'clock.
13. Yesterday the boss (to enter) the office at half past nine.
14. When the secretary (to come) tomorrow?
15. At 6 o'clock yesterday we (to listen) to a very interesting lecture.
16. When I (to enter) the office, the secretary (to type) some letters.
20. My friend (to ring) me up at 8 o'clock yesterday.

**14. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the required tenses.**

1. The telegram (to arrive) five minutes after you (to leave) the house.
2. It (to rain) hard last night.
3. He (to leave) Kyiv? – No, he is still in Kyiv.
4. He (to be) in hospital for ten days.
5. The goods (to arrive) yesterday.
6. I (to buy) this book in London.
7. They (to discuss) the important problem since 5 o'clock.
8. We (to speak) to him the other day.
9. She (to bring) us some interesting books.
10. He is not here, he (to go out).
11. They (to receive) our telegram last week.
12. We (to have) no news from him since he (to leave) home.
13. I cannot give you a definite answer as I not (to discuss) the matter with manager.
14. This delegation (to visit) our Academy some days ago.

**15. Use the appropriate form of the verb (Past Perfect or Past Simple).**

1. They (had finished/ finished) the examination when the chief expert asked for the results.
2. By the time the train reached the city, he (had received/ received) 5 calls informing him of robbery from the bank.
3. When we came into the room, the last meeting of the Supreme Court (had already finished/ already finished).
4. He (had accepted/ accepted) any possible penalty when the officer started to tell him of his rights.
5. We (had already passed/ passed) through the Red channel when the Immigration officer asked us to return.
6. They (entered/ had entered) the UK and got permission to stay a stated length of time.

**16. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (Future Indefinite or Future Perfect).**

1. He (to receive) the judicial decision by tomorrow.
2. He (to receive) the judicial decision tomorrow.
3. They (to inform) him of the penalty by noon.
- 4.

They (to inform) him of the penalty at 12. 5. You (to meet) the accused in court tomorrow. 6. You (to meet) the accused in court by the beginning of the hearing. 7. You (to take) your examination in Criminal Procedure next week. 8. By the 20<sup>th</sup> of January you (to pass) your examination in Criminal Procedure, I hope.

**17. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (Present Perfect Continuous and Past Perfect Continuous).**

1. The solicitor (to write) letters to his clients since early morning. 2. I (to wait) for the lawyer since ten o'clock at night. 3. The jurors ( to be + to discuss) the evidence. They (to consider) the verdict for three hours already. 4. He explained us that they (to investigate) the case of robbery for 6 months. 5. The eye-witness (to speak) for 5 minutes when the judge of the Coroner's court stopped him.

**18. Transform sentences from active into passive voice.**

1. We **wrote** a test yesterday. 2. First he **read** the message. 3. **Did** she **watch** TV yesterday? 4. She **will spend** her holidays in the country. 5. I **will open** the door for you. 6. **Are** you **learning** the rule now? 7. I **was not reading** a book at 6 o'clock yesterday. 8. **Were** they **writing** a test at this time yesterday? 9. You got me a sandwich. 10. She **has just washed** her hair. 11. She **has not picked** a lot of apples. 12. They **have lost** their keys. 13. I **have not spent** all my money. 14. The Tailors **have bought** a sailing boat. 15. We **have seen** this film. 16. **Have** you ever **eaten** caviar? 17. He **has never flown** a jet liner. 18. She **has taken** fifteen pictures today. 19. He **has read** three books this week. 20. She **had finished** work when she met her friends for coffee. 21. He **had not done** his homework by 6 o'clock yesterday. 22. **Had** she **translated** the article by that time? 23. **Will** the film **have already started** by the time we get to the cinema? 24. They **will have finished** their meeting by four o'clock this afternoon. 25. She **will not have delivered** all the newspapers by 8 o'clock.

**19. Change the following sentences from Active into Passive Voice:**

1. They have already signed the contract.
2. The plant has bought the equipment.
3. The sales manager took the proposal last month.
4. We had settled all the points by the end of the last week.
5. She is preparing her report for the conference.
6. They will analyze all the data in their work.
7. The secretary always brings the mail.
8. The tourist asked the guide a lot of questions about the history of London.
9. I have bought this dress at the supermarket.
10. She was writing a composition the whole lesson.
11. The people of many countries speak English.
12. They are looking through the catalogue now.
13. We shall have made the final version by the end of the year.
14. He solved a difficult problem yesterday.
15. She has just cooked this wonderful pie.

## 20. Choose the correct variant.

1. This criminal \_\_\_\_\_ in prison since his twenty.  
a) is b) has been c) have been
2. Look! This man \_\_\_\_\_ her bag.  
a) is stealing b) steals c) has stolen
3. The witness \_\_\_\_\_ a face of a robber, so it can help to find the offender.  
a) see b) has seen c) has saw
4. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ a decision and we are ready to listen to it.  
a) is making b) makes c) has made
5. He is busy, he \_\_\_\_\_ his rights.  
a) is reading b) has read c) reads
6. Each officer \_\_\_\_\_ articles of law.  
a) is knowing b) knows c) has known
7. A captain and his partner \_\_\_\_\_ this case for three years.  
a) has been investigating b) are investigating c) have been investigating
8. The prison \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
a) isn't built b) isn't being built c) isn't building
9. We are arresting a man, who \_\_\_\_\_ from the prison.  
a) has escaped b) escapes c) is escaping
10. The lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ innocence of the suspect now.  
a) proves b) is proving c) has proved
11. The police officers always \_\_\_\_\_ crimes.  
a) prevents b) prevent c) has been preventing
12. The cadet \_\_\_\_\_ young.  
a) be b) am c) is
13. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ an innocent woman.  
a) has been sentencing b) has sentenced c) sentences
14. Inspectors \_\_\_\_\_ their documents at the moment.  
a) has checked b) check c) are checking
15. Victim's application \_\_\_\_\_ too long.  
a) am b) are c) is
16. The witness \_\_\_\_\_ that the crime has been committed at the shop.  
a) state b) have stated c) states
17. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ with criminals for many years.  
a) has been combating b) combats c) is combating
18. "Please sir, can I have some more food?" \_\_\_\_\_ Oliver.  
a) told b) said c) tell
19. He insisted that I \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.  
a) had missed b) missed c) miss
20. Alan asked the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ lose weight.  
a) how could he b) how he can c) how he could
21. He offered \_\_\_\_\_ me some delicious meals.  
a) cooked b) to cook c) cook
22. The doctor didn't suggest \_\_\_\_\_ pizza.  
a) ordering b) ordered c) had ordered

