

МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

Т. А. Мирончук

**ЗБІРНИК ВПРАВ З ПОРІВНЯЛЬНОЇ
ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ
ТА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВ**

**EXERCISES IN CONTRASTIVE GRAMMAR OF
THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES**

*Рекомендовано
Міністерством освіти і науки України
як навчальний посібник
для студентів вищих навчальних закладів*

Київ 2005

ББК 81.2АНГ-923
М64

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*Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії
управління персоналом (протокол № 8 від 20.09.04)*

*Рекомендовано Міністерством освіти і науки України
(лист № 14/18.2-413 від 23.02.05)*

Мирончук Т. А.

М64 Збірник вправ з порівняльної граматики англійської та української мов: Навч. посіб. для студ. вищ. навч. закл. — К. : МАУП, 2005. — 128 с. — Бібліогр. : с. 124–125.
ISBN 966-608-453-8

У пропонованому навчальному посібнику розглянуто частини мови циклу “Іменна група”. На практичному тренувальному матеріалі порівнюються категоріальні ознаки іменника, прикметника, займенника й числівника в англійській та українській мовах. Значну увагу приділено вправам на переклад, завдяки яким студенти навчаються долати труднощі синтагматичної організації української та англійської мов і шукати адекватні засоби відтворення структурних і семантичних розбіжностей порівнюваних частин мови.

Для студентів-філологів і перекладачів як практичне доповнення до теоретичного курсу “Порівняльна граMATика англійської та української мов”.

ББК 81.2АНГ-923

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ISBN 966-608-453-8

управління персоналом (МАУП), 2005

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник “Збірник вправ з порівняльної граматики англійської та української мов” призначений для студентів філологічних спеціальностей і має на меті засвоєння студентами теоретичного матеріалу курсу, систематизацію знань з граматики англійської та української мов і розвиток навичок порівняння зіставлених мовних систем.

Посібник містить навчально-тренувальний матеріал морфологічного циклу “Іменна група”, а також порівняльний аналіз іменника, прикметника, займенника та числівника.

Зіставний аналіз іменників здійснюється на основі їх структурних особливостей, порівняння семантичних класів, граматичних категорій числа, відмінка, родових кореляцій, категорії означеності/ неозначеності; увага приділяється засобам відтворення семантичних ознак статі та злічуваності, розбіжностям у мовах при відтворенні категорії числа, орфографічним труднощам українських та англійських композитів і семантичним особливостям віддієслівних іменникових композитів англійської мови.

Прикметники вивчаються через призму схожих і відмінних ознак у семантичних класах, через мовні засоби передачі категорії якості ступенями порівняння.

Типологічний аналіз займенників здійснюється за особливостями семантики, комбінаторики та контекстів функціонування їх розрядів у порівнюваних мовах, зокрема класів зворотних, заперечних, озна-

чених та неозначених займенників. Розглядаються орфографічні труднощі структурно складних та похідних займенників в обох мовах.

Порівняльний аналіз числівника ґрунтується на виявленні спільних та диференційних рис структури, семантики, функцій кількісних, порядкових, дробових числівників. Пропонуються вправи на відтворення англійською мовою збірних числівників української мови.

Англійські тексти й матеріали до вправ підібрано з автентичних джерел, українські тексти — з академічних, що містять зразки сучасної української класики. Тренувально-закріплювальний матеріал спрямований на відображення типологічних ознак порівнюваних частин мови.

THE NOUN

SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION

1. Fill in the chart with proper Ukrainian & English nouns to illustrate the noun objective category of thingness.

The Noun Denotative Feature	English	Ukrainian
naming things (eg. binoculars)		
naming living beings (eg. lizard)		
naming places (eg. valley)		
naming materials (eg. detergent)		
naming processes (eg. laughter)		
naming states (eg. jealousy)		
naming abstract notions (eg. happiness)		
naming qualities (eg. courage)		

2. What do the following nouns denote in English & Ukrainian? Use the noun subcategories given in Ex. I.

Orphan, hang-gliding, heart attack, bubble, diplomatic corps, fire, affairs, zebra crossing, nobility, heliskiing, attic, purity, welfare, concern, bourgeois, atmosphere, depression, poverty, justice, truth, chocolate, whisky, troops, citizenship, regime, repertoire, snorkeling, fairy tale, bride-to-be, air conditioning, movement, education, business, loyalty, kindness.

3. Write out the nouns from the suggested Ukrainian text. Translate them into English making the following groups:

a) names of humans; b) names of non-human living beings; c) names of things; d) names of states; e) names of processes; f) names of abstract notions.

Спочиває степ, набирається прохолоди після денної сліпучої спеки... Тиша, тиша, мов на дні океану. Океан місячної ночі розлився навкруги. І глибини ночі не зменшує ні сюрчання коника десь у траві, ні шелест тополиного вершечка...

А по степу поволі рухається отара, і незвичайний цієї ночі бреде коло неї чабан. Об'їждчик зустрів би — не впізнав. Не в шапці сьо-

годні старий чабан, не в картузі зятяганому, а в братовому льотчицькому кашкеті, що крила на ньому є. На голові розкішний льотчицький кашкет при місяці поблискує... Догадався об'їждчик: приїхав, значить, Горпищенків син у відпустку (О. Гончар).

4. Study the table of the semantic classes of the nouns in the English Language. Write in 3 more words into each nest. Are they the same class in Ukrainian?

NOUNS

COMMON NOUNS

COUNTABLE

Class: castle, month

Collective (admitted of two forms): crew, team

Abstract: difficulty, worry, trouble

UNCOUNTABLE

Material: yoghurt, disinfectant

Collective:

Pairing Nouns: leggings, bermudas

Singularia Tantum: foliage, machinery

Pluralia Tantum: belongings, outskirts

Invariable Unmarked Plural: cattle, clergy

Abstract: growth, confidence

PROPER NOUNS

PEOPLE'S NAMES: Chopin, Michael Hall

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES: Portugal, Berkeley Square

TITLES: Her Majesty the Queen, Mrs. Ford

NAMES OF THE THINGS

Organizations: the Labour Party, the United Nations

Institutions: York University, the Open University

Buildings: Lambeth Palace, Lincoln Center

Bridges: Vauxhall Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge

Ships: the Queen Marry, the Titanic

Books: the Odyssey, the Grapes of Wrath

Newspapers & Magazines: the Economist, the Wall Street Journal

Plays: A Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo & Juliet

Unique objects: God, the Pole Star

Historical References: the Dark Ages, the French Revolution

Acronyms: NATO, VIP

MORPHOLOGICAL COMPOSITION

5. Group the following nouns into classes: simple, derivative, compound.

Taciturn, softwood, shutdown, segmentation, presumption, ply, handkerchief, agenda, picnic, persuasiveness, orbit, naught, mousetrap, lodestar, loincloth, locomotive, foxtrot, feudalism, fiddle, reference, diphtheria, dirge, denunciation, deadlock, Commonwealth, commitment, colonel, client, climb-down, campaign, calisthenics, bullfight, bulldozer, bread-winner, bikini, beano, asteroid, astigmatism, antithesis.

6. Study the following lists of concrete English noun building suffixes (A) & abstract noun building suffixes (B). Supply each with your own examples.

A: -an/ -ian, -ant/ -ent, -arian, -ee, -er, -ician, -ist, -or, -ess, -ine, -ix, -ette, -ar, -eer, -ese.

B: -age, -al, -ancy/ -ency, -dom, -hood, -ing, -ion/ -sion /-tion/-ation, -ism, -ment, -ness, -ship, -ty, -th, -y.

7. The bellow given are the Ukrainian noun building suffixes grouped into the concrete building nouns (A) & the abstract building nouns (B). Illustrate each with the examples of your own. Strike the correspondences between the noun building suffixes in both languages.

A: -ник, -ч, -ік/ -їк, -ець/ -єць, -ар/ -яр, -ир, -ист, -тель, -аль, -цтв(о), -ств(о),

B: -нн(я)/ -лл(я)/, -жж(я)/ -тт(я), -ість, -ізм, -ин(а), -інь, -ач, -ун, -ив(о), -ищ(є), -ощ(і), -анин.

8. Illustrate compound noun building patterns with more examples of your own in English & Ukrainian. Can each nest be filled in both languages?

Compound Noun Building Patterns	English	Ukrainian
noun stem + noun stem: seaman, airman		
adjective stem + noun stem: bluebell, blackbird		
verb stem + noun stem: pickpocket, push-button		
-ing stem + noun stem: looking-glass, dancing-hall		
noun stem + preposition (+ noun stem): passer-by, father-in-law		
verb stem + preposition/ verbal particle: cutdown, turnout		
prefixed combinatory form + noun stem: co-author, ante-chamber		
preposition / verbal particle + verb stem: downfall, output		

9. Suggest your translation of the compound nouns considering the given definitions.

A.

1. Outcry ----- a strong expression of anger or disapproval about smth
2. Outburst ----- a sudden violent expression of feelings
3. Output ----- an amount of smth produced by a person, machine, factory
4. Outfit ----- a set of clothes worn for a certain occasion or activity

B.

1. Backlog ----- a large amount of things to be done now
2. Back-chat ----- rude remarks made when answering smb in authority
3. Back-biting ----- unpleasant & unkind words said about smb who is not there
4. Background ----- things that could be heard or said behind other things that are closer or louder

C.

1. Downfall ----- smth that causes sudden destruction of a person or an organization
2. Downspout ----- drainpipe

3. Downturn ----- a reduction in the amount or success of smth
 4. Downside ----- the negative side of a situation

D.

1. Forecourt ----- a flat area in front of a large building
 2. Forefathers ----- relatives who lived in the past
 3. Foreman ----- a skilled person who is in charge of the other group
 4. Forefront ----- the most noticeable position

E.

1. Upshot ----- smth that happens as the result of other actions
 2. Uproar ----- a noisy state of confusion
 3. Upside ----- good, advantageous part of smth
 4. Uprise ----- an act of opposition, sometimes using violence

F.

1. Overdrive ----- state of great activity, effort or hard work
 2. Overdraft ----- an amount of money that a customer with a bank account is temporarily allowed to owe the bank
 3. Overlook ----- viewpoint
 4. Overrun ----- going beyond

10. Translate into English using compounds of Ex. 9.

1. Дорога з Нью-Йорка до Монреалю мілує око подорожуючих чарівними краєвидами. 2. На вашому банківському рахунку перевищення кредиту у сумі, не обумовленій контрактом. 3. У тому районі міста часті сутички місцевих кораблебудівників і поліції. 4. Звільнення політичних в'язнів — у центрі уваги його депутатської діяльності. 5. Останніми роками стає помітним спад приросту населення. 6. Заздрощі породжують лихослів'я та обмови. 7. Загальний обсяг промислового виробництва на 5,6% перевищує тогорічні показники. 8. Спалах епідемії грипу призвів до небувалих наслідків. 9. Огризання до старших за віком чи посадою — вияв надзвичайної зневаги. 10. Нас чекає кіпа невиконаних замовлень, які назбирались за період відпустки. 11. Зливи та ураганні вітри, що пронесли півднем Франції, завдали чималих збитків житловим кварталам морського узбережжя. 12. Результатом напруженої двотижневої роботи виконробів стало знесення та виснаження. 13. У місті панував без-

лад після оголошення про чергове скорочення робочих місць на заводах.

11. Match English compounds with Ukrainian equivalents.

- a) 1. Outbreak a) спалах, раптовий початок
2. Break-out b) бій на прорив
3. Upturn a) покращення
4. Turn-up b) щось загорнуте, відігнуто
5. Outlook a) погляд, краєвид
6. Lookout b) перспектива, оглядовий майданчик
7. Upset a) ситуація, становище
8. Set-up b) план, змова
9. Outline a) контури, план-схема
10. Lineout b) пересаджування рослин
11. Overlay a) серветка
12. Layover b) тонкий шар покриття
13. Turnover a) грошовий обіг
14. Overturn b) переворот

b) Insert the required compounds into the gaps.

1. Last week saw further thundery _____ as the low pressure area drifted over the country.
2. The _____ of her straw hat were bitterly worn up to freely give the sunshine in.
3. Shoppers are always on the _____ for something new.
4. The mountain was visible only in _____ as the light faded.
5. The _____ in the country resulted in doing away with a long standing monarchy.
6. The engineering group announced it had made a pre-tax loss & _____ had fallen.
7. The whole stormy _____ was bad for my nerves.
8. When drugs were found in her luggage, she claimed it was a _____.
9. From the top of the tower, the _____ over the city was breathtaking.
10. Investors should not expect a sharp _____ in the economy.

12. Put one word in each box to form three compound nouns. Mind the spelling (one word, two words, hyphenated words). What morphological composition do they show in Ukrainian?

test
__ pressure
donor

black
floor __
notice

paper
plastic __
shoulder

brief
suit __
book

fall
__ melon
skiing

light
__ break
dream

club
__ mare
shift

car
__ centre
ground

camp
building __
bomb

address
visitors' __
note

cake
__ present
card

shine
__ rise
set

CORRELATION OF THE CATEGORY OF NUMBER

13. Each word below represents a noun plural building rule. Arrange the framed nouns to continue the same plural building rule.

Calves, trout, analyses, pence, means, criteria, memoranda, formulae, appendices, bushes, echoes, photos, stand-bys, passers-by, chiefs, dwarfs/-ves, volcano(e)s, paths, stimuli, handfuls, courts-martial.

<p>Leaf, salmon, thesis, tooth, series, phenomenon, curriculum, antenna, grouse, vertebra, stratum, medium, index, half, matrix, corps, species, cliff, mouse, bamboo, louse, foot, swine, actress, match, loaf, tomato, sheep, potato, hypothesis, veto, radio, lay-by, break-in, mouthful, cover-up, runner-up, mother-in-law, proof, gulf, commander-in-chief, scarf, looker-on, hoof, buffalo, mosquito, youth, crossroads, birth, oath, mouth, diagnosis, oasis, embryo, syllabus, cactus, goose, box, spoonful, attorney-general, go-between, pick-up, tornado, notary public, zoo.</p>

14. Write the following in English.

Посередники, випускники, випускниці, явища, гіпотези, формули, клятви, перехрестя, критерії, кризи, 10 пенсів, три половини, зоопарки, ступні, три десятки, сотні тисяч, формули, дані, показники, засоби, види, бамбуки, індекси, нотаріуси, перехожі, ембріони, матчі, спостерігачі, численні вето, кактуси, хребти, комарі, узбіччя, учасники змагань, листки, куріпки, три повні ложки.

15. Group the below given nouns into the following subclasses:

- a) singular in form – singular in meaning;
- b) singular in form – plural in meaning;
- c) plural in form – plural in meaning;
- d) ending in “-s” – singular in meaning.

Weather, gentry, stairs, oil, poultry, music, anger, tongs, mumps, bowls, foolishness, classics, ethics, athletics, butter, goods, clergy, aerobics, capacity, childhood, trust, furniture, glasses, gymnastics, information, progress, measles, research, diabetes, statistics, cards, darts, clothes, remains, wastes, troops, riches, salt, pride, spectacles, dominoes, vermin, scissors, silver, tights, advice.

16. The following are the Singularia Tantum Ukrainian nouns. Translate them into English. Do they belong to the same class in English?

Щастя, радість, вишняк, молоко, золото, відпочинок, літо, мед, тюлька, солома, гайвороння, сором'язливість, привід, селянство, цукор, сталь, велич, біль, молодь, гречка, смородина, олія, Київ, смола, жито, пісок, слава, осінь, очерет, садівництво, сажа, каша, доба, індустрія, волейбол, листя, худоба, людство, телебачення, доброта, чуйність, відлюддя, депо, убогість, іржа, вірність, віск, вовна, хода.

17. The following are the Pluralia Tantum Ukrainian nouns. Translate them into English. Do they belong to the same class in English?

Двері, дріжджі, висівки, дрова, витрати, посиденьки, піжмурки, заручини, хрестини, Карпати, Піреней, Філіппіни, відвідини, теревені, гордоці, збори, солодоці, граблі, шахи, роковини, зернові, жнива, кеглі, окуляри, відносини, реґбі, хитроці, трудноці, негаразди, статки, ворота, груди, пахоці, розваги, ліноці, Альпи, сани, цимбали, будні, злидні, Бермуди, ревноці, проводи, вершки, перемовини.

18. Translate the Ukrainian text into English picking up proper English equivalents of the Ukrainian Singularia/ Pluralia Tantum nouns.

Догорав день. Спала спека. У травах ще десь дзвеніли цвіркуни, провіщаючи гожу днину. Сонячне проміння стікало крізь замріяне гілля верболозу. Брався вечір. Спадали на землю ясно-сині сутінки. Довкола простягалась тиша — сідала курява. На греблі, де мох густо вкривав мокре каміння, шуміла вода. В очереті скрикнула качка, роз-трусивши біле пір'я. Долиною стелились роси. Віддалік здіймався дим від ватри. На заході допалювалась ясно-блакитна смужка неба. Чудний смуток відчувався у грудях (В. Шевчук).

19. Suggest examples of the nouns to illustrate the following rows of the opposition:

A. English Uncountable Nouns :: Ukrainian Countable Nouns

advice порада/ поради

B. English Singular Invariable Nouns :: Ukrainian Plural Invariable Nouns

cream вершки

C. English Singular Invariable Nouns :: Ukrainian Singular Invariable Nouns

peasantry селянство

D. English Plural Invariable Nouns :: Ukrainian Singular Invariable Nouns

sweepings сміття

E. English Plural Invariable Nouns :: Ukrainian Plural Invariable Nouns

jeans джинси

20. To each uncountable noun given below suggest a countable one, synonymous in meaning. Put Ukrainian equivalents in the opposite column. Is the opposition pertained in Ukrainian?

English	Ukrainian
Accommodation-----apartment	Житло-----квартира
Furniture-----	-----
Scenery-----	-----
Traffic-----	-----
Travel-----	-----
Work-----	-----
Money-----	-----
Jewellery -----	-----
Information-----	-----
Progress -----	-----

Beef-----	-----
Clothing-----	-----
Food-----	-----
Fruit-----	-----
Music-----	-----
Luggage-----	-----
Poetry-----	-----
Bread-----	-----
Laughter-----	-----
Pork-----	-----

21. Give English equivalents of the below stated Ukrainian nouns. What grammar classes do they fall into in English & in Ukrainian?

Погода, гроші, добро, зміст, розбіжність, антикваріат, духовенство, сходи, розваги, митниця, житло, околиця, ваги, бінокль, Нідерланди, Афіни, оплески, вантаж, кір, вигляд, зусилля, молодь, більшість, народність, білизна, волосся, спагеті, ювелірні вироби, осуд, ножиці, персонал, аудиторія (люди), борошно, краєвиди, дрова, літаки (авіація.)

22. Translate into English using the bracketed prompt words and compare the nature of the subject-predicate agreement in both languages.

1. Зимовий спорт (sports) мало поширений в південних країнах. 2. Її мізерні пожитки (belongings) віднесли нагору. 3. У цьому приміщенні погана акустика (acoustics). 4. Зелений туризм – порівняно дешевий спосіб (means) відпочинку. 5. Щоб намалювати коло, потрібен циркуль (compasses). 6. Дорослі (grown-ups) часто не розуміють проблем підлітків. 7. При деяких офтальмологічних захворюваннях окуляри (glasses) – єдиний засіб корекції зору. 8. Умови (terms) контракту вимагають розсудливості та неабиякого знання справи. 9. Місцева влада (authorities) не проти додаткового фінансування малозабезпечених громадян. 10. Перехрестя (crossroads) було реконструйоване з метою поліпшення руху транспорту. 11. Чорно-біле зображення (pictures) – атрибут кінематографа XIX століття. 12. Духовенство (clergy) деяких країн виступає проти запровадження електронної паспортної реєстрації громадян. 13. Прилегла територія (premises) підприємства була власністю західного інвестора.

23. Some English nouns have different meanings in the singular and plural. Match Ukrainian lexemes with the right English form of the noun.

Перемовини (talk/ talks), манірність (air/ airs), попіл (ash/ ashes), вміст (content/ contents), зміст (content/ contents), митниця (custom/ customs), збитки (damage/ damages), кальсони (drawer/ drawers), грошові засоби (fund/ funds), скло (glass/ glasses), погляд (look/ looks), спосіб (manner/ manners), етикет (manner/ manners), протокол (minute/ minutes), зусилля (pain/ pains), масштаб (scale/ scales), ваги (scale/ scales), збереження (saving/ savings), заощадження (saving/ savings), видовище (spectacle/ spectacles), відстань (step/ steps), підприємство (work/ works), ґрунт (ground/ grounds), земельна ділянка (ground/ grounds), помешкання (quarter/ quarters), нагороди (honour/ honours), юність (youth/ youths), молодь (youth/ youths), враження (experience/ experiences), стан (condition/ conditions), обставини (condition/ conditions), визначні місця (sight/ sights), милосердя (charity/ charities), благодійність (charity/ charities), спирт (spirit/ spirits), дух (spirit/ spirits), години прийому лікаря (surgery/ surgeries).

24. For some English nouns the singular and the plural forms coincide. Consider the following examples and use proper grammar means of singularity/ plurality identification when translating back into English. What serves the markers of the number category of the Ukrainian nouns?

Singular

a/ one crossroads

Plural

several crossroads

Headquarters, means, series, species, Swiss, works, raft, sheep, trout, grouse, salmon, moose, reindeer, rendezvous, gallows, whitebait, mullet, patois, précis, chassis, insignia, mews, greenfly, particulars.

1. На засідання комітету було подано докладний звіт про роботу комісії. 2. Випробування нового авіалайнера розпочнеться наступного тижня. 3. Австралійські вівці дають високоякісну вовну. 4. У пташиному павільйоні ми побачили куріпку. 5. Постійна штаб-квартира ООН розміщується у Нью-Йорку. 6. Віконну раму було виготовлено

з металопластику. 7. Цей знак позначає екологічно чисті продукти. 8. Колишня стайня використовувалась для зберігання фермерського реманенту. 9. Чорні лелеки — вимираюча родина птахів. 10. Лісосмуга відділяла хімічний завод від житлового району. 11. Такою була конструкція шибениць, що використовувались у Римі для езекуції спартанців. 12. У Йельському національному парку туристи можуть побачити американських лосів. 13. Набережна — улюблене місце зустрічі випускників.

25. Sometimes uncountable English nouns can be used as countables to denote single items as well as abstract nouns become countables to denote something specific or a particular situation. Refer the underlined nouns either to the group of countables or uncountables by the meanings they realize. Is this opposition rendered in Ukrainian lexically or grammatically?

Countables

Uncountables

He has a painting (картина) by Hockney. Painting (малювання) is my hobby.

1. Are these drawings by Goya? 2. Paper is made from wood. 3. We need a new iron. 4. There's egg on your face. 5. A good education is expensive. 6. She tied her hair with a ribbon. 7. Would you like some more chicken? 8. Ice floats. 9. They ordered three coffees and an ice-cream. 10. Steel is an alloy of iron. 11. He will go out in all weathers. 12. Noise is a kind of pollution. 13. This region produces awful wines. 14. There's too much raspberry in the pie. 15. Light travels faster than sound. 16. Standards of education are falling. 17. The house is built of stone. 18. The lights came on. 19. Life is too short to do everything. 20. Too much cake isn't good for you. 21. She ate another cake.

CORRELATION OF THE CATEGORY OF GENDER

26. The below stated are the noun suffixes of masculine gender in Ukrainian & those of the masculine sex in English. Set examples for each.

-ник, -івник, -ільник, -ч, -ік/ -їк, -ець/ -єць, -ар/ -яр, -ир, -ист, -іст, -тель, -аль, -ок, -ог, -ег.

27. The below stated are the noun suffixes of feminine gender in Ukrainian & those of the feminine sex in English. Suggest examples to each.

-к(а), -иц(я), -ес(а), -ух(а), -ш(а), -івн(а);
-ess, -me, -rix, -ine, -ette.

28. Define the gender of the following Ukrainian nouns. Comment upon the gender markers in Ukrainian.

Хутір, липа, поле, ніж, око, пісня, радість, життя, теля, клен, інженер, Олекса, суддя, вереда, проща, інжир, мідь, ніч, повість, узгір'я, отець, перукар, плем'я, курча, тім'я, гумореска, поняття, рукопис, коріння, щавель, господиня, орар, орач, обручка, мережа, дівчисько, Ория.

29. State a means of gender identification for the following Ukrainian nouns:

a) inflexions; b) stem reference; c) suffixes; d) modifying words; e) correlation with gender pronominals; f) governing words; g) syntactic concordance.

Бик; дослідниця; зайшла Ігнатенко; школярка; коротке повідомлення; тиха ніч; нестерпний біль; місто Монтевідео; порт Толідо; наша дама; Огайо прийняв гостей; знамените озеро Онтаріо; зала; загс; райвно; загавкав собака; МАУП; плугатар; Василина; покірний поні; дивовижне кашне; ГЕС; стадіон; ООН; завідувач кафедри; відома пектораль; ідилія; діамантове кольє; валіза; клуб; в опублікованому прес-релізі; світове співтовариство; нічне таксі; одягнути митру; Чилі увійшла до числа країн; тягнулося рівне шосе; прибув військовий аташе; води звивистої По; сонячне Баку; журі визначило переможців; ріс полин; текла повноводна Янзци; кора; теля; дівча; вороння.

30. To indicate the sex of the English nouns the appositional pronouns and nouns are frequently used. Attach the following sex "markers" to the next listed nouns to differentiate between the male & female sexes. Translate them into Ukrainian pertaining sex differentiation.

Boy-, girl-, man-, maid-, female-, male-, jack-, jenny-, tom-, pussy-, he-, she-, bull-, cow-, billy-, nanny-, cock-, hen-, -lord-, lady.

Friend, cat, model, elephant, novelist, goat, sparrow, bear, ass, servant, pheasant, land, nurse, dust, chair, beautician, judge, wrestler, police, sales, post.

31. Identify the opposite sex of the English male living beings. Translate them into Ukrainian to show sex differentiation.

