

ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ

THE NOUN

Plurals of Nouns

	nouns ending in	take
1	-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o	-es dress — dresses
but	radio piano photo video zoo	radios pianos photos videos zoos
2	-f, -fe	-ves wife — wives
but	roof chief handkerchief proof safe	roofs chiefs handkerchiefs proofs safes
	-y	-ies story - stories

irregular plurals	
a man — men a tooth — teeth a goose — geese a child — children a deer — deer a fish — fish	a woman — women a foot — feet a mouse — mice an ox — oxen a sheep — sheep a louse — lice

Give the plural of the following nouns if possible.

shoe	city	leaf	crisis	step-mother
chair	army	shelf	sister-in-law	genius
book	key	judge	deer	sportsman
dish	mouth	hope	ox	path
inch	month	valley	tooth	wife
horse	truth	brush	handful	bee
day	child	story	phrase	pie
foot		mouse	goose	woman

Give the singular of the following nouns if possible

trousers	spectacles	tongs
women	carrots	potatoes
clothes	men-servants	passers-by
people	women-doctors	fruits

onions	feet	arms
shelves	teeth	wives
children	tomatoes	roofs

Write the sentences in plural

1. The man is dancing. 2. The child is smiling. 3. The deer is grazing. 4. A sheep is bleating (мекәе) 5. The goose is swimming. 6. The cat is catching mouse. 7. He has a bad tooth. 8. He saw a very beautiful woman.

Write the words in plural

A. A pin, a hat, a fox, a baby, a day, potato, a volcano, a piano, a photo, a knife, a roof, a half, a leaf, a cliff, a chief, a life, a family, a queue, a bath, a berry, a valley, a century, a salmon, a taxi, a person, a penny, a watch, a virtuoso, a lily, a woodworm.

B. A man, a woman, a German, a foot, a tooth, a sheep, a ship, a fish, an ox, a fox, a child, a fireman, a mouse, a swine, a house, a louse, a goose, a mongoose, a deer, a means, a series, a species, an aircraft, an offspring, a Swiss, a Japanese, a Maltese, a Portuguese, a Chinese, a Milanese.

C. A passer-by, a mother-in-law, a room-mate, a forget-me-not, a merry-go-round, a fellow-worker, a man-of-war, a school-inspector, a commander-in-chief, a boy-messenger, a personnel-manager, a woman-driver, a man-servant, a hanger-on, a face-lift, a spoonful, a cupful, a boyfriend, a grown-up, an office-block, a workmate.

Tick (v) the twelve nouns that have countable and uncountable uses.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1.knowledge | 11. glass |
| 2.business | 12. drink |
| 3.silver | 13. wealth |
| 4.cloth | 14. scenery |
| 5.experience | 15. chocolate |
| 6.honey | 16. pepper |
| 7.pollution | 17. work |
| 8.hair | 18. equipment |
| 9.underwear | 19. coffee |
| 10. fish | 20. home |

Write the words in the plural in the correct column.

Sheep, chief, piano, half, child, glass, teacher, roof, life, country, fox, video, tomato, fly, proof, mouse, housewife, baby, handkerchief, zoo, leaf, boy, goose, body, potato.

s	-es	-ies	-ves	-fs	others

Tick the words which have plural form in English.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| 1)advice | 6) jewellery | 11) fish |
| 2)meat | 7) money | 12) louse |
| 3)scenery | 8) drink | 13) coffee |
| 4)deer | 9) news | 14) experience |

5)diamond 10) paper 15) information

Write 5 sentences using the countable form of the nouns you have ticked.

Use the bold types nouns in the possessive case

Model: the room of my friend — my friend's room

the books of my parents — my parents' books

A coat for a man —

Coats for men —

A novel by Dickens —

A novel by Dickens —

The room of my neighbour—

The hammer of a smith —

The magazine which belongs to Mary—

The toys of these children —

The garden of his aunt —

The room of the teachers —

Replace the of-phrase by the noun in the possessive case.