23. The officer informed us that all pills \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) were still being checked b) is still being checked c) still checked
24. The policeman ordered the driver \_\_\_\_\_ of his car.  
a) step out b) to step out c) stepping out
25. The policeman explained that it \_\_\_\_\_ illegal to sell cigarettes to children.  
a) been b) is c) was
26. An old man protested that he \_\_\_\_\_ junk food.  
a) had eaten b) was eaten c) ate
27. Christine complained that she \_\_\_\_\_ a cold.  
a) caught b) catch c) to catch
28. Katy asked \_\_\_\_\_ they would be able to visit the gym the following year.  
a) if b) of c) unless
29. He promised that they \_\_\_\_\_ the following night.  
a) would have a rest b) will have a rest c) had a rest
30. He denied \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.  
a) tell b) said c) telling
31. That man accused me of acting as if \_\_\_\_\_ guilty.  
a) I am b) I were c) I had
32. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ whether I saw a wrongdoer.  
a) wondered b) told c) said
33. We \_\_\_\_\_ how we could avoid stressful situations.  
a) wonder b) asked c) ask
34. My client was not at any time made aware of the true financial circumstances of your client's company when he \_\_\_\_\_ the contract.  
a) signs b) signed c) sign
35. As a police officer, I was very upset when my motorbike \_\_\_\_\_ from outside my house last month.  
a) will be taken b) is taken c) was taken
36. Felonies \_\_\_\_\_ serious or grave crimes.  
a) are considered b) considered c) consider
37. Sometimes crimes \_\_\_\_\_ as mala in se (moral evil) or mala prohibita (crimes prohibited by law).  
a) labeled c) are labeled b) label
38. The burglar \_\_\_\_\_ community service now.  
a) is doing b) did c) does
39. The mugger \_\_\_\_\_ to court.  
a) caught and taken b) caught and took c) was caught and taken
40. Last week at 5 p.m. this man \_\_\_\_\_ a knife to threaten shop staff.  
a) uses b) was using c) used
41. They \_\_\_\_\_ that house burglary for two years by 2017.  
a) will investigate b) will have been investigated c) will have investigated
42. The lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ all the documents at 6:00.  
a) will check b) will be checking c) will be checked
43. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ for speeding?  
a) Have... been fined b) Did ... fine c) Were... been fined

44. \_\_\_\_\_ the plane \_\_\_\_\_ with radar?

a) Will...locate b) Does...locate c) Was... located

45. The rights of the individual \_\_\_\_\_.

a) will not preserve b) will not be preserving c) will not be preserved

## 21. Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense form.

1. Law enforcement officials will report violations of those laws, codes and sets of principles which (protect) and (promote) human rights.

2. Provide in-service training to ensure that all police officials (understand) fully their legal powers and the legal rights of citizens.

3. No one may be subjected to a heavier penalty than that which was applicable at the time the offence (commit).

4. If the penalty for an offence (reduce) by law subsequent to a commission of the offence, the offender must benefit from the lighter penalty.

5. Children will be treated in a manner which (promote) their sense of dignity and worth; which (facilitate) their reintegration into society; which (reflect) the best interests of the child; and which (take) into account the needs of a person of that age.

## 22. Translate the following sentences into English.

### THE ACTIVE VOICE

1. Він не працює у прокуратурі, він – студент. 2. Необхідна інформація включала імена, деталі подорожі та номер кредитної картки. 3. Я отримала дозвіл залишитися в країні 12 місяців. 4. Дивись! Підозрюваний вибігає з магазину і кричить щось. 5. Вони склали вступний іспит протягом двох годин. 6. Через годину я буду працювати в Інтернеті, я хочу знайти потрібний документ у правовій інформаційній базі. 7. Він працює над цією справою вже три тижні. 8. Поліція знайшла та піймала злочинців ще до сходу сонця. 9. Президент обіцяє, що рівень особистого життя, а саме освіта та охорона здоров'я поліпшиться до початку наступної декади. 10. Що ви робите після занять? 11. Коли ви подасте документи на візу? 12. Лист від адвокатів надійшов саме тоді, коли вона готувала сніданок. 13. Невідомий чоловік з бородою тримає гаманець у руці. 14. Я йшла через зелений коридор митниці. 15. Сержант Рівз вже зателефонував і розповів мені про справу. 16. Адвокат підозрюваного готує документи для розгляду в суді вже протягом двох тижнів.

### THE PASSIVE VOICE

1. Вашу інформацію щодо вини депутата зараз перевіряють. 2. Відомого злочинця нарешті заарештували. 3. Будинок учора обшукували цілий день, але нічого не знайшли. 4. Вони будуть покарані. 5. Прокурор повідомив, що суд розглядав справу про крадіжку протягом місяця. 6. Її вже визнали винною у трьох інших крадіжках магазинів. 7. Зараз беруть інтерв'ю у Прем'єр-міністра України. 8. Якщо іміграційний службовець запідозрить щось, вас попросять відкрити багаж для інспекції. 9. Його буде засуджено на п'ять років ув'язнення. 10. Як давно Ви вивчаєте право? – Я вивчала право

протягом 4 років в університеті. Загалом я займаюся правом майже 10 років і працюю помічником адвоката. 11. Жертву вже прооперували, вона прийшла до тяти і хоче дати свідчення. 12. Справу зараз слухають у суді. 13. До початку наступного року велику кількість законів буде змінено. 14. Судове рішення вже буде оголошено, коли ти прийдеш.

### THE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

1. Кожному повнолітньому у нашій країні гарантується право голосувати. 2. Де ти працюєш? Де працює твій батько? 3. Він тримає підозрюваного та веде його до дільниці. 4. Він хоче стати слідчим. 5. Спікер вже закінчив доповідь з системи покарання в Україні, коли вона підійшла до дверей залу. 6. За підозрюваним доглядатимуть. 7. Коли я прийшла до посольства, я заповнила спеціальну форму. 8. Її не звинувачують у вбивстві. 9. Його знайдуть та допитають? 10. Ви отримаєте дозвіл на перебування у країні на 6 місяців. 11. Слідчий нарешті надав речові докази. 12. Речі підозрюваного вже доставлено, їх відправляють експертам. Необхідні свідчення про злочинця вже отримано, фоторобот складено і розіслано до всіх відділків поліції, відбитки з бокала знято, свідків допитано. 13. Вони слухали доповідь з історії поліції, коли декан зайшов в аудиторію. 14. Детектив займається розслідуванням цього складного злочину три тижні. 15. Чому їх арештовують? Вони невинні.

## UNIT 2. MODAL VERBS

### 1. Study and learn rules.

#### МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА / MODAL VERBS

Модальне дієслово <b>can</b>	
теперішній час:	can
минулий час:	could
майбутній час:	will be able to
переклад:	могти, вміти
виражає:	
фізичну або розумову здатність, уміння або можливість виконати дію	<p>I <b>can</b> read French.  <i>Я можу читати французькою мовою.</i></p> <p>I <b>couldn't</b> solve the problem  <i>Я не зміг розв'язати задачі.</i></p> <p>Perhaps this young man <b>will be able to</b> help you.  <i>Можливо, цей молодий чоловік зможе допомогти вам.</i></p>
дозвіл або заборону	<p>You <b>can</b> use dictionaries.  <i>Можете користуватися словниками.</i></p> <p><b>Can</b> I come in?  <i>Можна ввійти?</i></p>
сумнів, здивування,	<b>Can</b> she be working now?

невіру (у питальних і заперечних реченнях)	<i>Невже вона зараз працює?</i> He <b>can't</b> be waiting for us now. <i>Не може бути, щоб він зараз чекав на вас.</i>
<b>Модальне дієслово may</b>	
теперішній час:	may
минулий час:	might
переклад:	може, можна
виражає:	
припущення	<b>She may</b> come back. <i>Може, вона повернеться.</i>
можливість виконати дію	<b>You may</b> go there by train. <i>Ви можете поїхати туди поїздом.</i>
дозвіл, ввічливе прохання	<b>May</b> I use your phone? - No, you <b>must not</b> . <i>Можна скористатися вашим телефоном? – Ні, не можна.</i> <b>Might</b> I speak a word to you? <i>Дозвольте звернутися до вас.</i>
докір, осуд (лише might)	<b>You might</b> be more attentive. <i>Ти міг би бути уважнішим.</i>
<b>Модальне дієслово must</b>	
теперішній час:	must
переклад:	повинен, треба, мушу
виражає:	
обов'язок	To catch the train I <b>must</b> get up at six. <i>Щоб потрапити на поїзд, я мушу встати о 6 годині.</i>
заборону (у заперечних реченнях)	<b>You must not</b> talk aloud in the reading-hall. <i>У читальному залі не дозволяється голосно розмовляти.</i>
наказ	Tomorrow you <b>must</b> come at eight. <i>Завтра ви повинні прийти о восьмій годині.</i>
<b>Модальні дієслова should/ought to</b>	
теперішній час:	should/ought to
переклад:	слід, треба
виражає:	
пораду	<b>You ought to go</b> to the movies more. <i>Вам слід більше ходити в кіно.</i> Kate is in hospital. You <b>should</b> visit her. <i>Катя у лікарні. Ви б відвідали її.</i>
подив з питальним словом why	<b>Why should</b> I feel guilty about it? <i>Чому я маю почувати себе винним у цьому?</i>
<b>Модальне дієслово have to/has to</b>	