English		Ukrainian	
Male	Female	Masculine	Feminine
Bachelor	_____	_____	_____
Brother	_____	_____	_____
Granddad	_____	_____	_____
Gentleman	_____	_____	_____
King	_____	_____	_____
Monk	_____	_____	_____
Mr	_____	_____	_____
Husband	_____	_____	_____
Sir	_____	_____	_____
Uncle	_____	_____	_____
Son	_____	_____	_____
Nephew	_____	_____	_____
Bridegroom	_____	_____	_____
Emperor	_____	_____	_____
Tsar	_____	_____	_____
Squire	_____	_____	_____
Duke	_____	_____	_____
Sloven	_____	_____	_____
Masseur	_____	_____	_____

32. Fill in the missing words to show sex differentiation in the animal world in English. Draw an illustration of the same opposition in Ukrainian.

He's	She's
stallion	-----
-----	cow
-----	bitch
drake	-----
-----	vixen
gander	-----

lion	-----
-----	ewe
stag	-----
-----	hind
boar	-----
rooster	-----
-----	nanny goat
sire	-----
jack	-----

33. Match zoological parents with their offspring. Draw an illustration of the sex differentiation in Ukrainian.

Parents		Offspring	
English	Ukrainian	English	Ukrainian
1. Beaver		a) fry	
2. Bird		b) cygnet	
3. Deer		c) duckling	
4. Eel		d) eaglet	
5. Fish		e) elver	
6. Frog		f) eyas	
7. Goose		g) fawn	
8. Hare		h) fledgling	
9. Cat		i) bunny	
10. Hawk		j) foal	
11. Eagle		k) gosling	
12. Rabbit		l) squab	
13. Sheep		m) lamb	
14. Lion		n) cub	
15. Hoarse		o) kid	
16. Pigeon		p) kitten	
17. Turkey		q) leveret	
18. Swan		r) tadpole	
19. Duck		s) poult	

34. Which of the given nouns denote “socially marked” or personified lexemes of males & females? Which sex and gender do they indicate in Ukrainian?

Paradise, porter, lass, butcher, model, nurse, warrior, goddess, burglar, princess, masseuse, senior, fiance, shop-assistant, harpist, bishop, knight,

ballerina, usherette, widow, nymph, love, peace, sun, Earth, cat, nightingale, chambermaid, hairdresser, beauty, gardener, truck-driver, detective, weatherman, bonny-bell, dustman, dog, hobo, war, death, devil, ship, Cerberus, the Almighty, priest, barber, mermaid, tailor, soot man, hag, typist, chaperone.

35. Supply the pronouns to indicate sex differentiation in the following sentences.

1. There's a dog in our neighbourhood that barks all night. 's getting on my nerves.
2. They are launching a new ship in Portsmouth and I've been invited to see launched.
3. The Titanic may be at the bottom of the sea, but 's never forgotten.
4. Did you see that frog? jumped right in front of me.
5. This old car of mine may be falling to pieces, but 's all I've got.
6. In the 19th century America welcomed the European poor. ... opened her arms to them.
7. “..... 's a cunning fox”, the monkey said to the hen. “Be careful”.
8. They've just found an old wreck off the cast of Florida. 's probably Spanish.

36. The following nouns indicate both male and female sexes in English. How is sex differentiation represented in Ukrainian with these nouns (lexically, morphemically, homonymically).

Orphan, spouse, passenger, owner, visitor, lawyer, librarian, cook, cousin, foreigner, lawyer, scientist, judge, wrestler, adult, tourist, librarian, relation, artist, journalist, guest, stranger, darling, graduate, architect, musician.

37. Form the nouns of the opposite sex from the Ukrainian nouns which allow it. Translate them into English pertaining sex differentiation, where possible.

Ukrainian		English	
Males	Females	Males	Females
свекор	-----	-----	-----
-----	дядина	-----	-----
сват	-----	-----	-----

бранець	-----	-----	-----
-----	селянка	-----	-----
парубок	-----	-----	-----
дяк	-----	-----	-----
-----	братовб	-----	-----
снігур	-----	-----	-----
-----	синиця	-----	-----
скрипаль	-----	-----	-----
вівчар	-----	-----	-----
-----	білосніжка	-----	-----
-----	коханка	-----	-----
-----	наречена	-----	-----
візажист	-----	-----	-----
-----	хрещениця	-----	-----
-----	мачуха	-----	-----
гном	-----	-----	-----
орач	-----	-----	-----
-----	циганка	-----	-----
касир	-----	-----	-----
гімназист	-----	-----	-----
піхотинець	-----	-----	-----
-----	киянка	-----	-----
павук	-----	-----	-----
циклоп	-----	-----	-----
-----	вишивальниця	-----	-----
-----	богиня	-----	-----
клоун	-----	-----	-----
футболіст	-----	-----	-----
бджоляр	-----	-----	-----
-----	мадам	-----	-----
-----	породілля	-----	-----
боець	-----	-----	-----
газда	-----	-----	-----
володар	-----	-----	-----
-----	ткаля	-----	-----
жайвір	-----	-----	-----
корманич	-----	-----	-----
шофер	-----	-----	-----
-----	доярка	-----	-----

-----	небіжка	-----	-----
-----	покоївка	-----	-----
	(губернантка)		
пліткар	-----	-----	-----
пан	-----	-----	-----
труп	-----	-----	-----
лепетун	-----	-----	-----
-----	дурепа	-----	-----
-----	брехуха	-----	-----
-----	муха	-----	-----
ледар	-----	-----	-----
келійник	-----	-----	-----
духівник	-----	-----	-----
-----	гадюка	-----	-----
речник	-----	-----	-----

38. Group the list of Ukrainian nouns into A (of dual gender in Ukrainian) & B (of common sex in Ukrainian). How is reference to a particular sex in English reached? Introduce them in sentences in English to pertain sex differentiation.

Неборака, аташе, плакса, незграба, посол, магістр, невдаха, академік, молодець, вампір, замазура, репетитор, немовля, листоноша, ледащо, свідок, базікало, варвар, дипломат, сусіда, конференсьє, інвалід, нероба, перекладач, доцент, сирота, дурисвіт, сердега, староста, підприємець, лівша, роззява, стилига, нікчема, недотепа.

CORRELATION OF THE CATEGORY OF CASE

39. Give the English nomination to the following Ukrainian cases:

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| Називний — | Орудний — |
| Родовий — | Місцевий — |
| Давальний — | Кличний — |
| Знахідний — | |

40. State which case forms of the nouns express the meanings a) of the agent; b) of the instrument; c) of the addressee; d) of the accusative relations; f) of the objective relations in the following sentences in Ukrainian. Translate them into English. Are semantic relations pertained?

1. Мотрі хотілося молитися до сонця (Леп.). 2. Стояла зима. Кілька днів мело колючим снігом. Потім стихло. Ударили морози (Коз.). 3. Прісною прохолодою повіяло з лісу (Ст.). 4. Платона лихоманило і заливало потом (Довж.). 5. За що ж тебе, брате, у своїй хаті оковано, одурено й розіп'ято? (Т. Ш.). 6. У великій, розкішно вбраній килимами хаті, зігнувшись над столом, сидів товариш прокурора (Мир.). 7. Такої дивної отрути я ще ніколи не пила (Кост.). 8. Митцю не треба нагород ... (Кост.). 9. Хлопець то червоніє, то біліє, він тремтячою рукою тре чоло (Грінч.). 10. Не смійся з другого, щоб тобі не було того (Нар. тв.). 11. Бджоли перемовляються танцем, у них немає мови (Гур.). 12. Деся по обіді через відкрите вікно до нього долинуло гурчання мотора і враз стихло (Цюпа). 13. І не легко на чужині воскресити віру у людини (Мал.). 14. Крики, оплески не вщухали. Він раптом підніс руки до обличчя, закрив лице і вибіг за лаштунки (Башт.). 15. Один колись домовика бачив у стайні, іншому привиділась при місяці русалка під вербою (Н.-Лев.). 16. Де багато крику, там мало роботи (Нар. тв.). 17. Згаяного часу нічим не доженеш (Нар. тв.). 18. Завдяки райдузі небо і земля поєднались (Гонч.). 19. У веселих турботах табірнього життя дні минали швидко (Багм.).

41. Rewrite the sentences using 's or just an apostrophe ('). Translate right-hand sentences into Ukrainian. Comment on the means of rendering possessivity in the Ukrainian Language.

1. This bicycle is for a child === This is a child's bicycle.
2. This pen belongs to the teacher =====
3. He described the career of the actress =====
4. That's a job of a stewardess =====
5. These toys belong to the children =====
6. This is a club for women =====
7. It's a school for girls =====
8. This is a lounge for residents =====
9. This umbrella belongs to James =====
10. This is the father of my sister-in-law =====

11. I'm staying at the premises of my aunt =====
12. We enjoyed the sonata composed by Beethoven =====
13. The silence lasted a moment =====

42. Rewire the sentences using nouns in the possessive case where possible. Translate the restructured sentences into Ukrainian and arrange them into the following groups of possessivity building patterns:

- a) possessive adjectives;
- b) relative adjectives;
- c) genitive case form of the nouns.

1. I can see the bottom of the box. _____
2. That's the decision of the committee. _____
3. It's the fault of no one. _____
4. This is a copy of the poetry of Keats. _____
5. That's the leg of the table. _____
6. Where's the key of the car? _____
7. That's the bell of the village church that you can here. _____
8. These are the stables of the horses. _____
9. I've just received the salary for two months. _____
10. We were married in the church named after to St Andrew.

11. I bought this at the department store owned by Marks & Spencer.

12. That's the address Charles lives at. _____
13. She just noticed a tired smile of Jon. _____
14. For the sake of his honor he has got to commit suicide.

15. He knew the needs of the poor & the conditions of the sick were
alarming. _____
16. There passes a man from the bank. _____

43. Put the framed nouns in the genitive case & inset them in the required gaps.

God, stone, uncle, director, Timothy, kin, politicians, bride,
servants, father, night, woman, country, clerks, grocer.

1. That night he had chosen a basement bar a _____ throw from Scotland Yard. 2. As he passed through the _____ room he saw an evening paper spread out conspicuously on the desk of the _____ nephew. 3. He had not been at _____ for nearly two years. 4. You need a good _____ sleep. 5. I cannot be blamed for all my _____ doings. 6. The _____ wives were more expensively dressed than the Civil _____. 7. One day on the way to _____, I saw Irwing sitting on the steps of the house. 8. Why, for _____ sake, why must we go through all this hell? 9. I stopped at the _____ _____ _____ silk hat on the seat of a straight chair across the room. 10. A _____ love is not worth anything until it has been cleaned of all romanticism. 11. Crime is the product of the _____ social order.

44. Choose the correct noun group.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. (a bus's/ a bus) station | 11. the (paper's/ paper) editor |
| 2. (a toy's/ a toy) shop | 12. my (boss's/ boss) car |
| 3. (the teacher's/ the teacher) office | 13. (road's/ road) signs |
| 4. (Tom's/ the Tom) plan | 14. a (war's/ a war) film |
| 5. (a horse's/ a horse) race | 15. (chocolate's/ chocolate) milk |
| 6. (vegetable's/ vegetable) soup | 16. (space's / space) rocket |
| 7. (China's/ the China) history | 17. (Katie's/ Katie) fear of fights |
| 8. (a cowboy's/ a cowboy) film | 18. the (cat's/ cat) tail |
| 9. those (women's/ women) clothes | 19. (army/ army's) officers |
| 10. (a glass's/ a glass) factory | 20. a (ten-mile/ ten-miles) walk |

45. What do you call these? When restructuring the phrases use one of the following: possessive noun, noun + noun word combination, of-phrase.

1. The file where legal documents are kept
2. An old habit that Marion has
3. A hotel with five stars
4. The problem that the police force face
5. Christmas holiday and its excitement
6. Your suitcase and its lock
7. Shoe made of leather
8. Leather for making shoes
9. Powder made from soap

10. The earth and its surface
11. Chairs for the garden
12. The house where Sarah & Henry live
13. Ink used for drawing
14. A note that is worth ten pounds
15. A meal that consists of three courses
16. A shop that sells music
17. A factory that makes biscuits
18. Tea made from mint
19. A cupboard in the kitchen
20. The shade that the tree provides
21. The success and its price
22. The shop owned by the hairdresser
23. A fur coat worn by an actress
24. A speed limit of thirty miles an hour
25. A house built two hundred years ago
26. A language course that lasts four years

46. Combine the words in brackets using one of the three patterns (noun+noun, noun+'s'+noun, noun+preposition+noun). Sometimes there is more than one possibility.

1. Your coat is on the _____ (back, chair).
2. You've just spilt the _____ (milk, cat).
3. Can you buy some _____ (paper, toilet)?
4. I never listened to my _____ (advice, parents).
5. What did that _____ (road, sign) say?
6. It's just a mess in here. There are empty _____ (wine, bottles) everywhere.
7. The _____ (Prime Minister, duties) include entertaining heads of state.
8. Can I borrow your _____ (brush, hair)?
9. What happened at the _____ (film, end)?
10. It's my _____ (anniversary, parents, wedding) next week.
11. The _____ (company, success) is due to its efficiency.
12. The _____ (government, economic, policy) is confusing.
13. The annual (rate, inflation) is 4%.
14. Are there _____ (cups, coffee) in your bedroom?
15. Do you want a _____ (coffee, cup)?

47. Translate into English using the possessive nouns, of-phrases, nominal word combinations.

1. Учорашні телевізійні новини були невтішні. 2. Діти були втомлені після триденного походу. 3. Ті звички Джека дратують кожного. 5. Давид провів два тижні у містера Пеготі. 6. Відїжджаючи на канікули, хлопчик нічого не знав про майбутні заручини матері. 7. У присутності свого чоловіка мати боялася приголубити сина. 8. Щойно відзнятий фільм про війну претендує на премію "Оскар". 9. Іграшкова фабрика розпочала виробництво дитячих візочків. 10. Ніжки стола були нерівні, й він хитався. 11. Двогодинна затримка вильоту, здається, не позначилась на настрої пасажирів. 12. Усе літо діти провели у тітки. 13. На дні пляшки зібрався ледь помітний осад. 13. Місячне світло лилось крізь віття дерев. 14. Ми випадково зустріли братову дружину моєї колеги. 15. У день іспиту ніхто із студентів не нервував.

48. State which case the nouns of the following Ukrainian word combinations are used in. Translate them into English commenting upon the means of rendering the Ukrainian case forms.

Учасник походу; належати до видатних діячів; брати участь у визвольній війні; на снігу; без хліба; у галях; на полях; бачити явори; на схилах Дніпра; через вікно; бути живописцем; виховати національну гідність; поема жалю й смутку; почати казку; поглянути на луги та діброви; належати поетові; рости поміж беріз; виготовлено майстрами; салат з м'яса та овочів; тріпотіти крильми; заростати бур'яном; віддячити милосердям за невтомну працю; думка стала словом.

49. Translate into English using the genitive case form, of-phrase or nominal word combinations.

Тролейбусний маршрут; лісові галявини; пориви вітру; листопадові дні; театральні афіші; компасна стрілка; кленові листки; січневий мороз; львівські вулиці; краплі дощу; студентські аудиторії; китайські шовки; місячна зарплата; кабінет директора; батьківські збори; спальня батьків; громадська думка; думка учнів; козине молоко; осине жало; майбутнє Гонконгу; тінь від дерева; ціна успіху; вовна з вівці; взуттєвий магазин; двадцятип'ятихвилинна прогулянка; гостювати у Браунів; дитячі ігри; десятидоларові банкноти; очі материнські; вдовина туга; хорові співи; бурхливість рік; волошкава даль; дороги покоління.

CORRELATION OF THE CATEGORY OF DEFINITENESS/ INDEFINITENESS

50. Define the means that render the category of definiteness/ indefiniteness with the head nouns in the next given word combinations.

A vehicle that uses the power of the sun; my oldest son, human beings; model human beings; king's last journey; to be in bed for hours; to be at work; the ones in the window; two of those coats; washing powder; to buy food; cooking oil; a bottle of cooking oil; an interesting experience; wine; the wines of Italy; two teas; a Mr Brown; a dozen eggs; half a pound of margarine; a jar of jam; to play music; to play some Bach; doing research; to do a research into radioactivity; giving advice; mineral water; fizzy mineral water; to contain egg (eg. a pie); Dave; our neighbor Dave.

51. Suggest examples in English to illustrate the below stated means of the semantic category of definiteness:

a) determiners; b) quantifiers; c) pre-posed modifiers; d) post-posed modifiers.

52. Comment on how the articles render the category of definiteness/ indefiniteness of the nouns in the following sentences.

1. Is there life after death? She has lived the life of misery since the death of her husband. 2. They experience freedom from pain. The freedom to say what you want is a basic democratic freedom. 3. There's a feeling of love, joy, beauty and peace. My new car's a beauty. It's a real joy to drive. 4. That numerous people have had Near Death Experiences is not a doubt. There is still a doubt in my mind about whether it was a right thing to do. 5. The future looks bleak – drought, disease and economic collapse. The drought in Africa last year cost many lives. There is a drought every year.

53. Write *a, the* or nothing in each gap.

1. _____ worry about _____ state of his finances drove him to _____ despair.
2. He sauntered down _____ streets without anybody in _____ world to support him.
3. _____ main worry of _____ people is _____ good health.

4. _____ news is just coming into _____ studio of Mr Paul Beaston, _____ film Director.
5. I can't wait to go on holiday. _____ sea, _____ sand and _____ books – that's what I want.
6. I went to _____ theatre last night and saw _____ great play. I thought it was good, anyway, but I read in _____ papers this morning that _____ critics had slammed it.
7. _____ Paris of _____ 1980's is nothing compared to _____ Paris of 1968.
8. She was appointed _____ President of _____ National Union of _____ Printworkers.
9. _____ last year was good for business.
10. I decorated _____ children's bedroom as fast as I could. In _____ week, I had finished.
11. I met my wife at _____ party on _____ New Year's Eve. It was on _____ Wednesday, I seem to recall.

54. Supply the or –.

1. A lot of people are giving up _____ meat. _____ meat we had for lunch last Sunday was tough.
2. As someone said, _____ life is just one damned thing after another. I don't know much about _____ life of _____ Napoleon.
3. _____ running is supposed to be good for you. I ought to be fit with all _____ running I do, but I don't feel fit.
4. Which is your favourite colour? – _____ red. I think _____ red one will suit you best. _____ red is more your colour.
5. We learnt _____ English at school. _____ English we learnt was useless.
6. _____ London is a safe city today, but _____ London of the 18th century was pretty rough.
7. _____ watches have become very cheap and very attractive. Most of _____ watches you see today work on _____ quarts.
8. _____ Bach gives me a great deal of pleasure. _____ Bach recording you bought for my birthday is first class.
9. What has been the longest period of _____ peace in _____ history? If you study _____ History, you've got to read a lot.
10. I'm not interested in the price of _____ silver or the price of _____ gold.
11. _____ fasting during Ramadan is more difficult in the summer months.

12. ____ journeys to unknown places require a lot preparation.
13. ____ lives of ____ poets and ____ musicians have often been unbearably difficult.

55. Put in *a, the, an* or —. Translate the text into Ukrainian picking up proper means to render the nominal category of definiteness/indefiniteness.

I travel all over ____ world on ____ business and my neighbor thinks my life is one long holiday. You know what ____ business travel is like: up at ____ dawn to catch ____ plane; ____ breakfast in ____ London, ____ lunch in ____ New York, ____ luggage in ____ Bermuda. When you are in ____ sky, you see only ____ snow in ____ Arctic or ____ Greenland. You have glimpses of ____ Andes or ____ Pacific. You are always exhausted. Your wife or husband complains you are never there to take ____ children to ____ school or put them to ____ bed. When you get home your neighbor says “Another nice holiday, eh?” Oh, give me ____ Home, Sweet Home any day.

56. Supply *the* or — with proper nouns.

1. I've always understood ____ Dark Ages to refer to ____ Medieval Europe.
2. Ferguson has traveled everywhere from ____ Central Asia to ____ Arctic.
3. I've been to ____ Brazil and ____ Argentina, but I've never been to ____ USA.
4. I'd love to do a tour of European capitals and visit ____ London, ____ Paris and ____ Vienna.
5. I live in ____ Montague Road, number 27.
6. I could never afford to stay at hotels like ____ Brown's or ____ Hilton.
7. I've been climbing in ____ Alps, but I've never managed to get up ____ Mount Blanc.
8. A lot of people have tried to cross ____ Sahara without being properly prepared.
9. I'd like to travel down ____ Nile as far as ____ Luxor.
10. You cannot visit London without seeing ____ Buckingham Palace.
11. We had an early dinner at ____ Leoni's and then went to a play at ____ Globe Theatre.

12. There's a splendid view over ____ Lake Geneva from this hotel.
13. I read ____ Economist every week and ____ Time magazine.
14. The ancient Greeks believed in gods. The idea of ____ God was not known to them.
15. ____ United Nations may be a talking shop, but so is ____ Congress.
16. I've read Homer's ____ Odyssey, but I haven't read Joyce's ____ Ulysses.

57. Look at the addresses and write the sentences.

eg. Seaport Bus Station is in Queen's Road.

Seaport Bus Station, Queen's Road	King Edward College, College Road
Grand Theatre, George Street	St. John's Park, South Street
Odeon Theatre, The Boulevard	Webster's Department Store, High Street
Clarendon Art Gallery, Newton Lane	Bristol Hotel, Westville Way

58. Complete these sentences from the guide to London with the proper nouns using the definite or zero article.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. The boat train leaves from _____. | 1. Victoria Station |
| 2. _____ is south of the river. | 2. National Theatre |
| 3. The Serpentine is a lake in _____. | 3. Hyde Park |
| 4. You can see planes taking off at _____. | 4. Heathrow Airport |
| 5. Nelson's Column is in _____. | 5. Trafalgar Square |
| 6. Walk a little way along _____. | 6. Westminster Bridge |
| 7. From there you take a view of _____. | 7. Houses of Parliament |
| 8. The Queen lives at _____. | 8. Buckingham Palace |
| 9. Arsenal Football Club is in _____. | 9. North London |
| 10. _____ is in _____. | 10. Savoy Hotel, Strand |

59. Put in these names using *the* where necessary:

Andes, Anglesey, Brussels, Irish Republic, Italy, Lake Michigan, Mount McKinley, North, Pennsylvania, River Seine, United Kingdom, West Indies.

1. Harrisburg is the capital of _____.
2. Dublin is in _____.
3. Sicily is a part of _____.
4. _____ are a mountain range in South America.
5. _____ is England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

6. _____ is an island off the north coast of Wales.
7. Jamaica is an island in _____.
8. _____ flows through Paris.
9. _____ is the capital of Belgium.
10. _____ is the highest mountain in the USA.
11. Leeds is in _____ of England.

60. Translate into English. Mind the correct use of the articles with the proper names.

1. Ірландія острів чи континент? 2. Уральські гори вищі, ніж Альпи, чи не так? 3. Хто населяє Європу? 4. У яких країнах розмовляють німецькою? 5. Волга довша, ніж Темза? 6. Яка мова важча, китайська чи японська? 7. Турки, араби, афганці, індійці, китайці, японці населяють Азію. 8. Монголія така ж за величиною, як Канада? 9. Фінляндія, Норвегія, Швеція, Данія розташовані у північній Європі. 10. Де розташовані Великі озера? 11. На якому континенті пустеля Гобі? 12. Він вважає себе американцем, хоча батько — поляк, а мати родом з Італії. 13. На Північному полюсі не так холодно, як на Південному, хоча тут буває півроку ніч, а півроку можна бачити північне сяйво. 14. Велика Британія — острівна країна, яка відділена від Франції протокою Дувр. 15. Африка відділена від Австралії Індійським океаном. 16. Дунай протікає сімома європейськими країнами. 17. Тейлори живуть у маєтку в передмісті Бірмінгема. 18. Філіппіни — індонезійська країна. 19. Бангкок — столиця Таїланду. 20. Канарські, Багамські, Сейшельські острови — улюблені місця відпочинку заможних ділових людей та знаменитостей. 21. Скелясті гори простягаються уздовж західного узбережжя Північної Америки. 22. Вестмінстерське абатство, Букінгемський палац, лондонський Тауер, будинок парламенту — архітектурні пам'ятки історичного Лондона. 23. З аеропорту Хітроу можна дістатись у сімдесят країн світу. 24. Ейфелева вежа — у Парижі, Акрополь — в Афінах, а Ватикан — у Римі. 25. Площа Піккаділлі вважається історичним перехрестям Лондона й серцем сучасного театрального життя.

61. Replace the underlined words with the given words putting in *a, an* or *the*:

articles, bomb, criminal, game, pedestrian, pizza, teacher, waitress.

1. We had something for lunch.
2. She dropped the plates.

3. We played it on holiday.
4. Someone stepped into the road.
5. I read something in the paper.
6. The pupils didn't like him.
7. The police arrested someone.
8. It exploded at midnight.

62. Supply a/an, the or —.

1. We were looking for ___ place to spend ___ night. ___ place we found turned out to be in ___ charming village. ___ village was called ___ Lodsworth.
2. ___ individual has every right to expect personal freedom. ___ freedom of ___ individual is something worth fighting for.
3. Yes, my name is ___ Simpson, but I'm not ___ Simpson you are looking for.
4. When you go out, would you please go to ___ supermarket and get some butter.
5. I've got ___ appointment this afternoon. I've got to go to ___ doctor's.
6. We prefer to spend our holiday in ___ country, ___ mountains or by ___ sea.
7. We've seen what ___ earth looks like from ___ moon.
8. This is ___ front room. ___ ceiling and ___ walls need decorating, but ___ floor is in good order. We'll probably cover it with ___ carpet.
9. You are imagining ___ things. All your fears are in ___ mind.
10. Look at this wonderful small computer. ___ top lifts up to form ___ screen. ___ front lifts off to form ___ keyboard and ___ whole thing weighs only 5 kilos.
11. ___ history of ___ world is ___ history of ___ war.
12. Is there ___ moon round ___ planet ___ Venus.

63. Say whether the underlined nouns realize the semantic category of definiteness or indefiniteness. What means creates it? Translate the text into Ukrainian pertaining the exposed category of the noun.

