

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ В. Н. КАРАЗІНА**

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**SOCIOLOGY IN ENGLISH.
GRAMMAR HANDBOOK**

**Навчально-методичний посібник для розвитку граматичних
навичок для студентів немовних факультетів**

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Посібник є другою частиною посібника для розвитку граматичних навичок для студентів немовних факультетів. Посібник складається з 12 уроків, у яких розглядаються пасивний стан дієслова, інфінітив, герундій, дієприкметники та інфінітивні, герундіальні, дієприкметникові конструкції.

Посібник має багато таблиць, що пояснюють структуру та вживання конструкцій, що вивчаються.

Уроки містять різноманітні вправи для розвитку навичок володіння граматичним матеріалом.

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Sociology in English GRAMMAR HANDBOOK

PART II

UNIT 1

ПАСИВНЫЙ СТАН PASSIVE VOICE

| | Simple (Indefinite) be + III (ed) | Continuous (Progressive) be + being III (ed) | Perfect have + been III (ed) |
|---------|--|---|--|
| Present | am is + asked are usually, always, often, every..., sometimes, seldom | am is + being asked are at this moment, these days | have + been asked (written) has already (- , ?) yet just, never today, this week (month, year) |
| Past | was + asked were Yesterday, last time, in 1999, ...ago | was + being asked were at 10 a.m. from 5 till 6 p.m. at that moment, this time yesterday, when I came | had + been asked (written) by (the time...) when (I came) |
| Future | will + be asked (written) shall tomorrow next year in a week | — | will + have been writ- ten shall by this time next to- morrow |

Засоби перекладу пасивних конструкцій українською мовою

| | |
|--|---|
| This book <i>was published</i> last year | Ця книга <i>була надрукована</i> минулого року |
| English <i>is used</i> all over the world. | Англійську мову <i>використовують</i> у всьому світі. |
| Their research <i>is referred to</i> in a number of scientific papers. | На їх дослідження <i>посилаються</i> в багатьох наукових статтях. |

ВПРАВИ

I. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на час присудка в пасиві.

1. Sociology is taught in many higher educational establishments.
2. I'm so sorry, your application has been rejected by the committee.
3. It's great that university graduates are offered a wide choice of jobs.
4. We hope, our new book will be published as soon as possible.
5. I am sure, the project will have been completed by the end of this academic year.
6. When we asked for the results, the information was being checked
7. Don't worry. This issue will be discussed tomorrow.
8. When we joined the team, the solution had already been found.
9. Culture is learned, not inherited.
10. His report is being broadcast now.

II. Зробіть наступні речення питальними та заперечними.

1. A new questionnaire is being developed in our sociological laboratory.
2. He was asked to head the research.
3. You'll be informed about the change in the conference agenda.
4. We've been invited to participate in the conference on globalization.
5. The research will have been finished by the beginning of the new academic year.

III. Зробіть зміни у наступних реченнях, застосовуючи пасив. Зверніть увагу на зразок.*

Зразок: They **invited** him. –> He **was invited**.

Somebody **has made** the report. –> The report **has been made**.

People **will** always **remember** this event. –>This event **will** always **be remembered**.

1. They will carry out this experiment next week. 2. She wrote that book ten years ago. 3. They've offered him a job. 4. Somebody has left the documents in the office. 5. One praises students when they work hard. 6. People will never forget his great contribution to science. 7. Somebody found those manuscripts last year. 8. They will discuss the changes in the agenda tomorrow. 9. They have opened the conference. 10. Nobody heard the news.

IV. Застосуйте пасивну форму дієслова у дужках. Перекладіть речення в пасиві.

1. These subjects (to teach) in many higher educational establishments.
2. I think that this building (to build) in the 1970s.
3. Do you know when the new café (to open)?
4. Be quiet, please. My favourite show (to broadcast).
5. Do you know the news? The date of the meeting (to change)!

V. Перепишіть анотації, застосовуючи пасив у кожному реченні:

a) The text presents sociology as a social science. It introduces the definition of the term 'science'. The passage compares natural and social sciences.

b) The text introduces social aspects of human society. It outlines the common focus of social sciences. The passage compares sociology and common sense.

c) Unit two describes the basic principles and stages of scientific method. The text presents a number of techniques commonly used in sociological research. The passage pays special attention to studying human behaviour.

VI. Перекладіть речення з модальними дієсловами. Зверніть увагу на зразок.

Зразок: The evidence *must be* presented. → Доказ *треба* надати.

This rule *mustn't be* broken. → Це правило *не можна* порушувати.

This *can* be easily done. → Це *можна* легко зробити.

This *can't* be done. → Це *не можна* робити.

1. The answers must be written illegibly. 2. These books mustn't be taken away. 3. These questions can be easily answered. 4. His behaviour can't be explained. 5. This result can be improved. 6. These mistakes must be corrected.

VII. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на надруковані курсивом пасивні дієслова.

1. The seminar *was attended* by all our students. 2. The university lectures and seminars *are followed* by examinations. 3. The old methods of research *were replaced* with the new ones. 4. He *is greatly influenced* by other people's opinions. 5 The summit *was followed* by a press-conference. 6. All his questions *were answered*. 7. The demonstrators *were joined* by their supporters.

VIII. Змініть речення, приведені нижче, застосовуючи пасив. Зробіть два варіанти речень.

Зразок: *They gave me the book.* → a) *The book was given to me.*
b) *I was given the book.*

1. He told me the news. 2. They will explain us the meaning of the concept. 3. They have given him all the necessary information. 4. The management offered the graduate a job. 5. The administration promised a salary rise to the employees. 6. We sent them a copy of the letter. 7. Your colleagues will help you.

IX. а) Перевірте за словником значення поданих нижче дієслів. Складіть з ними речення згідно зі зразком.

Зразок: to say: *It is said* that he is clever.

Think, know, consider, believe, acknowledge, understand, find, say, claim, report.

б) *Складіть речення згідно за зразком.*

Зразок: *People say* that he is a promising scientist. → *It is said* (that) he is a promising scientist.

1. Our correspondent reports that the delegation will arrive on Monday. 2. People believe that he graduated from this university. 3. People

know that sociology is one attempt to understand the human being. 4. Some people consider that taxation is not necessary in a modern state. 5. The government claims that the budget changes will be accepted.

X. Перекладіть речення.

1. The Prime Minister was forced to resign. 2. She was elected a chairperson of the committee. 3. The registration of the conference participants is being conducted now. 4. August Comte is called the father of sociology. 5. Their proposal was rejected by all the representatives of our university. 7. A completely new approach was introduced.

XI. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, застосовуючи пасив:

1. Праця цього вченого була під впливом ідей Спенсера. 2. З цього питання було зібрано багато матеріалів. 3. Наше дослідження буде проведено наступного року. 4. На минулому тижні була відкрита щорічна соціологічна конференція у Києві. 5. Доповіді були надруковані до того, як подія почалась. 6. Зараз на конференції розглядаються декілька нових пропозицій. 7. У нашій статті пропонується нове розв'язання цієї проблеми. 8. Цей проєкт буде закінчено до кінця цього року. 9. Отримані результати будуть впроваджуватися у практику.

UNIT 2

ПАСИВНІ КОНСТРУКЦІЇ З ПРИЙМЕННИКАМИ

I. Перевірте, чи знайомі вам значення поданих нижче дієслів та сполучень дієслово + прийменник.

a) to agree upon, to arrive at, to deal with, to do away with, to be faced with, to laugh at, look after, to listen to, to refer to, to rely on (upon), to send for, to speak (talk) of (about), to think of;

b) to account for (= explain for), to approve of, to bring about, to comment on, to be confronted with, look at, to look for, to touch upon;

c) to follow, to influence.

Зверніть увагу на способи перекладу пасивних конструкцій з прийменниками:

| | |
|--|---|
| a) The date of the visit has been <i>agreed upon</i> . This article is often <i>referred to</i> . These data <i>can be relied on</i> . | <i>Про дату визиту домовились.</i> <i>На цю статтю часто посилаються.</i> <i>На ці дані можна покластися.</i> |
| b) The results obtained will be <i>commented on</i> . | Отримані результати <i>будуть коментуватися</i> . |
| c) His report <i>was followed</i> by the discussion. | Після його доповіді <i>відбулася</i> дискусія. |

II. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на сполучення дієслово+ прийменник подані курсивом:

1. The date of the summit *was finally agreed upon*. 2. After a long and heated discussion the compromise *was arrived at*. 3. His article *is referred to* in all recent publications. 4. When they tried to put forward their proposal they *were only laughed at*. 5. Our arguments *were listened to* with great attention. 6. The current political situation *is being commented on* in mass media. 7. The causes of the present crisis *will be accounted for* in the nearest future. 8. The conference reports *were followed* by the round-table discussion. 9. As a political scientist, he *is never influenced* by other analysts' opinions.

III. Застосуйте необхідні прийменники.

1. Unfortunately, the decision has not been arrived ... 2. The general outline of the project was agreed ... 4. This outstanding social scientist is always spoken... with admiration. 5. In this kindergarten children are well looked ... 6. The idea of introducing a new system of testing is being commented ... in our society. 7. The results obtained cannot be easily accounted ...

IV. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, застосовуючи пасив. Дієслова із вправи 1 допоможуть вам.

a) 1. Промова президента сьогодні коментується в усіх газетах.
2. На цю статтю посилаються в усіх засобах масової інформації.
3. Тут про нас піклуються. 4. З більшістю недоліків уже впорались.
5. Цієї проблеми ніколи не торкалися в місцевих газетах. 6. Про вас

добре говорять. 7. Про початок конференції домовились лише вчора. 8. На результати цього опросу можна покластися;

б) 1. Проблеми молоді розглядаються у багатьох засобах масової інформації. 2. Зараз шукають нові засоби розв'язання цієї проблеми. 3. Причини сучасних труднощів було з'ясовано;

с) 1. Після доповідей відбудеться дискусія у форматі круглого столу. 2. Іноді на мене впливають думки інших людей.

V. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на використання модальних дієслів та сполучень з пасивом.

1. Our experience in social work *can be relied upon*. 2. This entirely new approach to immigration employment *must be commented on* by specialists. 3. The results of the poll *should be accounted for*. 4. The potential difficulties of making up questionnaires have to be *taken into consideration*. 5. The terms of conducting the survey *must be agreed upon*. 6. This topic *should not be touched upon* in prime time TV programmes.

VI. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою. Зверніть увагу на засоби перекладу модальних значень “можна”, “треба”, “не можна” і т. п. англійською мовою:

1. Про умови (the terms) угоди *можна* домовитися пізніше. 2. Про літніх людей *треба* піклуватися. 3. *Необхідно* викликати “швидку допомогу”. 4. Цю погану звичку *необхідно* обов'язково подолати. 5. На нього *можна* покластися. 6. Це дивовижне явище зараз *неможливо* пояснити. 7. *Можливо*, з нашої пропозиції будуть сміятися. 8. Цю важливу політичну подію *обов'язково треба* прокоментувати. 9. Цей план *неможливо* здійснити (bring about). 10. Це питання *можна* розглянути пізніше (deal with).

UNIT 3
ІНФІНІТИВ
THE INFINITIVE

ФОРМИ ІНФІНІТИВА. ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ІНФІНІТИВА БЕЗ
ЧАСТКИ “ТО”
ЗАСОБИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ІНФІНІТИВА

ФОРМИ ІНФІНІТИВА

| | ACTIVE | PASSIVE |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Indefinite | to test | to be tested |
| Continuous | to be testing | – |
| Perfect | to have tested | to have been tested |
| Perfect continuous | to have being tested | – |

Примітка: Частка "to" не застосовується: 1) після модальних дієслів must, can/could, may/might, need, etc; 2) після дієслів: to make – “змушувати”; to let – “дозволяти”; 3) після висловлювань: had better – “краще було б”; would rather, would sooner – “віддав би перевагу”.

ВПРАВИ

I. Оберіть відповідну форму інфінітива з наданих у дужках.

1. The lecturer wants ... The student wants ... (to understand, to be understood). 2. We expected the meeting ... next month. He expected ... the attention of the audience (to hold, to be held). 3. Some changes had ... He wanted ... some changes in the project (to make, to be made). 4. There were a lot of things ... He was nowhere ... (to see, to be seen). 5. It's good ... the work for the day (to be finished, to have finished). 6. She admits ... the same mistake in her previous paper (to make, to have made). 7. He was sorry not... the idea earlier (to give up, to have given up). 8. She confessed ... the man before (to see, to have seen). 9. The negotiations seem ... to an end (to come, to have come). 10. The relations between the two countries seem ... the lowest point (to be reached, to have reached).

II. Використайте відповідну форму інфінітива. Застосуйте частку “to” тільки там, де необхідно:

1. I would rather (to be involved) in this research. 2. Some important decisions must (to make) soon. 3. Let me (to defend) my point of view. 4. There was one more announcement (to make). 5. Let us (to get in touch) with our colleagues in Warsaw. 6. Do you want (to make) me (to do) it? 7. You'd better (to conduct) this poll yourself.

III. Замініть підрядні речення інфінітивом.

1. He was sorry *when he heard of your disappointment*. 2. Do you understand *what you have to do*? 3. He hopes *that he will get the information tomorrow*. 4. We would be glad *if we heard good news of you*. 5. The candidate did not expect *that he would pass the interview*. 6. Do not promise *that you will do it*, if you are not sure of success. 7. She was sorry *that she had missed the seminar*. 8. She is happy *that she has found such a simple solution to this difficult problem*.

ВИКОРИСТАННЯ І ЗАСОБИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ІНФІНІТИВА

| Функція інфінітива в реченні | Приклад | Переклад |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Підмет | <i>To study</i> society is necessary. It is necessary <i>to study</i> society. | <i>Вивчати</i> суспільство необхідно (є необхідним). |
| Іменна частина присудка | My aim is <i>to become</i> a sociologist. | Моя мета – стати соціологом. |
| Частина дієслівного присудка | I want <i>to know</i> much about society. We must <i>go</i> home. | Я хочу багато знати про суспільство. Ми повинні йти додому. |
| Додаток | He asked me <i>to wait</i> . | Він попросив мене почекати. |

| | | |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Означення | These are the articles <i>to be read</i> . He was the first <i>to come</i> . | Це (є) статті, які потрібно прочитати. Він прийшов першим. |
| Обставина мети | We entered the university <i>to get</i> higher education. | Ми вступили до університету, щоб отримати вищу освіту. |
| Обставина наслідку | It's never too late <i>to learn</i> . | Ніколи не пізно вчитися. |

IV. Перекладіть подані речення, звертаючи увагу на функцію інфінітива.

A) 1. It is necessary to account for these statistics. 2. To make a choice between those two patterns was not an easy task to do. 3. It took them nearly a year to conduct the research. 4. He advised us not to predict the outcome of the election. 5. We agreed to be involved in the experiment. 6. The young researcher found it difficult to speak in public. 7. He failed to prove his point of view, and the audience was disappointed. 8. They managed to make up a good questionnaire. 9. We need the premises to hold the conference. 10. They are looking for a sponsor to fund the survey. 11. There are lots of contradictions to be found in this report. 12. There is no time to spare! 13. He was nowhere to be seen. 14. The dean of the faculty was the first to declare the staff meeting open.

B) 1. Our intention is to gain an insider's view of the community. 2. The primary goal of participant observation is to obtain firsthand information of a way of life. 3. Even in the computer age, participant observation continues to be a popular and important research method. 4. He was too excited to explain his position clearly. 5. The observers were skilled enough to record their observations faithfully and systematically. 6. Their mutual respect was deep enough to encourage them for future cooperation. 7. The purpose of education is to encourage people to be individuals. 8. The student got a job to earn money for his trip abroad. 9. His desire was to make a career in politics. 10. The task of the City Council is to improve standards of living. 11. We are socialized to be-

come human beings. 12. To study cause-and-effect relationships, sociologists conduct experiments.

V. Змініть речення за зразком.

Зразок: This is the thing *which must be done*. → This is the thing to *be done (to do)*.

1. The secretary brought the papers *that will be looked through*.
2. The problems *that will be discussed* are vital for our work. 3. The decision *which must be made* is hardly an easy one. 4. This was a lucky chance *that couldn't be missed*. 5. These are the measures *that must be urgently taken*. 6. Here are some new expressions *that must be learnt*. 7. The people *that will be invited* to the conference will receive special invitations. 8. This is the issue *which will be debated* in the Parliament. 9. He has spoken about the new legislation *which will be introduced*.

VI. Змініть речення за зразком.

Зразок А: The text is too long. It *can't be translated quickly*. → The text is too long to *be translated quickly*.

A) 1. The problem is too complicated. It can't be solved at once.
2. They are too slow. They can't take part in the contest. 3. The truth is too obvious. It can't be concealed. 4. This article is too easy. You can read it without a dictionary. 5. This phenomenon is too complex. It can't be accounted for at once.

Зразок В: The text is easy. It *can be translated* without a dictionary.
→ The text is easy *enough to be translated* without a dictionary

B) 1. The student is knowledgeable. He can solve the problem himself. 2. They are careful. They can participate in this dangerous enterprise. 3. He is intelligent. He will understand the key ideas of the publication. 4. You are hard working. You will succeed. 5. The subject is topical. It must be discussed at the plenary meeting. 6. He was rich. He could provide financial support. 7. This factor is important. It should be taken into consideration.

VII. Перекладіть наступні речення:

1. Я маю розповісти вам дещо важливе. 2. Важко уникнути помилок. 3. Ця подія досить серйозна, щоб її можливо було передбачити. 4. З ним нелегко мати справу (to deal with). 5. Тема дуже нецікава, щоб її обговорювати. 6. Цей висновок достатньо актуальний, щоб його прийняти до уваги. 7. Перше, що треба зробити – це встановити мету дослідження.

VIII. Перекладіть речення, застосовуючи такі вислови: **to tell the truth** – правду кажучи; **to begin with** – перш за все; почнемо з того, що; **насамперед**; **to conclude / to sum up** – завершуючи; **to say nothing of** – не кажучи про ...; **to put it simply** – просто кажучи; **to put it briefly** – коротше кажучи; **to put it another way** – інакше кажучи.

1. Their invention is of great scientific value, to say nothing of its possible economic effect.

2. To put it another way, inventions appear at times when societies need them.

3. To avoid making mistakes is difficult, because, to begin with, to err is human.

4. To put it briefly, this work must be done.

5. To tell the truth, we expected quite different results of this experiment.

6. To put it simply, special devices allow the whole system to function automatically.

UNIT 4

КОНСТРУКЦІЯ "FOR + ІМЕННИК / ЗАЙМЕННИК + INFINITIVE"

(ПРИЙМЕННИКОВИЙ ІНФІНІТИВНИЙ КОМПЛЕКС)

It's time for us to go. – Нам час йти.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>It is desirable for you to know this.</i> | Бажано, щоб ви це знали. |
| <i>He waited for the paper to be published.</i> | Він чекав на те, щоб статтю опублікували. |
| <i>There is only one thing for you to do.</i> | Це єдине, що ви можете зробити. |
| <i>For the experiment to be successful we had to do much work.</i> | Для того, щоб експеримент мав успіх, ми мусили багато працювати. |

I. Перекладіть речення.

1. Have you got anything for me to read? 2. For the celebration to be successful, much preliminary work must be done. 3. These efforts are not enough for the research to be completed in time. 4. We are waiting for the experts to make their final estimation. 5. It will take a number of years for this country to undergo the period of transformation. 6. There is no reason for us to postpone the beginning of the experiment. 7. Will it be convenient for you to make an appointment with our representatives the day after tomorrow? 8. For society to function without serious conflict, the human being must be socialized.