теперішній час:	have to/has to
минулий час:	had to
майбутній час:	will have to
переклад:	треба, приходиться, маю, повинен
виражає:	
необхідність, обов'язок	<p>You <b>don't have to</b> go in.  <i>Вам не обов'язково заходити.</i></p> <p>You <b>did not have to</b> think about it.  <i>Вам не треба було думати про це.</i></p> <p>You <b>will have to</b> go home now.  <i>Вам доведеться зараз піти.</i></p> <p><b>Will I have to</b> sell most of my things?  <i>Я буду змушений продати всі мої речі?</i></p>
<b>Модальне дієслово be to</b>	
теперішній час:	is to / are to / am to
минулий час	was to / were to
переклад:	маю, треба, повинен
виражає:	
обов'язок, що впливає з попередньої домовленості, плану, розкладу, графіка	<p>We <b>were to</b> work two hours every morning.  <i>Ми мали працювати дві години кожного ранку.</i></p>
наказ, інструкцію	<p>You <b>are not to</b> come here any more.  <i>Більше сюди не приходьте,</i></p>
<b>Модальне дієслово need</b>	
теперішній час:	need
переклад:	необхідно, потребую, треба
виражає:	
необхідність	<p>You <b>need not</b> trouble about that at all.  <i>Вам зовсім не треба турбуватися про це.</i></p>
<b>Модальне дієслово dare</b>	
теперішній час:	dare
переклад:	сміти, наважуватись
виражає:	
сміливість або зухвальство (у питальних та заперечних реченнях)	<p>How <b>dare</b> you say it?  <i>Як ви смієте казати це?</i></p> <p>For a while he <b>dared not</b> move.  <i>Деякий час він не наважувався поворухнутися.</i></p>

## 2. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the modal verbs.

1. Something can't be right or wrong just for yourself, if it's right or wrong it must

be right or wrong for everybody. 2. People shouldn't feel helpless. Something ought to be done. 3. But dearest Frances, you must have seen girls like that girl a hundred times. Dublin is full of them. 4. And anyway, Father was saying they have no arms. They can't fight. 5. "Here, I've picked you a lovely green rosebud. Mind the thorns" "May there be no thorns in our life together". 6. NO, you'd better not buy the ring. You may still change your mind. 7. I have very little time for social conversation, you must excuse me. 8. You can't apologize just by saying "I apologize", not in that to me, 9. I wish we could meet sometimes and talk, just talk of anything at all, that's in our minds. 10. "Listen, Kathleen. I must tell you something." 11. Don't talk so loudly. I can hear you quite well. You mustn't talk like that here. 12. You know he'll go wherever you go. Are we to tie him up or what? 13. "You know, you should have given me a ring, Christopher, it might have protected me." 14. I may be totally uneducated, but at least I can make bread and butter. 15. I shall never be able to explain that. 16. Well, I must say I'm a bit suspicious of these mysterious "specialists" who can't even tell you plainly what they're doing. 17. You oughtn't to spend the winter in London with that cough in your chest.

### 3. Choose must or should.

1. Your questions surprise me, you \_\_\_ know this. 2. You \_\_\_ be absent for such a long time. Everyone forgot you. 3. Though it is a very unpleasant mission, I feel I \_\_\_ tell you the truth. 4. We had a wonderful time at that party. You \_\_\_ be there. 5. Let's tell him as it is. He \_\_\_ understand. 6. You \_\_\_ apologize when you saw that his feelings were hurt. 7. She is a very experienced doctor. You \_\_\_ consult her. 8. She \_\_\_ not say about such things in the child's presence. Now you see the result. 9. I \_\_\_ know that it might come to that. 10. If they had been warned in time, they \_\_\_ be there by now. 11. He gave you just the feeling of assurance, of confidence that a doctor \_\_\_ give.

### 4. Choose had to or should:

1. I \_\_\_ (to send) a telegram because it was too late to send a letter. 2. You \_\_\_ remind me to do it earlier. 3. I \_\_\_ (not to tell) him the news, he was so much upset, but I really \_\_\_ (to do) so, for the circumstances demanded it. 4. The agreement was if Johnny White could not repay the money he had borrowed, the Luke Flint \_\_\_ (have) the right to sell the land. 5. It was very hard work, but we \_\_\_ (to do) it. 6. She \_\_\_ (not to let) it pass like that, she \_\_\_ (to explain) to him that he was wrong. 7. Although it was unpleasant to her, she \_\_\_ (to tell) to him that he was wrong.

### 5. Choose can/could or may/might.

1. \_\_\_ we leave the room? Is the lesson over? 2. \_\_\_ you stand on your head? – I \_\_\_ when I was at school but I \_\_\_ now. 3. \_\_\_ smoke here? – No, you \_\_\_ smoking is not allowed. 4. \_\_\_ I come in? – Please, do. 5. Where I \_\_\_ buy fruit? 6. He \_\_\_ answer the teacher's question yesterday. 7. \_\_\_ I come and see

you this evening? – Of course, you \_\_\_\_ . 8. When I first came to Spain I \_\_\_\_ read Spanish but I \_\_\_\_ speak it. 9. There was a lot of noise in the street last night, and I \_\_\_\_ sleep. 10. \_\_\_\_ I borrow your umbrella?

### 6. Paraphrase the following sentences using need:

1. It is not necessary to copy the composition I can read it as it is. 2. It was not necessary for her to carry the bags all by herself: there were porters at the station. 3. Why do you want to buy a new bag? I could have lent you mine. 4. There is no use worrying about her; she is quite able to take care of herself. 5. I don't think there is any need to bother them.

### 7. Choose should to or need.

1. We \_\_\_\_ not (to hurry) we have half an hour before the train starts. 2. You \_\_\_\_ not (to come) so early, now you will have to wait. 3. You \_\_\_\_ not (to give) the child so much money, it will spoil him. 4. You \_\_\_\_ not (to return) the money so soon. I could wait. 5. I \_\_\_\_ not (to help) with this work. He could have managed it himself. 6. You \_\_\_\_ not (to go) into this at present. They've forgotten about it.

### 8. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the modal verbs and their equivalents.

1. An American criminal justice system has to enforce the laws to protect individuals and the community. 2. After the commission of the crime the police must investigate the case and find who did it. 3. They can arrest the suspect, inform of his constitutional rights and «book» when the police enter the arrest in their records. 4. If the offence is minor, bail may be set. 5. The suspect will be able to be released from custody if the bail is set. 6. The accused will not be allowed to be present or to defend himself before the grand jury. 7. The accused is advised of the pleas he might enter not guilty, guilty, or «no contest». 8. A «no contest» plea is one in which the accused cannot dispute the facts but he can argue that the facts do not support a criminal charge. 9. At the trial the prosecuting attorney is to present those facts and witnesses which establish the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt. 10. If he is unable to do this, the charges against the accused will be dismissed. 11. The prosecutor, acting on behalf of the state must prove the guilt. 12. The accused does not have to prove his innocence since he or she is assumed to be innocent until proved guilty. 13. The accused may be represented by an attorney whose job is to present facts that support the defendant's version of the events. 14. Depending upon the nature of the offence, the judge may fine or sentence the offender to prison. He may also suspend a jail sentence and place the offender on probation. 15. The offender may obtain an early release by being granted parole by the state parole board.