Mr Denys Stocks, a retired policeman, has just been given a B.Sc. for twelve years' research into ancient Egyptian industrial methods. Egyptologists have often wondered how Egyptians were able to cut such hard stone and how they produced such fine jewellery. Mr Stocks has shown that Egyptians used saws and drills. The saws and the drills were

made of copper, which is very soft. But Egyptian craftsmen turned them into powerful tools. First a craftsman made a cut in a stone with a soft saw. Then the craftsman poured sand into the cut. The hard sand got into the teeth of the saw and did a cutting. In this way, a worker could cut basalt, one of the hardest rocks. The sand he used turned into a very fine powder. The powder was then used by jewelers to cut precious stones and to make delicate jewellery.

64. Decide whether the following Ukrainian nouns realize the semantic category of definiteness or indefiniteness. State the means of its realization in both languages. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Зараз за домом піс старий розкішний сад (Н.-Лев). 2. Про навчання, завдяки якому хтось може оволодіти риторичним мистецтвом, я тверджу: потрібно, щоб ми намагалися вкласти працю і зусилля, рівні тому подвигу, котрий кожний має перед красномовством (Феоф.). 3. В усіх народів світу існує повір'я, що той, хто забув звичаї своїх батьків, карається людьми і Богом. Він блукає по світі, як блудний син, і ніде не може знайти собі притулку та пристановища, бо він загублений для свого народу (Вороп.). 4. Вирують весняні струмки, курличуть ключі журавлині (Лук.). 5. У багатьох начальницьких кабінетах бачили цього щуплявого аса з блідим, ніби весь час схвилюваним обличчям і мовою різкою, нервовою, вимогливою (Гонч.). 6. Дужчав мороз. Дим з коминів валив рівно, зливаючись з небом. От на цій річечці вирішив Кузьма самотужки побудувати місток (Ст.). 7. Мономах втомлено озирався. Коли б зараз половецька орда змогла їх настигнути, то його вої загинули б. І Святополча дружина, і Давида Святославича ратники полягли б у цьому розгаслому, розм'яклому стеңу. Але в цю теплу непогоду і половецьки на своїх конях не рушать. І веж своїх не покотять швидко... (Іванч.). 8. Кожна голова має свій розум. (Нар. тв.).

65. Match partitives with mass and abstract nouns to let them be counted.

a slice of
a piece of
a loaf of
a stick of
a bar of

rubbish
rice
paper
chocolate
chalk

a sheet of
a grain of
a pile of
a heap of
a lump of
a blade of
a block of
a strip of
an item of
an article of
a jar of
a tube of
a chunk of
a fit of
a word of
a drop of

bread
cake
bacon
coal
sugar
grass
news
land
dew
furniture
passion
research
information
advice
toothpaste
beer
evidence
grass
honey

66. Translate the following expressions with partitives into Ukrainian.

A cube of ice; a ball of string; a jar of jam; a bag of flour; a period of calm; a spell of work; an army of unemployed; a bunch of parsley; a set of cutlery; a swarm of bees; a board of directors; a flock of sheep; a drop of water; a meter of cloth; not a grain of truth; a pile of logs; scraps of conversation; a touch of mockery; a mountain of debts; a blob of wool; a morsel of cheese; not a shred of evidence; a speck of dust; a trace of anger; a wave of heat; a touch of garlic; a pinch of salt.

67. Put these back into English using a partative.

Спалах блискавки; клубок ниток; вуглинка; ні йоти довіри; віхтик паперу; подих вітру; столова ложка меду; рада директорів; напад гніву; жбан молока; горнятко сметани; рій бджіл; ключ журавлів; зграя вовків; косяк риб; табун коней; стадо худоби; родина коралів; низка намиста; гроно винограду; пасмо волосся; крихта хліба; брила чорнозему; купа сміття; плитка шоколаду; пучка кропу; гуркіт грому; щіпка солі; вияв ревностів; присмак коріанду.

68. The below given is a list of quantifiers which serve as noun determiners. Select the proper ones to go with each stated pattern. Make up word combinations to correspond to the patterns.

<p>1. Quantifier + plural countable noun</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>(not) many; both; a couple of; dozens; hundreds of; (a) few; fewer; a/ the majority of; a minority of; a number of; several; (not) much; a (small) amount of; a great/ good deal of; (a) little; less; the fewest; the least; a bit of; some (of the); any (of the); all (the); hardly any; (not) enough; half of the/ half the; a lot of; lots of; more; most; most of the; no; none of the; the other; part of the; plenty of; the rest of the; each; either; every; neither; one; the only; the other; some of the; the whole of the; a good many/ a great many of; loads of; masses of; tons of; the remainder of; various of; certain of; the rest of; heaps of; a number of.</p>
<p>2. Quantifier + uncountable noun</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>3. Quantifier + plural countable or uncountable noun</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>4. Quantifier + singular countable noun</p> <p>_____</p>	

69. Translate into English using quantifiers given in the table.

Кожен українець; ніхто з опитаних; ще одна неприємність; частина сюїти; інша національність; дещо з прочитаного; незначний приріст населення; величезна кількість макулатури; і керівник, і його заступник; дещо з опери; кіпа паперів; купа сміття; величезна кількість боргів; хто-небудь з працівників; будь-яка книга; мало риби у супі; мало риби у ставку; більша частина населення; кожен з цих студентів; половина відпустки; ніхто з присутніх; ніякої допомоги; жодного стільця; уся країна; усе з завойованого; маса невідомого; мало роботи; мало робочих місць; все написане; майже ніякої користі; решта туристів; залишки їжі; дещо з ювелірних виробів; деякі прикраси; жодної дитини; ніяких дітей; кожен зі списку; мало надії; дещо з роздумів; деякі роздуми; низка питань; майже ніхто з видатних діячів; якийсь гість; безліч запрошених; майже ніяких опадів; ніякого дощу; сила-силенна розваг; численні делегації.

70. Select the right predicate. State what number of the predicate subject-predicate agreement requires in Ukrainian.

1. The whole of America (was/ were) shocked by what had happened.
2. Nearly all of the increase (has/ have) been caused by inflation.
3. Only a few of the attackers (was/ were) armed.
4. Some of the heard (was/ were) embarrassing.
5. Some (have/ has) compared his work to Picasso's.
6. Few of these organizations (survive/ survives) for long.
7. Much of the day (was/ were) taken up with the classes.
8. Very large quantities of aid (was/ were) needed.
9. Plenty of holiday makers (tramp/ tramps) through Petra's rocky tombs.
10. Plenty of bread (was/ were) baked for our journey.
11. There (is/ are) large numbers of inaccuracies in the report.
12. Fewer people nowadays (go/ goes) to church.
13. He thought that lots of lovely money (was/ were) the source of happiness.
14. (Has/ Have) any of this been helpful?
15. Two of these (has/ have) been helpful.
16. Each of the drawings (is/are) slightly different.
17. Masses and masses of food (was/ were) left over.
18. I've got two bright students, but the rest (is/ are) average.
19. The Beatles had their first hit record in 1962 and the rest (is/ are) the history.
20. There (was/ were) no union, nobody to look after us.
21. No tracks (was/ were) seen.
22. None of this (has/ have) happened without our consent.
22. Neither sex (has/ have) a monopoly on thought or emotion.
23. Neither of these extremes (prove/ proves) anything.

71. Supply of where necessary.

1. There have been a lot changes to our plans.
2. Are there any eggs in the fridge? – Yes, there are a couple
3. You only need to use a small amount salt in a dish like this.
4. There's been a lot less ... interest in this idea than they expected.
5. A lot the trouble was caused by a faulty switch.
6. There's plenty food for everybody.
7. I've got much more experience in business than you think.
8. I'd like a little less soup, please.
9. There were plenty complaints everywhere.
10. How much milk is there in the pan? – None
11. How much of the milk have you used? – None it.
12. We need much more this material, but it's hard to get.
13. Some students complained about the canteen.
14. Some my students complained about the canteen.
15. There are a lot more students studying English this year.

72. Put in a little, a lot of, few, a few, fewer, many, much.

Two years ago I moved to a new neighbourhood. There seemed to be very people in this area who are without telephones, so I expected to get a new phone quickly. I applied for one as soon as I moved into a new house. "We aren't supplying new phones in your area", an engineer told me. "... people want new phones at the moment and the company is employing engineers than last year so as to save money. A new phone won't cost you money, but it will take time. We can't do anything for you before December". You need patience if you are waiting for a new phone and you need friends whose phones you can use as well. The December came and went, but there was no sign of a phone. I went to the company's local office to protest. "They told me I'd have a phone by December", I protested. "Which year?", the assistant asked.

73. Translate into English using quantifiers. Mind subject-predicate agreement.

1. Дещо з його промови було повчальним. 2. Крізь затягнуті фіранки у кімнату проникало мало сонячного світла. 3. Ніхто з першокурсників не був присутнім на вечорі-зустрічі з випускниками вузу. 4. Жоден студент не знає правильної відповіді. 5. Мало ліхтарів освітлює вулицю вночі. 6. За період відпустки зібралась низка питань негайного вирішення. 7. Більшість африканських країн потерпає від голоду. 8. Більшість країни було затоплено повинню. 9. Переказ потребує менше творчості, ніж твір. 10. У нього зовсім мало фахових знань, що недостатньо для вступу на юридичний факультет. 11. У холодильнику недостатньо яєць, щоб приготувати омлет для сім'ї. 12. Залишились якісь цукерки? — Ні, жодної. 13. Були якісь представники з нашого університету? — Ні, нікого. 14. Усі пропозиції було відхилено. 15. Все із запропонованого було розкритиковано. 16. Багато залежить від рівня освіченості людини. 17. Ще не все відомо про давні письмена. 18. Силу-силенну народу було взято у полон. 19. У цьому середовищі ніякі докази не беруться до уваги. 20. Кожен прибулий проходить митний огляд. 21. У господарстві знадобиться усякий інструмент. 22. Потрібно мужньо зносити всякі обставини життя. 23. Перша-ліпша думка варта більше його вишуканих порад.

74. From the text that follows write out the nouns and state their semantic and grammatical characteristics. Which features of grammar and semantics are their English counterparts void of? Translate

the text into English making correct use of the syntagmatic properties of the English equivalents of the Ukrainian nouns.

Замфір ходить поміж кущами, де тичку очеретяну поправить, де зайвий лист оскубе, де лозину підв'яже. Правда, сьогодні неділя, не слід би робити, ну та коло винограду не гріх, бо то хліб святий, то дар Божий...

Ох, праця! Скільки-то праці та клопоту взяв оцей клаптик землі!

І згадується Замфірові, як він восени мусить зібрати тички, підчистити лозу, закопати її в землю. Високо злітає здоровенна сапа, а на місці кущів виростають могилки. Спить зимою виноградна лоза, а на весну треба визволити її, на світ вивести з-під землі, обчистити, на тички підняти... А почнуть кущі бур'яном заростати — знов сапа в роботі, знов мозолі на руках. І то не раз, не двічі... Виноград любить, щоб коло нього ходити. І ходиться коло нього, як коло рідної дитини, і годиться йому, зате ж і звикається до нього, як до близької істоти, з життям котрої зв'язано власне життя, хліб, достаток. І такою дорогою стає тобі оця гнучка рослинка, що вміє віддячити за важку працю, за тверді мозолі...

А пора збирання винограду? — Ну це вже легка, празникова робота. Ціла родина бере уділ в тій праці. Любо тоді глянути на стиглу, прозору ягоду, що ледве стримує солодкий сік у тонкій шкурці. Дорослі з піснями стинають стиглі кетяги в коновки та носять до бочки, а весела, замузана солодким соком дітвора нишпорить по-під кущами, вишукує непомічені грона (за М. Коцюбинським).

THE ADJECTIVE

SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION AND MORPHOLOGICAL COMPOSITION

1. Suggest examples to illustrate the realization of the objective adjectival category of qualitiveness and relativeness in English and Ukrainian.

The Adjectival Feature	English	Ukrainian
descriptive quality (eg. sunny) opinion (eg. absurd) size (eg. tiny) taste (eg. sour) age (eg. ancient) temperature (eg. chilly) shape (eg. triangular) colour (eg. crimson) origin / place (eg. Swiss) material (eg. plastic) time (eg. monthly) possessivity (eg. Shakespearian) activity (eg. preparatory) purpose (eg. riding) intensity (eg. complete)		

2. The following are the adjective building suffixes in English. Suggest examples to each:

-able/ -ible, -al/ -ial, -ary/ -ory, -an/ -ian, -ant/ -ent, -ern, -ful, -ic/ -ical, -ish, -ive, -less, -ous, -ow, -ward, -y, -en, -id, -ly, -ed, -ing, -ish.

3. Make up derivative adjectives from the base words on the right. Inset them into the gaps in the text.

It's ¹ _____ to drive under the age of seventeen in Britain, but a ² _____ boy managed to pass his driving test on the day of his seventeenth birthday. Most people would consider this ³ _____ because you need a lot of lessons to pass the test. David Livesey arranged to have an ⁴ _____ lesson beginning at dawn on his birthday. At first he was very ⁵ _____ and ⁶ _____ but he had a ⁷ _____ teacher and his driving improved amazingly during the day. By four in the afternoon, still feeling ⁸ _____, he was ready to take his test and he passed first time! He was almost ⁹ _____ after the test, and he drove home very slowly in the ¹⁰ _____ light of the ¹¹ _____ sun. David's ¹² _____ driving attracted the attention of two ¹³ _____ policemen, but they broke into smiles and congratulated him warmly when he showed them his ¹⁴ _____ certificate and told them his ¹⁵ _____ story.

- ¹ law
- ² seventeen years old
- ³ credo
- ⁴ eight hours
- ⁵ care ⁶ hesitate
- ⁷ wonder
- ⁸ energy
- ⁹ shock
- ¹⁰ red
- ¹¹ set
- ¹² experience
- ¹³ order
- ¹⁴ drive
- ¹⁵ drama

4. The below given are the adjective building suffixes in Ukrainian. Suggest examples to each:

- н-, -езн-, -ськ-/ -зьк-, -цьк-, -ан-/ -ян-, -ов-/ -ев-, -льн-, -ч-, -ач-/ -яч-, -ущ-/
- ющ-, -уват-, -еньк-, -есеньк-, -ів-/ -ев(а), -ин-, -ин(а), -їн-/ -їн(а), -ськ-/ -цьк-.

5. The following are the nouns of vices and virtues. Write in the derivative adjectives opposite each. Give Ukrainian equivalents of the positive and negative qualities.

Vices	Virtues
aggression _____	sincerity _____
pride _____	reliability _____
obstinacy _____	generosity _____

meanness _____
greed _____
jealousy _____
deceit _____
hypocrisy _____
laziness _____
snobbism _____
impudence _____
vanity _____
self-conceitedness _____
dishonesty _____

warm-heartedness _____
benevolence _____
faithfulness _____
responsibility _____
obedience _____
meekness _____
common sense _____
timidness _____
loyalty _____
cheerfulness _____
sociability _____

6. Refer the below listed adjectives to one of the groups: *simple, derivative, compound*.

Blind, shortsighted, usual, breathtaking, irresponsible, historian, undercooked, healthy, loud, worn, ridiculous, hard, soft, lifeless, hourly, circular, hesitant, narrative, clockwise, affectionate, energetic, sensory, attractive, changeable, new, high, low, old, feverish, warlike, picturesque, equal, fresh, long-legged, ragged, missionary, mouthful, alarming, down-hearted, cute.

7. In the following text define which adjectives are simple, derivative, compound. State their word building means. Translate the text into English.

Надворі весна вповні. Куди не глянь — скрізь розпустилося, розвернулося, зацвіло пишним цвітом: ясне сонце, тепле й приязне, ще не встигло наложити палаючих слідів на землю... Поле — що безкрає море; скільки зглянеш — розіслала зеленавий килим, аж сміється в очах. Над ним синім шатром розіп'ялось небо — ні плямочки, ні хмарочки, чисте, прозоре, безодне — погляд так і тоне... З неба, як розтоплене золото, ллється на землю блискучий світ сонця; на ланах грає сонячна хвиля; під хвилею спіє хліборобська доля... Легенький вітерець подихає з теплого краю ... освіжає кожну билинку. І ведуть вони між собою тиху, таємну розмову (Панас Мирний).

8. Change the bracketed Ukrainian nouns into possessive adjectives. Give English equivalents of the Ukrainian word combinations.

Comment on the means of rendering possessivity/ relativity in English.

(Різдво) день; (Дмитро) день; (коваль) дім; (товариш) книга; (гай) тиша; (поле) квітка; (життя) кредо; (орел) дзьоб; (качка) зойк; (вовк) хвіст; (брат) велосипед; (свекор) хата; (Ольга) наука; (сусід) півень; (лев) паща; (невістка) придане; (сестра) поле; (господар) обійстя; (ворона) крило; (бджоли) рій; (учитель) слово; (яблуня) цвіт; (вдова) туга; (луг) пахощі; (лебідь) пух.

9. Group the Ukrainian nouns into qualitative, relative, possessive. Give English equivalents of the Ukrainian word combinations.

Огрядна молодиця; золотий браслет; золоте правило; риб'ячий жир; лисячі нори; лисяче манто; учорашній день; перелітний птах; бурштиновий відтінок; старанний учень; київський майдан; щирий усміх; дотепний жарт; кволий стан; кам'яний поділ; пожовкле листя; чорна рілля; заячий хвіст; солов'їне гніздо; солов'їний голос; джерельна вода; віконна рама; глибока осінь; мамині руки; братів маєток; козине молоко; Михайлів двір; досвідчений фахівець; слизький узвіз; байдуже ставлення; повсякденні турботи; давній спогад; безкрайї степ; тутешній столяр; придорожня криниця; природний інстинкт.

10. Write out the adjectives from the text. State their semantics and morphological composition. Translate the Ukrainian adjectives into English.

Раз над Києвом стояла чудова весняна ніч ... Повний місяць дивився в синій, гладенький, як дзеркало Дніпро. Небо було ясне і сине. На заході, над чорною смугою лісу і гір небо блищало дуже пізнім і рум'яним вечором. Було ясно, як у день. На Братській церкві можна було читати золоті написи на стінах. Повітря було тихе, запашне. Здається, не тіло, а сама душа ним дихала. На серці ставало легко, на душі — спокійно. Розум засипав перед великою красою природи, зате прокидалась фантазія навіть у черствій, твердій душі. Співуча душа виливалась солов'їною піснею, поетична душа марила тисячею пишних картин. Вся природа з небом і землею, з водою, квітками, лісами й горами здавалась однією піснею, однією гармонією (Н.-Лев.).

11. Study the patterns of adjectival compounding. Arrange the suggested adjectives according to the patterns. Give Ukrainian examples to the patterns that allow it.

1. a noun + an adjective _____	candle-lit; horse-drawn; self-employed; tree-lined; long-playing; time-consuming; cross-eyed; flat-chested; hard-hearted; open-minded; quick-witted; slow-footed; waterproof; first-rate; six-foot; well-educated; second-hand; three-hour; class-conscious; tax-free; fire-resistant; tight-lipped; vacuum-sealed; poorly-informed; well-done; badly-built; deaf-mute; newly-repaired; much-praised; heart-breaking; man-made; long-legged; fair-haired; hard-boiled; good-looking; frost-bitten; middle-aged; handicapped; all-national; many-sided; arch-bishopic; ice-cold
2. an adjective + an adjective _____	
3. an adverb + a participle _____	
4. a noun + a verbal _____	
5. a pronoun + a verbal _____	
6. an adjective + a noun _____	
7. an adverb + a noun _____	
8. an adjective + a participle _____	
9. a noun + a noun _____	
10. a numeral + a noun _____	

12. Write the following Ukrainian adjectives omitting the slash. Divide them into the group of *one word spelling* and the group of *hyphenated spelling*. Devise nominal word combinations with them. Translate them into English.

Яскраво/ зелений; сріблясто/ білий; південно/ західний; м'ясо/ молочний; ліво/ бережний; біло/ корий; воле/ любний; давно/ минулий; тихо/ сьайний; вічно/ зелений; п'яти/ денний; залізо/ бетонний; прозора/ блакитний; жовто/ головий; кругло/ видий; червоно/ гарячий; східно/ слов'янський; сто/ метровий; кисло/ солодкий; добро/ чинний; холодно/ кровний; осінньо/ зимовий; загально/ європейський; сніжно/ білий; сорока/ денний; далеко/ сяжний; високо/ шанований; північно/ східний.

13. Combine each of the words with the base word of color to get compound color adjectives. Translate them into Ukrainian.

RED, BLACK, BLUE, GREY, GREEN, WHITE, PINK, BROWN.

Blood, bottle, acid, dove, electric, ice, flesh, iron, jet, lime, nut, off, pea, pearl, royal, shocking, sky, snow, navy.

14. Translate the underlined word combinations into English.

Море розкинулось навкруги у своїй ранковій красі: оповите ніжно-блакитним прозорим серпанком, воно здавалось посипаним дрібними срібними порошинками, які щомить спалахували і згасали на ньому. І таке ж ніжно-блакитне небо стояло над ним в ледь прозорих хмаринках, що мінилися найніжнішими відтінками перлів. Великі сірі чайки кружилися над водою, змахували своїми різко вигнутими сірими крилами, сліпучо-білими зісподу, з одним чорним пером на самому лезі крила. А за кормою, в золотому озері сонячних іскор, ішли білокрилими птахами баркаси рибалок (Тулуб.).

ADJECTIVAL COMBINABILITY

15. Arrange the given adjectives into

a) the group of attributive usage b) the group of predicative usage

afraid, remedial, alone, subterranean, apart, phonetic, supplementary, underlying, asleep, judicial, nationwide, content, aware, scant, chequered, fleeting, due, glad, ill, atomic, likely, woolen, searing, alive, ready, safe, aloof, sorry, sure, unable, unlikely, knotty, thankless, well, adoring, choked, commanding, fateful, ramshackle, paltry, aflame, unenviable, bridal, cubic, eventual, forensic, investigative, occasional, flagrant, belated, countless, lone, outdoor, preconceived, digital, adrift

b) Fill the gaps with the appropriate adjective from the box.

1. I refuse to play the part of the _____ wife.
2. There are still many problems to be resolved, but we remain optimistic about the _____ agreement.
3. Telling the story was a _____ breach of trust.

4. Although many of his friends were politicians, he kept _____ from politics.
5. The quality of the sound from a _____ audio tape is truly excellent.
6. He was a _____ voice arguing against a reduction in resources.
7. Two days later he had crashed my car he made a _____ apology.
8. It's pretty _____ they'll turn up now.
9. A _____ appearance is one that seems to have authority and therefore demands your attention.
10. I hate washing _____ clothes – they take so much time to dry.
11. He makes _____ appearances for the local football team.
12. The report stated that cigarette smoking was a health hazard of sufficient importance to warrant appropriate _____ action.
13. Something seems to have gone _____ in our calculations.
14. We had to reorganize this _____ system.
15. The company plans to go _____ very shortly, with new branches in every major city.
16. Dickens' book "Bleak House" is about the failings of the English _____ system.
17. I've been _____ of a strange presence in the flat ever since he died.
18. She's a writer who really knows how to make her characters come _____.
19. It was autumn and the trees were _____ with color.
20. Her latest novel is a _____ tale of love and hate.

16. Transform the following word combinations into sentences using the corresponding stative as in the example:

the sleeping children ===== *The children are/ were asleep.*

The floating vessel, the frightened neighbor, the burning buildings, a live lobster, my waking hours, all living things, a shameful act of his, a lonely woman, a slightly open door, two similar skyscrapers.

17. Rewrite the sentences using substantivised adjectives.

1. Rich people should pay more taxes than poor people. 2. What hope can the government give to the unemployed people? 3. Will this new invention really help deaf people? 4. Old people usually have to live on a fixed income. 5. After the crash the injured people were rushed to hospital. 6. This is a memorial to dead people. 7. We have interesting study courses for elderly people. 8. Healthy people never think about getting ill.

9. It's a nurse's job to look after sick people. 10. Blind people should have the same opportunities as the sighted people.

18. Rewrite the sentences using -ed or -ing adjectives instead of the relative clauses as in the model:

They live in a lovely house that overlooks the river Thames ==

They live in a lovely house overlooking the river Thames.

1. Can you see the woman who's dressed in red and sitting in the corner? 2. People who live in blocks of flats often complain of loneliness. 3. Letters that are posted before 5 p.m. should arrive next day. 4. The train that is standing on platform 5 is for Manchester. 5. Firemen have rescued passengers who were trapped in the accident. 6. It took workmen days to clear up the litter that was dropped by the crowds. 7. The island of Malta which is situated south of Sicily gained its independence in 1964. 8. The Inuit whom we commonly call "Eskimos" are an ancient people. 9. Greenland is the largest island in the world, which measures 2,670 km from north to south. 10. People who seek adventures meet all kinds of danger. 11. The map showed the place where the treasure was buried. 12. There are white coral sands which are fringed by coconut palms.

19. Complete the gaps with -ed or -ing. Translate the word combinations into Ukrainian.

Scream ___ children, a satisfy ___ customer, a disgust ___ meal, a confus ___ situation, a cake load ___ with calories, a house in an expos ___ position, a conceit ___ person, a frighten ___ film, an exhaust ___ walk, disappoint ___ exam results, a bor ___ exercise, a tir ___ journey, an unexpect ___ surprise, disturb ___ news, a thrill ___ story, a relax ___ holiday, a block ___ nose, a disappoint ___ customer, well-behav ___ children, a promis ___ start.

20. Use one and the same verbal stem in the gaps of the pairs of sentences to form the -ed or -ing adjective.

1. Books _____ out of the library must be returned within three weeks. People _____ books out which haven't been stamped will be banned.

2. The film, _____ by Stephen Spielberg, is expected to be a great hit. Power stations _____ enough energy to supply several towns are soon to be built on the south coast.

3. Crops _____ under glass mature more quickly than those in the open. Farmers _____ such crops can therefore catch the early markets.

4. I stared at the canvas for ages, _____ the artist's skill and eye for detail. Swiss watches, _____ for their elegance and precision, are sold throughout the world.

5. The escaped prisoner, _____ hiding in the barn, was today taken back to prison. Many old people, _____ that their savings have been eaten into by inflation, are having difficulty in making ends meet.