II. Закінчіть подані речення.

1. It is necessary for her ... 2. It is advisable for them ... 3. They waited for us ... 4. It was important for them ... 5. There was no reason for him ... 6. It was a mistake for you ... 7. We are still waiting for them ...

III. Користуючись таблицею, зробіть речення з конструкцією "For + іменник / займенник + Infinitive".

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| It is important | for these facts | to be processed accurately |
| It is impossible | for the researchers | to process the findings in time |
| It was essential | | to analyze the data scientifically |
| It will be desirable | | to check the results obtained |

IV. Перекладіть речення.

1. Є всі умови для того, щоб ми жили у злагоді. 2. Мій науковий керівник дав мені декілька своїх статей, щоб я застосував (застосувала) їх у дослідженні. 3. Вона говорила достатньо голосно, щоб усі студенти могли її чути. 4. Важливо, щоб ви ознайомилися з працями видатних соціологів. 5. Необхідно, щоб ця проблема була вирішена якомога скоріше.

UNIT 5
ОБ'ЄКТНА КОНСТРУКЦІЯ З ІНФІНІТИВОМ
THE OBJECTIVE-WITH-THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

| | |
|---|---|
| They want <i>him to become</i> a political scientist. | Вони хочуть, щоб він став політологом. |
| I consider <i>them to be</i> knowledgeable specialists. | Я вважаю, що вони досвідчені спеціалісти. |
| He heard her call his name. | Він почув, що вона назвала його ім'я. |

I. Знайдіть в поданих реченнях The Objective-with-the Infinitive Construction. Перекладіть речення.

1. I heard him mention my name.
2. They saw them enter the conference hall.
3. We expect our politicians to deal with the urgent issues of the modern world.
4. They thought him to be pleased by the invitation to the international congress.
5. They do not expect the President to cut taxes as he has promised.
6. We assume these facts to be self-evident.
7. The local authorities did not want the city residents to organise a protest meeting.
8. We expect the leading political scientists to take part in the forthcoming conference.

II. Зробіть у поданих реченнях зміни за зразком.

Зразок: She watched *how he went away*. → She watched *him go away*.

1. I've never heard *how he spoke about his life in India*.
2. He saw *that the secretary came in*.
3. I don't think *that these people were very intelligent*.
4. The two sides expect *that the negotiations will be long and difficult*.
5. We expect *that a scientist or a scholar will keep an open mind*.
6. We expect *that our politicians are able to stop the spread of terrorism*.

7. One can hardly consider *that true scientists will keep* within the limits of their narrow field.

III. У поданих реченнях зробіть зміни за зразком.

Зразок: I knew the message to be urgent. → I knew that the message was urgent.

1. They thought *him to be involved in academic studies*.
2. We expected *them to agree on a number of issues*.
3. He knew *the current research to be topical*.
4. All his fellow-students thought *him to be a promising scholar*.
5. We expected *the audience to take part in the discussion*.
6. We assume *these conclusions to be of no importance*.
7. We suppose *his comments to be relevant*.
8. We consider *his book to be one of the few really good works on this subject*.

IV. Перекладіть речення, застосовуючи The Objective-with-the Infinitive Construction.

1. Ми хочемо, щоб ви мали свою особисту думку.
2. Вони хочуть, щоб він отримав вищу освіту.
3. Вони очікували, що цей експеримент буде успішним.
4. Він вважає, що ця проблема актуальна.
5. Ми знаємо, що цей науковець зробив величезний внесок в розвиток вітчизняної науки.
6. Я вважаю вас надійними друзями.

V. Перекладіть речення, застосовуючи конструкції: Let smb do... (зразок А) та Smth/smb makes smb do...(зразок В). Зверніть увагу на відсутність частки to перед дієсловом.

Зразок А: Хай люди вільно висловлюють свою думку. → *Let* people freely express their opinion.

- А. Хай це буде уроком для тебе.
2. Хай вони зроблять нові кроки у цьому напрямку.
3. Хай він обміркує нашу пропозицію.
4. Хай вони допомагають один одному.
5. Об'єднаємо наші зусилля.
6. Дозвольте мені нагадати вам про вашу обіцянку.

Зразок В. Це ствердження змусило нас усвідомити всі можливі наслідки. → This statement *made us realize* all possible consequences.

В. 1. Ці події змусили президента виступити з промовою. 2. Що змусило вас проголосувати за цю політичну партію? 3. Загроза нових терористичних актів змусила політиків впоратися з розбіжностями у думках (to overcome disagreement of opinions). 4. Бідність змусила їх піднятися проти влади. 5. Ці аргументи змусили нас змінити первинний план дій.

UNIT 6

СУБ'ЄКТНА ІНФІНІТИВНА КОНСТРУКЦІЯ THE SUBJECTIVE-WITH-THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

| | |
|--|--|
| He is said <i>to write</i> novels. | Говорять, що він пише романи. |
| He is said <i>to be writing</i> a new novel. | Говорять, що він зараз пише новий роман. |
| He is said <i>to have written</i> some novels. | Говорять, що він (на)писав декілька романів. |
| He is said <i>to have been writing</i> novels for 20 years (since he was a university graduate). | Говорять, що він пише романи протягом 20 років (з того часу, як він був випускником університету). |
| He was said <i>to write</i> novels. | Говорили, що він пише романи. |
| He is expected <i>to write</i> many new novels. | Очікують, що він напише багато нових романів. |

Примітка: 1) Дієслова, які вживаються з The Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction в *пасиві*: а) to believe, to consider, to hold, to think, to assume, to suppose – “вважати”; б) to expect – “очікувати”, to estimate – “оцінювати”, to say – “говорити”, to report – “повідомляти”;

2) Дієслова, які вживаються з The Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction в *активі*: to seem/to appear – “здаватися”, to prove, to turn out, to happen – “з’ясувати”;

3) Висловлювання, які вживаються з The Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction: to be likely – “можливо”, to be sure/to be certain – “певно”. Зверніть увагу на переклад негативної форми цих конструкцій: They *are likely to arrive* tomorrow.– *Вірогідно, вони приїдуть* завтра. He is **not likely to arrive** tomorrow. He is **unlikely to arrive** tomorrow.– *Маловірогідно, що він приїде* завтра.

ВПРАВИ

I. Перекладіть речення.

1. Our dean is reported to be on business trip. 2. She is supposed to be an experienced secretary. 3. Exit polls are expected to provide preliminary results of the election. 4. This discovery is known to be the result of a profound investigation. 5. These phenomena are believed to be interdependent. 7. The important analysts are reported to be discussing the results of the elections. 8. This person is said to be a good psychologist. 9. The talks are reported to be coming to their end. 10. The head of the government was considered to be responsible for the failure.

II. Перекладіть речення, застосовуючи зразок.

Зразок: *He is believed to be in Great Britain now.* → *Вважають, що він зараз знаходиться у Великій Британії.*

He is believed to have spent three years in the United States of America. → *Вважають, що він пробув 3 роки у Сполучених Штатах Америки.*

1. Sociology is thought to be a specific way of looking at the social world in which we live. 2. Emile Durkheim is known to have written his famous work *Suicide*. 3. E. Durkheim's scientific research on the causes of suicide is considered to have been a breakthrough in the development of modern sociology. 4. Durkheim's study is believed to have laid the basis for future scientific exploration of social phenomena. 5. One of the first scientific studies of social behaviour is known to have been conducted by E. Durkheim. 6. Researchers are expected to analyze the data in a detached (not subjective) way.

III. Зробіть у поданих реченнях зміни за зразком.

Зразок: *History repeats itself (to know).* → *History is known to repeat itself.*

1. Science is a method for collecting and explaining facts (to know). 2. E. Durkheim identified the facts having a substantial effect on suicide rates (to suppose). 3. Marital status, religious beliefs, and economic and political stability affect the suicide rates (to believe). 4. A new approach to this field of science will lead to reliable outcomes (to expect). 5. Scientists' international cooperation is one characteristic of modern

science (to consider). 6. Herbert Spencer was extremely influential in the late nineteenth century (to know).

IV. Перекладіть наступні речення, застосовуючи подані нижче дієслова в пасивній формі: (is known, is believed, is thought, is considered, is supposed, is said, is expected, is reported).

1. Відомо, що наука значно змінила умови сучасного життя. 2. Вважається, що наука є системним методом збирання та тлумачення даних. 3. Говорять, що ці факти надійні. 4. Очікується, що суперечності (controversy) між цими вченими будуть урегульовані (to settle). 5. Відомо, що Спенсер писав свої праці наприкінці 19-го століття. 6. Говорять, що він достатньо розумний, щоб правильно оцінити ситуацію. 7. Очікується, що вони поновлять випробування наступного тижня. 8. Повідомляють, що президент вже прибув у столицю.

V. Перекладіть подані речення, звертаючи увагу на використання The Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction зі словами to be sure, to be certain, to be likely:

a) 1. Thousands of volunteers are likely to take part in the peace march. 2. He is sure to win the competition. 3. They are certain to inform us about the new policy. 4. Don't worry. He is sure to be just on time. 5. They are not likely to succeed;

b) 1. In the modern world the computerization is likely to have far-reaching social effects. 2. The application of science and technology to all walks of life is certain to affect the structure of society as a whole. 3. The mental capacity of computers is unlikely to surpass that of humans. 4. Science is certain to influence the solving of numerous complicated social problems. 5. The Government is expected to pass a special law forbidding the ministry to waste any more money on this project in the nearest future.

VI. Перекладіть подані речення англійською мовою.

1. Студенти обов'язково візьмуть участь у конференції. 2. Ці вчені обов'язково надрукують результати своїх досліджень у

журналі. 3. Сумнівно, що він візьме участь у дискусії. 4. Можливо, він подасть (to submit) свій реферат до початку конгреса. 5. Навряд вони встигнуть вирішити усі проблеми за тиждень. 6. Навряд його переконають (to be convinced) ці аргументи.

VII. Перекладіть наступні речення, користуючись зразками.

Зразок а: He *seems/appears* to know a lot of things. He can answer any question. → Він, *мабуть*, багато знає. Він може відповісти на будь-яке питання.