### 9. Find modal verbs and explain their using.

1. During his first meeting with the subject, the investigator should introduce himself by producing his credentials and explaining the reason for the visit. 2. Being as an interviewer the investigator should train himself to judge the other

person and his traits. 3. The investigator has to avoid being offensive in any way to a witness. 4. No investigator should ever promise a witness any reward or compensation for his testimony. 5. Questions as to the prior or current marital life, criminal backgrounds, poverty or contagious diseases of the witnesses may seem to them unwarranted intrusions. 6. The confidence of the witness should be gained. 7. The witness should be convinced that the investigator should be regarded as a doctor, a clergyman or a lawyer. 8. The investigator must take every effort to interview the witness alone. 9. All that the witness has to say about an event he has just observed should merit the attention of an investigator. 10. When an investigator is about to interview a witness who is an unknown quantity and whose testimony may be very material it is often wise to learn something about the person to be interviewed before the contact is actually made. 11. Sometimes it is wise for the investigator to fortify himself with documentary information about a witness he is to interview. 12. The witness should have the undivided attention of the investigator if the latter is to attain the undivided confidence of the witness.

**10. Choose the correct variant.**

1. Jack has got a headache. He \_\_\_\_\_ sleep well recently.  
a) can't b) couldn't have c) hasn't been able to
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ pay the fine. We have already done it.  
a) needn't b) mustn't c) can't
3. I'm sorry you didn't inform me about his rank deprivation. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell me about such things next time.  
a) must b) should c) need to
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in jail.  
a) would b) can't c) must not
5. We have got life imprisonment. We \_\_\_\_\_ live our "previous life".  
a) can't b) needn't c) must
6. Lawyers \_\_\_\_\_ learn a lot of laws by heart.  
a) may b) should c) must
7. Some years ago he \_\_\_\_\_ imagine his son to be arrested.  
a) cannot b) could not c) should not
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ stop cheating.  
a) must b) may c) ought
9. The escape was great. You should \_\_\_\_\_ about it.  
a) know b) have known c) knew
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ solve this problem in the court.  
a) ought b) allowed c) can
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ to have visited your brother – prisoner, but you didn't.  
a) should b) ought c) can
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ to do that.  
a) had b) would c) might
13. You \_\_\_\_\_ do everything you want.  
a) ought b) able to c) may
14. I'm not sure but he \_\_\_\_\_ be wrong

- a) must b) should c) may  
15. The prisoner \_\_\_\_\_ talk to his family last Friday.  
a) was allowed to b) allowed to c) was allow

### 11. Translate into English using modal verbs:

1. Вам не варто кричати на дітей, бо це не допоможе.
2. Він міг прийти вчасно, але проспав.
3. Можна мені відчинити вікно? – Звісно.
4. Я повинна сьогодні прибрати в квартирі, бо завтра приїдуть гості.
5. Молодь має поважати людей похилого віку.
6. Потяг має прибути о 12.00, тому вам варто вийти завчасно.
7. Ти міг допомогти мені з вечерею.
8. Всі пасажери мають пройти митницю.
9. Він може не носити окуляри, але його зір неідеальний.
10. Будь-хто може зробити помилку! Це життя, не варто так засмучуватися.
11. У цій крамниці немає нічого, щоб я могла собі купити..
12. Ми можемо поїхати до Франції наступного тижня.
13. Ти не міг би позичити мені грошей? – Без проблем.
14. Можна було б уникнути таких наслідків, якби влада вжила відповідних заходів раніше.
15. Ти можеш зняти свої туфлі біля порога.

## UNIT 3. SEQUENCE OF TENSES. DIRECT / INDIRECT SPEECH

### 1. Study and learn rules.

#### Узгодження часів дієслова / SEQUENCE OF TENSES

#### Пряма / непряма мова / DIRECT / INDIRECT SPEECH

В українській мові дієслово-присудок підрядного додаткового речення може вживатись у будь-якому часі (теперішньому, минулому чи майбутньому), залежно від змісту. В англійській мові це можливо лише тоді, коли дієслово-присудок головного речення виражає дію стосовно теперішнього або майбутнього часу:

He **understands** that he  
**has made** a mistake.

Він розуміє, що допустив по-  
милку.

Якщо ж присудок головного речення в англійській мові виражений дієсловом в одному з минулих часів або в Present Perfect, що виражає дію, яка відбулась у минулому, то в підрядному додатковому реченні дієслово-присудок, як правило, має бути в одному з минулих часів або в майбутньому з точки зору минулого (Future-in-the-Past). Тобто дія підрядного речення узгоджується з дією головного речення:

He **understood** that he

Він розумів, що допустив по-

**had made** a mistake.

милку.

Запам'ятайте правила узгодження часів дієслова в підрядному реченні:

1) Present – Past:

~~I thought you **have left** England.~~

I thought you **had left** England. - Я думав, що ви залишили Англію. (в підрядному реченні потрібно писати Present Perfect, але замість нього за правилами узгодження часів вживаємо Past Perfect)

2) Past Indefinite (worked) – Past Perfect (had worked):

We asked him if anything **had happened**. - Ми запитали його, чи не трапилось чогось.

3) Past Continuous (was working) - Past Perfect Continuous (had been working):

4) Past Perfect (have worked) - Past Perfect (had worked)

5) Future (will work) - Future –in-the-Past (would work):

**You have said you would come.** - Ти казав, що прийдеш.

### **2.Paraphrase the following using Reported speech.**

1. “Give me a cup of tea, please”, said the captain to a cadet.
2. “Don’t drink too much alcohol”, said the lieutenant to an old man.
3. “Don’t make so much noise at night”, said the police officer to a musician.
4. “Don’t smoke in public”, said the major.
5. “Get up early and do morning exercises”, advised the doctor.
6. “Don’t eat for several days”, my doctor told me.
7. Nick’s father said to him: “Please, pass me a cigarette”.
8. “Stay back!” – ordered the police.
9. “Don’t sell alcohol to children”, – the policeman told the shop assistant.

### **3.Change the following sentences from indirect into direct speech.**

1. He went up to the policeman and asked him if he knew what time was. 2. She asked him where he had been. 3. They tell me they know all peculiarities of this case. 3. The lawyer said he had finished his work by 5 o’clock. 4. The jurors promised they would have given the verdict of guilty by Monday. 5. The law student explained that he had been preparing for his Criminal Law exam for 2 days.

### **4.Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

1. The judge said that they (to interview) the witness as soon as possible. 2. They believed the lawyer (to carry out) his duty honesty. 3. It was announced that the delegation (to arrive) on time. 4. He said he (to pass) his exam in Administrative law. 5. The public was informed that the defendant ( to be+ to find) guilty and (to be+ to imprison) in accordance with the law.

### **5. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Нам повідомили, що вердикт все ще обговорюється присяжними. 2. Вони хотіли запитати скільки справ розглядається суддею щомісячно. 3. Йому

було цікаво дізнатися про те, що смертну кару у Великобританії було скасовано у 1969 році. 4. Вона прочитала, що обвинувальний акт у кримінальному провадженні стосовно цього злочину буде направлено до суду для розгляду по суті. 5. Прокурор розповів присяжним засідателям, як містер Браун скоїв злочин.