6. I fell on the ice, _____ my arm. Three people, _____ when their car crashed on the M, were taken to hospital.

7. Whales, _____ for their valuable oil and meat, are in grave danger of extinction. Thousands of people went shopping in the sales today, _____ for a bargain.

8. People _____ to work on the A 267 from Stafford to Blabby should beware of roadworks just outside Beaton where there are hold-ups. The first train, _____ by steam, was called Stephenson's Rocket.

9. There was a robbery at the Simpson's jeweler's today. Police are looking for a man _____ going into the shop just before the robbery took place. You can pay the bill, _____ that you are the one with all the money.

10. We took a short-cut, _____ three hours on our journey time. A baby _____ from drowning by a quick-thinking teenager is making good progress, and will be allowed home soon.

21. Arrange the following word combinations into two groups: of purely adjectival nature; of participial nature. Translate them into English. Do they show allomorphic or isomorphic features when contrasted?

Пекучий погляд; солоне м'ясо; солені кавуни; колюча зброя; колюча стерня; писаний красень; написаний диктант; квітучий край; квітучий степ; співучий народ; співаючий телефонний дзвінок; передплатне видання; передплатений журнал; незлічений товар; незлічені скарги; замкнута кімната; замкнуте коло; здійсненна мрія; здійснена мрія; неоцінена площа нерухомості; неоціненна допомога; непримиренні сторони; примирені сторони; неприбрана ділянка; перевірені відомості; натомлена земля.

22. Translate into English focusing on the ways of rendering modifiers of the nouns.

Прямо над хатою пролітають лебеді. Вони летять нижче розтоптаних, обвислих хмар і струшують на землю бентежні звуки далеких дзвонів. Я стаю ніби меншим, а навколо міниться, більшає, росте увесь світ: і загачене білими хмарами небо, і одноногі скрипучі журавлі, і полатані зеленим мохом стріхи, і блакитна діброва під селом, і почорніла земля, що пробилася з-під снігу (М. Стельмах).

23. Use the participial or substantivised adjectives instead of the words in brackets.

A just society is a human ideal. We would all like to live in a place where (rich) are not too rich and (poor) are not too poor; where no one would be (shock) or (embarrass) at the way (old) are cared for. (blind) would have as much opportunity as (sighted). (deaf) would be able to develop their skills. (unemployed) wouldn't depend on their state, because no one would be unemployed. (healthy) would take care of (sick). The most innocent people in society, (young), would be protected. In this happy place no one would be (depress) or (distress). Unfortunately, in the real world, life can be both (depress) and (distress). So let's be thankful for a sense of humor. I recently saw a notice in an undertaker's window and I wasn't sure whether it was addressed to (living) or (dead). It said: "Once you've tried one of our funerals, you'll never want to try another."

24. State the function of the adjectives in the given word combinations (pre-posed/ post-posed modification). Translate the word combinations into Ukrainian.

A chivalrous gentleman; the person responsible for his death; hunting dog; the president elect; a fast diminishing degree of personal freedom; attorney general; dwindling herds of humpback whales; the number of teachers available; the required changes; heir apparent; time immemorial; body politic; Lords Spiritual (Temporal); a booming business; the proportion of the population affected; a life of increasing labour and decreasing leisure; the standard required; a warm welcoming smile; six feet tall; rapid technological advance, twenty five years old, the ideas coming from the individuals concerned; of the 18 people present; the proposals suggested; an amiable amusing fellow.

25. In the following text state the nouns modified by the underlined words. Characterize the morphological properties, syntagmatic and syntactic functions of the noun modifying words. Translate the text into English. Comment on the allomorphic and isomorphic features of the adjectives in the contrasted languages.

З рідною мовою пов'язані найдорожчі спогади про перше слово, почуте в колісці з материних уст, затишок батьківської хати, веселий гомін дитячого товариства й тихий шелест листя старої верби...

Є мови більше і менше розвинені, є мови, що своїм чарівним звучанням здобули світову славу, та наймиліша й найдорожча для людини її рідна мова. Бо рідна мова не тільки зберігає світлі спогади з життя людини й зв'язує її з сучасниками, — у рідній мові чується голос предків, у ній відлунюють перегорнені сторінки історії свого народу.

Мова кожного народу не становить якоїсь відмежованої від сусідів, застиглої на віки вічної форми.

Кожна мова має свій шлях розвитку, на якому позначились історичні події, пережиті її народом, географічні умови, серед яких живе цей народ, кліматичні особливості його території (Б. Антоненко-Давидович).

26. Refer the following adjectives to one or two of the indicated groups.

adj. + for	adj. + of	adj. + with	adj. + to	adj. + about
------------	-----------	-------------	-----------	--------------

Ashamed, late, disappointed, eager, excited, fond, nervous, afraid, worried, pleased, full, happy, satisfied, different, tired, famous, bored, fed up, nice, helpful, generous, mean, brave, honest, intelligent, sensible, responsible, careless, stupid, rude, polite, wrong, convenient, willing, anxious, impatient, advisable, awful, safe, ready, dangerous, terrible, essential, responsible, angry, annoyed, sorry, fit, capable, typical, similar, aware.

Fill the gaps with the appropriate adjective and the preposition.

Everything was strange here at first because this new job is _____ any I've had before. But I've got _____ it now, and I'm enjoying it. I'm mainly _____ controlling the costs of the project. The work is quite hard, and I feel _____ a holiday. The company expect people to do overtime, which I wasn't _____ before I arrived. They hadn't told me at the interview. I've got a nice flat, which is very _____ the one I had in London. The only difference is that my flat here is _____ horrible old

furniture. I live right by the harbor. I get woken very early by the noise of the boats, so I'm never _____ work. This area is _____ its sea food, and there are several good fish restaurants.

27. Put in the correct preposition into each gap.

1. Are you afraid ___ the dark?
2. She was angry ___ me ___ not telling her the news.
3. Canterbury is famous ___ its cathedrals.
4. Bill is jealous ___ me because I'm cleverer than him.
5. I'm very proud ___ my two daughters.
6. I'm disappointed ___ you. I thought I could trust you.
7. You are very different ___ your brother. I thought you'd be similar ___ each other.
8. Are you excited ___ going on holiday?
9. Visitors to Britain aren't used ___ driving on the left.
10. Visitors to hot countries are to be aware ___ the risk of malaria.
11. You should be ashamed ___ what you did.
12. I'm most grateful ___ all your help.
13. Who is responsible ___ this mess?
14. My son is crazy ___ a pop group called Hanson.
15. What's wrong ___ you? You don't look well.

28. Translate the Ukrainian word combinations into English using the prompt adjectives and the required form of the grammatical government (prepositional/ prepositionless).

accustomed, susceptible, aware, characteristic, representative, filled, fraught, descendant, inherent, unhampered, answerable, dependent, inclined, stricken, burdened, lacking, rooted, incompatible, devoid, devoted, similar, allergic, apart, ready, unable, content, reminiscent, subject, consonant, contingent

Глибоко укорінені забобони; якому не вистачає образності; гармонійні слова; присвячений народу; задоволений життям; що виявляє алергію на запахи; призвичаєний до умов; властивий автору; картини, що зображають сільські пейзажі; який походить з міщан; підзвітний раді директорів; той, хто живе на милостиню; що не суперечить закону; прив'язаний до місцевості; незрівнянна краса; подібний до аналога; за винятком окремих осіб; нездатний до наук; гарячковий; що нага-

дує стиль Гейнсборо; залежний від обставин; схильний до пустошів та бешкетування; схильний до хвороб; вільний від упередженості; уражений хворобою; готовий до самопожертви; обтяжений повсякденними справами; незаселений район; здатний викликати тривогу/ наслідки; притаманний його характеру; сповнений жаху.

29. Translate the following word combinations into English using the required prepositions or none.

Боятися павуків; пишатися своєю родиною; шкідливий для здоров'я/очей; відомий архітектурною пам'яткою; бути схожим на прадіда; відповідати за власні вчинки; схвильований з приводу поїздки до Греції; бути вправним у спорті; відрізнятись від інших дітей; заздрити однокласникам; звиклий до ранкових прогулянок; залежний від батьків; розчарований результатом екзамену; гніватися на товариша за його байдужість до політики; зосереджений на аналізі фактів; суворий з підлітками; позбавлений права голосу; упереджене ставлення до емігрантів; стомлений чеканням новин.

30. Study the order of the adjectives before the noun. Compose as many word combinations with pre-posed adjectives from the table as you can.

Determiner	Value	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
two	lovely				black		leather	riding	boots
a	priceless		nineteenth-century			Impressionist			painting
their		huge		circular				swimming	pool
my						Swedish	wooden	salad	bowl
the	dirty						metal	garden	seat
one		tiny	old	L-shaped				utility	room
Jane's	pretty					Victorian		writing	desk
his	charming				white-washed			country	cottage

31. Arrange the words in the rows in the proper order. Begin with *I'm looking for...*

1. clock-radio – white – Taiwanese – cheap – bedside table
2. sports-car – well-maintained – second-hand – with a low mileage
3. polished – beautiful – antique – dining-table – mahogany – English
4. canvas – American – a pair of – grey and red – trainers – jogging
5. cottage – stone-built – small – old – country
6. cotton – dress – summer – pink and white – for my holiday
7. Victorian – handmade – cupboard – valuable – teak – brown
8. expensive – shoes – leather – Italian – handmade
9. slippers – red – fir-lined
10. trousers – cotton – blue – smart – walking
11. new – denim – scruffy – shirt

32. Choose adjectives from the box to characterize the below running nouns. Mind the order of the adjectives.

thatched, rich, gripping, ivory, cocktail, plush, chess, filling, throbbing, oriental, constant, cosy, wide-mouthed, modernized, leafy, miserable, bilingual, detective, booming, priceless, quiet, cold, up-to-date, loud, posh, midwinter, beaming

_____	_____	_____
dictionary	meal	party
_____	_____	_____
day	set	pain
_____	_____	_____
cottage	grin	suburb
_____	_____	_____
story	carpet	voice

33. Supply characteristics of the following nouns observing the suggested patterns. Translate your word combinations into Ukrainian and let your class-mate translate them back into English.

- Insect (how big?, what color?)
- Passage (how big?, what shape?)
- Companies (where from?, what for?)
- Frame (how good?, what material?, what for?)
- Powder (how good?, how old?, what material?)
- Vase (how good?, how old?, what material?)
- Souvenirs (how good?, what material?)

Mirror (how good?, what shape?, what for?)
 Desk (how good?, what material?, what for?)
 Boat (how good?, how old?, what for?)
 Stamps (how many?, how good?, where from?, what for?)
 Chairs (how many?, what color?, what material?, what for?)

34. Divide the following words into three groups: *shape, material and color*. Devise word combinations with them.

Circular, gold, grey, rubber, cotton, cylindrical, nylon, straight, glass, wooden, metal, scarlet, purple, oval, triangular, round, crimson, rectangular, silver, iron, navy blue, square, maroon, turquoise.

35. Translate into English.

Доводилося вам їздити пізньої весни чи раннього літа по Україні? Міряли ви її безмірні шляхи зелених та рівних шляхів, де ніщо не забороняє вашим очам виміряти їх вздовж і вшир, і впоперек; де одні тільки високі могили нагадують вам про давнє життя людське, про бої та чвари, хижацькі заміри та криваві січі; де синє небо, побратавшись з веселою землею, розгортає над нею своє блакитне, безмірно-високе, безодньо-глибоке шатро; де тоне ваш погляд у безкрайому просторі, як і ваша душа — у безмірній безодні того світу та сяйва, синьої глибини та сизо-прозорої далечини?.. Якщо вашим очам доводилось хоча б раз бачити все те, то не забути вам того довіку (П. Мирний).

36. Fill in the missing positions in the chart. Translate the below running text into English.

Country	Adjective	A person	The nation
Ukraine			the Ukrainians
Denmark	Danish		
Greece		a Greek	
Italy	Italian		
Poland			the Poles
Sweden	Swedish		
Spain		a Spaniard	
Belgium			the Belgians
Brazil	Brazilian		
Mexico	Mexican		

Russia		a Russian	
Scotland			the Scots
Turkey		a Turk	
China			the Chinese
Japan	Japanese		
Switzerland		a Swiss	
England			the English
France		a Frenchman/- woman	
Wales	Welsh		
Ireland			the Irish
Holland		a Dutchman/- woman	
Afghanistan			the Afghani
Canada	Canadian		
the Philippines		a Filipino	
Portugal			the Portuguese
USA	American, the US		
Finland		a Finn	
Australia	Australian		
Germany			the Germans
Iceland		an Icelander	
Iraq	Iraqi		
Thailand	Thai		
Costa Rica		a Costa Rican	
Monaco	Monacan		
Indonesia		an Indonesian	
Iran	Iranian		
Pakistan	Pakistani		

1. Індонезійські острови лежать на північ від Австралії. 2. Афганці розмовляють дорійською. 3. Юкон, Маккензі – відомі канадські річки. 4. Мексиканці та бразильці люблять гострі приправи до страв. 5. Португальська мова належить до групи романських мов. 6. У Таїландців багата культура символів і містики. 7. Його однокласниками були фін, турок, іспанець і швед. 8. Австралійська вовна високо цінується на міжнародному ринку. 9. Серед британців валлійці та шотландці вирізняються високим рівнем ав-

тентичності побуту та культури. 10. Динарій — національна валюта Іраку. 11. Ліро-епічні вірші та клерикальна поезія — основні характеристики ірландської літератури давньої доби. 12. Швейцарські годинники відомі у світі своєю точністю й надійністю. 13. Фламандський живопис XV–XVII століть має пасторальний характер. 14. Костариканці розмовляють іспанською. 15. Західноукраїнські землі тривалий час належали Польщі. 16. Яка релігія поширена серед японців і китайців?

37. Choose the better suited adjective to form a collocation.

1. There you are: (the very/ utter) person I was looking for. 2. The novel tells the story of a teenager driven to (total/ pure) despair by the hypocrisy of the adult world. 3. Most of what they told us was (pure/ outright) fantasy. 4. Most of the population lives in (grinding/ true) poverty. 5. The film was (absolute/ mere) rubbish. 6. What you say is (sheer/ strong) nonsense. 6. I felt a (complete/ sheer) idiot, standing there in front of all those people. 7. When I asked if she had cheated in the exam, she gave an (utter/ outright) denial. 8. The (mere/ close) sight of him makes me angry. 9. He showed an (entire/ out-and-out) ignorance. 10. The whole project was an (out-and-out/ utter) disaster. 10. The runner collapsed into the state of (full/ total) exhaustion. 11. The fact I had done the exam essay a week earlier was (pure/ comprehensive) luck. 12. It was (sheer/ full) will-power that enabled me to win. 13. Deliberate handball is (out-and-out/ comprehensive) cheating. 14. The athlete has (pure/ supreme) confidence in his ability. 15. He was reprimanded for his (very/ crass) stupidity. 16. Giving his nephew the job was (complete/ downright) favoritism. 16. He carried off the role of Hamlet with (supreme/ perfect) skill.

38. In every line combine each adjective to the right of the slash with an intensifying adjective to the left of the slash to receive adjectival collocations.

1. Freezing, hoping, soaking, raving, scalding / Wet, hot, cold, silly, healthy, quick;
2. Blinking, blithering, blooming, blundering, thumping/ Angry, beautiful, mad, wrong;
3. Stinking, crashing, flaming, piddling, whooping, thundering/ Boring, rich, small, big, loud, great.

39. Translate the Ukrainian word combinations by means of adjectival collocations. Each time use an intensifying adjective from Ex. 38 for the meaning of “very”.

Дуже холодний; дуже гарячий; зовсім замерзлий; дуже лінивий; дуже наляканий; зовсім новий; дуже схвильований; повністю пробуджений; зовсім змоклий; дуже малий; дуже багатий; дуже красивий; надзвичайно гучний; надзвичайно швидкий; безмежно знуджений.

40. Fill in each gap with the missing intensifier from the box. Translate sentences containing adjectival collocations into Ukrainian.

brand, stiff, kicking, wide, fast, bone, solid, ice, silly, sound, sick, tidy, easy, boiling

1. My son won't get out of bed. He is ___ idle. 2. Careful with the soup. It's ___ hot. 3. I can't eat the ice-cream. It's frozen ___. 4. The first thing I do every morning is have a cold shower. Then I feel ___ awake. 5. Thank goodness you phoned! I've worried myself ___. 6. I didn't hear the phone. I must have been ___ asleep. 7. The film was awful. I was bored ___ from beginning to end. 8. Ugh! This tea is _____ cold. 9. Look after my bike, won't you. It's ___ new. 10. I'm scared ___ at the sight of dogs. I don't know why. They just frighten me. 11. The missing climbers were found alive and ___. 12. I was so relieved when I got home safe and _____. 13. I'll show you a dish that is really quick and ___. 14. Her hair is always so neat and ___.

41. Arrange the adjectives into four groups according to their meanings. Make up word combinations with them.

¹ big (physical size)	² silly	³ surprising/ impressive	⁴ painful
----------------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| a) ludicrous | i) laughable | q) preposterous |
| b) excruciating | j) astounding | r) agonizing |
| c) pathetic | k) unbearable | s) dazzling |
| d) staggering | l) immense | t) stupendous |
| e) huge | m) gigantic | u) vast |
| f) absurd | n) enormous | v) colossal |
| g) ridiculous | o) tremendous | w) brainless |
| h) giant | p) stunning | x) fabulous |

42. Match columns to make sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian.

A	B	C	
His mistake	emerged	asleep	_____
His mistake	fell	costly	_____
I nearly	grew	damp	_____
The crowd	passed	empty	_____
The driver	proved	impatient	_____
The house	run	parallel	_____
The house	smells	unnoticed	_____
The roads	stood	unscathed	_____

43. Using prompt letters complete each sentence with a verb functioning as a linkage.

1. He **d**..... me crazy with his constant talking. 2. She was **h**..... captive by rebels for six months. 3. Several cars were **s**..... ablaze by the rioters. 4. The unions were **r**..... powerless by the new laws. 5. These programs are **d**..... unsuitable for screening before 10 p. m. 6. The robbers **b**..... the shopkeeper senseless. 7. His classmates mostly **r**..... him as eccentric. 8. The sound of a door banging **j**..... me awake.

44. Match each adjective with an adverb and use each combination to complete one of the sentences on the right. Give Ukrainian equivalents of these collocations.

blissfully	absent	1. I'm not _____ by the latest figures.
conspicuously	composed	2. She is _____ of her achievements.
eerily	concerned	3. He seems _____ of the trouble he's caused.
justly	familiar	4. The chairman was _____ from the guest list.
notoriously	fickle	5. Her voice sounded _____ to me.
oddly	proud	6. She seemed _____, despite the pressure.
outwardly	silent	7. The street was _____ after the explosion.
unduly	unaware	8. The world of fashion is _____.

45. For each of the adjectives in A, write its opposite in B using a prefix. For column C write a synonym for the words in B choosing one of the words from the box.

exceptional, unbelievable, hazardous, anonymous, reserved, annoyed, redundant, amateurish, biased, unlikely, deceitful, cruel, suspicious, trivial, hostile

A	B	C
kind		
honest		
credible		
fair		
pleased		
normal		
employed		
friendly		
trustworthy		
professional		
known		
safe		
probable		
important		
emotional		

46. Match each adjective in the word combinations with its opposite choosing from the suggested list. Differentiate between the literal and metaphoric meanings of the adjectives.

rough	exorbitant	excessive	pale
humble	dim	guilty	successful
tense	fake	lenient	even
irrational	regular	slow	patterned
hilly	gentle	extreme	elaborate
overcast	bumpy	insincere	plain

- a) rich food – _____ food
rich color – _____ color
- b) vain attempt – _____ attempt
vain person – _____ person
- c) calm sea – _____ sea
calm person – _____ person
- d) stiff breeze- _____ breeze
stiff punishment – _____ punishment
- e) bright light – _____ light
bright student – _____ student
- f) reasonable person – _____ person
reasonable price – _____ price

- g) plain wallpaper – _____ paper
plain architectural style- _____ style
- h) odd number – _____ number
odd working hours – _____ hours
- i) moderate amount – _____ amount
moderate politics – _____ politics
- j) genuine diamond- _____ diamond
genuine emotion – _____ emotion
- k) flat countryside – _____ countryside
flat road – _____ road
- l) clear sky – _____ sky
clear conscience – _____ conscience

47. Divide the given list of adjectives into four groups consisting of three synonyms and three antonyms for the headwords below. Write suitable nouns to each adjective.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| urgent | impartial | immaculate | trivial |
| ancient | biased | impeccable | prejudiced |
| liberal | bigoted | faulty | antiquated |
| vital | faultless | open-minded | petty |
| current | essential | novel | flawed |
| antique | insignificant | up-to-date | second-rate |

Synonyms

Antonyms

a) old

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

b) fair

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

c) perfect

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

d) unimportant

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

THE COMPARISONS

48. Put the Ukrainian adjectives into the synthetic form of the comparative and superlative degrees. Give English equivalents of the comparative and superlative forms.

Ukrainian			English		
звичайний	простий вищий	простий найвищий	positive	comparative	superlative
веселий ясний духмяний гіркий далекий низький слизький синій короткий високий рідний милий чистий охайний огидний гарний добрий малий					

49. Put the Ukrainian adjectives into the analytical form of the comparative and superlative degrees. Give English equivalents of the comparative and superlative forms.

Ukrainian			English		
звичайний	складений вищий	складений найвищий	positive	comparative	superlative
вдалий освічений досвідчений					

талановитий знайомий відомий дотепний рішучий працьовитий розумний відданий байдужий вологий каламутний клейкий					
--	--	--	--	--	--

50. Translate into English observing the rules of rendering comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives in English.

Одним з найбільших і найсвятіших обов'язків є почуття Батьківщини. Якими мірками, критеріями визначаємо ми цю святу категорію. Можна навести чимало складників, з яких формується комплекс високих рис громадянства. Але одним з найзнаменніших, безперечно, є батьківський поріг, калина під вікном рідної хати, рідна мова, окіл села з найдавнішою пам'яткою, старезна верба, стежина до сусіда, лелечине гніздо, усміхнене віконце теплої домівки, незрадлива мамина усмішка зі сльозою на щоці, терпкий запах картопляного диму (В. Скурат.).

51. Group the Ukrainian adjectives into *gradable* and *non-gradable*. Translate them into English. Are they the same groups in English?

Зеленавий, важкий, ультрамодний, терпкуватий, свіжий, замалий, глухонімиий, порядний, холоднуватий, живий, прегарний, малесенький, дрібнесенький, теплуватий, здоровенний, довжелезний, лисий, світлий, кривий, готовий, більш-менш готовий, старша медсестра, молодший медперсонал, порожній, русий, темний, довгуватий, білявий, тутешній, предивний, крутий, пологий, пречесний, вишневий, золотистий, нікудишній, лисячий, позаминулий, відповідальний, бадьорий, змістовний, інтелігентний, босий, голий.

52. Put the adjectives in the required degree of comparison.

1. The twenty-second of December is the (short) day in the year.
2. Elbrus is the (high) peak in the Caucasian mountains.
3. His plan is

(practical) than mine. 4. This room is (small) than other rooms in the house. 5. My neighbor's flat is (bad) than mine. 6. The job of a researcher is (interesting) than the job of a bookkeeper. 7. The fragrance of the lilac is (sweet) than of the roses. 8. (Much) food is wasted than eaten in the canteen. 9. (Expensive) petrol becomes, the less they drive. 10. It's (old) trick under the sun. 11. I want to give my children (good) education I can afford. 12. Theirs was (tidy) room in the house. 13. Jane is as (intelligent) as Peter. 14. Driving is certainly (tiring) than walking. 15. This term his behavior has become even (annoying). 16. It's (true) to say that British English is influenced by American, rather than the other way round. 17. A (hard) mattress often helps with back injuries. 18. (Large) the organization, (much) scope there is for decision. 19. "Who invited you?" said Etta, in (pleasant) manner possible. 20. Water is eight hundred times as (dense) as air. 21. The twins are as (different) as chalk and cheese. 22. Home-made pizza is mile (good) than the rubbish you get in the supermarket. 23. Using e-mail is as (easy) as falling off the log.

53. Translate into English using comparison patterns.

1. Сьогодні я не такий втомлений, як вчора. 2. Чартерні рейси дешевші, ніж ті, що за графіком. 3. Нова автотраса набагато гірша за стару. 4. Мій однокласник так само непристосований до нормової праці, як і я. 5. У цьому супермаркеті товари утричі дешевші, ніж на ринку. 6. Цьогорічні показники сукупного валового продукту найнижчі за останні п'ять років. 7. Його знання історії далеко не найгірші серед однокласників. 8. Більшість продуктів харчування ввозиться в країну. 9. Платина важча за золото. 10. Ватикан — найменша держава світу. 11. Цей збудник грипу залишається найбільш недослідженим у медицині. 12. Китай — друга за розміром країна у світі. 13. Джек не такий недотепа, як наш син. 14. Їхній будинок не такий просторий, як наш. 15. Заміська зона вже не така затишна, як колись. 16. Ті будинки — як справжні маєтки. 17. Він все ще наче дитина. 18. Вони не такі красуні, як здаються. 19. Така поведінка — більше, як нечесна. 20. Це найпереконливіша неправда, яку я коли-небудь чув від тебе. 21. Це одна з найблискучіших відповідей. 22. Нова версія фільму не така вдала, як попередня.

54. Match A and B columns to compose word combinations of litotes. Pick up Ukrainian equivalents of them.

A	B
as blind as a ...	brass
as bold as ...	button
as bright as a ...	bat
as cheap as ...	bell
as clear as ...	cucumber
as cool as a...	fiddle
as deaf as a ...	post
as dry as ...	life
as easy as ...	dirt
as fat as a	dust
as free as a ...	pig
as hard as ...	bird
as keen as ...	houses
as large as ...	rain
as mad as ...	lightning
as pleased as ...	picture
as pretty as a ...	hatter
as quick as ...	Punch
as right as ...	mustard
as sound as a ...	nails
as safe as ...	pie
as old as ...	crystal
as light as ...	snow
as white as ...	feather
as clear as ...	hills

55. Render the idea of Ukrainian litotes into English.

Чистий як сльоза; мудрий як змія; сильний як лев; малий як гірчичне зерно; солодкий як мед; холодний як лід; гострий як ніж; голодний як вовк; невтомний як бджілка; лагідний як мама; схожі як дві краплі води; хитрий як лис; повільний як черепаха; незграбний як ведмідь; глухий як тетеря; радий як слон.