He *proved/turned out* to be a reliable friend. → Він *виявився* надійним другом.

а) 1. He seems to be the best person for the job. 2. The discussion proved to be too long. 3. Most deputies do not seem to approve of this policy. 4. They appear to be greatly interested in their direct participation in the programme. 5. Finally he turned out to be a hard worker, a real workerholic! 6. Your contribution proved to be valuable. 7. His results proved to be high. 8. Occasionally, we all have days when nothing seems to go right.

Зразок б: She seems *to be learning* a lot of things now. → Вона, певно, зараз багато чому вчиться (багато пізнає).

She seems *to have learned* a lot of things recently. → Вона, певно, багато чому навчилася (багато пізнала) останнім часом.

б) 1. The administration *seems to have changed* their attitude to the employment policy. 2. Applied science *appears to have led* to a vast increase in the wellbeing of society. 3. The speaker *appeared to be losing* patience. 4. These ideas *seem to be gaining* popularity. 5. The new approach to research *seems to be based* on entirely different grounds. 6. Every technological advance *appears to contribute to* the wellbeing of mankind.

UNIT 7
ГЕРУНДІЙ
THE GERUND
ФОРМИ. ВЖИВАННЯ. ЗАСОБИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

| | Active | Passive |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Non-perfect | writing | being written |
| Perfect | having written | having been written |

Зверніть увагу на вживання герундія та засоби його перекладу:

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Seeing is believing.</i> | Бачити – значить вірити. |
| I like <i>reading</i> books. | Я люблю читати книжки. |
| Continue <i>working</i> with this material! | Продовжуйте працювати з цим матеріалом! |
| Thank you for <i>having helped</i> me. | Дякую, що допомогли мені. |
| I hate <i>being laughed</i> at. | Я ненавиджу, коли з мене сміються. |
| I don't feel like <i>working</i> today. | У мене не має сьогодні настрою працювати. |
| It is worth applying for this job. | Варто звернутися з приводу цієї праці. |
| It's no use <i>lying</i> . | Не варто говорити неправду. |

I. Знайдіть Gerund у наступних реченнях. Перекладіть речення.

1. Thank you for telling us about your scientific research. 2. Stop shouting! I can hear you quite well. 3. He finished his report and went to answering the questions. 4. She mentioned having shared her ideas with others. 5. I suggest arranging the celebration party as soon as possible. 6. They prefer listening to others to expressing their own opinion. 7. She denied knowing anything about his intentions. 8. I hate working late in the evening. 9. This device needs repairing. 10. Do you mind being the first to speak? 11. He avoids making public statements. 12. She postponed sending her answer back. 13. She enjoys being invited to parties. 14. Being interrupted may be upsetting. 15. He was criticized for making these broadcasts.

III. Перекладіть речення, користуючись сполученнями “дієслово + прийменник”, поданими нижче:

to accuse of – звинувачувати (у), to suspect of – підозрювати (у), to complain of/about – скаржитися (на), to agree on – домовитися (про), to rely on – покладатися (на), to insist on – наполягати (на), to keep on – продовжувати, to object to – заперечувати, to prevent from – завадити, to provide for – забезпечити, to give up – припинити, to look forward to – чекати нетерпляче, to succeed in – мати успіх (у), to result in – привести (до).

1. He gave up trying to persuade the audience to trust him. 2. The police suspected the young man of having prepared the explosion. 3. He was accused of having committed a serious crime. 4. In spite of a number of difficulties we kept on performing our investigation. 5. The witness was suspected of telling lies. 6. They succeeded in convincing him that there was no danger to his life. 7. We agreed on conducting one more test. 8. They succeeded in persuading the partners to come to a consensus. 9. I finished the letter with the words "I am looking forward to seeing you soon." 10. Those poor women complained about being regularly abused by their husbands. 11. He objected to being treated like a lay person (not an expert). 12. They were prevented from advertising their new product.

III. Перекладіть речення, використовуючи слова подані нижче:

to be sure of – бути впевненим (у), to be proud of – пишатися чим-небудь/ким-небудь, to be fond of – цікавитися чим-небудь, to be guilty of – бути винним (у), to be interested in – цікавитися чим-небудь, to be surprised at – бути враженим, to be good at – добре справлятися (з), to be pleased with – бути задоволеним чим-небудь, to be displeased with – бути незадоволеним чим-небудь, to be engaged in – займатися чим-небудь.

1. (Він є винним у тому, що) deceiving his friends. 2. (Вони пишаються тим, що) having completed the job. 3. (Вони впевнені, що) winning the debate. 4. (Він був незадоволений тим, що) being interrupted. 5. (Він добре справляється з) solving complex mathematical problems swiftly. 6. (Ми зацікавлені в тому, щоб) finding out the truth. 7. (Протягом дослідження він займався) verifying the data obtained.

IV. Перекладіть речення, використовуючи подані у дужках дієслова.

1. Важлива справа заважала йому закінчити книгу (to prevent

from). 2. Припиніть розмовляти (to stop). Я не чую лектора.
 3. Юнака підозрювали в тому, що він підробив документи (to suspect of). 4. Я із задоволенням слухаю класичну музику (to enjoy).
 5. Він пам'ятав, що вже читав цю публікацію (to remember). 6. Я не жалкую за тим, що повідомила їм про свої успіхи (to regret).

V. Розкрийте дужки, користуючись активною або пасивною формою Gerund згідно із зразком.

Зразок: He hated (to give) advice to other people (active). → He hated *giving* advice to other people.

He hated (to give) advice by other people (passive). → He hated *being given* advice by others.

1. She avoided (to express) her opinion in public (active). 2. She avoided (to see) in their company (passive). 3. He hated (to argue) with his colleagues (active). 4. He hated (to disturb) at lunch time (passive). 5. They insisted on (to change) the regulations (active). 6. He insisted on (to send) a copy of the document (passive). 7. Lots of people prefer (to record) their thoughts to (to write) them down (active, active). 8. He preferred (to help) by others to (to offer) his help to anyone (passive, active). 9. He remembered (to warn) them about the danger (active). 10. He remembered (to warn) about the danger (passive). 11. Would you mind (to answer) a few questions? (active). 12. Would he mind (to ask) a few questions? (passive).

КОНСТРУКЦІЯ З GERUNDІЄМ

GERUNDIAL CONSTRUCTION

Зверніть увагу на складові герундіальної конструкції:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 – іменник у присвійному чи загальному відмінку або присвійний займенник | 2 – герундій |
|--|---------------------|

We don't approve of *David's buying* this house.

I am looking forward to *your coming* next year.

ВПРАВИ

I. Знайдіть герундіальний комплекс у поданих реченнях.

1. They don't approve of our leaving early. 2. We understand your

having to leave early. 3. They are looking forward to our visiting them.
4. I regret his being in trouble. 5. I'm surprised at your being so upset.

II. Змініть подані речення, користуючись Gerund за зразком.

Зразок: You may depend on it *that I shall help*. → You may depend on *my helping you*.

1. You may depend on it *that I shall come*. 2. They all insisted *that we should take part in the conference*. 3. Would you mind *if I put forward an alternative suggestion*? 4. We all regretted *that professor Lane had given only one lecture*. 5. We did not object *that she took the initiative in organising the workshop*.

ДІЄСЛОВА FORGET, GO ON, REGRET, STOP З ІНФІНІТИВОМ АБО GERУНДІЄМ

Зверніть увагу на різницю у значенні між висловлюваннями в А та В:

| A | B |
|---|---|
| I'll never forget <i>dancing</i> with you! | I never forget <i>to do</i> what I promise. |
| We intend to go on <i>studying</i> society. | Let's go on <i>to study</i> generation gap. |
| Do you regret <i>telling</i> me the news? | I regret <i>to tell</i> you the news... |
| Let's stop <i>talking</i> about them. | Let's stop <i>to talk</i> about them. |

I. Розкрийте дужки, користуючись інфінітивом або герундієм.

1. Do you remember (meet) him last year?
2. Sorry – I forgot (post) your letter.
3. I regret (not visit) her when she was ill.
4. We discussed the budget and then went on (talk) about sales.
5. We haven't finished our survey yet. Do you want to go on (work) with me?
6. I'm hungry! We'll have to stop (buy) something to eat.
7. My Grandpa is a pensioner. He stopped (work) when he was sixty-nine.
8. I regret (tell) you that you have failed your exam.

UNIT 8

**ДІСПРИКМЕТНИК ТЕПЕРІШНЬОГО ЧАСУ
PRESENT PARTICIPLE (PARTICIPLE I)
ФОРМИ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ**

| | Active | Passive |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Non-perfect | asking /writing | being asked/being written |
| Perfect | having asked/ having written | having been written |

I. Перекладіть речення, визначаючи Participle I.

1. The man speaking to the students is the Head of the Department.
2. At the entrance you will be met by a man holding a poster with your name.
3. The article, being typed now, will be published tomorrow.
4. All the roads leading to the centre of the city were blocked by trucks.
5. We got a letter from him, saying that he would stay abroad for another month.
6. The students felt uneasy because of the approaching examination period.
7. The respondents answering the questions were in good mood.
8. Being unable to continue the interview, I decided to do it later.
9. Having conducted the survey, the interviewer turned to processing the data obtained.
10. Having spent all the money, he started looking for a new job.

II. Змініть наступні речення, користуючись Participle I за зразком:

Зразок: The woman *who is talking with the students* is our lecturer.
→ The woman talking with the students is our lecturer.

1. The scientists *who will take part in the conference* must submit their abstracts.

2. A dialect is a form of language *that differs from the generally accepted standards of speech*. 3. The Queen opens the Parliament with a speech *that sets out the Government's programme for the future*. 4. The man *who is addressing the meeting* is the leader of the opposition. 5. Science fiction is fiction *that deals with imagined scientific discoveries and advances*. 6. Anybody *who will touch that wire* will get an electric shock.