## UNIT 4. PARTICIPLE AND INFINITIVE

### 1. Study and learn rules.

#### Дієприкметник та Інфінітив / Participle and Infinitive

**Дієприкметник** – неособова форма дієслова, що має властивості дієслова, прислівника та прикметника.

**Форми дієприкметника:**

Форма		Активний стан	Пасивний стан
<b>Participle I</b>	Present Participle Simple	дієслово + закінчення -ing <i>asking – питаючи</i> <i>doing – роблячи</i> <b>Що роблячи?</b>	being + 3 форма дієслова/ed <i>being asked – бути запитаним</i> <i>being fooled – бути обдуреним</i>
	Present Participle Perfect	having + 3 форма дієслова//ed <i>having asked – запитавши</i> <b>Що зробивши?</b>	having been + 3 форма дієслова/ed <i>having been asked - бути запитаним (вже)</i>
<b>Participle II</b>		-	3 форма дієслова/ed <i>written – написаний</i> <b>який?</b>

Наприклад:

1. **Reading** English books I wrote out new words (**Participle I: Present Participle Simple**). – Читаючи англійські книжки, я виписував нові слова. (Одночасно читав і виписував).

2. **Having read** English books I wrote out new words (**Participle I: Present Participle Perfect**). – Прочитавши англійські книжки, я виписав нові слова. (Спочатку прочитав, а потім виписав).

3. I saw a **broken** vase on the table (**Participle II**). – Я бачив розбиту вазу на столі. (Вазу розбили раніше).

**Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions** – Participle presents the action, which isn't connected with a subject of a sentence:

Наприклад:

The weather **being fine**, we spent a whole day in the country. – Погода була гарна, ми провели весь день за містом.

He stood silent, his teeth **pressed**. – Він стояв мовчки, зціпиши зуби.

**Інфінітив** – це неособова форма дієслова, яка тільки називає дію і

відповідає на запитання *що робити?, що зробити?*: to write *писати*, to answer *відповідати*.

### Форми інфінітива:

Група	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to ask	to be asked
Continuous	to be asking	-----
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asked
Perfect Continuous	to have been asked	-----

Наприклад:

It was pleasant **to be driving** a car again. – Приємно було знову вести автомобіль.

I was pleased **to have done** something. – Я була задоволена, що я децю зробила.

I want **to make** a report. – Я хочу зробити доповідь.

**To know** him is to trust him. – Знати його – значить довіряти йому.

## 2. Fill in the correct form of the infinitives.

- The police officer expects the offender \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) the truth.
- The suspect claimed \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV at the time of kidnapping.
- A traffic warden seems \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very tired.
- The car seems \_\_\_\_\_ (crash).
- Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ (use) your seat-belts.
- The burglars must \_\_\_\_\_ (come) in through the window.
- I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (book) a return ticket to Kiev, please.
- A traffic warden often asks \_\_\_\_\_ (demonstrate) a driving license.
- Traffic lights are likely \_\_\_\_\_ (break).

## 3. Find infinitives and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Everyone had a wish to say something. 2. He decided to go alone. 3. We must work hard to live. 4. The question must be answered. 5. It was difficult to believe. 6. She was going to my rooms to see my aunt. 7. She had no desire to open her heart to her aunt. 8. The great thing is to make a good breakfast. 9. I am ready to go with Annie. 10. Nothing could be done before morning. 11. It wasn't safe to cross the bridge at night. 12. To earn a living he became a salesman. 13. The man was the first to speak. 14. I am too old to be given a hiding. 15. This is my bench, and you have no right to take it away from me.

## 4. Add "to" where it is possible.

1. I like ... play the piano. 2. My brother can ... write poems. 3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 4. They wanted ... cross the river. 5. It is high time for you... go to bed. 6. May I....use your telephone. 7. They heard the

girl ... cry out with joy. 8. I would rather ... stay at home today. 9. He did not want ... play in the yard anymore. 10. Would you like ... go to England? 11. You look tired. You had better ... go home. 12. He wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not ... find his telephone number. 13. It is time ... get up. 14. Let me ... help you with your homework. 15. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday. 16. I'd like ... speak to you. 17. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem. 18. What makes you ... think you are right? 19. I shall ... do all I can ... help you. 20. I like ... dance.

### **5. Underline the correct participle.**

1. Having *lost/loosing* my keys. I thought that someone had stolen them.
2. She went home, having been *blackmailed/blackmailing*.
3. Not *buying/bought* food, they left supermarket.
4. A burglar entered the room, *kept/keeping* silence.
5. *Seeing/Seen* the strange person, the dog began to bark.
6. *Having answered/having been answered* the questions, the arsonist was arrested.
7. *Stolen/stealing* gold ear-rings were found by the police.
8. *Forging / Forged* documents the secretary risks a lot.
9. The application *writing/written* by him was too long.
10. Do you know the boy *come/coming* towards us?

### **6. Fill in with the appropriate participle.**

1. (To enter) the room I recognized this man at once.
2. (To throw) the bomb the offender ran away.
3. Passengers (to travel) on a boat from London to Moscow were frightened by a terrorist.
4. (To announce) news about laws in bribery is rather strict.
5. (To demand) information was not given by kidnappers.
6. (To base) on his intuition he caught the intruder.
7. Some women earn money (to sell) their bodies.
8. He was very upset, (to blame) for the accident.
9. The old woman complains about noisy neighbours, (to listen) to music loudly by herself.
10. Witnesses saw some clothes (to belong) to another person.
11. (To injure) victims were mostly visitors of the gallery.
12. (To receive) a warning call about the bombing the militia expressed their anger.
13. (To suggest) version was not correct.
14. (To suffer) from hijacking, many people install alarm on their vehicles.
15. (To survive) victims will make statements against assassins.

### **7. Paraphrase, using Participle constructions.**

1. *When she came home*, she noticed that her jewellery was stolen.
2. *When I was walking through the park* I saw hijacking.
3. The woman called the boy, *who was pickpocketing*.

4. They decided to check all documents once more *as they had plenty of time*.
5. He didn't like the people *who were surrounding him*.
6. The case *which was discussed* was very difficult.
7. The building *which has been arsoned* is a new supermarket.
8. The burglar *who is asked* with questions answers nothing.
9. The experiment with bribes *which is being carried* by the police is very important.
10. A judge remembered the words *which were told at the beginning*.
11. The things *which have been stolen* are returned to the owner.

### 8. Choose the appropriate participle.

1. Have you read the letters brought/bringing today?
2. We are examining the ancient coin found/finding here.
3. The mistake making/made by you is very serious.
4. Having finished/finishing his first article he began to prepare next one.
5. The church having been built/having built last century is a historical building.
6. Don't you remember the topic discussing/discussed yesterday?
7. I can't find the photos made/making by us at the seaside.
8. She was preparing for the exam listened/listening to the music.
9. Can I look at these magazines presenting/presented by your friends?
10. Having left/left the child with the baby-sitter she went to work.
11. Here is that famous professor having taught/teaching me 10 years ago.
12. Having been/being to the zoo yesterday we decided to continue our sightseeing.

### 9. Highlight Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions.

1. The night being so dark, we couldn't see the faces of burglars.
2. The hour being late, we found her murdered.
3. The suspect didn't answer with his eyes dropped.
4. All being understood the police arrested that man.

### 10. Write your own examples of Absolute Participial Constructions.

## UNIT 5. GERUND

### 1. Study and learn rules.

#### Герундій / Gerund

**Герундій** – це неособова форма дієслова із закінченням -ing, що має властивості дієслова й іменника. Як і інфінітив, герундій **н а з и в а є** дію: reading *читання*, listening *слухання*. В українській мові немає форми, яка відповідала б герундію.