56. Translate into English giving proper equivalents of the Ukrainian adjectives of appearance.

Кайдашеві сини були молоді парубки, обидва високі, рівні станом, обидва довгообразі й русяві, з довгими, тонкими, трошки горбатими носами, з рум'яними губами. Карпо був широкий в плечах, з батьківськими карими гострими очима, з блідуватим лицем. Тонкі пружки його блідуватого лица з тонкими губами мали в собі щось неласкаве. Гострі темні очі були ніби сердиті. Лаврінове молоде довгасте лице було рум'яне. Веселі сині, як небо, очі світилися привітно й ласкаво. Тонкі брови, русяві дрібні кучері на голові, тонкий ніс, рум'яні губи — все дихало молодою парубочою красою. Мотря стояла коло тину висока та здорова, така заввишки як Карпо, з широким лобом, з загостреним лицем, з блискучими як жар, чорними, маленькими очима... У великій, як макітра, хустці на голові Мотря була схожа на довгу швайку із здоровою булавою. Лаврін стояв під вербою недалечко од дівчини й дивився на неї... Дівчина була невелика на зріст, але рівна, як струна, гнучка, як тополя, гарна, як червона калина, довгообразна, повновида з тонким носиком. Щоки червоніли, як червонобокі яблука, губи були повні та червоні, як калина. на чистому лобі були ніби намальовані веселі тонкі чорні брови, густі-прегусті, як шовк (Н.-Лев.).

THE PRONOUN

MORPHOLOGICAL COMPOSITION AND SEMANTICS

1. Match Ukrainian names of the pronouns with the English ones stated in the diagram.

Означальні, питальні, заперечні, відносні, особові, присвійні, вказівні, неозначені, взаємні, зворотні, кількісні.



2. Give English equivalents of the following Ukrainian pronouns. Define what type each group is and where its place in the diagram is.



трохи багато мало декілька достатньо	себе	я ми ти ви він вона воно вони	дехто дещо деякий хтось щось якийсь	хто-небудь що-небудь будь-що будь-хто будь-який абихто	абищо абиякий хтозна-що казна-що казна-хто
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3. Give more examples of Ukrainian and English pronouns of each pattern.

Simple	Compound	Composite
that, all, сам, якийсь	themselves, everybody, нічий, дехто	each other, no one, хтозна-котрий, такий самий

4. Omit the slash and comment on the spelling of the following Ukrainian pronouns. State what class they are.

Ні/ в/ кого; хто/ зна/ з ким; хто/ зна/ від/ кого; каз/ на/ з/ чим; хто/ зна/ котрий; ні/ скільки; до/ ні/ чийого; з/ чийм/ не/ будь; за/ будь/ яких; на/ будь/ чий; аби/ який; де/ котрий; з/ де/ ким; ні/ з/ ким; ні/ до/ кого; будь/ котрий; аби/ яка; з/ у/ ським; ні/ з/ чим; аби/ з/ ким; з/ аби/ чим; хто/ зна/ до/ чого; будь/ до/ кого; ні/ в/ якому; для/ хто/ зна/ котрого.

5. Translate the following word combinations into English. State the classes of the pronouns the word combinations are composed of.

Хтозна-які витівки; чийсь книжки; будь-чия річ; який-небудь стілець; за будь-яку ціну; якийсь студент; іншим разом; жодний винахід; чийсь задум; з усіх усюд; деяка інформація; дехто з присутніх; усяке птаство; ніхто з опитаних; ніщо з прочитаного; дещо із замовленого; хтось із дітей; вихвалитися своїми успіхами; пробачити собі; кожен мандрівник; вони обое; такий самий випадок; почути новину від того й іншого; кожен наступний твір; нічим не замінити; ніяких коментарів; моя люба; пишатися своїми дітьми; багатства стільки, що й не злічити; чиєсь ридання; та ніч; докоряти самій собі; жоден з них; привітати усіх прибулих; усе, що на столі; по обидва боки; у жодному разі; перший ліпший жарт; ніяких зусиль; не бути нічого вартим.

6. Inset the pronouns and translate the text into English.

Скільки ще незбагненого, загадкового знаходимо ... в рослинах! Невідомо, чи зможуть колись люди пізнати ... до кінця. Але ... можемо і нині як і ... попередники відчувати ... красу, впиватися ... пахощами, милуватися гармонією природи. І ... естетичні почуття, моральне ... здоров'я так само важливі, як здоров'я фізичне. ... взаємопов'язані, бо зовнішні фактори впливають на ... організм.

... бачимо в рослині беззахисне створіння і часто не враховуємо, що більшість рослин благородна, ... називають лікарськими, ... потрібні людині, ... очищають середовище, в ... ростуть. Природа подарувала ... людині навіки.

Не можна людину відокремити від рослинного світу. То одне ціле. ... люблять рослини, але ... потрібно розуміти і бережливо користуватися ... дарами (Л. Павленко).

7. Supply reflexive pronouns. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. We enjoyed ... at the dance. 2. She had made ... very unpopular. 3. Why is she sitting all by ... in the dark? 4. Jessica looked at ... in the long mirror. 5. I liked having lodgings of my own, where I could be by ... 6. I closed the door behind ... 7. Every man is important to ... at one time or another. 8. He keeps ... to 9. The young leaves unfolded to their utmost and the fields generously spread ... on either hand. 10. He was amiability ... 11. I found ... doing all the talking. 12. I ... married early, and nothing good came out of it. 13. The Queen ... pays no tax. 14. The song ... was no good, but the title of the song became a popular phrase. 15. The group was welcomed by the headmaster ... 16. The pilots ... are nervous of flying because of terrorist threats. 17. To be successful you must believe in 18. One prides ... on one's patience. 19. Mood can effect the body

8. Differentiate between the meanings of the underlined verbs.

1. He proved himself to be unreliable. He managed to prove his innocence.

2. If you don't stop working for a bit you'll wear yourself out. At the party she was wearing high-heeled court shoes.

3. The escaped prisoner turned himself into the police. A speeding car sharply turned round the corner.

4. Bach composed an enormous amount of music. The witness took a deep breath and composed himself.

5. Can you explain what you mean? I think you need to explain yourself?
6. Have you applied for the job yet? You'll have to apply yourself to the job more.
7. They expressed their disapproval. Doesn't he express himself well?
8. Do you enjoy watching golf on TV? Did you enjoy yourself last night?

9. Choose the proper pronoun to complete the sentence.

1. We looked up and saw a man standing in front of (us/ ourselves).
2. Charlotte is very confident. She has a high opinion of (her/ herself).
3. It's a pity you didn't bring your camera with (you/ yourself).
4. Peter talked to the woman sitting next to (him/ himself).
5. I think Dave is rather selfish. He only really cares about (him/ himself).
6. My mother likes to have all her family near (her/ herself).
7. Luckily we managed to get two seats next to (ourselves/ each other).
8. We'd better set off early to give (us/ ourselves) plenty of time to get there.
9. You shouldn't study all night. You'll make (you/ yourself) ill.
10. Wendy takes lots of photos, but she hasn't got many of (her/ herself).
11. I told Sue and Neil we'd meet (them/ themselves) at half past five.
12. The hostess introduced the two guests to (themselves/ each other).
13. Finding the purse and giving it to Olivia was very honest of (him/ his).

10. Rewrite the sentences using the verbs listed reflexively.

Repeat, distance, assert, exert, draw up, blame, busy, pride, suit.

Do as you please → Suit yourself.

1. He took full responsibility for the contract being lost.
2. He got on with various mundane tasks.
3. She was very proud of her reputation as an old dragon.
4. He keeps saying the same thing all the time.
5. If you want to run 400 meters in under forty-eight seconds, you'll have to make more of an effort.
6. She stood as tall as she could in order to intimidate him.
7. You really ought to be more forceful in the situations like that.
8. They claimed the project's failure had nothing to do with them.

11. Arrange these instructions into pairs according to the meaning. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. What means render the meaning of reflexivity in the Ukrainian language?

I

1. Don't demean yourself.
2. Don't belittle yourself.
3. Be yourself.
4. Keep calm.
5. Stop kidding yourself.
6. Don't push yourself so hard.
7. Pull yourself together.

II

- a). Give yourself a break.
- b). Stop deluding yourself.
- c). Get a grip on yourself.
- d). Stop putting on an act.
- e). Don't put yourself down so much.
- f). Don't get yourself worked up.
- g). Assert yourself more.

12. Fill each of the numbered gaps with one of the verbs from the box.

position, ask, let, be, make, tell, allow, look,
rate, control, blame, distinguish, limit, put

You must ¹... yourself that you are a winner. Don't ²... yourself get dragged down by self pity. ³... yourself in front of the mirror and ⁴... yourself in the eye. Don't ⁵... too hard on yourself, don't ⁶... yourself for things that have gone wrong, but at the same time, don't ⁷... yourself to be carried away; keep your feet on the ground. ⁸... yourself why you don't exactly ⁹... yourself in class. If you feel you are getting angry, ¹⁰... yourself. Never ¹¹... yourself down, but at the same time don't ¹²... yourself above the others. As for exercise, ¹³... yourself to a couple of sessions in the gym every week and you don't ¹⁴... yourself ill, I promise you.

13. Translate into English using reflexive or personal pronouns.

1. Пригощайтесь! 2. Я також приготую собі чашечку кави. 3. Поводься належним чином. 4. Лише дехто з нас знав реальні факти. 5. Настрій може впливати на сам організм. 6. Надішліть нам листівку, щоб ми знали, як ви там. 7. Вона насилу змусила себе змовчати. 8. На першій сторінці помістили аналітичну статтю, написану самим редактором. 9. Він і сам невисокої думки про неї. 10. "Побудь ще біля мене", кволим голосом благало дитя. 11. Бешкетники не знали, де сховатися і причаїлися за платтяною шафою. 12. У голосі тієї дівчини було щось таке, що навіювало йому спогади свого дитинства. 13. Ти сам сплів ці корзини? 14. Стежина вела до самого лісу. 15. Вона вагалась хвилину, а потім сіла поряд з ними. 16. Зроби сам. 17. Во-

ни купили собі нове приміщення під офіс. 18. Відрекомендуйтеся. 19. Хлопчина вхопив вогнегасник і сам загасив вогонь. 20. Дитина впала на каміння і вдарилася. 21. А що кохання, як і воно саме згасає.

14. Fill in the correct personal or possessive pronoun into each gap.

1. A: Do your brothers play football?
B: Yes, ... play ... all the time. ...think ...'s a brilliant game.
2. A: Have you met ... neighbor yet?
B: No. I've seen ... children though.
3. A: Does Susan eat chocolate?
B: Yes, ... eats ... all the time. ... says ...'s her favorite food.
4. A: You took ... coat home last night.
B: I know. I'm sorry. I thought ... was ... because they are both red.
5. A: Do your parents know Mr. Jones?
B: Yes, ... know ... very well. ... lives next door to
6. A: James is doing well at school.
B: I know. ... teacher says he's very advanced for ... age.
7. A: Is this bag ...?
B: Oh, thank you. I nearly forgot it.
8. A: Does Claire like David?
B: No, ... doesn't. ... says ... is too noisy.
9. A: Julie and Frank are so lucky. ... house is beautiful.
B: Yes, and ...'s so much bigger than I envy
10. A: Does Tony enjoy fishing?
B: Oh, yes. ... enjoys ... very much. ... says ... relaxes
11. A: I like ... shirt. It's like Sandra's.
B: Actually, it is I borrowed ... from ... yesterday.
12. A: Why didn't you lend Tom ... car?
B: Because ... is being repaired at the moment.

15. Complete the sentences with a pronominal phrase to render the meaning of “свій власний”.

1. John doesn't live with his parents any more. He's got a flat _____.
2. She doesn't travel by bus any more because she's got _____ car.
3. I don't need to borrow your umbrella. I've got _____.
4. Haven't you got _____ pen? You are always borrowing mine.
5. My job includes doing research in _____ spare time.
6. Sam is tired of using his friend's computer, so he's going to buy _____.
7. The couple moved into _____ house after they got married.
8. Don't let the dog sleep on your bed. It's got a bed _____.

16. Use the appropriate form of the possessive pronouns.

1. He put (he) hands in (her). 2. "This foolish wife of (I) thinks I'm a great artist", said he. 3. Very well, Mother, I'll have (I) hair cut this afternoon. 4. We've got some peaches too. I expect (you) are bigger than (our). 5. Dear Mary, we all felt with you. (You) distress was (our). 6. We can do (we) shopping before lunch. 7. There's a ghastly article of (he) about it in this evening's newspaper. 8. She folded the letter and replaced it in (it) envelope. 9. The children had had (they) tea. Kate was late for (her) as usual, but Mary and Paul were having (their). 10. This demand of (they) is quite ridiculous. 11. She makes all (she) clothes herself. 12. This book is (I). There's (I) name on it. 13. The only difference between the houses is that (we) is gray and (they) is white.

17. Use the pronouns *one* and *other* in the required forms and with the required article if necessary.

1. ... man's meat is another man's poison. 2. His parents never appeared in the parish church except on special occasions. Mr Evans' funeral was such ... 3. They are six in the family. ... you saw are David and Tommy. 4. Brown's old car is much better than our new 5. There are woolen gloves and leather ... on the crate. 6. It is the most natural thing to start talking to someone who knows nothing whatever about ... and who is never likely to cross ... way again. 7. He was rather pale and the expression on his face was ... I had never seen before. 8. — "Which girl is Jean?" — "... in the green dress." 9. — "What has happened to all the brushes?" — "I saw ... on the table in the hall." 10. Such ... as you want is very rarely seen. 11. ... day I made an epigram. I hope you'll like it. 12. ... people have told me the same thing. 13. He was always somewhat indifferent to the feelings of ... 14. Without ... word he started up the car. 15. He sat in ... armchair at the opposite side of the fire-place. 16. The servant opened the door and ushered in ... visitor. 19. Why are you alone? Where are the ...? 20. Would you like ... cup of tea?

18. Complete the sentences with a form of *other*.

1. You've got five fingers. One is your thumb. ____ is your index finger. ____ one is your middle finger. ____ finger is your ring finger. And ____ finger (the last of the five) is your little finger. 2. I'd like some more books on the subject. Do you have any ____ that you could lend me? 3. Some people prefer classical music, but ____ prefer rock music. 4. Whereas one child might have a strong interest in mathematics, ____

child might tend toward more artistic endeavors. 5. There are many means of transportation. The airplane is one means, the train is _____. 6. That country has two basic problems. One is inflation, and _____ is instability of the government. 7. When his alarm went off, he shut it off, rolled over, and slept for _____ twenty minutes. 8. Some babies begin talking as early as six months; _____ don't speak until they are more than two years old. 9. I have nothing to write with _____ than this broken pencil. 10. Please write on every _____ line. 11. The ducklings slipped into the pond one after _____. 12. Left-handedness is a fascinating phenomenon unless you try to undo a knot a left-handed person has tied _____ way round. 13. The sibling rivalry can be avoided by encouraging siblings to develop different interests from one _____.

19. Change the words in italics into plural references. Make changes of the sentence structure if necessary.

1. *Anyone* planning to travel abroad should take his driving licence with *him*.
2. I suppose *everyone* believes *he* could be Prime Minister.
3. We knew that no one had done *his* homework.
4. If anybody wants to know the answer, *he* can ask me.
5. *Everybody* knows what the answer is, doesn't *he*?
6. If *anyone* wants help in an emergency, *he* can dial 999.
7. *Everyone* wants to have *his* cake and eat *it*.

20. Choose between *each* and *every*.

1. I have ... book he has ever written. 2. He shouted her name twice, ... time banging his fist on the table. 3. He has ... right to know who you are going to marry. 4. They broke into little groups; ... had his own wonderful story to tell. 5. He looked at ... of us in turn. 6. And I had to sit there with ... eye on me. 7. The actor could make you hear ... word in the last row of the gallery. 8. Before he left the classroom, he gave ... boy the task. 9. I'd like you to make ... effort to obtain the data we spoke about. 10. The tables had yellow tops which Frank wiped after ... customer.

21. Inset *all*, *whole*, *everything*, *every*.

1. ... she said was that she was going out. 2. ... few kilometers we passed a burnt out jeep or truck at the side of the road. 3. He expects me to do ... the housework. 4. We both spent the ... night unable to sleep. 5. ... who have studied this issue have come to the same conclusion. 6. ... that could

be removed has been taken away. 7. There is still a ... month till my birthday. 8. ... the money was spent. 9. He had been brought up by his mother who had taught him that ... pleasure must be paid for. 10. The ... town was destroyed by the earthquake. 11. ... trunk must be labeled before being deposited in the left-luggage office. 12. The ... audience were cheering loudly. 13. Hugh had ... advantage of education. 14. The conference used to be held annually, but now it takes place ... other year. 15. ... felt indignant when he began hitting the boy with the stick. 16. After my exercise class, my ... body ached. 17. They didn't talk much about what ... feared most. 18. The police want to interview ... employee on the theft. 19. My driving test was a complete disaster. ... went wrong. 20. I shall want to hear ... they say.

22. Choose the correct defining pronoun.

1. "Did you buy a new skirt?"
"No, I looked in *everywhere/ every* shop in town, though".
2. "Who's coming to your party?"
"I've invited *everything/ everyone* I know".
3. "The children must have been hungry".
"Yes, they ate *every/ everything* on their plates".
4. "Where shall I put the shopping?"
"Put *everywhere/ everything* in the kitchen, please".
5. "How often do you go to the gym?"
"I usually go *every/ everything* day".
6. "Is there a problem?"
"No, don't worry. *Every/ Everything* is fine".
7. "Has Jim gone out again?"
"Yes, he's been out *every/ everywhere* night this week".
8. The meal is wonderful. *Everything/ Everywhere* tastes delicious.
9. The photograph is lovely. Look, *everyone/ everybody* is smiling in it.
10. My uncle brings me a present *every/ everything* time he visits us.
11. Yesterday was wrong. *Everything/ Everyone* went wrong.
12. A lecture starts in half an hour and *everybody/ everyone* is waiting for the guest speaker to arrive.

23. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the defining pronouns.

1. In many areas of these countries every third child is said to face severe malnutrition.
2. Our products need to be competitive in terms of

both quality and price. 3. Hillary's the same age as me. 4. Climate change and rising sea level threaten the whole world. 5. Her interest in the newspaper business came from her parents, both of whom were journalists. 6. Every time I go to London I get caught in a traffic jam. 7. In both cases, a coded warning was received from the bombers before the explosion. 8. It rained every day of our holiday — all the same we had a good holiday. 9. You have to stand up in court and promise to tell “the whole truth and nothing but the truth”. 10. The movie is in every way the masterpiece of the cinematography. 11. I'll do everything in my power to prevent a war. 12. Everyone in favour of this proposal please raise their hand. 13. Any idiot with a basic knowledge of French should be able to book a hotel room in Paris. 14. Every passenger but one was killed in the accident. 15. She brought up her children in just the same way her mother did. 16. Her dance compositions added a whole new dimension to the contemporary dance repertoire. 17. You can get there by train or by bus — in either case it'll take an hour. 18. Men are all the same. 19. Every effort has been made to minimize civilian casualties. 20. Either of us would be envious of such a protection. 21. Her parents died when she was a child, so I was all the family she had. 22. We can catch the vast majority of people, but hunting down every last tax dodger is virtually impossible. 23. They all wore the same-coloured dresses. 24. She's obsessed with Elvis Presley and collects anything and everything connected with him. 25. I'm sorry, but you'll have to wait your turn like everybody else. 26. The offer was that you could have any three items of clothing for \$30. 27. Any advice you can give me would be greatly appreciated. 28. She sharpened the stick carefully at both ends. 29. She could be anything from 30 to 40. 30. All for one, and one for all. 31. I had to use all my powers of persuasion to get her to agree. 32. Either person would be good for the job.

24. Choose between *no one, nothing and none*.

1. ... tried to teach her anything. 2. ... of us is perfect; we all make mistakes. 3. ... of us knew how ill she was. 4. He queued for two hours and all for ... 5. I'm sure you heard it from Mary, ... else could tell you that. 6. ... had anything to gain by his death. 7. I could say would cheer her up. 8. I wanted some more coffee, but there was left. 9. We had ... to give us accurate information, let alone advice. 10. The story was ... but a lie. 11. Philip slowly mounted the stairs. ... of his family was yet up. 12. I looked around the room, expecting to see piles of

books; ... were visible. 13. ... of us knows how much he has suffered. 14. ... like this has ever happened. 15. He asked for food, but his mother said there was ... 16. Of all the girls he phoned ... were at home. 16. During that time he saw ... who could tell him what had gone wrong. 17. ... of us were sure of the facts. 18. — “Where are the apples?” — “There are ...”.

25. Underline the correct pronoun.

A: There's (nothing/ something) I like more than have a picnic here by Lake Tahoe.

B: Yes, it's (something/ anything) I really enjoy, too. It's great to go (anywhere/ somewhere) there is no noisy traffic and anything/ nothing to disturb us from our lunch. I can't think of (somewhere/ anywhere) I'd rather be than here.

A: I know. There's (no one/ somebody) else here, so we can enjoy the piece and quiet.

B: Well, I'd like (any/ some) more of that chicken. Is there no/ any left?

A: Yes, there's plenty in this basket. But there's (something/ no) mayonnaise, I'm afraid.

B: That's okay. Wait a minute. Did you hear (anything/ nothing)?

A: No, look! A group of schoolchildren are coming for a picnic, too!

B: Oh, no. I can't think of (something/ anything) worse! Let's go home.

26. Inset *any* or *one* of its derivatives.

1. A: Shall we sit in the corner or by the window?

B: _____ you want.

2. A: Who can I bring to the party?

B: _____ you like.

3. A: What do you want to watch on TV?

B: Oh, _____. I don't really mind.

4. A: What time shall we go out tonight?

B: _____ time you like.

5. A: Where can I buy this book?

B: At _____ good shop in town.

6. A: Where shall I sit?

B: _____ at this table.

7. A: Can I join this club, too?

B: Of course, _____ can join the club.

27. Fill in each of the numbered blanks with one of the words listed.

All, whole, none, no, both, neither, either.

Life has slowly changed for the ¹... of our family. We were ²... very close once, my wife and I and our two daughters. Aged eleven and twelve, they were ³... angles, keen, enthusiastic, communicative, ⁴... of them, nearly ⁵... the time. When we meet up nowadays ⁶... of us feels that comfortable. Oh yes, there are a few moments when we ⁷... hug and ask each other for an update. Then when we ⁸... sit down to either lunch or dinner — ⁹... of my daughters seems very keen to eat at the same time as us anyway — ¹⁰... of us seems to have that much to say. ¹¹... my daughters resent questions about their activities and I can't ask ¹²... of them about their current boyfriends without ¹³... of them ganging up on me and telling me to be quiet. On the ¹⁴... , I find eating while watching a soap with them the best way out. ¹⁵... of the girls seems at all interested in what ¹⁶... my wife or I is doing. ¹⁷... I can say is that life was much easier and more comfortable when ¹⁸... of them could utter anything more than “goo-goo” and “da-da” and ¹⁹... my wife and I could settle down for a meal without feeling strangers in our own home. I suppose that time and tide wait for ²⁰... man.

28. Choose the best alternative. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Снігу випало (хтозна-скільки/ казна-скільки/ скільки-небудь). 2. Крізь пелену туману проступали (якись/ які-небудь/ казна-які) силуети. 3. Уночі (хтозна/ казна/ будь) від чого скрипіли двері, шелестіло сіно, щось перешіптувалось. 4. Еней стояв і дождався, щоб вийшов з хати (будь-хто, хто-небудь, казна-хто). 5. Старий зараз (абиякої/ ніякої/ деякої) роботи не визнає, окрім пасіки. 6. Увечері збирались біля вогню і розповідали (щось, дещо, казна-що). 7. Раптом (хтось/ будь-хто/ хто-небудь) починав кричати. 8. Він щоразу заводив мову про (якись/ деякі/ будь-які) дитячі пригоди. 9. З (самого/ абиякого/ будь-якого) початку думай, яким буде кінець. 10. Про себе дбай, але й про (інших/ інакших/ усіх) не забувай. 11. Вартий поваги (той/ всякий/ котрий), хто шанує мову рідного народу, береже її. 12. (Всяка/ будь-яка/ кожна) робота легка, якщо робиш її охоче. 13. (Щось/ Дещо/ Абищо) незвичайне було у погляді дівчини.

29. Put in the missing pronouns. State their class.

If you are on holiday in the Western Islands of Scotland and ¹... see a bear, avoid ²...! It might turn out to be Hercules, the famous star ³... has appeared in TV ads, films and cabaret. Hercules disappeared when ⁴... owner, Andy Robbins, took ⁵... for a swim. Police and troops have joined in the search, but ⁶... haven't had ⁷... success. After all, Hercules is likely to appear suddenly, shouting, "It's ⁸...! Here ⁹... am!" The search party are carrying yoghurt and bananas to offer the bear because that's ¹⁰... he likes best. "¹¹... isn't dangerous, but ¹²... 's very hungry", a teacher said. So if you see a ten-foot bear in the Western Islands, make sure ¹³... are carrying some bananas. ¹⁴... may be just what a hungry bear is waiting for and if ¹⁵... don't find ¹⁶... you can always eat ¹⁷... yourself!