III. Перекладіть подані речення англійською мовою. Користуйтеся зразком.

Зразок: а) Людина, яка дала це розпорядження, мусить бути покарана. → The person *that/who* has given this order must be punished.

б) Люди, що наказують, повинні бути відповідальними. → People *giving orders* must be responsible.

1. Науковець, який *відповів на наші питання*, виявився професором Київського національного університету. 2. Вчені, які *запросили нас на конференцію*, є провідними спеціалістами в галузі політології. 3. Вони обрали шлях, який *веде до швидкого успіху*. 4. Студенти, які *вчать на цьому факультеті*, добре володіють комп'ютером. 5. Люди, які *працювали на цьому будівельному майданчику* (construction site), вирушили на Північ.

IV. Розкрийте дужки, користуючись Participle I.

Зразок: (to be, a good teacher) he could explain everything simply and clearly. – *Being a good teacher*, he could explain everything simply and clearly.

1. (to be a man of flexible views) he appreciated the new theory. 2. (to be tired) she went to her room. 3. (to be a foreigner) the man couldn't understand what we were talking about. 4. (not to know the answer) he decided not to say anything. 5. (to have his term paper to write) the student couldn't visit his parents.

V. Розкрийте дужки, користуючись відповідною формою Participle I.

1. (To comment) on the recent developments in the Middle East, the correspondent presented a number of interesting facts. 2. (to obtain) new results, they decided to publish them. 3. (to have) several essays to write, he decided not to go to the party. 4. (to approach) the house we saw a car parked in front of it. 5. (to hear) something about some man of science, the student will probably get interested in the discovery he made. 6. (to leave) for Africa, she allowed her friends to live in her flat. 7. (never to visit) the place before, she got lost.

VI. Використайте Participle I замість підрядних речень.

Зразок: *As he was very clever, he realized his mistake at once. → Being very clever, he realized his mistake at once.*

1. *As he was very busy all the week, he could not answer the letters.*
2. *He fell silent and thus showed that the interview was over.*
3. *As he was working for the local newspaper, he knew a lot about the town's problems.*
4. *When he discussed his research with his colleagues, he saw some of its weak points.*
5. *They applied that method to our daily life and thus provided a valuable test for it.*
6. *When they finally arrived at a decision, they felt relieved.*
7. *When you exchange opinions with other people, you enrich your mind.*

VII. Перекладіть речення.

Зразок: *While doing my English exercises, I came across a new term. → Виконуючи англійські вправи, я натрапив на новий термін.*

When speaking English, I often make mistakes. → Розмовляючи англійською мовою, я часто роблю помилки.

1. *When dreaming, one tends to believe in the reality of the dream world.*
2. *When giving your advice to others, think whether you would follow it yourself.*
3. *When introducing a new method of research, you must be sure of its practical value.*
4. *He wrote his greatest novel while working as a journalist.*
5. *While doing surveys and experiments, sociologists generally use the structured interview.*

UNIT 9

ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИК МИНУЛОГО ЧАСУ PAST PARTICIPLE (PARTICIPLE II)

Зверніть увагу на те, що він має лише одну форму і є пасивним дієприкметником: *written, spoken, asked, studied.*

ВЖИВАННЯ

The report *written by an expert* was of great interest.

Written by an expert, the report could be trusted.

If confirmed, these facts can be of great value.
When offered help, they accepted it eagerly.

I. Знайдіть Participle II у поданих реченнях. Перекладіть речення.

1. Most of those invited to the conference were leading social scientists. 2. Science is knowledge arranged in an orderly manner. 3. Experiment is a test carried out to gain new knowledge. 4. The number of electronic computers used in any given field of human activity is an indication of the degree of its modernity. 5. Many superstitions have been built round the supposed power of dreams to foretell the future. 6. These measures implemented by the government raised the standard of living. 7. Thinking expresses itself in words spoken or written. 8. In some countries there is tax on things sold in the shops.

II. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на вживання Participle II із сполучниками if та when.

1. (If) asked to assess the chances of victory in a war, the computer will analyse facts quite differently from a military expert. 2. (When) told well, a good story is always a pleasure. 3. Considered as a means of storing buying power, money has good and bad points. 4. (If) used economically, these food supplies could last for a month. 5. (When) presented historically, the subject seemed more interesting. 6. (When) asked about the current events in that distant region, the UN spokesman gave a full account of the situation. 7. Asked to comment on the work undertaken, the researcher said that the results obtained would be published in a week.

III. Об'єднайте два речення, використовуючи Participle II.

Зразок: The speaker refused to continue. He was outraged by the interruptions. → Outraged by the interruptions, the speaker refused to continue.

1. He decided to have some rest. He was exhausted by hard work. 2. We decided to go home. We were depressed by the news. 3. Alex gave up his studies. He was bored by the numerous subjects he did not understand. 4. We made up our mind to undertake a new research. We were disappointed by the results obtained.

IV. Змініть подані речення, використовуючи Participle II, за зразком.

Зразок: *Though/Although he was defeated*, he remained a popular leader. → *Though/Although defeated*, he remained a popular leader.

1. *Though she was offered a large reward*, she decided to reject the proposal. 2. *Though he was theoretically well trained*, he failed to conduct the survey successfully. 3. *Although the matter is considered unimportant*, it requires your undivided attention. 4. *Though the respondents were exhausted* by lots of questions, they went on filling in the questionnaire.

V. Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи Participle II або Participle I.

1. a) Researchers (to deal) with invironment insist on close attention to the problem within the international frameworks. b) The problem of pollution (to deal) with in this paper attracts attention of scientists all over the world. 2. a) People (to use) force when it is not necessary cannot be justified, b) Power (to use) by the authorites must aim at public benefit. 3. a) The project presentation (to follow) by the round-table discussion was successful. b) The colonization of non-Western societies (to follow) centuries of discovery and exploration. 4. a) (To carry out) numerous experiments and tests, they managed to prove the original hypothesis. b) The experiments (to carry out) by our young scientists led to sensational results. 5. a) A group of researchers (to represent) our university demonstrated a new approach to conducting surveys. b) They (to represent) our university at the annual international conference.

UNIT 10
ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКОВІ КОНСТРУКЦІЇ
ОБ'ЄКТНА ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКОВА КОНСТРУКЦІЯ

THE OBJECTIVE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION

Зверніть увагу на складові дієприкметникової конструкції:

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 – іменник у загальному відмінку або особовий займенник в об'єктному відмінку | 2 – дієприкметник |
|---|--------------------------|

We saw him working at his report. – Ми бачили, як він працював над своєю доповіддю.

He saw the article published. – Він побачив, що статтю опублікували.

Об'єктна дієприкметникова конструкція вживається переважно з дієсловами:

to see, to hear, to watch,

to notice, to observe, to feel, to find.

I. *Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на вживання Objective Participial Construction:*

1. We watched the planes landing and taking off. 2. We heard the engine roaring and the plane started. 3. When we came back we found them still arguing. 4. He was pleased to hear his words quoted several times in the President's speech. 5. You could hear the loudness of the speaker's voice changing according to what he was talking about.

OBJECTIVE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION 3 PAST PARTICIPLE (PARTICIPLE II) ПІСЛЯ ДІЄСЛІВ TO HAVE, TO GET

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| I had my article printed . | Мені надрукували статтю. |
| Have you had your photo taken ? | Вас сфотографували? |
| I must have my computer repaired. | Мені треба полагодити комп'ютер. |

II. **Перекладіть речення.**

1. They had all his speeches recorded. 2. The authorities had them arrested for disobedience. 3. Finally, a foreign publisher had that manuscript translated into English. 4. We must have all the equipment prepared by tomorrow. 5. When he had all his taxes paid, the amount left in the bank was hardly worth mentioning. 6. They got their children educated in the best European universities. 7. Only recently she has had her thesis typed.

III. Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи Participle II або Participle I.

1. In this document we can see the central administration (to take) more and more control over the local authorities. 2. After a long discussion they finally had their design (to change). 3. We saw them (to leave) the conference hall. 4. It is essential to get all the necessary papers (to prepare) in time. 5. We see this point of view gradually (to dominate) the academic community.

СУБ'ЄКТНА ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКОВА КОНСТРУКЦІЯ THE SUBJECTIVE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION

Зверніть увагу на складові дієприкметникової конструкції:

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 – іменник у загальному відмінку або особовий займенник у називному відмінку | 2 – дієприкметник |
|--|--------------------------|

The **speaker** was heard **explaining** the facts. – Було чути, як доповідач з'ясував факти.

The **research** was considered **completed**. – Дослідження вважали закінченим.

Суб'єктна дієприкметникова конструкція вживається переважно з дієсловами: **to see, to hear, to watch, to notice, to observe, to find, to feel**.

IV. Перекладіть речення.

1. He was heard making a report on the current situation in politics. 2. He suddenly noticed his students sitting in the first row. 3. They were found involved in the research.

НЕЗАЛЕЖНА ДІСПРИКМЕТНИКОВА КОНСТРУКЦІЯ THE ABSOLUTE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION

Зверніть увагу на складові незалежної дієприкметникової конструкції:

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 – іменник у загальному відмінку або особовий займенник у називному відмінку | 2 – дієприкметник |
|--|--------------------------|

Зверніть увагу на переклад незалежної дієприкметникової конструкції:

| | |
|--|--|
| The weather being fine , we spent all day out of doors. | Оскільки погода була гарна , ми провели цілий день на відкритому повітрі. |
| The plenary meeting having finished , we had a coffe-break. | Коли пленарне засідання було закінчено , ми мали перерву на каву. |
| Weather permitting , I go on foot. | Якщо погода дозволяє , я ходжу пішки. |
| The film having been shown , the discussion began. | Після того, як фільм було показано , почалась дискусія. |

Зверніть увагу на переклад, коли незалежна дієприкметникова конструкція вживається наприкінці речення:

| | |
|---|---|
| We got very tired, half the work having been done . | Ми дуже стомилися, при цьому було зроблено половину роботи. |
| The seminar was over, everyone having taken part in the discussion . | Семінар закінчено. Усі брали участь у дискусії. |
| He continued speaking, the audience listening with great attention . | Він продовжував говорити, а / та аудиторія слухала дуже уважно. |

Незалежна дієприкметникова конструкція може вживатися з **with**, що ніяк не впливає на значення речення:

With his speech being very interesting, the audience listened attentively.