Форми герундія:

Група	Active	Passive
Indefinite	asking	being asked

Perfect	having asked	having been asked
---------	--------------	-------------------

Наприклад:

They continued **listening** attentively. – Вони продовжували уважно слухати.

**Seeing is believing.** – Бачити – значить вірити.

He insisted on **telling** her how it happened. – Він наполягав на тому, щоб розказати їй, як це сталося.

## 2. Complete the sentences using gerund (the –ing form).

- \_\_\_\_\_ (hijack) is his specialty, although he enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (arson).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) him, and they would be very happy
- If they see him, as he has a gun and he doesn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (use) it.
- The teenager has been accused \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) a purse.
- The police blamed him \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it.
- The man apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ (commit) crime.
- This criminal practiced \_\_\_\_\_ (escape) from the prison.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (search) that criminal took them three months.

## 3. Use gerund (the –ing form) and prepositions.

1. Newton, the famous scientist, was sometimes engaged (to work out) difficult problems. 2. "There's no question (to forgive) you," he said quickly. 3. Of course, I should insist (to pay) for my work. 4. I wonder if there's any use (to try) to improve him. 5. We began to speak only when we were out (to hear) of the old man. 6. I insist (to go) there at once. 7. We all suspected him (to learn) it before and (to try) to conceal it from us. 8. They were all busy (to unpack) the books and (to put) them on the shelves. 9. (to hear) the news she ran over to the telephone to inform Gerald at once. 10. But (to make) this request Mr. Dennant avoided (to look) in his face. 11. I spent the rest of the time in the hall of the Station Hotel (to write) letters. 12. You can help me (to give) a piece of good advice, you're old enough to know it better. 13. (to discuss) the plan ourselves we decided to consult Mike's eldest brother who in our eyes was an expert. 14. He hesitated a little (to open) the door. He had a feeling that there was somebody waiting for him inside. 15. (to hear) the sound of the door opened downstairs he tiptoed into the corridor and bent over the banister. 16. (to see) three little children dancing in the street to their own music he came up nearer to see them better. 17. Excuse me (to come) late.

## 4. Read and translate these sentences. Pay attention to the -ing forms, state if they are gerunds, participles or verbal nouns.

- The principle task of police work is *protecting* society against crime.
- While *protecting* a crime scene, a police officer should remember that nothing must be touched or moved.
- There is no use *changing* your testimony after the confrontation.
- According to some criminologists, weather and *changing* seasons bring with the

differences in crimes committed.

5. A defendant may prefer *hearing* his case by a jury in the Crown Court.

6. When *hearing* case, a grand jury is to decide questions of fact.

7. This violent murder case is *passing* the second hearing.

### 5. Choose one correct variant.

1. I expect that he \_\_\_\_\_ your problem and help you.

- a) to understand b) will understand c) understood

2. She \_\_\_\_\_ to behave quite differently.

- a) was expected b) expected c) to expect

3. Usage of \_\_\_\_\_ can save your life.

- a) seat-belts b) a pedestrian c) a highway

4. He wasn't expected \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) to fine b) fine c) to be fined

5. He \_\_\_\_\_ to be stopped for speeding.

- a) seems b) seem c) is seemed

6. An offender is \_\_\_\_\_ to be a man.

- a) known b) knew c) to know

7. Nobody noticed \_\_\_\_\_ come and sit down.

- a) his b) he c) him

8. This highway is likely \_\_\_\_\_ two countries.

- a) to be connected b) to connect c) connect

9. We saw some people \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol in the street.

- a) drank b) drink c) drinking

10. He \_\_\_\_\_ to get a driving license.

- a) is likely b) like c) are likely

11. He heard a car \_\_\_\_\_ from the opposite direction.

- a) approaching b) approach c) approached

12. I heard him \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic cop about it.

- a) told b) tell c) to tell

13. Girls agreed to meet at \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) the bus stop b) the traffic jam c) the seat-belt

14. He was announced \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) to be searched b) search c) to search

15. At the stop she \_\_\_\_\_ another girl waiting for the bus.

- a) is seen b) saw c) to see

16. She \_\_\_\_\_ to take driving courses.

- a) is told b) tells c) told

### 6. Use gerund and prepositions where necessary.

1. Newton, the famous scientist, was sometimes engaged (to work out) difficult problems. 2. "There's no question (to forgive) you," he said quickly. 3. Of course, I should insist (to pay) for my work. 4. I wonder if there's any use (to try) to improve him. 5. We began to speak only when we were out (to hear) of the old man. 6. I insist (to go) there at once. 7. We all suspected him (to learn) it before

and (to try) to conceal it from us. 8. They were all busy (to unpack) the books and (to put) them on the shelves. 9. (to hear) the news she ran over to the telephone to inform Gerald at once. 10. But (to make) this request Mr. Dennant avoided (to look) in his face. 11. I spent the rest of the time in the hall of the Station Hotel (to write) letters. 12. You can help me (to give) a piece of good advice, you're old enough to know it better. 13. (to discuss) the plan ourselves we decided to consult Mike's eldest brother who in our eyes was an expert. 14. He hesitated a little (to open) the door. He had a feeling that there was somebody waiting for him inside. 15. (to hear) the sound of the door opened downstairs he tiptoed into the corridor and bent over the banister. 16. (to see) three little children dancing in the street to their own music he came up nearer to see them better. 17. Excuse me (to come) late.

### 7. Study and learn rules.

GIVING ADVICE AND MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS	
Some expressions for giving advice and making recommendations require a gerund and some an infinitive. Some phrases are appropriate when spoken but are not appropriate in a formal written context.	
Gerund (-ing)	Infinitive
<p><i>I (would/wouldn't) suggest /recommend making an offer at this stage.</i></p> <p><i>How/What about talking to a property expert about this?(spoken)</i></p>	<p><i>I think you should tell me a bit more about the business</i></p> <p><i>I (strongly) advise you to talk to a property expert about this.</i></p> <p><i>You could always make an offer when you know a bit more. (spoken)</i></p> <p><i>You ought to make an offer when you know a bit more.(spoken)</i></p> <p><i>Why don't you make an offer when you know a bit more? (spoken)</i></p>
If you would like to use recommend and suggest for a third party, the structure is as follows: <i>I recommend/suggest that he/she should + infinitive</i>	

You could always...

I suggest ...

You really ought...

I wouldn't advise you ...

I don't think you should ...

I don't recommend...

### 8. Make up a dialogue using expressions for giving advice and making recommendations from ex.6 and write it.

## TEST

1.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. The principle of civil law is to provide all citizens with an accessible and ..... collection of the laws which apply to them and which judges must follow.

- a) write;
- b) writes;
- c) written;
- d) writing.

2.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. Colonial expansion spread the civil law system and European civil law ..... in much of Latin America as well as in parts of Asia and Africa.

- a) will be adopted;
- b) has been adopted;
- c) adopted;
- d) adopts.

3.Виберіть необхідне модальне дієслово. Suggestions. The driver ..... take notes concerning the accident and its circumstances. For example the driver ..... take notes of all statements, and make a sketch of the scene. The sketch ..... include: the positions of the cars before, at, and immediately after the accident; the location of debris (pieces of chrome, broken glass, etc.).

- a) should;
- b) can;
- c) ought;
- d) must.

4.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. Businesses must deal with an ever ..... number of administrative rules and decisions on both the state and federal level.

- a) increased;
- b) having increased;
- c) increase;
- d) increasing.