30. Choose the form of the predicate to concord with the pronominal subject.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. There ... been six burglaries in our street this year. | 1. (have/ has) |
| 2. What's happened? Why ... there so many police here? | 2. (is/ are) |
| 3. There ... a watercolor and several carvings on the wall. | 3. (was/ were) |
| 4. I tried all the phones. Every one ... out of order. | 4. (was/ were) |
| 5. Someone ... the rail strike hasn't ended. | 5. (say/ says) |
| 6. What do you think of our jeans collection? —
Those striped ones ... the hit of the season. | 6. (is/ are) |
| 7. All imported ... been chemically treated against disease. | 7. (has/ have) |
| 8. ... all boarded the plane yet? | 8. (have/ has) |
| 9. ... both of us invited, or just he? | 9. (is/ are) |
| 10. Either pasta or vegetables ... good for supper. | 10. (is/ are) |
| 11. Each of the men ... something peculiar about him. | 11. (has/ have) |
| 12. Neither of them ... starring in the film. | 12. (is/ are) |
| 13. Who ... those people? | 13. (was/ were) |
| 14. All that ... dear to me is here no more. | 14. (was/ were) |
| 15. Neither his father nor his siblings ... like other people. | 15. (was/ were) |
| 16. It was quiet. Neither stars ... visible. | 16. (was/ were) |
| 17. Hers ... a large family. | 17. (is/ are) |
| 18. Nobody ... I'm here. | 18. (knows/ know) |
| 19. He with them ... too much confused. | 19. (is/ are) |
| 20. I'd like some more cheese. — None ... left. | 20. (are/ is) |
| 21. There ... to be overlapping networks of Mums who
have each other's children round to play. | 21. (tend/ tends) |

31. Differentiate between *there* or *it* to begin the sentence.

1. ... are sure to be casualties. 2. ... smells of fish in here. 3. ...'s amazing what you learn from hanging around bars. 4. ...'s no point in sitting feeling sorry for yourself. 5. ... is some hope that this drug will be a success. 6. ... appears that he's been promoted. 7. ... seems to me that there are so many criminals around. 8. ...'s fun working with you. 9. ... sure was a terrible row when the mistake was discovered. 10. ... can be no excuse for such behavior. 11. ...'s entirely up to you what restaurant we go to. 12. ... were a dozen reasons why a man might hurry from a bar. 13. ... are unlikely to be any problems with the timetable. 14. ... is thought that many people have been injured. 15. I've just bought Murdoch's new book. ...'s a very long novel. 16. ...'s been a murder. 17. ... is expected to be an announcement about the proposed building next night. 18. ... is not very far to move. 19. ... seems little doubt that he is insane. 20. ... is understood to be no suggestion of either doctor being involved in financial gain from the transaction. 21. ... is a fact that he is often absent from classes. 22. ... is common knowledge that superstitious people live longer, don't they? 23. ... is no use pleading with me; I have to say in the matter whatsoever. 24. ...'s not a good feeling to be sorry for oneself; what's done is done. 25. ... is a shame you won't see your son receive his degree. 26. ... is little point in going back over the same old ground. 27. ... is all a question of habit how long you need to sleep. 28. ... happened to be a roll of nylon tubing lying on the desk. 29. ... followed a great flood of indignation in the newspapers.

32. Underline the better alternative.

1. The news should be on *any/ some* minute. 2. I'd like to be a news-reader *some/ any* day. 3. I'm not sure this one is *any/ either* improvement on the others. 4. In fact if she gets *any/ somewhat* worse, they'll have to sack her. 5. *Someone/ either* other than your brother should be appointed manager. 6. I think they live *somewhere/ anywhere* in London. 7. I can't find my purse *anywhere/ everywhere*. 8. I think I'd know *somebody/ anybody* at the party. 9. Jane's getting married to *someone/ anyone* she met on holiday. 10. Our dog will go for a walk with *everybody/ anybody*. It's so nice. *Either/ Everybody* likes him. 11. Things are in such a mess. I think your calculator could be *somewhere/ anywhere* here. 12. Unfortunately I was sitting there with smokers on *any/ either* side of me. 13. You can take *either/ these* books. *Every/ Either* will illustrate what I say. 14. You'll find kind men *anywhere/ everywhere*. 15. I can agree

in *neither/ no case*. 16. There was *no/ nothing* to it but to submit. 20. Guess who took my chocolate? — *No other/ None other* than Dimitra. 21. Bad chocolate is better than *none/ no*. 22. *No/ None* two bars are alike.

33. Fill each of the numbered gaps with one of the words listed.

This, that, these, those, so, such, as.

The events that have rocked Europe in the past fifty years and had a profound effect on ¹... who witnessed them have to a certain extent passed me by. ²... a statement by a fifty-year-old man may seem rather silly but ³... it seems to me. I was too young to appreciate what was happening in Hungary in 1956. In ⁴... days we had no television at home and I was too young to read newspapers. ⁵... was an event I discovered through history books rather than the media. Prague in 1968 found me on a remote island with no TV; ⁶... is why the tanks in the square I only really remember from black and white front-page photos. Even ⁷... memories have faded to sepia, as it were. Then there was Gdansk and the shipyards. Again at ⁸... time I was living without the benefit of moving pictures and gained a rather vague impression of events from the radio. Many other ⁹... landmark events left me without clear animated images. I never really “saw” the momentous Berlin Wall destruction in 1989. ¹⁰... with the other occasions, ¹¹... was one that I experienced through words rather than pictures, even more ¹²... than Czechoslovakia'68. The effect was ¹³... of reading a novel as opposed to watching a play and, despite my now having seen some news footage, has remained ¹⁴... to ¹⁵... day. All ¹⁶... events have entered my subconscious, ¹⁷... have countless others, but they have done ¹⁸... with my own subjective impressions of them and in ¹⁹... day and age, when truth and objective reality are ²⁰... important, I'm not sure that I really like ²¹... .

34. Inset *what, that, which*. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He didn't believe ... I said she annoyed me. 2. In detective stories the murderer is always caught, ... doesn't happen in real life. 3. He was not surprised at ... he saw because I told him ... to expect. 4. I did ... I could, ... wasn't much. 5. I'm sure ... what you say is true. 6. The clock struck thirteen, ... made everyone laugh. 7. I saw a coat marked down to \$10, ... was just ... I was prepared to pay. 8. She was dancing with a student ... had a slight limp. 9. Show me ... you've got in your hand. 10. The frogs croaked all night, ... kept us awake. 11. All roads were blocked by snow, ... meant ... help couldn't reach us till the following spring. 12. Wo-

uld you know ... to do if you were bitten by the snake? 13. The bed ... I slept on had no mattress. 14. I saw several houses, most of ... were unsuitable. 15. He said frightened him was the appalling silence of the place. 16. People whose names begin with A always get taken first, ... is most unfair. 17. I don't know ... delayed the train, but it went much slower than usual, ... made me late for my appointment. 18. The string ... they tie the parcels with is so weak ... the parcel usually comes to pieces before you get it home. 19. She climbed to the top of the monument to see a wonderful view ... she had been told about. 20. Some dairies have given up electric milk floats and gone back to horsedrawn vehicles, ... shows ... the horse still has a place in modern transport.

35. Make compounds and fill in the gaps with the wanted pronouns.

how	
what	
when	+ ever
where	
which	
who	

1. ... you do, don't mention my name. 2. You'll never escape. He'll find you ... you hide yourself. 3. ... of you broke this window will have to pay for it. 4. ... broke this window will have to pay for it. 5. The lift works perfectly for Tom, but ... I use it, the doors stick. 6. I'd rather have a room of my own, ... small, than share with someone. 7. ... told you I'd lend you \$500 was pulling your leg. 8. Shall I type it or send it like this? — ... you like. 8. ... rich you are you cannot buy happiness. 9. He's a phrenologist, ... that is. 10. We must finish tonight, ... long it takes us. 11. ... it rains, my roof leaks. 12. He started half an hour ago and his car is faster than yours. ... fast you drive, you won't catch him up. 13. ... my neighbor is cooking there is a smell of burning. 14. I hope that ... left this rubbish we should clear it away. 15. ... used the bathroom last forgot to clean the bath.

36. Point out relative and interrogative pronouns. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. "Who is that girl with yellow hair and dark eyes?", he asked. 2. You see, Hushabye, you are what women consider a good-looking man.

3. Who could tell what his son's circumstances really were? 4. You don't want to do anything that you'll be sorry for. 5. A man is mostly what you want to see in him. 6. It was evident, indeed, that she wished me to drop the subject, which I did accordingly. 7. He mentioned things in the play which she most approved of, things which swayed her deeply. 8. What hurt him most was the fact that he was being pursued as a thief. 9. They consulted us on who they should invite. 10. He asked me where I got a coat from. 11. It's amazing how fast children grow. 12. What if you all ignored her? 13. Many who saw the film were unimpressed. 14. Thousands of people, none of whom realized what was about to happen, had come to Dallas to see the President. 15. Where do you think I'm going to get that from? 16. He who laughs last laughs longest. 17. What time do we have to leave for the airport? 18. She left her address, which was how we contacted her. 19. Why could they not leave her alone? 20. His fingerprints were all over it, which was what gave him out. 22. He arrived at six, which was when the diamonds went missing.

37. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the ways of rendering the pronouns.

1. В неї мати дуже захворіла, а доглядати нікому (О. Гончар). 2. Проїдемо — не проїдемо, а спробувати треба, нічого не поробиш (М. Стельмах). 3. Він не раз ходив до її хатини, що над яром стоїть, послухати весну (Є. Гуцало). 4. Цей дріт приносить телеграми хтозна з якої даліни (М. Рильський). 5. Старий зараз ніякої роботи не визнає, окрім пасіки (М. Стельмах). 6. Скільки б їх у неї не було, чи десятком Бог благословив, чи тільки одним-одно, — для неї усі рідні, усіх рівно пестує, за всякого рівно вбивається (Г. Квітка-Основ'яненко). 7. Скільки ти горя зазнала — не злічити, не зміряти (М. Старицький). 8. Було щось невимовно радісне, життєдайне в цьому сонячному дощі (О. Довженко). 9. Сонце ніжно і тепло всміхалося з блакитного неба, і від усмішки тої земля цвіла (А. Голловко). 10. Від усієї картини віє чимось пісенним (О. Довженко). 11. Ніколи не думав Арсен, що і йому доведеться іти в неволю цією проклятою дорогою (В. Малік). 12. Дехто, а їх було дуже мало, намагалися пробити хід крізь стелю. З них кепкували, їх відмовляли (Нар. казка). 13. З дерев облітало пожовкле листя, вітер підхоплював його, кружляв ним по підвір'ю (І. Нечуй-Левицький). 14. Я слухав цей вечір, заглиблюючись в нього, бо мені праглося з'єдна-

ти минуле, яке пахло ранковою росою, й теперішнє, у якому є такі вечори (В. Шевчук). 15. Сонце на всіх людей однаково світить (Нар. мудрість). 16. Дивно, либонь із самого дитинства Максим не бував під такою зливою, не відчував плечима її пружних доторків, тепер усім еством тішився музикою зливи (П. Мисник). 17. Його розумових здібностей не вистачало на сю складну і мудру професію. Але, як і кожна людина, він мав свій талант і знайшов себе у ньому (О. Довженко).

THE NUMERAL

MORPHOLOGICAL COMPOSITION AND SEMANTICS

1. Study the table illustrating the semantic classes of the numerals in English and Ukrainian. Supply more examples of your own to each class.

Common Classes			Classes Pertained only to Ukrainian	
Cardinal/ Кількісні	Ordinal/ Порядкові	Fractional/ Дробові	Неозначені/ Indefinite	Збірні/ Collective
thirty-nine, тридцять шість	the thirty- ninth, тридцять шостий	three-ninths, три дев'ятих	кільканадцять	семеро

2. Refer the bellow listed numerals to the proper class of the table of Ex. 1.

Сімнадцятеро; fifty-five; three-eighths; two hundredths; the two hundredth; чотири шостих; eight point nine; дев'яносто; одна ціла і три четвертих; one hundred and twenty two; five and two-thirds; two point three; the three hundred and first; чимало; тринадцятий; п'ять цілих і три сотих; four thousand; сто шістдесят шостий; nine thousand six hundred and fifty-one; обидві; кільканадцять; кількасот; the fiftieth; one million and one; нуль цілих і п'ять сотих; the millionth; сто дев'яносто дев'ятий; нуль; the hundred thousandth; двохсотсімдесятип'ятимільярдний.

3. Give English equivalents of the following Ukrainian numerals and define whether they are *simple*, *derivative* or *composite* in both languages.

Шістнадцять; сто; одна ціла і п'ять восьмих; двадцять четвертий; три одинадцятих; дев'яносто; сорок сім; три; дев'ять тисяч сімдесят сім; півтора; дві цілих три сотих; сороковий; чотирнадцятий; вісімде-

сят дев'ятий; сім тисяч вісімнадцять; стотисячний; нуль цілих п'ять сотих; дев'ять цілих і дев'ять десятих; сорок дев'ять мільйонів вісімсот дев'яносто сім тисяч; нуль; двохсотсімдесятип'ятимільярдний; тисяча дев'ятсот дев'яносто дев'ятий; одна друга; сім десятих; стотридцятидвохтисячний.

4. Match figures and words that denote the same numbers. Write them in the left hand column. Remember the English numeral building and spelling patterns. In the right hand column write in figures in Ukrainian. Memorize the similarities and differences of indicating numerical meanings in figures in both languages.

337; $\frac{2}{100}$; $5\frac{3}{4}$; 15, 105, 078; in 60s of XX; 906.716; 49^{th} ; 1, 000, 001; 15.5; 2, 00th; 85; $3\frac{1}{2}$; 1945th; $\frac{1}{3}$; 11th; 100, 405; $\frac{1}{2}$; 6, 430, 307; $4\frac{11}{47}$; 15.05; $\frac{13}{18}$; 3.17; 60th; 0.5; $\frac{2}{3}$; 16, 315.

Figured Signs in English	Numerical Meanings in Words	Figured Signs in Ukrainian
	eighty-five three hundred and thirty-seven sixteen thousand three hundred and fifteen one hundred thousand four hundred and five six million four hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and seven fifteen million one hundred and five thousand and seventy-eight one million and one the eleventh the forty-ninth the sixtieth in the sixties of the twentieth century the two hundredth two hundredths the nineteen forty fifth one-third two-thirds thirteen eighteenths five and three quarters one/ a half three and a half	

	four and eleven forty-sevenths fifteen point five fifteen point nought/ oh five nought point five/ point five three point one seven nine hundred and six point seven one six	
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5. State what part of speech the following derivatives are in Ukrainian. Pick up their English equivalents. Consider in how many of them English derivatives maintain numerical derivational morphemes.

Два — двійка, двійня, по-друге, подвоїти, другий, дворічний, двоє, двозначність, вдвоє (у два рази), удвох.

Три — трійка, Трійця, втретє, тригонометрія, тризначний, троє, потроїти, третій, втричі, утрьох, по-третє.

Чотири — четвер, четвертувати, чверть, четвірка, чотирьохсотліття, вчетверо (у чотири рази), четверо, учотирьох, по-четверте.

П'ять — п'ятірка, п'ятиповерховий, п'ятеро, п'ятий, по-п'яте, уп'ятьох, вп'ятеро (у п'ять разів).

Кілька — кількість, кількісний, кількісно, по кілька.

Derive nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs from the following numbers: 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 100 in Ukrainian and in English.

6. Put numbers in words. State what categories numerals concord in with the nouns in Ukrainian. Translate the word combinations into English.

1 (зошит, річка, перо, ворота); 2 (день, кімната, вікно, ножиці); 3 (звук, троянда, село, двері); 4 (злива, око, вежа, місто); 5 (дуб, тополя, яблуко, жнива); 10 (дзвінок, жінка, лоша, сани); 121 (день, ріка, ведмежа, двері); 1049 (рік, хвилина, маля, граблі); 187 (подружня пара, відзнака, доба, робот).

7. Unbracket the nouns, put the numbers in words. State what categories numerals in Ukrainian have. Translate the phrases into English.

Виготовили 3 (двері) і 5 (ворота); купили 8 (ножиці) і 7 (ложка); з'явилося 58 (учасник); відповіло 4 (учень); з 326 (присутні); 3,5 (година); виготовити з 47 (метр кубічний); відзначити 73 (запрошений); подарувати записники 8 (онук); записати у 4 (зошит); до 24 (вересня); висадити 7 (пасажирів); упродовж 10 (хвилина); протя-

гом 70 (рік); до 100 (кілометр); володіти 157 (підприємство); прийшли 2 (дівчина); розмовляти з 145-ти (тисячний, аудиторія); маніпулювати 257 (пацієнти); отримати 75% (прибуток); у 27 (райони); упродовж 40 (дні).

8. Define in what case forms the numerals are used in Ukrainian. Translate the text into English using words for numbers.

За добу серце скорочується в середньому від 90 тисяч до 100–110 тисяч разів. Кількість його скорочень протягом року дорівнює 33–40 мільйонам разів, а протягом 70 років – 2 мільярдам 310 мільйонам – 2 мільярдам 800 мільйонам разів. Вага крові, яку воно перекачує за рік, вимірюється 2600–2920 тоннами. За 70 років воно перекачує близько 200 тисяч тонн крові.

9. Make ordinals from the cardinals. Put them in words in Ukrainian and English.

Number	Ukrainian		English	
	Cardinal	Ordinal	Cardinal	Ordinal
58				
76				
99				
100				
637				
1000				
1779				
14 млн				
146 001				
12 402				
48 907				

10. Spell the ordinal numerals in Ukrainian and in English.

3-й, 50-й, 67-й, 1999-й, 555-й, 200-й, 500-й, 125 000-й, 90 000-й, 49 000 000-й, 12 000 000 000-й, 146 001-й, 2 005-й.

11. Translate into English. Consider the ways of rendering Ukrainian ordinal numerals into English.

На 22-й сторінці; 33-я річниця; у 5-му ряду на 17-му місці; 1 000 000-й житель; у 1967-му році; у 324-й аудиторії; 31-го травня; на

4-му тижні посту; за 32-градусної спеки; у XIII столітті; перше кохання; 100 000-й натовп; король Генріх VIII; народитися 05.07.1967 року; одна четверта прибутку; три четверти метра полотна; запланований на 3-й день подорожі; у 30-х роках XX століття; на одинадцятому поверсі; першокурсники; п'ятикласники; перша половина другого тисячоліття; 16-й пункт програми; майстер 6-го розряду; вчитель 1-ї категорії; 30 000-й загін добровольців; третя година ночі; за 25 хвилин сьома; об 11-й годині вчора; з першого погляду.

12. Translate the text into English putting the numerals in words.

Великий князь київський і хреститель Руси-України Володимир Великий народився наприкінці 40-х чи в 50-х роках X століття. Княжити в Києві почав 980 року. У 80–90 роках Володимир вів війни на заході та сході, унаслідок чого об'єднав усі українські племена в одну державу. А 988 року він запровадив християнство. Помер князь Володимир 15 липня (за старим стилем) 1015 року.

13. Change numbers for words, define the case form of the numerals in Ukrainian, and translate the sentences into English.

1. До кінця вахти залишалося ($1\frac{1}{2}$) години. 2. На ($\frac{1}{3}$) чорнозему висівають городні культури. 3. Від (778) квартир надійшли заявки на ремонт. 4. Експлуатація кам'яновугільної копальні здійснюється з (1964) року. 5. Усім (28) малятам зроблено щеплення проти віспи. 6. Разом з (38) мішками зерна відправлено (1009,6) тонн яблук. 7. (37) швидкісними лініями пройшли ремонтники. 8. За (7) столами сиділо (49) малюків. 9. (3) днями потому село опустіло. 10. Концерт було проведено перед (4) лютого. 11. Дистанцію було подолано за (11,3) секунди. 12. (2) панам служити — жодному не догодити.

14. Put in words in Ukrainian and give the corresponding English compound adjectives derived from the numerals. Comment on the spelling rules in both languages.

2-горбий верблюд; 7-денне відрядження; 3-колісний велосипед; 4-кутний стіл; 8-річний юнак; 10-поверхова будівля; 40-кілометровий пробіг; 1-разовий столовий прибор; 100-відсоткові показники якості навчання; 27-градусний температурний режим; 70-річна вдова; 100-літній ювілей; 235-кілограмова штанга.

15. Translate the text containing ordinal numerals and adjectives of numerical stems into English. Comment on the ways of rendering them in English and Ukrainian.

1. У долинах між горами, в лісах були справжні хащі — зарості двометрової папороті (О. Донченко). 2. Ноги стали важкими, наче до кожної з них було прив'язано по двопудовій гирі (А. Шиян). 3. Висока триярусна стріха низько насувалась на вікна (З. Тулуб.). 4. Дівчинка-восьмиліток забавляла свого трилітнього братика (М. Коцюбинський). 5. Аж засмутився, що студент знає тільки п'яте через десяте, і то з листів (Грим.). 6. Та я п'яте колесо біля воза! — страждаючи мовив механік (Гуц.). 7. Де тільки не закладали наші будівельники перший камінь велетенських споруд (Цюпа). 8. Вже дванадцятий день не щастило пустити насосну (Баш.). 9. Настя вже шістнадцятий рочок починає (Вовч.). 9. Боюсь, що я не перелічив і четвертої частини того, що тут росте (Коц.). 10. Біля одного весла стояло двоє хлопців, а другим вправляв сам дідусь (См.). 11. Не існує половини, трьох чвертей, дев'яти десятих правди, — в такому випадку одна десята буде брехнею і вся правда рушиться у прірву (Перв.). 12. На рівному було до п'яти четвертей снігу (Гл.).

16. Put the numbers from the box in words in the indicated case forms. Fill in the missing parts of the sentences with the suggested numerical phrases that suit. Translate the sentences into English.

4 дописувача (Д. в.), 70 автомобілів (М. в.), 9 спеціалістів (Р. в.), 6 країн (Р. в.), 200 куців (О. в.), $\frac{7}{10}$ розчину (О. в.), 3 цуценят (З. в.), 11 база відпочинку (М. в.), 32 абітурієнти (Д. в.), 352 слухача (Д. в.), 678 опитаних (Р. в.), $44 \frac{1}{2} \text{ м}^2$ (З. в.), 146 центнерів (О. в.), 126 236 км^2 (М. в.)

1. Поле було засіяне _____ ярої пшениці. 2. Сертифікати про закінчення курсу було видано _____ денного відділення. 3. Для прискорення бутонізації та продовження періоду цвітіння обробіть наземну частину рослин _____, рештою маси зволожите кореневу систему. 4. Йдучи на писк, діти виявили у траві _____ кумедних _____. 5. На _____ літнього відпочинку майоріли прапори країн ЄС. 6. У щойно зібраних _____ були виявлені серйозні недоліки у системі зчеплення. 7. Прилегла до приміщення територія була засад-

жена довкола _____ троянд. 8. Заохочувальні призи було вручено _____ кращим _____. 9. Для початку проведення експериментів не вистачало ще _____ -радіологів. 10. _____ було відмовлено в зарахуванні на денну бюджетну форму навчання. 11. Наступного ранку за нез'ясованих обставин було виявлено відсутність анкет _____. 12. На _____ км² заповідника простягалися луки, степи, лісосмуги хвойних та широколистяних дерев. 13. Корисна площа приміщення становить _____ м². 14. У процесі поїздки екскурсанти ознайомились з культурою, архітектурними пам'ятками та народними традиціями _____ Близького Сходу.

17. Give written (Ukrainian and English) equivalents of the stated numbers. Refer them to one of the classes:

Cardinals	Ordinals	Common Fractions	Decimal Fractions
23 ^d ; 1918; 4.74; 3 ¹ / ₃ ; 0.321; ⁴ / ₅ ; 13.054; XXXIV; 1, 001 st ; 100 th ; 1, 000, 001 st ; 34, 000, 056; 0.001; LVI; 90%; 2.239; 2, 000; 2, 005; 17 ¹ / ₅ ; ²⁴³ / ₆₁₇ ; 5.194.			

18. Put fractions in concord with the nouns unbracketing the latter. Write numerical phrases in English in words.

¹/₅ (доходи); ²/₃ (урожай); ³/₇ (прибуток); 1 ⁵/₆ (загальний об'єм); ⁷/₁₃ (кілометр); 0,6 (метр); 96,5% (присутній); 5,01% (приріст); ¹/₃ (канікули); 0,01 (обіцяне); 0,45 (поле); ¹/₅ (орна земля); минуло ²/₃ (рік); ⁵/₆ (зовнішній борг); 17,856 % (валовий продукт); ⁵/₈ (вугільний басейн).

19. Study the instructions how to read mathematical operations.

1 + 2 = 3 one plus two equals three/ one and two is three

2 + 2 = 4 two plus two is/ are (equals/ equal), (makes/ make) four

3 - 1 = 2 three minus one equals two/ three take away one is two/
one from three is two

2 x 3 = 6 two multiplied by three are six/ two times three are six/
two threes are six

6 ÷ 2 = 3 six divided by two is three/ six over two is three/ two into
six is (goes) three

2² = 4 two squared is four

2³ = 8 two cubed is eight

2⁵ = 32 two to the power five (to the fifth power) is thirty two

√ 4 = 2 the square root of four is two

³√ 8 = 2 the cube root of eight is two

Do arithmetic sums. Comment on your actions in Ukrainian and English.

$148 + 356 =$	$1\ 764 - 256 =$	$10 \times 10 =$	$146: 10 =$	$3^3 =$
$258 + 378 =$	$4\ 602 - 2\ 476 =$	$15 \times 15 =$	$199: 11 =$	$\sqrt{81} =$
$705 + 1\ 567 =$	$418 - 397 =$	$13 \times 20 =$	$355: 5 =$	$5^4 =$
$3, 18 + 4, 36 =$	$7, 15 - 2, 16 =$	$6, 7 \times 3, 2 =$	$99, 6: 10 =$	$\sqrt[3]{125} =$
$1\ \frac{3}{4} + 2\ \frac{3}{5} =$	$5\ \frac{3}{7} - 1\ \frac{2}{3} =$	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} =$	$33, 6: 3, 3 =$	$6,5 + 3^4 - \sqrt{144} =$

20. Translate into English putting fractions in words.

У математиці є так звані сталі величини. Наприклад, щоб знайти довжину кола, його радіус множать на 3,14, або на $\frac{22}{7}$, що майже те саме. Існує також постійне співвідношення, яке дорівнює приблизно $\frac{3}{5}$ або, точніше, 0,618. Це золотий переріз, його застосовують там, де йдеться про гармонію, — в архітектурі, живописі. При розв'язанні багатьох практичних задач використовують так зване число Непера, яке приблизно дорівнює 2,718.