He continued speaking, **with his colleagues listening attentively**.

V. Перекладіть речення.

1. Our proposal having been accepted, we went on to introduce some relevant details. 2. Nobody having anything more to say, the chairperson declared the debate closed. 3. The crisis having passed, the participants involved started analysing its consequences. 4. The necessary approach having been applied, we managed to process the data and reach the final results. 5. It being an important scientific matter, we have to involve our special knowledge of the subject. 6. The project being funded by sponsors, we can afford to conduct more money on experiments. 7. He died in the early 1990s, all his expectations realized. 8. His outlook uninfluenced by science, he committed a number of serious errors in his judgements. 9. Both scientists and scholars carry out research, the difference between the two being that the former are engaged in exact and natural sciences, while the latter work in the field of the humanities. 10. With his speech finished, the audience applauded. 11. We try to obtain accurate data, with computers playing a fundamental role in our calculations.

UNIT 11

УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ. ТИПИ УМОВНИХ РЕЧЕНЬ ТА ЗАСОБИ ЇХ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ CONDITIONAL CLAUSES. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

| | |
|--|--|
| If we have the time, we go for a walk. | Якщо ми маємо час, ми ходимо на прогулянку. |
| If we have the time, we' ll go for a walk. | Якщо ми матимемо час, ми підемо на прогулянку. |
| If we had the time, we' d go for a walk. | Якщо б мали час, ми би пішли на прогулянку. |

| | |
|--|---|
| If we had had the time (yesterday), we'd have gone for a walk. | Якщо б мали час (вчора), ми би пішли на прогулянку. |
|--|---|

I. Зверніть увагу на зміни в пунктуації, коли перше речення – головне:

1. We go for a walk if we have the time. 2. We'll go for a walk if we have the time. 3. We'd go for a walk if we had the time. 4. We'd have gone for a walk if we had had the time.

WAS / WERE в умовних реченнях:

If I **were** you... If I **was** you...

II. З'єднайте частини А та В, використовуючи if ... were.

Зразок: If I *were* a better dancer, my feet wouldn't hurt.

| А | В |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| it / not so cold, | I shouldn't worry. |
| he / better-tempered, | life in the office would be easier. |
| I / you, | I wouldn't be working. |
| It / Sunday, | there wouldn't be so many problems. |
| people/ more tolerant, | I'd go for a walk. |

III. Закінчіть подані речення, використовуючи відповідну форму дієслова.

1. If I were a stranger here, ... 2. If I were a journalist, ... 3. Were they true friends, ... 4. If they were ecologists, ... 5. If I were you, ... 6. If I were rich, ... 7. If today were Sunday, ... 8. If I had more free time, ...

IV. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на форми дієслів в умовних реченнях.

1. We'll go to the country if the weather is fine. 2. I'd tell you the news if I knew. 3. If you ask him, he won't help you. 4. We'll miss the bus if we don't hurry. 5. He would have passed the exam if he had worked harder. 6. If the weather is bad, they will not come. 7. She wouldn't be happy if she lived on her own. 8. If you are not late, the doctor will see you. 9. If we'd taken the earlier bus, we'd have been there on time.

Інверсія в умовних реченнях

Зверніть увагу на можливі зміни в умовних реченнях з дієсловами “were” і “had”:

If I **were** rich, I would spend all my time travelling. → **Were** I rich, I would spend all my time travelling.

If I **had** more information on this issue, I would take part the debate. → **Had** I more information on this issue, I would take part the debate.

V. Зробіть зміни у поданих реченнях, звертаючи увагу на відсутність ‘if’ та місце дієслів ‘were’ і ‘had’.

Зразок: If I had more money, I would travel a lot. → Had I more money, I would travel a lot.

If I were asked to participate in the debate, I would agree. → Were I asked to participate in the debate, I would agree.

If we hadn't been so busy yesterday, we would have come to see you. → Hadn't we been so busy yesterday, we would have come to see you.

1. If I were a writer, I would rather concentrate on the world of nature. 2. If it were my responsibility, I wouldn't hesitate to make a decision. 3. If I hadn't been in a hurry yesterday, I would have got in touch with you by all means. 4. If you were a VIP, you wouldn't have so many problems in your every day life! 5. If he had been more careful yesterday, he wouldn't have got into trouble. 6. If I had more free time, I'd go on foot more. 7. If I were rich, I would travel throughout the world.

VI. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на форми дієслів в умовних реченнях.

1. If you *ask* him for assistance, he will not reject you. 2. If we *followed* them, would they mind? 3. If she *had* only *kept* her promise, we might have succeeded. 4. If I only *knew* the facts, I could make a proper decision. 5. *Had* I *met* him, he would have known about the staff meeting. 6. If he *were* more flexible in decision-making, his company could be more prosperous. 7. *Had* his theories *been accepted* that time, we wouldn't have had to invent anything new. 8. If we *had had* enough money, we would have invited much more researchers involved in that

sphere. 9. If he, instead of writing a lot about capital, *had made* a lot of it, it would have been much better.

VII. Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи відповідну форму дієслова.

1. If he (to continue) to study upon graduation, he (to gain) more scientific achievements. 2. If I (to submit) my thesis in time, I (to be able to) take part in the conference last month. 3. If you (to want) to join our project, you (to have to) persuade our leader to agree. 4. If you (to start) this confrontation, you (to lose). 5. If the truth (to know), the public opinion would change.

VIII. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на форму Subjunctive Mood дієслова to be.

1. If I were you, I would take your supervisor's advice. 2. If wishes were horses, all beggars would ride. 3. If there were no criminals, there would be no lawyers. 4. If I were not a linguist, I would wish to be an editor. 5. If all the world were just, there would be no need for courts. 6. Surely they would be far more successful with their research if there were less talking and more doing. 7. Were it left to me to make a decision whether to use those findings, I should never hesitate. 8. If I were a writer, I would rather concentrate on the youth culture.

**UNIT 12
УМОВНИЙ СПОСІБ
THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**

УМОВНИЙ СПОСІБ ПІСЛЯ КОНСТРУКЦІЇ З ПРИКМЕТНИКАМИ ТА ФОРМАЛЬНИМ ПІДМЕТОМ "IT"

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| It is important | | Важливо, | |
| It is necessary | That he | Необхідно, | щоб він |
| It is requested | (should) join | | приєднався |
| It is desirable | us | Бажано, | до нас |
| It is essential | | Дуже важливо, | |

I. Знайдіть у поданих реченнях форми The Subjunctive Mood. Перекладіть речення.

1. It is important that every delegate arrive on time. 2. It is essential that every child have the same educational opportunities. 3. Scientists consider it very important that pollution be exactly assessed. 4. It is most desirable that he attend the conference. 5. It is necessary that they should realize the gravity of the situation. 6. It is requested that individual work should be paid according to the worker's contribution in his plant. 7. It is necessary that you should follow the instructions. 8. It is important that this problem should be settled as soon as possible. 9. We suggested that the test should be undertaken one more time.

II. Закінчіть подані речення, використовуючи The Subjunctive Mood.

1. It is important that you ... 2. It is necessary that everyone ... 3. It is essential that they ... 4. It is desirable that... 5. It is requested that...

III. Перекладіть речення, використовуючи The Subjunctive Mood.

1. Важливо, щоб вони підтримали нашу пропозицію. 2. Бажано, щоб кожна сучасна людина вміла працювати з комп'ютером. 3. Необхідно, щоб ці події мали позитивний вплив на розвиток суспільства. 4. Необхідно, щоб ці дослідження продовжувались. 5. Бажано, щоб ви врахували нашу думку. 6. Дуже важливо, щоб він зрозумів свою помилку й виправив її. 7. Необхідно, щоб він поїхав туди сьогодні. 8. Важливо, щоб це питання було вирішено якомога раніше. 9. Ми запропонували, щоб той експеримент був проведений ще раз. 10. Запишіть мою адресу, щоб Ви її не забули.

УМОВНИЙ СПОСІБ ДЛЯ ВИРАЗУ БАЖАНОЇ ДІЇ

| | |
|--|--|
| a) He <i>proposes/ requires/ demands/ insists</i> that they (should) join us | Він пропонує/ наполягає, щоб вони приєдналися до нас |
| b) I <i>wish</i> I were at home now. I <i>wish</i> I had gone with you then. | Я б хотіла бути зараз вдома. Я жалкую, що не пішла тоді з вами. |

IV. Знайдіть у поданих реченнях дієслова, які висловлюють бажану дію, після яких вживається The Subjunctive Mood. Перекладіть речення.

1. All the team members suggested that the plan should be strictly observed. 2. He suggested that the meeting should be held as soon as possible. 3. The party representatives proposed that negotiations should start at once. 4. I insisted that they should leave us alone. 5. The majority suggested that annual contests should be resumed.

V. Перекладіть речення.

1. I wish it were Sunday today. 2. I wish he weren't so rude. 3. I wish I had helped them. 4. I wish the experiment had succeeded. 5. I wish she had come to see us. 6. I wish they hadn't started this argument. 7. She wished she hadn't accepted their proposal. 8. I wish I knew what is happening here. 9. He wished he could start everything anew. 10. I wish I had been told about it yesterday. 11. I wish it were summer now.

VI. Змініть подані речення, використовуючи The Subjunctive Mood, за зразком:

Зразок: I am sorry I *don't know* French. → I wish I *knew* French.

It's a pity I *haven't accepted* their invitation. → I wish I *had accepted* their invitation.

1. It's a pity I live so far from my work. 2. I'm sorry I don't know French. 3. It's a pity I am not good at mathematics. 4. I'm sorry I didn't take part in the debate last time. 5. I'm sorry you aren't coming with us. 6. I'm sorry I missed your lecture. 7. I'm sorry I haven't supported them.