5.Виберіть необхідне модальне дієслово. Rule-making procedures generally require notice so that interested parties may participate. The regulations .....to be effective.

- a) can be published;
- b) may publish;
- c) must be published;
- d) should publish.

6.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. Law enforcement officials will report violations of those laws, codes and sets of principles which ..... human rights.

- a) are protected and promoted;

- b) protect and promote;
- c) protected and promoted;
- d) will protect and promote.

7.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. No one may be subjected to a heavier penalty than that which was applicable at the time the offence .....

- a) committed;
- b) was committed;
- c) has committed;
- d) had committed.

8.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. If the penalty for an offence ..... by law subsequent to a commission of the offence, the offender must benefit from the lighter penalty.

- a) reduces;
- b) reduced;
- c) is reduced;
- d) would reduce.

9.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. This criminal ..... in prison since his twenty.

- a) has been;
- b) have been;
- c) was;
- d) is.

10.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. The witness ..... a face of a robber, so it can help to find the offender.

- a) has seen;
- b) have seen;
- c) was seeing;
- d) was seen.

11.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. A captain and his partner ..... this case for three years.

- a) are investigating;
- b) have been investigating;
- c) had been investigating;
- d) investigated.

12.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. We are arresting a man, who ..... from the prison.

- a) was escaping;
- b) has escaped;
- c) escapes;

d) had escaped.

13.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. The officer informed us that all pills .....

- a) still checked;
- b) are still being checked;
- c) are still checking;
- d) were still being checked.

14.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. The policeman explained that it ..... illegal to sell cigarettes to children.

- a) is;
- b) was;
- c) has been;
- d) is being.

15.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. As a police officer, I was very upset when my motorbike ..... from outside my house last month.

- a) will be taken;
- b) is taken;
- c) was taken;
- d) took.

16.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. They ..... that house burglary by 2022.

- a) will investigate;
- b) will have investigated;
- c) will have been investigated;
- d) will be investigating.

17.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. .... you ever ..... for speeding?

- a) Do... be fined;
- b) Have... been fined;
- c) Did ... fine;
- d) Were... been fined.

18.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. .... documents the secretary risks a lot.

- a) Forging;
- b) Forged;
- c) To Forge;
- d) To be forged.

19.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. .... gold ear-rings were found by the police.

- a) Stolen;

- b) To steal;
- c) Steal;
- d) Stealing.

20.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. She went home, .....

- a) having been blackmailing;
- b) having been blackmailed;
- c) having blackmailed;
- d) have been blackmailed.

21.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. The ..... building is a new supermarket.

- a) arson;
- b) arsoning;
- c) to arson;
- d) arsoned.

22.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. All ..... the police arrested that man.

- a) to be understand;
- b) being understood;
- c) being to understand;
- d) be understood.

23.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. While ..... a crime scene, a police officer should remember that nothing must be touched or moved. {

- a) protected;
- b) to protect;
- c) protect;
- d) protecting.

24.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. This criminal practiced in ..... from the prison. {

- a) escaped;
- b) escape;
- c) to escape;
- d) escaping.

25.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. You can help me in giving a piece of good advice, you're old enough ..... it better.

- a) knew;
- b) to know;
- c) knowing;
- d) have known.

26.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. You ..... to have visited your brother – prisoner, but you didn't.

- a) should;
- b) can;
- c) ought;
- d) may.

27.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. The profession of a constable in the UK ..... be able: to stop and question anyone who is acting suspiciously; to deal with anything from a road accident to a smash-and-grab raid; to help or to advise any citizen who needs or asks for assistance; to control a crowd — which can gather surprisingly quickly; to stop a runaway thief, to keep order in a busy street; to give first aid to someone taken suddenly ill etc.

- a) must;
- b) can;
- c) could;
- d) should.

28.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. The police ..... a crime and may apprehend suspects and detain them in custody.

- a) investigates;
- b) investigate;
- c) is investigating;
- d) has investigated.

29.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. In Britain the prevention of crime, in fact, depends fundamentally on the visible presence of a uniformed policeman. The principle is accepted in every police force throughout the country, and the method ..... for putting the principle into practice is the 'beat' system.

- a) is used;
- b) uses;
- c) is using
- d) used.

30.Виберіть необхідне модальне дієслова. Perhaps this young man ..... help you today.

- a) should;
- b) could;
- c) can;
- d) will be able to.

## APPENDIXES

Appendix A

### THE PASSIVE VOICE

(Пасивний стан)

**to be + Participle II (asked, written)**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Tense</b>		
	<b>INFINITIVE</b>	<b>CONTINUOUS</b>	<b>PERFECT</b>
<b>PRESENT</b>	<p><i>I am</i> <i>She</i> } <i>is</i> <i>He</i> } } <b>asked</b></p> <p><i>You</i> } <i>We</i> } <i>are</i> <i>They</i> }</p> <p><i>Мене</i> <i>Її</i> <i>Його</i> } <b>запитують</b> <i>Вас</i> <i>Тебе</i> <i>Нас</i> <i>Їх</i></p>	<p><i>I am</i> <i>She</i> } <i>is</i> <i>He</i> } } <b>being asked</b></p> <p><i>You</i> } <i>We</i> } <i>are</i> <i>They</i> }</p> <p><i>Мене</i> <i>Її</i> <i>Його</i> } <b>запитують</b> <i>Вас</i> <i>Тебе</i> <i>Нас</i> <i>Їх</i></p>	<p><i>She</i> } <i>has</i> <i>He</i> } } <b>been asked</b></p> <p><i>I</i> } <i>You</i> } <i>have</i> <i>We</i> } <i>They</i> }</p> <p><i>Мене</i> <i>Її</i> <i>Його</i> } <b>запитали</b> <i>Вас</i> <i>Тебе</i> <i>Нас</i> <i>Їх</i></p>
<b>PAST</b>	<p><i>I</i> } <i>was</i> <i>She</i> } <i>He</i> } } <b>asked</b></p> <p><i>You</i> } <i>We</i> } <i>were</i> <i>They</i> }</p> <p><i>Мене</i> <i>Її</i> <i>Його</i> } <b>запитали</b> <i>Вас</i> <i>Тебе</i> <i>Нас</i> <i>Їх</i></p>	<p><i>I</i> } <i>was</i> <i>She</i> } <i>He</i> } } <b>being asked</b></p> <p><i>You</i> } <i>We</i> } <i>were</i> <i>They</i> }</p> <p><i>Мене</i> <i>Її</i> <i>Його</i> } <b>запитували</b> <i>Вас</i> <i>Тебе</i> <i>Нас</i> <i>Їх</i></p>	<p><i>I</i> } <i>She</i> } <b>had been asked</b> <i>He</i> }</p> <p><i>You</i> } <i>We</i> } <i>They</i> }</p> <p><i>Мене</i> <i>Її</i> <i>Його</i> } <b>запитали</b> <i>Вас</i> <i>Тебе</i> <i>Нас</i> <i>Їх</i></p>

<b>FUTURE</b>	<i>I</i> <i>We</i>	<i>shall</i>	<b>be asked</b>	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/>	<i>I</i> <i>We</i>	<i>shall</i>	<b>have been asked</b>
	<i>She</i> <i>He</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i>				<i>will</i>		
	<i>Мене</i> <i>Її</i> <i>Його</i> <i>Вас</i> <i>Тебе</i> <i>Нас</i> <i>Їх</i>		<b>запитають</b>		<i>Мене</i> <i>Її</i> <i>Його</i> <i>Вас</i> <i>Тебе</i> <i>Нас</i> <i>Їх</i>		<b>запитають</b>