21. Read the suggested Ukrainian expressions in English. Define what table nests they belong.

Cardinals	Ordinals	Fractions	Decimals	Dates	Tel. Numbers	Weights measurements	Arithmetic sums	Add-resses	Time	Years

546-27-18; $14^2 + 13^3$; 50-ті роки XIX століття; 12.45 по полудню; $44\text{ м} \times 56\text{ м} \times 12\text{ м}$; вул. Фрометівська, 2, корп 17; 14 000 000; $\frac{1}{2}$; $14^{\frac{24}{256}}$; 157 467-й; у 1900-му; 348 н. е.; 297 м^3 ; перерва з 00.05 до 01.15 ночі; 0, 017; 17.03.1966 року; у 550–540 pp. до н. е.; 13,7 га; $+ 33,5\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 84 л на 1 м^2 ; Хрещатик, 26, кім. 6; $(14,4 + 23,5): 3 - (13^{\frac{3}{4}} + 8^{\frac{6}{17}})$; 72 кг 345 г.

22. Use numerals to give examples of the following issues in English and Ukrainian.

Meaning	Indicated in English	Indicated in Ukrainian
Dress size		
Address		

Credit card number		
Monthly consumption of water per head		
Reception (date and time)		
Inflation rate		
Working hours		
Flight number		
Top speed of the car		
TV set overall dimensions		
Microwave capacity		
Bank account number		
Water pump volume		
Historic event (date)		
Prehistoric period of time		
Person's age		
Population of the country		
Female average life span		
Country size		
Body temperature		
Equation (math)		
Percentage of the country's labour force		
Figures of the fuel gauge		
Concert ticket indications (passage, sector, row, seat)		
Height of the flight		
Total of the monthly household expenses		
Tourist camp housing capacity		
Dwelling space		
Coalfield space		
Total volume of company's output		
Part of the arable lands		
Cottage sale price		
The sum of the winning prize		
Total of the earthquake damages		
A new-born resident to Kyiv at the beginning of the year 2010		
Football match score		
Gold quarrying		
Marathon time		

23. Put the following words in numbers. Define what they denote.

A hundred and one; three thousand, one hundred and twenty; eight thousand one hundred and nine point nought two five; two-four-oh-two-oh-double four; nineteen forty-five; nineteen hundred and one; the thirtieth; three and two-fifths; three hundred and seven over five hundred and nine; midnight; one and a half tons; one point six two; four-ninths; nine over three; four squared; eight to the fourth power; five cubed; a quarter to nine; four-one-three-oh-six; one million, eighty-five Fulham Palace Road; six hundred (and) twenty three thousand, four hundred; the twenty sixth of March, the eighties of the twentieth century; six times seven are forty-two; five metres by ten metres; twenty six inches wide by thirty inches deep by forty inches high; a quarter past eleven; Elizabeth II; nine thirty p.m.; three into nine goes three.

24. Spell the following in English and Ukrainian. Comment on the differences in rendering the meaning in both languages.

28%; 1940-1950; 1.75 hectares of land; 0.375; 32^o F; A.D. 400-499; the 1990s; 27 July, 1947; 1, 900; Room 34; 15/XII/2002; 5m x 15 m; 3-07-49-22; 70 mph; Henry V; page ix; \$ 50 000 per annum; 9, 000 ft; 40 West 20th Street New York; 13.45 (p.m.), 345 ÷ 15; 17²³/₄₇.

25. Translate into Ukrainian. Consider the spelling of the numerals in the indirect case forms.

1. — A large wholemeal loaf please. — 57 p., please.
2. 55% of the EEC's budget in Strasburg is taken up by translation costs.
3. Hello. Epsom 4778. This is Jeremy Brook speaking.
4. 28 million people swarm about an 80-mile-wide mass of smoky slums.
5. It is feared that 182 people may have died in a plane crash this morning. The accident happened at 20 past 7. It was Bell Air flight 409, going from Singapore to New York. The plane had covered $\frac{3}{4}$ of the 12, 000 mile trip and had stopped to refuel. Eye witnesses said that the plane had reached its take-off speed of 150 mph when the fire broke out in the rear engine. 106 people managed to escape the blaze.
6. 672 car workers walked out on strike today in Coventry. They had asked for the pay rise of 8.7%, but management said they could only offer 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. This would mean an extra \$27.50 per week.

7. A man armed with a shotgun held up cashiers at the National Bank today and stole \$5, 500. Police have appealed for witnesses. The number to ring is 0106744391.

8. Unemployment figures were released today. Last month there were 3,649,712 registered unemployed. That's 14.5% of the work force. Over the past year this number has increased by over 260, 000.

9. They are used to eating at 5.30, which is when they are hungry after playing all day, but the restaurant doesn't open until 7.00.

10. That scene from the West End musical of the 1960s "Oh, What a Lovely War", is a pretty illustration of the kind of things that happened in several places on the Western Front on that Christmas Eve of 1914.

26. Study the table of the English measurements. Change the metric units into imperial ones or vice versa in the task that follows.

units of length and distance	units of area
1 inch (in) (дюйм) = 2.54 cm	1 square inch (in ²) = 6.45 cm ²
1 foot (ft) (фут) = 12 in = 30 cm	1 square foot (ft ²) = 0.9 m ²
1 yard (yd) (ярд) = 3 ft = 90 cm	1 square yard (yd ²) = 0.836 m ²
1 rod (rd) (род) = 5.5 yard = 5.03 m	1 square rod (rd ²) = 25.29 m ²
1 mile (ml) (миля) = 1.6 km	1 square mile (ml ²) = 2.59 km ²
1 acre (a.) (акр) = 0.4 hectare	units of weight
units of volume (for liquids)	1 grain (-) (гран) = 68.4 mg
1 gill (-) (джил) = 0.142 litre (l) (Br)/0.118 l (Am)	1 ounce (oz) (унція) = 28 g
1 pint (pt) (пінта) = 0.57 l (Br)/ 0.47 l (Am)	1 pound (lb) (фунт) = 450 g
1 quart (qt) (кварта) = 1.14 l (Br)/0.946 l (Am)	1 gallon (gal) (галон) = 2.27 l
1 stone (st) (сто(у)н) = 6.4 kg	1 wineglass (-) (чарка) = 58.6 ml
	1 ton (t) (тонна) = 1000 kg (Br)/0.984 kg (Am)
	1 table-spoon (tbsp) (чайна ложка) = 14.22 ml
	1 tea-spoon (tsp) (столова ложка) = 4.4 ml

1 kg = ? lb; 64 kg = ? st; 300 g = ? oz; 1 hectare = ? a.; 1 km = ? ml; 1 m = ? yd; 1 m = ? ft; 1 cm = ? in; 1 l = ? pt; 100 litre = ? gal; 10 l = ? qt; 1 l = ? tbsp; 1 m² = ? ft²; 1 km² = ? ml²

27. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the ways of rendering phrases of measurements containing numerals.

1. The fish was about eight feet long. 2. It measures 26 inches wide x 25 inches long. 3. There spread a square area measuring 900 metres on each side. 4. He was about six feet tall. 5. The spears were about five feet long. 6. We rented a room of 2 metres wide. 7. A layer of stone measured four metres thick. 8. A block of ice was one cubic foot in size. 9. I put on nearly a stone in weight. 10. Pencils are 30 centimetres in length. 11. Deposits of bauxite measured up to a kilometre in thickness. 12. A hill mounted on ten feet in height. 13. The island measures 25 miles by 12 miles. 14. Lake Nyasa is 450 miles long by 50 miles wide. 15. The box measures 26 inches wide x 25 inches deep x 16 inches high. 16. The brain of the first ape-men had been around 500 cubic centimetres. 17. In was rushed a 5 foot 9 inch bed. 18. The furniture and the surface were covered with 70 foot high mounds of dust. 19. The pass will be built to a width of 2 metres. 20. Cloth is measured in metres. 21. Apples are sold by the kilogram. 22. My car does 10 miles to the litre. 23. Pears are 99 p a dozen. 24. Wind speeds at the airport were 160 kilometres per hour. 25. In 1989 the UK produced electricity of 6,350 kWh per capita. 26. As a tax inspector, Bob Wilden earns \$23, 558 per annum. 27. You've told me the same story a hundred times.

28. Use adverbial expressions of measurements from the exercise above to translate the following phrases.

34 дні на рік оплачуваної відпустки; 3 метри завтовшки; 7,5 метрів завширшки; розмірами 13 на 15 акрів; 5 футів 8 дюймів заввишки; 40 сантиметрів завдовжки; стіни завтовшки 2,5 метри; тричі на тиждень; простягатися на 0,5 метра вглиб; покритий алюмінієм завтовшки два міліметри; продаватися поштучно/ кілограмами/ на метри; витрачається 1 літр бензину на 10 кілометрів; три гривні за десяток; нагадувати двічі; стіл метр на півтора; заходить по одному/ по троє; вагою 35 тонн; змайстрували втриох; гуляти парами; споживається за місяць 7,29 куб. метрів холодної води на одну особу.

29. Choose the right form.

Five (thousand/ thousands) men; three (tenth/ tenths) of the profit; 5 (million/ millions) TV viewers; a five- (star/ stars) hotel; 13 per (cent/ cents); a seventy-(year/ years)-old man; (a/ the) Third World; to finish (first/ the first); half (a/ of a) dozen eggs; (the/ a) twelve o'clock train; 3

x 4 three (fours/ fourth); 1970-1980 nineteen (seventies/ seventieth); 1.75 (hectare/ hectares); the year of nineteen (hundred/ hundreds); 10.34 ten point (three four/ thirty four); $\frac{9}{13}$ nine (thirteenths/ over thirteenth); $\frac{1}{4}$ one (quarter/ quarters); $\frac{3}{4}$ three (quarter/ quarters); one and a half (hour/ hours); a six (foot/ feet) tall man; two-(third/ thirds) of the share; 1.7 one point seven (yard/ yards); the (twenties/ twentieth) in the list; a woman in (her thirties/ the thirtieth); $\frac{7}{10}$ seven-tenths of (a mile/ the miles), a five-(pound/ pounds) note; 17.95 seventeen point nine five (pound/ pounds); 0.375 (nought/ oh) point three seven five; the year of 1801 eighteen (oh/ nil) one; football score 3-0 three (nil/ nought); Room 125 one hundred and twenty-(five/ fifth); 4 metres in (deep/ depth); to sell (in/ by) the kilogram; 144 (square/ squares) feet.

30. Read the numbers and define what they denote.

-17 °C; \$ 17, 568 per annum; 5'8"; 7.42 (a.m.); 48%; p.vii; 75 mph; 2.2 lb; 6.03 ft²; 13 ft x17 ft; 4, 000 ml journey; fly at 4, 000 ft; 06/ 05 /83; August 13, 2004; in one's 50s; gloves (9 $\frac{1}{2}$); World War II; in 1500 B.C.; the 1970s; 3-07-49-22; XVII Century mahogany carpentry; a size 7 shoe; 15.8 miles/ gallon; \$3.65; Monday – Friday 8 a.m. – 20 p.m.; best before 01.12.2006; 20 p; Arsenal – Manchester: 3 – 0; \$1.90 a gallon; a loan at 15% interest; to earn 10% interest.

31. Render in English in words.

11 вересня 2005 року; зі швидкістю 90 км на год.; розміром 3 м завширшки і 3,5 м завдовжки; 2 краплі розчину на 5 столових ложок води; Кловський узвіз, 9, офіс 6; о 6-й вечора; чоловік вагою 85 кг й ростом 1,86 м; чверть на п'яту по полудні; 22 градуси тепла за Цельсієм; банкноти номіналом 1 і 5 доларів; тридцять п'ять хвилин на дев'яту ранку; на початку 30-х років XIX століття; 3-й у шерензі; виробляти 103 746 000 кВт електроенергії; зовнішній борг на суму 247 млн доларів; виробляти щорічно продукту на суму 513,6 млрд доларів на душу населення; чекати півтори години; на одинадцятому поверсі; три четвертих населення; у 1900-му році, вісімнадцятирічні юнаки та юнки; у 23-й аудиторії; трамвай 1-к; п'ятикопійчана монета, зателефонувати за номером 227-41-58; о пів на дев'яту ранку; 24 $\frac{2}{3}$ доходу; всипати $\frac{4}{5}$ вмісту пакета; триденна поїздка; рукав три чверті; 18,5 відсотки пенсіонерів; біг на 100/ 200 метрів; кожен п'ятий житель; один зі ста бажаючих; десята частина прибутку; по троє; казати тричі; нагадувати сотню разів; 1000 велосипедів;

3000 глядачів; тисячі страйкарів; тричі по чотири; збільшитися утричі; вирушити у'ятьох; коштувати утричі дорожче; удвічі менше; удвічі більше.

32. Translate into English using words for numbers.

Дніпро — головна річка України, третя за площею водозбору річка в Європі (після Вологи і Дунаю). Довжина її 2285 кілометрів, площа басейну 503 тисячі квадратних кілометрів. Довжина Дніпра в межах України 1205 кілометрів. Початком Дніпра вважається невелике болото на Валдайській височині у Смоленській області. Басейн Дніпра простягається з півночі на південь майже на 1000 кілометрів.

33. Use the suggested figures to make the portrait of the UK economy.

GNP: \$818.0 billion; per capita \$14,300; real growth rate 2.3% (1989); 2% of GNP from agriculture

LABOUR FORCE: 28,120,000; 53.3% services (23.6% manufacturing and construction; 10.8% self-employed; 6.8% government; 1% agriculture); 38.7% female labour force aged from 15–64

INFLATION RATE: 7.8% rise of the consumer prices

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: 6.4%

BUDGET: revenues \$348.7 billion; expenditures \$327.8 billion

EXPORTS: \$151.0 billion; commodities: manufacturing goods, machinery, fuels, chemicals, semi-finished goods, transport equipment

IMPORTS: \$189.2 billion; commodities: foodstuff, consumer goods

EXTERNAL DEBT: \$15.7 billion

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: growth rate 0.9% (1989)

ELECTRICITY: 98,000,000 kWh capacity; 361,990 million kWh produced; 6,350 kWh per capita (1989)

QUARRYING: iron ore: 60,000 metric tons a year
(from *Business Projects*)

34. Supply the correct forms. Differentiate between nouns of the numerical stem and numerals proper.

1. The Roman glass vase is worth several (million/ millions) pounds.
2. I've got (million/ millions) of letters to write.
3. (100, 000 thousand/ thousands) of pounds have been spent on the new hospital.
4. A crowd of (thousand/ thousands) watched the children's procession.
5. Who's going to wade through a novel of more than (a thousand/ one thousands)

pages? 6. There were (dozen/ dozens) of complaints after the broadcast. 7. There were at least two (dozen/ dozens) people in the restaurant at the time of the shooting. 8. The refugees arrived by the (dozen/ dozens), hungry and cold, all needing food and shelter. 9. For a lot of people (hundred/ a hundred) dollars is a lot of money. 10. I've told you (a hundred/ hundreds) times not to do that. 11. (Hundred/ hundreds) of people gathered at the stage door after the performance. 12. I'm better than I was last week, but I'm still not (a hundred/ hundreds) per cent. 13. The whole collection of pictures at the National Gallery is worth (billion/ billions). 14. (15 billion/ 15 billions) dollars have been spent developing this new car. 15. Cosmetics is (a billion/ billions) dollar industry — the profits are huge.

35. Match Ukrainian numerical set phrases with their English equivalents.

п'яте через десяте
сто слів за хвилину
двома словами
дев'ятий вал
один у полі не воїн
на всі чотири сторони
п'яте колесо до воза
на сьомому небі від щастя
Десять заповідей
Дванадцять апостолів
сім разів відміряй — раз відріж
одна нога тут, друга там
сьома вода на киселі
хрестики нулики
в одну дудку грати
як дві краплі води
сім п'ятниць на тиждень
гнати в три шиї
під трьома замками
одним оком глянути
одного поля ягода
після третіх півнів
раз, два — почали
звести нанівець

The Twelve
to be related only through Adam
to the four winds
noughts and crosses
to keep changing one's mind
the tenth wave
as like as two peas in a pod
at cock-crow
one man no man
to tell a story in snatches
to be soul mates on smth
to throw smb out
to speak nineteen to the dozen
in a word
under seven seals
the fifth wheel of a coach
The Ten Commandments
in a wink of an eye
hey-ho go
to cast an eye on smth
second thoughts are best
in the seventh Heaven of delight
to dance to smb's tune/ piping
to bring to nought

36. Define the meaning of the following idioms containing numerals. Pick up Ukrainian phraseological equivalents of them where possible.

1. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. 2. Everything is at sixes and sevens. 3. To put two and two together. 4. In two twos. 5. Two in distress makes sorrow less. 6. Habit is second nature. 7. To have got news at first/ second hand. 8. To play first fiddle. 9. Dressed up to the nines. 10. A nine days' wonder. 11. The upper ten of the society. 12. To be/ keep smb on (the) tenths. 13. At the eleventh hour. 14. To strike twelve the first time. 15. For a twelvemonth. 16. Twenty and times. 17. Forty winks. 18. I have fifty things to tell you. 19. On a fifty-fifty basis. 20. It doesn't matter sixpence. 21. A sixty-four dollar question. 22. As right as ninepence. 23. Ninety nine out of a hundred. 24. The hundred and one odd chances. 25. To repay smb a hundredfold/ a thousandfold. 26. The thousand and one small worries of life. 26. To be six feet under... 27. For noughts.

37. Translate into English.

1. Твоє прізвище чотирнадцяте у списку. 2. Приєднуйтеся до нас, підемо утрьох. 3. Тридцять у п'ять разів більше за шість. 4. Ціни на житло зросли удвічі порівняно з тогорічними показниками. 5. Заходьте по одному. 6. Станьте один за одним, і черга вирівнюється. 7. Ми працюємо щоденно з 9-ї ранку до 5-ї по полудню без вихідних та перерв. 8. Випуск тритомної збірки поезії був присвячений сорокарічному ювілею творчості поета. 9. Виділена земельна ділянка мала 170 м у довжину і 144,6 м у ширину. 10. Скільки у країні споживається за рік електроенергії на душу населення? 11. За статистикою кожний сьомий житель країни хворіє на серцево-судинні захворювання. 12. Футбольний матч закінчився з результатом 3-1 на користь української збірної. 13. Цікаво, хто стане восьмимільярдным жителем планети? 14. Гадаю, у нього один шанс зі ста отримати високооплачувану роботу. 15. Зернові зібрано з площі 137 000 гектарів, що становить $\frac{4}{5}$ посівних земель. 16. Метро починає працювати о 5.45 год. ранку та припиняє роботу о 12,25 год. ночі. 17. Скільки обертів на хвилину робить свердло діаметром 1 мм? 18. На одному дереві какао буває 100 тис. квітів, але тільки 20-та їх частина дає зав'язь. 19. Найглибше озеро України — Світязь. Його максимальна глибина становить 58,4 м. 20. Жайворонка не видно, коли він злітає на висоту 300 м, а його пісню чути навіть з висоти 600 м. 21. Руді лісові мурашки одного мурашника можуть знищити за літо біля 10 млн

шкідників. 22. У холодну погоду білка спить близько 20 год. на добу. 23. Дослідження погоди і клімату України розпочато у 30-х роках XVIII століття. 24. Якщо до восьмидесятип'яти цілих семи десятих додати дванадцять цілих чотири десятих, то буде дев'яносто вісім цілих одна десята. 25. Територія України простягається із заходу на схід на 1316 км. 26. Найвищий водоспад світу Анхель, який знаходиться у Венесуелі, має висоту 1054 м. 27. Максимальна глибина Тихого океану, Маріанський жолоб, знаходиться на глибині 11 км 22 м. 28. У 1876 році у Швейцарії з бобів какао вперше було виготовлено шоколад.

38. Study the ways to express age in English. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents of them.

Forty years old; sixty-three; a five-month-old baby; a child of six; aged nine or ten; the under fives; the twenty-year-olds; a fourteen-year-old; in one's forties; in one's teens; in one's early forties; in one's late fifties; (a little) over fifty; under twenty-five; the under-aged; the over-aged; below the age of thirteen; under the age of seniority; an octogenarian; of students' age; of your own age; the same age; three years younger/ older than ... ; a couple of ... years my/ your junior/ senior; in the prime of (one's) life; in the hey-day of youth; at a mature age; in one's infancy/ childhood/ adolescence/ youth/ adulthood/ manhood/ middle age/ elderly age; well into fifty; on the right/ wrong side of twenty; well past forty; twenty odd; of the call-up age; of a marriageable age.

39. Use proper expressions of age instead of the prompts.

1. Middle age can be the (розквіт сил) if you have the right attitude. 2. The disorder was once fatal in childhood but modern treatment permits many afflicted children to live into (дорослого віку). 3. My brother is (молодший за мене) by three years. 4. He is an ... (йому дев'ятий десяток). 5. Both my daughters are in their (ранньому підлітковому віці). 6. Older employees complain about new policies that reward youth and innovation more than (похилий вік). 7. I've never known she was (під п'ятдесят) — she looks so young. 8. All (неповнолітні) were vaccinated against the flue. 9. All (п'ятилітки) are given preparatory schooling. 10. A series of photographs on their mantelpiece show their daughter's progression from (дитинства) to (отроцтво). 11. He remained a bachelor until he was (далеко за сорок). 12. (Зрілі) males of the species have brightly coloured tail feathers.

REFERENCES

THE NOUN

1. A List of Common Countable Nouns:

accident	camp	effect	house
account	chapter	egg	husband
actor	captain	election	idea
adult	car	engine	island
address	card	eye	issue
animal	case	face	job
answer	castle	factory	journey
apartment	chest	farm	judge
article	child	father	key
artist	cigarette	field	king
baby	city	film	kitchen
bag	class	finger	lady
ball	club	foot	lake
bank	coat	friend	library
battle	college	game	line
beach	computer	garden	list
bed	corner	gate	magazine
bell	country	girl	machine
bill	crowd	group	man
bird	cup	gun	meal
boat	daughter	hall	meeting
book	day	hand	member
bottle	desk	handle	message
box	doctor	hat	method
boy	dog	head	minute
bridge	door	heart	mistake
brother	dream	hill	model
bus	dress	horse	month
bush	driver	hospital	motor
cat	ear	hotel	mouth
chair	edge	hour	nation

neck	programme	smile	town
newspaper	project	son	tour
office	ring	spot	valley
page	river	star	village
park	road	station	walk
party	room	stream	wall
path	scheme	street	week
picture	school	student	window
plan	ship	table	woman
plane	shirt	task	year
plant	shock	teacher	
problem	shop	tent	
product	sister	thought	

2. A List of Common Uncount Nouns:

absence	clothing	evidence	happiness
access	comfort	evil	harm
accommodation	concern	existence	help
advice	conduct	experience	health
age	confidence	failure	history
agriculture	countryside	faith	homework
anger	courage	fashion	hospitality
applause	crockery	fear	housework
atmosphere	cutlery	finance	ice
assistance	damage	fire	industry
baggage	death	flesh	information
beauty	democracy	flu	insurance
behaviour	depression	food	intelligence
cancer	design	freedom	jealousy
capacity	dirt	fun	jewellery
capital (money)	duty	furniture	joy
cardboard	earth	garbage	justice
cash	education	gossip	knowledge
chaos	electricity	ground	labour
chess	energy	grass	laughter
childhood	environment	growth	leisure
china	equipment	hair	lightning

linen	piece	sand	traffic
loneliness	philosophy	scaffolding	training
love	pleasure	scenery	transport
luck	poetry	seaside	travel
luggage	policy	security	trust
machinery	poverty	silence	truth
magic	power	sleep	underwear
marriage	pride	stream	violence
mercy	produce	strength	vocabulary
money	progress	snow	waste
moonlight	protection	spaghetti	water
mud	purity	spite	wealth
music	rain	status	weather
nature	reality	stuff	welfare
news	relief	stupidity	wind
nonsense	religion	sunshine	work
paper	research	teaching	worth
parking	respect	technology	youth
patience	rubbish	time	independence
peel	safety	thunder	
permission	salt	trade	

3. A List of Frequently Used Mass Nouns:

adhesive	curry	iron	ore
beer	deodorant	jam	paint
brandy	detergent	jelly	perfume
bread	disinfectant	juice	pesticide
cake	dye	lager	plastic
cheese	fruit	liqueur	poison
claret	fabric	lotion	preservative
cloth	fertilizer	macaroni	ribbon
coal	fuel	meat	salad
coffee	fur	medicine	sauce
cognac	gin	metal	soap
coke	glue	milk	soil
cotton	ink	oil	soup
cookery	insecticide	ointment	spaghetti

steel	timber	wine	yoghurt
sherry	toast	wood	
sugar	vodka	wool	
tea	whisky	yard	

4. A List of Uncount Nouns that Take a Singular Verb though Ending in “-(e)s”:

acoustics	darts	mathematics	ricketts
aerobics	drafts	mechanics	shingles
aerodynamics	diabetes	measles	skittles
athletics	economics	mumps	statistics
billiards	electronics	obstetrics	thermodynamics
bowls	genetics	physics	tiddlywinks
cards	linguistics	politics	
classics	logistics	rabies	

5. A List of Common Plural Nouns Taking a Plural Verb:

activities	costs	greens	means
affairs	culottes	grounds	morals
airs	dungarees	goods	nutcrackers
arms	defences	handcuffs	odds
appearances	demands	headquarters	overalls
authorities	details	heavens	panties
basics	dividers	interests	pants
bermudas	directions	jeans	particulars
binoculars	effects	jodhpurs	people
braces	essentials	knickerbockers	pincers
brains	expenses	knickers	pliers
briefs	flannels	leggings	police
clergy	flares	likes	poultry
clippers	figures	lines	pressures
clothes	field-glasses	looks	premises
compasses	forces	manners	proceeds
conditions	foundations	materials	proportions
cords	galoshes	matters	pyjamas
corduroys	glasses	mains	quarters

relations	shears	talks	trucks
remains	shorts	thanks	tweezers
rates	sights	thoughts	underpants
resources	slacks	terms	values
refreshments	solids	tights	vermin
riches	specifics	tongs	wastes
races	specs	tracks	wants
rains	spectacles	travels	waters
scales	spirits	troops	works
scissors	sunglasses	troubles	writings
secateurs	supplies	trousers	wilds