УМОВНИЙ СПОСІБ ТА ДІЄСЛОВА MAY / MIGHT / COULD ПІСЛЯ СПОЛУЧНИКІВ ТА СПОЛУЧНИКОВИХ СЛІВ AS IF, AS THOUGH, SO THAT, IN ORDER TO

Зверніть увагу, як співвідносяться англійські та українські речення:

| | |
|--|---|
| She spoke quietly, so that nobody could hear a word. | Вона говорила тихо, щоб ніхто не почув жодного слова. |
| He looks as if he were very busy. | Він виглядає, ніби він дуже зайнятий |

VII. Перекладіть речення.

1. He looked at us **as though** he had never seen us before. 2. He was talking to the point so enthusiastically **as if** he had spent ages studying the problem discussed. 3. You look **as if** you were terribly scared. 4. He felt embarrassed **as though** he had arrived without invitation. 5. Treat your close people tenderly **as if** you might lose them any time. 6. They all felt **as if** they had done something wrong. 7. He was treated **as if** he were a VIP.

VIII. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на значення сполучників.

1. Could you speak louder so *that* everyone may hear you. 2. Let's leave earlier so *that* we should arrive in time. 3. *In order that* the contradictions might be explained, he took it upon himself to work out a new theory. 4. We checked all our notes so *that* our hypothesis should depend for its verification on observable evidence. 5. Students are involved in experiments *in order that* they may be ready for individual research work upon graduation.

IX. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на сполучникові *whoever, whatever, however*.

1. He decided to tell the truth, whatever the consequences might be. 2. Whoever may say that he will succeed in the future, I'll never believe it. 3. Don't rely on him, whatever he may promise. 4. However busy I may be, you are free to ask me for help. 5. We shall continue our work whatever may happen.

X. Перекладіть речення.

1. Я пропоную, щоб ми голосували за його пропозицію. 2. Шкода, що ми повірили їх обіцянкам. 3. Говоріть голосніше, так, щоб решта могли чути вас. 4. Хто б не розповідав мені про досягнення ваших колег, я не вважаю їх зусилля доцільними. 5. Студенти наполягають, щоб вони виконували творчі завдання.

6. Він поводить ся зі мною, якби ми були незнайомі (to be strangers).
7. Як я хочу бути серед своїх колишніх колег. Шкода, що я пішов з університету. 8. Конференція була застосована для того, щоб вчені різних напрямків були спроможними висловлювати свою точку зору. 9. Шкода, що зараз не літо (Як би мені хотілося, щоб зараз було літо).

PART III PRACTICE

English verb. Time & Tense

1. Put in the correct tense.

1. Vegetarians are people who (don't eat/are not eating) meat.
2. Some people still think the sun (goes/is going) round the earth. 3. I (play/am playing) tennis every weekend. 4. Who (sits/'s sitting) in my chair? 5. An alcoholic is a person who (drinks/is drinking) too much and can't stop. 6. Look! She (wears/is wearing) the same dress as me.
7. "What (are you looking/do you look) for?" – "Something related to PR." 8. I (usually stay/am staying) with my relatives when I go on business to X. 9. Someone (to ring) up half an hour ago and (to say) that the date of the meeting (to be changed). 10. As soon as we (to finish) our work we (can) go wherever we (to wish) and (to do) whatever we (to choose).

2. Imagine that you are writing a letter to a friend and giving news about people you both know. Use the words given to make sentences and put the verb into the correct form.

Example: John / find a new job → John has found a new job.

Dear Kate,

A lot of things have happened since I last wrote to you.-

1. Alice / go/ Sweden. →
2. My cousin Michael and his girlfriend Helen / decide/ to get married. →
3. Sasha / have / a baby. →
4. George / give up/ smoking. →
5. Lucy / pass/ his driving-test. →

3. Read the situation and then write a suitable sentence. Use the verb given.

Example: Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. (lose) → He has lost his key.

1. Ann's room was dirty. Now it is tidy. (clean) →
2. Tom was 80 kilograms. Now he weighs 70. (lose weight) →
3. The car has just stopped because there isn't any more fuel in the tank. (run out of fuel) →
4. Yesterday Bill was playing football. Now he can't walk and his leg is in plaster. (break) →

4. This time you have to use "just". Answer the questions using the words given.

Example: Would you like something to eat? (no thank you / I / just / have / dinner) – No thank you. I've just had dinner.

1. Have you seen John anywhere? – (yes / I / just / see / him).
2. Has Ann phoned yet? – (yes / she / just / phone).
3. Is Mary at home? – (no / she / just / go out).

5. Use "already" in the following sentences.

Example: Don't forget to post the letter. – I've already posted it.

1. Don't forget to phone Tom. -
2. Why are you not reading the text? -
3. Shall I pay the waiter? -
4. Shall I send the telegram? -

6. Put in "been" or "gone".

Example: 'Where's Ann?' – 'She's on holiday. She's gone to Italy.'

1. I've just ... to the shops. Look! I've bought a lot of things.
2. Anthony isn't here at the moment. He's ... to the shops.
3. 'Are you going to the bank?' – 'No, I've already ... to the bank.'

7. Put in the correct tense (Present Perfect or Past Simple). If necessary, change the word order:

1. I. (haven't seen/didn't see) much of him lately.
2. "Who is he?" "I ('ve never seen/never saw) her before.
3. I ('ve done/did) a lot of stupid things in my life.
4. She (has left/left) school last year.
5. When (have you got/did you get) married?
6. I'm sorry. I (haven't finished/didn't finish) yet.
7. I ('ve always wondered/often wondered) what he does for a living.
8. I ('ve read/read) a lot of her books when I was at school.
9. (Have you seen/Did you see) any good film recently?

8. Use the correct tense. If necessary, change the word order:

1. "Can I see the Dean?" – " I'm afraid not. He (to work) at his report for tomorrow's plenary meeting".
2. We (to read) a lot of speciality articles in English last term.
3. I (to be interested) in social issues since I was at school.
4. Unfortunately, I (to be) never to any foreign country.
5. What you (to do) now? – I (to translate) my course-paper abstract into English.
6. When you (to make) a report in this subject last time?
7. Our new group mate (to speak) three foreign languages!
8. "You (to go) to the library with us?" – "No! I already (to be) there".

9. Use the correct tense of the verb "to play". If necessary, change the word order:"

1. "Who ... that guitar?" – "My son, when he has time."
2. Who ... the piano upstairs?" – "My sister. She's got a concert tomorrow."
3. "She... anything else?" – "The violin. She's very musical."
4. He ... tennis every evening.
5. "Where is he now?" – "He ... tennis, as usual."
6. This time yesterday he ... tennis.
7. When I came they ... cards

10. Translate the sentences below, paying attention to the predicate forms :

1. Everything is funny as long as it is happening to somebody else.
2. A bore is a man who, when you ask him how he is, tells you.
3. There is nothing in which people more betray their character than in what they laugh at.
4. A critic is a man who knows the way but can't drive the car.
5. To many outside the discipline, sociology is often misunderstood.
6. Dependence on others is the central fact of life.
7. There is much in the social experience that you and others take for granted.
8. Life contains many levels of meaning, and things are not always what they seem.
9. What you think, how you feel, and what you say and do are fashioned by your interaction with other people in group settings.
10. Sociology shares with all other essentially scientific perspectives the assumption that there is order in nature, and that it can be discovered, described, and understood.
11. There is hardly a college or university where sociology is not taught today.
12. Although Comte was reluctant to specify in detail the subfields of sociology, he did propose and consistently treat sociology as divided into two main parts, the social statics and social dynamics.
13. Sociology is made up of people who honestly and seriously disagree with one another about many basic issues and about the direction we should go.
14. In sociology, as in all sciences, carefully developed tests are created where results can be counted, observed, and shared with others who also are able to count and observe.
15. Each person's life is lived as a series of conversations. (Deborah Tunnen)
16. Anthropologists use the word 'culture' to refer to the patterns of feeling, thinking and acting that people in the same social environment share and which set them apart from people from another social environment.
17. Culture in this meaning can be defined as the 'software of the mind', the set of mental rules that govern our everyday behaviour .

18. The process of growing up includes learning to behave in ways expected by our society.

11. Transform the sentences, using passive.

Example: I often see them at the concerts. → They are often seen at the concerts.

1. They see her there every day. → She ...
2. We have seen him here many times. →
3. Club members adopted the new rules in 1980. →
4. A flood destroyed Mr. Johnson's house. →
5. She is completing the experiment. →

12. Translate the sentences using passive.

1. Нещодавно була видана дуже актуальна збірка наукових праць з питань навколишнього середовища. 2. На жаль, вашу статтю не прийнято до друку, тому що в ній знайдено чимало помилок. 3. Для успіха цієї справи знадобиться весь ваш досвід. 4. Нас попросили розповісти про умови навчання на цьому факультеті. 5. Ми обіцяємо – всі Ваші розпорядження будуть негайно виконуватися. 6. Тиждень тому йому пропонували працювати редактором в одній з місцевих газет. 7. Вони спізнюються, тому що не були своєчасно попереджені про зустріч.

Sequence of tenses

13. Complete the sentences, using the verbs below in The Simple Past Tense: to ask, to tell, to inform, to explain, to say, to advise.

1. "I am tired." – She said she ... tired. 2. "You speak English very well." – He told me I ... very well". 3. "Can you help us?" – They asked if I ... help them. 4. "We are leaving." – They told us they ... ". 5. "Nobody will know". – I knew that nobody 6. "The letter has been opened". – I could see that the letter

14. Translate the sentences below, paying attention to the sequence of tenses.

1. Він думав, що піде дощ. 2. Він не сказав мені, що допустив

помилку. 3. Ми запитали його, чи не трапилося що-небудь. 4. Вона казала, що прийде на зустріч.