*Appendix B*

## SEQUENCES OF TENSES

### Зміна часових форм

Пряма мова	Непряма мова
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Future Indefinite	Future-in-the- Past
Past Perfect	без змін

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

В англійській мові існує три типи умовних речень (**Subjunctive Mood**)

**Перший тип** умовних речень – реальна умова (**First Conditional**).

<b>Present Simple</b>	<b>Future Simple</b>
If you hurry Якщо ти поквапишся,	you will come to the place in time то дістанешся місця вчасно
<b>Present Simple</b>	<b>Present Simple or Future Simple</b>
If water is cooled to 0° Якщо воду охолодити до 0,°	it freezes то вона замерзає (замерзне)
If you multiply two and two Якщо ти множиш 2 на 2,	you will get four то отримуєш (отримаєш)

**Другий тип** умовних речень – маловірогідна або нереальна умова, яка відбувається у теперішньому або майбутньому часі (**Second Conditional**)

<b>Past Simple</b> <b>Past Continious</b>	<b>Would</b> <b>Would</b>
If John got a job in an international company Якби Джон отримав роботу у зарубіжній компанії,	he would get a good professional training. він мав би хорошу професійну практику
If Anna were living in Great Britain Якби Ганна жила у Великій Британії,	she would greatly improve her English. то вона значно б удосконалила свою англійську мову
If rains were not so frequent here Якби дощі не випадали тут так часто,	it would be a good resort area. це було б гарне курортне місце

**Третій тип** умовних речень передає нереальну умову, що могла б відбутися в минулому часі (**Third Conditional**).

<b>Past Perfect</b>	<b>Would have</b>
If I had seen the Dean yesterday Якби я побачив декана вчора	I would have explained everything to him. я б все йому пояснив
If the students had not worked hard  Якби студенти не працювали старанно,	they would nt have passed the exam well last month.  вони не склали б успішно іспити минулого місяця

Окремим випадком вживання умовних речень є речення з *wish*. В таких реченнях висловлюється жаль, що бажане не відбулося. Зазначена дія чи стан стосуються

**теперішнього часу:**

<b>Wish</b>	<b>Past Simple</b>
I wish Шкода,	it did not rain so much in this area. що в цій місцевості ідуть сильні дощі.
I wish Шкода,	I could do it myself. що я не можу зробити це сама

**майбутнього часу:**

<b>Wish</b>	<b>Would</b>
I wish Шкода,	it would stop snowing. що не йтиме сніг
I wish Шкода,	someone would help me. що мені ніхто не допоможе

**минулого часу:**

<b>Wish</b>	<b>Past Perfect</b>
I wish Шкода,	I had received this inforvation early. що я не отримала цю інформацію раніше
I wish Шкода,	I had not done so many mistakes що я зробила так багато помилок

## The use of non-finite forms of the verb

Члени речення	Infinitive (to)	Gerund (-ing)	Participle I (-ing)	Participle II (ст. д. – ed, нест. д. – 3 ф. д.)
1. Підмет	<u>To walk</u> is useful	<u>Walking</u> is useful	----	----
	Гуляти – корисно			
2. Частина присудка	Our aim is <u>to master</u> English. Наша мета – <u>оволодіти</u> англійською мовою	Our aim is <u>mastering</u> English. Наша мета – <u>оволодіння</u> англійською мовою	He is <u>writing</u> a letter. Він <u>пише</u> листа	He has <u>written</u> a letter. Він <u>написав</u> листа
3. Додаток	She likes <u>to sing</u>	She likes <u>singing</u>	----	----
	Вона любить <u>співати</u>			
4. Означення	The method <u>to be used</u> is not new. Метод, <u>який треба використати</u> , не новий	_____	Look at the trees <u>growing</u> in our garden. Подивись на дерева, <u>які ростуть</u> у нашому садку	The method <u>used</u> is not new. <u>Використаний</u> метод не новий
5. Обставина	He went there <u>to study</u> .  Він пішов туди <u>навчатися</u>	He went there for <u>studying</u> .  Він пішов туди <u>навчатися</u>	(While) <u>reading</u> he made notes.  <u>Читаючи</u> , він робив записи	<u>When done</u> this work will give good results. Коли робота <u>буде зроблена</u> , вона дасть гарні результати

## NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

Voice Tenses	Infinitive (3 часткою <i>to</i> )		Gerund ( <i>-ing</i> )		Participle I ( <i>-ing</i> )		Participle II (ст. д. – ed, нест. д. – 3 ф. д.)
	Active	Passive	Active	Passive	Active	Passive	
<b>Simple</b>	to ask to write	to be asked to be written	asking writing	being asked being written	asking writing	being asked being written	asked written
<b>Continu ous</b>	to be asking to be writing	-	-	-	-	-	-----
<b>Perfect</b>	to have asked  to have written	to have been asked  to have been written	having asked  having written	having been asked  having been written	having asked  having written	having been asked  having been written	-----

## Irregular verbs

I ФОРМА	II ФОРМА	III ФОРМА	ПЕРЕКЛАД
1. arise	arose	arisen	підійматися
2. be	was , were	been	бути
3. bear	bore	bom	народжувати
4. become	became	become	зробитися,
5. begin	began	begun	починати (ся)
6. bend	bent	bent	гнути
7. bind	bound	bound	зв'язувати
8. bite	bit	bitten	кусати (ся)
9. bleed	bled	bled	сходити кров'ю
10. blow	blew	blown	дути
11. break	broke	broken	ламати (ся)
12. breed	bred	bred	виховувати
13. bring	brought	brought	приносити
14. build	built	built	будувати
15. burn	burnt	burnt	горіти, палити
16. buy	bought	bought	купувати
17. cast	cast	cast	кидати
18. catch	caught	caught	ловити,
19. choose	chose	chosen	вибирати,
20. come	came	come	приходити
21. cost	cost	cost	коштувати
22. cut	cut	cut	різати
23. dig	dug	dug	рити, копати
24. do	did	done	робити
25. draw	drew	drawn	тягти; малювати
26. dream	dreamt	dreamt	мріяти, бачити
27. drink	drank	drunk	пити
28. drive	drove	driven	вести, гнати
29. eat	ate	eaten	їсти
30. fall	fell	fallen	падати
31. feed	fed	fed	годувати
32. feel	felt	felt	почувати (себе)

33. fight [	fought	fought	боротися, битися
34. find	found	found	знаходити
35. flee	fled	fled	тікати;
36. fly	flew	flown	літати
37. forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
38. get	got	got	одержувати;
39. give	gave	given	давати
40. go	went	gone	іти, ходити
41. grow	grew	grown	рости, ставати
42. hang	hung	hung	вішати, висіти
43. have	had	had	мати
44. hear	heard	heard	чути
45. hide	hid	hidden	ховати
46. hold	held	held	тримати
47. keep	kept	kept	тримати,
48. know	knew	known	знати
49. lead	led	led	вести
50. learn	learnt	learnt	вчити (ся)
51. leave	left	left	залишати
52. lend	lent	lent	позичати
53. let	let	let	дозволяти,
54. light	lit	lit	запалювати,
55. lose	lost	lost	губити,
56. make	made	made	робити
57. mean	meant	meant	значити
58. meet	met	met	зустрічати
59. put	put	put	класти
60. read	read	read	читати
61. ride	rode	ridden	їздити верхи
62. rise	rose	risen	підніматися
63. run	ran	run	бігти
64. say	said	said	сказати
65. see	saw	seen	бачити
66. sell	sold	sold	продавати
67. send	sent	sent	посилати

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Навчальне видання

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**ENGLISH GRAMMAR: VERB**  
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