6. A list of Common Collective Nouns:

aristocracy	company	government	press
army	council	group	proletariat
audience	crew	herd	public
bacteria	data	jury	stuff
brood	enemy	media	team
cast	family	navy	
committee	flock	nobility	
community	gang	opposition	

7. A List of Common Titles Used before Names:

Admiral	Dame	Lieutenant	President
Archbishop	Doctor	Lord	Priest
Archimandrite	Emperor	Major	Prince
Baron	Father	Metropolitan	Princes
Baroness	General	Miss	Private
Bishop	Governor	Mr	Professor
Brother	Hegumen	Mrs	Queen
Captain	Hieromonk	Ms	Saint
Cardinal	Inspector	Nurse	Sergeant
Colonel	Justice	Patriarch	Sir
Constable	King	Police Const.	Sister
Corporal	Lady	Pope	

8. A List of Nouns rarely Used Alone:

affair	edition	line	status
approach	element	matter	structure
area	end	movement	stuff
back	enterprise	nature	style
band	epidemic	note	system
base	experience	period	texture
bottom	extent	point	theory
boundary	feeling	position	thought
branch	field	power	time
case	formation	prime	tone
centre	fringe	range	top
circumstances	ground	rate	transfer
citizenship	growth	regime	type
class	head	relic	version
condition	height	repertoire	view
crisis	impression	rise	wave
culture	inception	role	way
development	kind	scale	wear
discovery	length	side	wing
eater	level	sort	world
edge	limit	stage	

9. A List of *-ing* Count Nouns:

beginning	hearing	setting	turning
being	meaning	sewing	warning
building	meeting	showing	writing
drawing	offering	sitting	
feeling	painting	spelling	
finding	saying	suffering	

10. A list of *-ing* Nouns Combining with *go*:

angling	boating	canoeing	electioneering
blackberrying	bowling	caravanning	hang-gliding

heiliskiing	sightseeing	weightlifting	yachting
mountaineering	skateboarding	window-	
paragliding	snorkeling	shopping	
shoplifting	surfing	windsurfing	

11. A List of Common Compound Countable Nouns:

address book	credit card	package holiday
air conditioner	dining room	parent-Teacher Association
air raid	drawing pin	parking meter
alarm clock	driving licence	passer-by
assembly line	estate agent	pen-friend
baby-sitter	fairy tale	personal computer
back-seat driver	film star	polar bear
bank account	fire engine	police station
bird of prey	fork-lift truck	post office
book token	frying pan	runner-up
blood donor	guided missile	sleeping bag
bride-to-be	health centre	summing-up
bring-and-buy sale	heart attack	swimming pool
brother-in-law	high school	T-shirt
burglar alarm	human being	tea bag
bus stop	letter-box	telephone number
can opener	lily of the valley	traveler's check
car park	looker-on	tea-table
come-on	musical instrument	washing machine
compact disc	nervous breakdown	X-ray
comrade in arms	news bulletin	youth hostel
contact lens	old hand	zebra crossing
cover-up	one-parent family	

12. A List of Common Singular Compound Nouns:

age of consent	color bar	diplomatic corps
arms race	cost of living	dress circle
brain drain	death penalty	drying-up

fire brigade
general public
generation gap
greenhouse effect
human race
labour force

labour market
long jump
mother-tongue
open air
private sector
public sector

rank and file
solar system
sound barrier
space age
welfare state
women's movement

13. A List of Common Uncountable Compound Nouns:

air conditioning
air-traffic control
barbed wire
birth control
bubble bath
capital punishment
central heating
chewing gum
common sense
cotton wool
data processing
do-it-yourself
dry-cleaning
family planning
fancy dress
fast-food
first aid
food poisoning

further education
general knowledge
hay fever
heart failure
higher education
hire purchase
income tax
junk food
law and order
lost property
mail order
make-up
mineral water
nail varnish
natural history
old age
pocket money
remote control

science fiction
show business
show jumping
sign language
social security
social work
soda water
stainless steel
table tennis
talcum powder
toilet paper
unemployment benefit
value added tax
washing powder
washing-up liquid
water-skiing
writing-paper

14. A List of Common Plural Compound Nouns:

armed forces
baked beans
civil rights
current affairs
French fries
grass roots

high heels
human rights
industrial relations
inverted commas
licensing laws
luxury goods

modern languages
natural resources
race relations
road works
social services
social studies

swimming-trunks winter sports
vocal cords yellow pages

15. A List of Partitives:

a) of specific items or amounts:

a bar of chocolate/ soap; a block of cement; a book of matches/ stamps; a cake of soap; a cloud of dust; a flash of lightning; a head of hair; an item of news; a jet of water; a loaf of bread; a peal of thunder; a pile of earth; a portion of food; a roll of paper; a slice of meat;

b) used with uncount nouns:

a blob of wool; a clump of soil; a dash of cream; a drop of paint; a grain of truth; a heap of rubbish; a knob of coal; a lump of sugar; a mass of rubble; a morsel of cheese; a mountain of debts; a piece of research; a pile of logs; a pinch of powder; a pool of the unemployed; a portion of population; a scrap of conversation; a sheet of paper; a shred of evidence; a slice of lemon; a speck of dust; a spot of sauce; a touch of mockery; a trace of autumn;

b) containers:

a bag of tricks/ bones (of a thin person); a barrel of beer; a basin of water; a basket of fruit; a bottle of milk; a bowl of porridge; a box of sweets; a bucket of water; a can of beer; a carton of cigarette; a case of wine; a cask of water/ wine; a crate of empty bottles; a cup of tea; a flask of tea; a glass of water; a jar of coffee/ tomato sauce/ pickles; a jug of water; a mug of cocoa; a pack of animals/ submarines; a packet of biscuits/ crisp/ cereal; a plate of spaghetti; a pot of flowers; a sack of money; a spoon of jam; a tablespoon of medicine; a tank of fuel/ gas/ petrol; a teaspoon of sauce; a tin of soup; a tub of margarine/ camellias; a tube of lager; a tumbler of orange juice; a vase of flowers;

c) of small quantities:

a blade of grass; a breath of air; a crust of bread; a dash of soda; a grain of rice; a lock of hair; a part of responsibility; a pat of butter; a portion of the blame; a section of orchestra/ motorway; a scrap of paper; a segment of the elderly;

d) of big quantities:

an amount of public anger/ money; an army of the unemployed; a clump of trees/ soil; a heap of clothes/ work; a mass of color/ notes, a mountain of difficulties; a pile of books/ ironing; a portion of condemnation; a pool of cheap labour;

e) of measures:

a gallon of patrol; a length of cloth; a liter of oil; an ounce of gold; a pint of milk; a pound of coffee; a spoonful of medicine; a yard of cloth;

f) of abstract notions:

a bit of advice; a branch of knowledge; a fit of anger; a piece of research; a spot of trouble;

g) of types and species:

an article of furniture; a brand of soap; an item of news; a kind of biscuit; a species of insect; a type of drug; a variety of pasta;

h) “a game of”:

billiards, bridge, cards, chess, cricket, darts, squash, table-tennis, tennis, volleyball;

i) “a pair of”:

boots, braces, glasses, knickers, pants, pliers, pyjamas, scissors, shears, shoes, shorts, skates, skis, slippers, socks, stockings, tights, tongs, trousers;

j) referring to groups:

an audience of followers; a band of soldiers; a bouquet of flowers; a bunch of grapes; a circle of friends; a clump of trees; a collection of coins; a colony of ants; a company of travellers; a crew of sailors; a crowd of people; a deck of cards; a drove of cattle; a family of snowdrops; a fleet of ships; a flock of birds; a gang of thieves; a group of people; a herd of cattle; a hive of bees; a horde of children; a mass of people; a mob of hooligans; a pack of cards; a panel of experts; a party of visitors; a plague of locusts; a school of fish; a set of teeth; a shelf of books; a string of pearls; a team of oxen/ huskies; a troupe of performers/ dancers.

k) of shape and movement:

a blob of glue/ paint; a column of soldiers; a ring of children; a shaft of sunlight; a stick of chalk/ celery/ rock (sweets); a strip of land; a thread of discussion/ speech; a tuft of hair/ grass; a wall of men/ things; a dribble of saliva/ oil; a gush of praise; a gust of wind/ laughter; a jet of air/ flames; a spurt of activity/ effort/ speed; a stream of abuse/ consciousness; a torrent of rushing water/ angry words.

16. A List of Prepositional Nouns:

a) followed by preposition “to”

access

adherence

allegiance

allusion

addiction

affront

allergy

alternative

answer	disloyalty	recourse	susceptibility
antidote	exception	reference	testimony
approach	fidelity	relevance	threat
attachment	immunity	reply	vulnerability
aversion	incitement	resistance	witness
contribution	introduction	return	
damage	preface	sequel	
devotion	prelude	solution	

b) followed by preposition “*for*”:

admiration	desire	provision	search
appetite	disdain	quest	substitute
aptitude	dislike	recipe	sympathy
bid	disregard	regard	synonym
craving	disrespect	remedy	taste
credit	hunger	respect	thirst
cure	love	responsibility	
demand	need	room	

c) followed by preposition “*on*”:

assault	concentration	effect	reliance
attack	constraint	embargo	restriction
ban	crackdown	hold	stance
claim	curb	insistence	tax
comment	dependence	reflection	

d) followed by preposition “*with*”:

affinity	correspondence	familiarity	link
collision	date	identification	parity
collusion	dealings	intersection	quarrel
connection	dissatisfaction	intimacy	relationship
contrast	encounter	involvement	sympathy

e) followed by prepositions indicated:

agreement about/on
argument against/ for
battle against/for
case against/ for
debate about/ on
decision about/ on
transition from/ to
complex about
crime against

grudge against
insurance against
reaction against
safeguard against
anger at
bond between
departure from
escape from
excerpt from

freedom from
quotation from
foray into
relapse into
awareness of
authority over
control over

THE ADJECTIVE

17. A List of Qualitative Adjectives:

active	expensive	narrow	soft
angry	fair	nervous	special
anxious	familiar	new	steady
appropriative	famous	nice	strange
attractive	fast	obvious	strong
bad	fat	odd	stupid
beautiful	fine	old	successful
big	firm	pale	suitable
brief	flat	patient	sure
bright	frank	plain	surprised
broad	free	pleasant	sweet
busy	fresh	poor	tall
calm	friendly	popular	terrible
careful	frightened	powerful	thick
cheap	funny	pretty	thin
clean	good	proud	tight
clear	great	quick	tiny
close	happy	quiet	tired
comfortable	hard	rare	typical
common	heavy	reasonable	understanding
complex	high	rich	useful
cool	hot	rough	violent
curious	important	sad	warm
dangerous	interesting	safe	weak
dark	kind	sensible	wet
deer	large	serious	wide
deep	late	sharp	wild
determined	light	shocked	worried
different	likely	short	young
difficult	long	sick	
dirty	loose	significant	
dry	loud	silly	
easy	lovely	simple	
effective	low	slow	
efficient	lucky	small	

18. A List of Classifying Adjectives:

absolute	educational	mental	real
active	electric	military	religious
actual	empty	modern	revolutionary
agricultural	external	moral	fight
alternative	female	national	royal
annual	financial	natural	rural
apparent	foreign	negative	scientific
available	free	north	separate
basic	full	northern	sexual
central	general	nuclear	single
chemical	golden	official	social
civil	historical	open	solid
commercial	human	original	south
communist	ideal	personal	southern
conservative	independent	physical	standard
cultural	industrial	political	straight
daily	inevitable	positive	sufficient
democratic	intellectual	possible	theoretical
direct	internal	potential	traditional
domestic	international	private	urban
double	legal	professional	west
due	local	proper	western
east	magic	public	wooden
eastern	male	raw	wrong
economic	medical	ready	

19. A list of Adjectives Used as Qualitative and Classifying ones:

academic	emotional	objective	rural
conscious	extreme	ordinary	scientific
dry	late	regular	secret
educational	modern	religious	similar
effective	moral	revolutionary	

20. A List of Color Adjectives:

a) color scheme:

amethyst, beige, black, blue, brown, chrisolite, copper, coral, cream, crimson, emerald, fawn, golden, green, grey, lilac, maroon, mustard, ochre, opal, orange, pink, purple, raddled, red, rosy, ruby, scarlet, silver, topaz, turquoise, violet, white, yellow.

b) color collocations:

pale	light	dark	deep	dull	bright	brilliant	rich	vivid	warm
blue	blue-	blue-	blue	brown	blue	blue	blue	blue	brown
brown	brown-	brown-	brown	green	green	green	brown	green	orange
green	green-	green-	orange	red	orange	orange	green	orange	red
grey	greypi	greypi	pinkpu		pink	pink	orange	pink	
orange	nkpur-	nkpur-	rple		purple	red	pink	red	
pinkpu	plered	plered	red		red		redyel-	yellow	
rplered	yellow		yellow		yellow		low		
yellow									

c) color shades:

autumnal, bold, bright, brilliant, complementary, contrasting, dark, deep, dim, (in)distinct, dull, earthly, garish, gaudy, gay, indeterminate, intense, light, loud, lurid, matching, motley, muted, neutral, natural, opaque, pastel, pale, rich, soft, somber, strong, subdued, subtle, transparent, vibrant, vivid, warm;

d) compound color adjectives:

apple-green; blood-red; blue-black; bottle-green; brick-red; cherry-red; copper-brown; dove-grey; electric-blue; emerald-green; flesh-colored; ice-blue; iron-grey; jet-black; lime-green; navy-blue; nut-brown; off-white; olive-green; pitch-black; pea-green; pearl-grey; reddish-brown; royal-blue; salmon-pink; shocking-pink; sky-blue; slate-grey; snow-white.

21. A List of Size and Shape Adjectives:

aerodynamic, angular, arch, arrow, (a)symmetrical, average, banana, big, broad, circle, colossal, conic, concave, considerable, convex, cross, cubic, cylindrical, curved, deep, diminutive, dome, egg, elliptical, elongated, enormous, extensive, fair, far, fine, flat, geometric(al), gigantic, hemispherical, hexagonal, horizontal, huge, immense, impressive,

inclined, large, limited, little, long, low, mammoth, massive, maximum, medium-sized, minimum, minute, modest, non-standard, narrow, near, oblong, oval, pear-sized, pentagonal, petite, pint-sized, pocket-sized, pointed, plane, puny, pyramid(al), rectangular, round(ed), sizeable, shallow, short, smooth, square, spacious, spherical, straight, substantial, tall, teeny, teeny-weeny, thick, thin, three-dimensional, tiny, triangular, under-sized, vast, vertical, wedge, wide.

22. A List of Emphasizing Adjectives and Nominal Collocations:

absolute, blinking, blithering, blooming, blundering, complete, crashing, entire, flaming, freezing, outright, perfect, piddling, positive, pure, raving, real, scalding, stinking, total, thumping, thundering, whopping.

Absolute: certainty/ minimum/ nonsense/ disgrace.

Complete: disaster/ confidence/ failure/ contrast/mess.

Deep: breath/ depression/ sleet/ trouble/ mistrust/ concern/ regret.

Great: difficulty/ success/ pity/ surprise/ skill/ care/ danger/ joy/ sadness/ importance.

Heavy: rain/ losses/ traffic/ responsibility/ smoker/ drinker.

High: proportion/ quality/ standards/ priority/ hopes/ degree/ expectations.

Perfect: happiness/ harmony/ timing/ example/ opportunity/ condition.

Profound: implications/ effect/ silence/ change.

Strong: wind/ support/ opposition/ criticism/ sense/ feeling.

Tremendous: amount/ pressure/ opportunity/ achievement/ excitement/ speed.

Utter: confusion/ rubbish/ nonsense/ lack.

23. A List of Submodifiers Used to Intensify the Meaning of Adjectives:

absolutely	deeply	extraordinarily	hopelessly
almost	delightfully	extremely	horribly
altogether	disturbingly	faintly	hugely
amazingly	dreadfully	fairly	impossibly
awfully	eminently	fantastically	incredibly
bitterly	entirely	far	infinitely
completely	especially	fully	just
considerably	exactly	greatly	largely
critically	exclusively	heavily	mildly
dangerously	exceedingly	highly	mainly

moderately	purely	slightly	vastly
mostly	quite	somewhat	very
nearly	radically	strikingly	violently
notably	rather	supremely	virtually
particularly	really	surprisingly	vitaly
partly	reasonably	suspiciously	wildly
perfectly	remarkably	terribly	wonderfully
predominantly	roughly	totally	
pretty	seriously	unbelievably	
primarily	simply	utterly	

19. A List of Adjectives Used as Qualitative and Classifying ones:

with positive adjectives

glad/ nice/ good

grateful/ rooted/ concerned/ involved/ affected

popular/ impressed/ beneficial/ important

amusing/ generous/ lucky/ powerful

regarded/ skilled/ educated/respected

popular/ successful/ talented

popular/ wealthy/ valuable/ powerful

with negative adjectives

awfully

sorry/ dull/ hard/ difficult/ late

bitterly

disappointed/ divided/ opposed/ cold

deeply

unpopular/ divided/ suspicious/ offensive

enormously

complex

extraordinarily

difficult/ complex

highly

critical/ competitive/ unlikely/ undesirable

hugely

expensive

immensely

difficult

personal/ dramatic/ moving/ political	intensely	competitive/ irritated
rich	seriously	injured/ ill/ weakened/damaged/ hurt/ wrong
_____	severely	disabled/ damaged/ restricted/ limited
important/ excited/ funny	terribly	wrong/ sad/ upset/ hard
refreshing/ funny/ well	wonderfully	_____
rich/ clear/ sure/ necessary certain/ excellent/ perfect/ splendid/ vital/ wonderful/ brilliant/ crucial	absolutely	awful/ ridiculous/ appalling/ crazy/ absurd/ enormous/ furious/ huge/ impossible/ massive/ terrible
predictable/devoted/ separate/ due/ clear	entirely	mistaken/ selfish/ wrong
appreciated/ aware/ recovered/ justified	fully	_____
normal/ acceptable/ reasonable/ clear/ good	perfectly	ridiculous
sure/happy/capable/right	quite	wrong/ absurd
modern/ professional/ satisfactory	thoroughly	spoil/ unpleasant
satisfying/ secure/ free	totally	opposed/ unacceptable/ lacking
persuasive/ charming	utterly	wrong/ evil/ mistaken/ false
convincing	wholly	unexpected/ unacceptable/ inadequate

25. A List of Adjectives which are Postdeterminers:

additional, bottom, certain, chief, end, entire, existing, first, following, front, further, last, left, lower, main, middle, next, only, opposite, other, particular, past, present, previous, principal, right, remaining, same, specific, top, upper, usual.

26. A List of Prepositional Predicative Adjectives:

a) followed by **“to”**:

accustomed, adjacent, allergic, answerable, attributable, attuned, averse, bound, due, close, conducive, connected, devoted, immune, impervious, inclined, injurious, insensible, integral, parallel, prone, proportional, proportionate, reconciled, related, resigned, resistant, similar, subject, subservient, susceptible, unaccustomed;

b) followed by **“of”**:

ashamed, aware, bereft, capable, characteristic, desirous, devoid, fond, full, heedless, illustrative, incapable, indicative, insensible, mindful, reminiscent, representative;

c) followed by **“with”**:

burdened, compatible, connected, consonant, conversant, filled, fraught, parallel, riddled, stricken, tinged;

d) followed by **“from”**: descended, immune;

e) followed by **“in”**: inherent, lacking, rooted, steeped, swathed;

f) followed by **“on/upon”**: contingent, dependent, incumbent, intent, reliant;

g) followed by **“for”**: answerable.

27. A List of -ing Adjectives which are Related to Verbs:

ageing	booming	devastating	encouraging
ailing	boring	diminishing	entertaining
alarming	bursting	disappointing	exciting
amazing	challenging	disgusting	existing
amusing	charming	distracting	forthcoming
annoying	compelling	distressing	frightening
appalling	confusing	disturbing	harassing
astonishing	convincing	dwindling	humiliating
astounding	decreasing	dying	incoming
bleeding	demeaning	embarrassing	increasing
bewildering	depressing	enchanted	infuriating

inspiring	outcoming	relaxing	surprising
interesting	outgoing	remaining	tempting
intimidating	outstanding	resounding	terrifying
intriguing	overbearing	rewarding	threatening
living	overwhelming	rising	thrilling
menacing	pleasing	ruling	tiring
misleading	prevailing	satisfying	uplifting
mocking	recurring	shocking	upstanding
ongoing	refreshing	sickening	welcoming
oncoming	reigning	startling	worrying

28. A List of *-ing* Adjectives which are not Related to Verbs:

acting	engaging	leading	retiring
appetizing	enterprising	missing	revolting
balding	excruciating	moving	running
becoming	fetching	neighbouring	scathing
bracing	floating	penetrating	searching
cunning	gathering	piercing	taxing
cutting	going	pressing	trying
dashing	impending	promising	unwitting
disarming	halting	rambling	
driving	haunting	ravishing	

29. A List of Qualitative *-ed* Adjectives Related to Verbs:

agitated	delighted	excited	shocked
alarmed	depressed	frightened	surprised
amused	deprived	inhibited	tired
appalled	disappointed	interested	troubled
astonished	disgusted	pleased	worried
bored	disillusioned	preoccupied	
confused	distressed	puzzled	
contented	embarrassed	satisfied	

30. A List of Classifying *-ed* Adjectives Related to Verbs:

abandoned	condemned	hidden	processed
armed	cooked	improved	reduced
blocked	divided	infected	required
boiled	drawn	integrated	torn
broken	dried	known	trained
canned	established	licensed	united
classified	fixed	loaded	wasted
closed	furnished	paid	
concentrated	haunted	painted	

31. A List of Qualitative *-ed* Adjectives not Related to Verbs:

animated, attached, concerned, determined, disposed, disturbed, guarded, hurt, inclined, mixed, strained.

32. A List of Classifying *-ed* Adjectives not Related to Verbs:

advanced, marked, noted, pointed, spotted, veiled.

33. A List of *-ed* Adjectives Formed from Nouns:

armoured	flowered	mannered	spotted
barbed	freckled	pointed	striped
beaded	gifted	principled	turbaned
bearded	gloved	salaried	walled
detailed	hooded	skilled	winged

34. A List of *-ed* Adjectives not Related to Verbs or Nouns:

antiquated, ashamed, assorted, beloved, bloated, concerted, crazed, deceased, doomed, indebted, parched, rugged, sophisticated, tinned.

35. A List of Compound Qualitative Adjectives:

absent-minded	light-hearted	second-class	tongue-tied
accident-prone	long-lasting	second-rate	top-heavy
big-headed	long-standing	shop-soiled	trouble-free
clear-cut	long-suffering	short-handed	two-edged
close-fitting	low-cut	short-lived	two-faced
cold-blooded	low-paid	short-sighted	warm-hearted
easy-going	low-slung	short-tempered	well-balanced
far-fetched	mouth-watering	slow-witted	well-behaved
far-reaching	muddle-headed	smooth-talking	well-dressed
good-looking	narrow-minded	soft-hearted	well-known
good-tempered	nice-looking	starry-eyed	well-off
hard-up	off-hand	strong-minded	wind-blown
hard-wearing	off-putting	stuck-up	worldly-wise
ill-advised	old-fashioned	sun-tanned	wrong-headed
kind-hearted	one-sided	swollen-headed	
labour-saving	open-minded	tender-hearted	
laid-back	run-down	thick-skinned	

36. A List of Compound Adjectives Borrowed from other Languages:

a` la mode	compos mentis	hors de combat
a posteriori	cordon bleu	infra dig
a priori	de facto	laissez-faire
ad hoc	de jure	non compos mentis
ad lib	de luxe	per capita
au fait	de rigueur	prima facie
avant-garde	de trop	pro rata
bona fide	ex gratia	sub judice

PRONOUNS

37. A List of Quantifiers:

all	lots	several	(a)number
another	many	some	quantity
any	more	various amount	majority
both	most	(a) little bit	minority
certain	much	(a) bit	the remainder
each	neither	(a) couple	the rest
either	none	(a) good deal	the whole
enough	numbers	(a) great deal	heaps
(a) few	one	(a) little	loads
fewer	part	(a) lot	masses
less	plenty	(a) good many	tons
little	quantities	(a) great many	(a)large number

NUMERALS

38. A List of Approximate Amounts and Measurements:

about	at the most	or thereabout
almost	less than	or under
maximum	more than	over
minimum	nearly	roughly
approximately	no more than	some
around	odd	something like
at least	or less	under
at most	or more	up to
at the maximum	or so	plus

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The recommended manual deals with the parts of speech that comprise the nominal group. The practical assignment renders the drill material for the contrastive analysis of the categories of the noun, the adjective, the pronoun, and the numeral as well as their semantic features in the English and Ukrainian languages. A considerable attention is paid to exercises for translation due to which the students learn to overcome difficulties of the syntagmatic organization of the English and Ukrainian languages and seek the adequate means of rendering the structural and semantic differences of the contrasted parts of speech.

The educational manual is intended for the philologists and translators to be a practical supplement to the theoretical course “Contrastive Grammar of the English and Ukrainian Languages”.

Навчальне видання

Миرونчук Тетяна Андріївна

**ЗБІРНИК ВПРАВ З ПОРІВНЯЛЬНОЇ ГРАМАТИКИ
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВ**

Навчальний посібник

Educational edition

Myronchyk, Teta'na A.

**EXERCISES IN CONTRASTIVE GRAMMAR OF
THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES**

Educational manual

Відповідальний редактор *М. В. Дроздецька*

Редактор *Л. В. Логвиненко*

Коректор *Т. К. Валицька*

Комп'ютерне верстання *Т. В. Стеценко*

Оформлення обкладинки *О. Вацковська*

Підп. до друку 7.04.05. Формат 60×84/16. Папір офсетний. Друк офсетний.

Ум. друк. арк. 7,44. Обл.-вид. арк. 9,25. Тираж 5000 пр. Зам. № 5-372

Міжрегіональна Академія управління персоналом (МАУП)
03039 Київ-39, вул. Фрометівська, 2, МАУП

*Свідоцтво про внесення до Державного реєстру
суб'єктів видавничої справи ДК № 8 від 23.02.2000*

Друкарня ТОВ “Техніка ЛТД”
03062 Київ-62, вул. Чистяківська, 32

Свідоцтво ДК № 54 від 17.04.2000