Infinitive

15. Translate the following sentences.

1. A good conversationalist is a man who has something interesting to say and at the same time he tries to make his audience feel comfortable. 2. A.Compte was the first to coin the term "sociology". 3. We often fail to appreciate properly the contribution of people of science in time. 4. The authorities gave the politician two hours to leave the country. 5. For society to function without serious conflicts, the human being must be socialized.

16. Translate the sentences.

A) 1. He is said to know several foreign languages. 2. He seems to understand the situation. 3 She is said to be conducting a new research. 4. The earth was believed to be the center of the universe. 5. The rate of inflation is expected to rise. 6. He is said to do his work well. 7. Mr. Nickolson was thought to be too old for the job. 8. They are believed to have left the country. 9. The Grail is believed to be hidden in the United Kingdom somewhere, not in France. (D. Brown)

B) 1. Говорять, що ви добре виконуєте свою справу. 2. Повідомляють, що делегація вже прибула. 3. Здається, що вона розуміє ситуацію. 4. Говорили, що він проводить цікаве дослідження. 5. Говорять, що вона володіє декількома іноземними мовами.

Gerund

17. Complete the sentences with -ing forms of the following verbs: Answer, climb, drink, forget, hear, learn, pay, say, lie, ski, type, watch.

1. ... too much alcohol is very bad for you. 2. I don't like ... bills. 3. He really enjoys ... his own voice. 4. What's wrong with ... in bed all day? 5. Her favourite sports are ... and mountains. 6. ... languages is hard work. 7. I hate ... goodbye. 8. ----- is better than remembering. 9. ----- animals can teach you a lot. 10. 'What's your job?' 11. '----- the phone and ----- letters.'

18. Translate the following sentences.

1. This equipment requires repairing. 2. He didn't mind being asked questions. 3. John mentioned having met this man before. 4. In discussing this problem they touched upon new methods of research. 5. The teacher introduced a new subject by asking questions related to it. 6. Upon/on completing his research he wrote two papers in cooperation. 7. John's coming so late surprised everybody. 8. Do you mind my joining the discussion? 7. For an adult, learning new roles is largely learning new ways of expressing existing values.

19. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to gerund forms.

1. One usually becomes aware of the problem by asking why or how some process works. 2. Asking "why" is a useful stimulus towards imagining what the cause or purpose of a process may be. 3. Before drawing conclusions one should take all the factors into consideration. 4. By working day and night you may succeed in finishing your paper in time. 5. For some people are afraid of having time to think, they prefer to socialise too much. 6. Reporters can cause suffering to public figures by publishing details about their private lives. 7. In my opinion, having right to privacy is necessary

20. Complete the sentences by prepositions.

1. The art... pleasing consists in being pleased. 2. We often discover what we will do ... finding out what we will not do. 3. There are no problems, there are ways ... solving them. 4. My good sense kept me ... making a total fool of myself. 5. I did not mean to prevent you ... going to the party.

21. Open the brackets, using the Infinitive or Gerund.

1. I remember so well (to meet) him last year 2. I'm so sorry, but I forgot (to send) an invitation to your boss! 3. I regret (to tell) these sad words to you. 4. Let's stop (to discuss) business and go on (to speak) about the coming corporate party. 5. I've been learning German since I

was in my first year at university and I want to go on (learn) it upon graduation. 6. It's time for refreshment. Would you like to stop (to have) a cup of tea?. 7. I regret (tell) you about my intentions then.

Participles

22. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the underlined words.

1. The people questioned refused to answer. 2. You can use the article translated by our professor. 3. He is interested in the problems normally considered as rather complicated ones. 4. The programme discussed was prepared by our students.

23. Open the brackets, using Participle II or Participle I.

1. The detectives (to investigate) the shooting of the President, continued their work. 2. In mathematics a line is defined as (to have) length but not breadth or thickness. 3. The greenhouse effect has already been discussed at numerous international conferences, some of them (to sponsor) by the UN. 4. During the negotiations effective measures for verification of compliance with obligations (to assume) were agreed upon. 5. A dictionary is a book (to list and to explain) the words of a language.

24. Find Participles in the sentences below. Translate the sentences.

1. We saw him passing the documents to the secretary. 2. We heard our colleagues arguing about the agenda of the conference. 3. They saw their application forms brought in. 4. Unfortunately, the report written by you leaves much to be desired. 5. Written by an expert, the report could be trusted. 6. If verified, these facts can be of great value. 7. When offered help, they accepted it eagerly. 8. Writing his report, the correspondent covered the latest important events in the country. 9. We had new equipment installed. 10. The administration had the resolution cancelled. 11. Considering your situation, I recommend you not to test my patience today.

25. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the function of underlined ing-forms.

1. The demand for applied sociology is growing. 2. (While) study-
ing sociology, you will be asked to look at the world in a a little differen
way than you usually do. 3. People teaching at the university should
know psychology. 4. Sociologists ask analytical questions about groups
and group behavior that can be answered through data gathering. 5. The
sociologist gathers data through means similar to those employed by the
anthropologist: direct observation, indirect observation, interviews, and
examination of the writings of other social scientists. 6. The sociological
imagination includes looking at all types of human behavior patterns. 7.
The studying of sociology involves looking at the past in an attempt to
discover why things happened. 8. To sociologists it is very important to
understand the human being carefully and objectively, using scientific
principles. 9. Sociology is an academic discipline that takes a certain
approach to understanding the world of the human being.

26. Use The Subjective-with-the Infinitive Construction instead of the sentence parts in italics.

1. It is likely *that the use of such techniques will result in disastrous
ecological changes*. 2. It is certain *that you will find interest in this new
branch of science*. 3. It turned out *that his expectations were prophetic*.
4. It is reported *that they have represented their Alma Mater in the best
possible way*. 5. It is understood *that everyone is interested in their
wellbeing*. 6. It is certain *that science is playing a major role in modern
world*.

Conditional Sentences

27. Open the brackets, using the proper form of the verb. Translate the sentences.

1. I (be) sorry if we (not see) them again. 2. If I (know) his
address, I (go) round and see him. 3. What (you do) if you (win) the
lottery?. 4. It (be) quicker if you (use) a computer. 5. If you (not be) so
busy, I (show) you how to process the data. 6. It (be) nice if you (spend)

more time with your family.

28. Complete the sentences any way you like.

1. I'll be surprised if ...
2. I'll be very happy if ...
3. I'll be sorry if ...
4. If I were the President, ...
5. If I had much more free time, I'd...
6. If I could choose what to do upon graduation, I'd...
7. If I hadn't become a sociology student, ...

Subjunctive

29. Translate the following sentences\.

1. It is necessary that they should discuss it. 2. It was important that the conference open in time. 3. It is desirable that he find the recommended book 4. It has been proposed that we change the theme of discussion. 5. It is demanded that the meeting should be held on neutral territory. 6. It has been suggested that he forget the elections. 7. It is required (recommended) that she leave at once. 8. We suggest that he be present. 9. They insist that you should do it right away. 10. We proposed that he take a vacation. 11. She gives orders **as** if (as though) she were a queen. 12. This guy is only twelve, but sometimes he talks as though he were twenty. 13. Speak louder so that everybody could hear you. 14. She spoke in a low voice **lest** the sleeping baby should wake up. 15. I wish he were with us now. 16. I wish he had been here yesterday. 17. If wishes were horses, all beggars would ride. 18. It is necessary that you should go there as soon as possible. 19. It is really important that this problem should be settled in the best possible way. 20. We suggest that the experiment should be undertaken in a different setting. 21. However difficult the work should be, we'll complete it in time. 22. Write down this piece of information, lest you should forget it (so that you shouldn't forget it).

30. Translate the sentences into English

1. Необхідно, щоб він поїхав туди сьогодні.

2. Важливо, щоб це питання було вирішено якомога раніше.
3. Ми запропонували, щоб той експеримент був проведений ще раз.
4. Запишіть мою адресу, щоб Ви її не забули.
5. Шкода, що вони відсутні зараз (Як би мені хотілося, щоб вони зараз були тут).

Miscellaneous

31.

1. There are several ways to choose a sample, and the method used depends on what the researcher is studying. 2. Most people think that a big sample provides more accurate results than smaller one, but this is not necessarily true. 3. August Comte, the French philosopher and founder of positivism, believed that all aspects of social life could be measured, analyzed, and explained with the tools of natural science. 4. Science is the method for collecting and explaining facts, involving the following procedures: defining the problem to be studied; reviewing the literature; forming a hypothesis; choosing a research design; analyzing the data; explaining the results. 5. Emile Durkheim was a pioneer in applying the scientific method to the study of social behaviour. 6. Published in 1897, Emile Durkheim's work 'Suicide' marked the beginning of a revolution in thinking about social behaviour. 7. Defining terms and concepts in a precise way is often more difficult than you might think.

32.

1. Socialization is the process of acquiring the physical, mental, and social skills, that a person needs to survive and become both an individual and a member of society. 2. Charles Horton Cooley used the image of a looking-glass to explain how others influence the way we see ourselves. 3. Expanding Cooley's theory, George Herbert Mead argued that by "taking the role of others" in play, children learn to imitate others in their lives. 4. For Sigmund Freud, socially unacceptable desires are gradually repressed in favour of meeting socially accepted goals. 5. In many ways, Erik Erikson (a student of Freud) brings Cooley, Mead, and Freud together by integrating the physiological, psychological, and social elements Of socialization. 6. Learning new roles through work, mar-

riage, parenthood, and old age is largely a matter of learning new ways of expressing existing values.

33.

1. Sociologists raise the question of whether we are prisoners of society unconsciously acting out the roles we are given. 2. Becoming a member of a particular society and a participant in a particular culture are a basic part of growing up human. 3. Culture is learned, not inherited. 4. By examining our own culture and comparing it to others we see that we are both the creators and the creations of our way of life. 5. To be social means that without interaction and society human beings would be a different species of animal than they are. 6. Without socialization, we would all be so different that there would be no possibility for cooperation or social order.

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тичних навичок для студентів немовних факультетів**

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