1. The friend of my mother. 2. The speech of the President. 3. The farm of old McDonald. 4. The novels by D. Steel. 5. The hobbies of the children. 6. The poems by Burns. 7. The duties of a man. 8. A conference of doctors. 9. The life of a bodyguard. 10. The policy of France. 11. The streets of London. 12. The bank of the river. 13. The rays of the sun. 14. The way of nature. 15. The teas of India. 16. The history of the world. 17. The difficulties of the companies. 18. The crew of a ship. 19. A holiday for a week. 20. A break for five minutes.

Paraphrase the sentences using the possessive case where possible.

1. The beauty of Ireland is really breathtaking. 2. The coats of the children need cleaning. 3. The cover of the book is very bright. 4. The policy of the company is still not clear to me. 5. The construction of the new metro line has started. 6. The TV programmes of last night were very interesting. 7. I was shocked by the opinion of Bess. 8. The children had a holiday for a week. 9. We need to paint the roof of the house. 10. The back of the chair was too low. 11. There was a lamp at the head of the bed.

Use the words in brackets in the possessive case

1. Last week was my (daughter) sixth birthday. 2. (Children) toys are very attractive these days. 3. Have you ever met (Denis) wife? 4. I'll see you in an (hour) time. 5. The house will be sold in two (week) time. 6. We'll be in Paris

Use the Possessive Case.

Example: My mother is *my father's* wife.

1. My mother is ... wife. 2. My cousins are ... sons and daughters. 3. My sister is ... daughter. 4. My aunt is ... sister. 5. My grandparents are ... mothers and fathers. 6. This coat belongs to James. 7. This camera belongs to Marx.

ARTICLES

The Definite Article is not used:	The Definite Article is used:
1. general words (indefinite) Life is too short. I like flowers.	general words (definite) I've read a book on the life of Bill Clinton. I like the flowers in your garden
2. names of persons on the singular, relatives Peter and John live in London. Aunt Mary lives in Los Angeles.	family names in the plural The Smiths live in Chicago.
3. public buildings, institutions, means of transport (indefinite) Mandy doesn't like school. We go to school by bus. Some people go to church on Sundays.	public buildings, institutions, means of transport (definite) The school that Mandy goes to is old. The bus to Dresden leaves at 7.40. The round church in Klingenthal is famous.
4. names of countries in the singular; summits of mountains; continents; towns Germany, France; Mount Whitney, Mount McKinley; Africa, Europe; Cairo, New York	names of countries in the plural; mountain ranges; regions the United States of America, the Netherlands; the Highlands, the Rocky Mountains, the Alps; the Middle East, the west of Australia
5. single islands Corfu, Bermuda, Sicily	groups of islands the Bahamas, the British Isles, the Canaries
6. parks; lakes; streets Central Park, Hyde Park; Lake Michigan, Loch Ness; 42nd Street, Oxford Street	name with of-phrase; oceans; seas; rivers the Statue of Liberty, the Tower (of London), the Isle of Wight; the Atlantic (Ocean); the Mediterranean (Sea); the Nile, the Rhine, the Suez Canal
7. months, days of the week (indefinite) The weekend is over on Monday morning. July and August are the most popular months for holidays.	months, days of the week (definite) I always remember the Monday when I had an accident. The August of 2001 was hot and dry.

Insert articles.

1. My flat is in... new house in... centre of... town. 2. There is ... dining-room,... bed-room,... study,... bath-room and ... kitchen in ... flat.... bed-room is ... large room with high ceiling. ... room is light as ... windows are large. 3. There are white curtains on ... windows. 4. There are two beds with large pillows on them. 5. There are small tables near... beds. 6. On... left there is... dressing-table, with ... looking-glass on it. 7.

There is ... low chair at... table. 8. There are several pictures on... pale green walls.... carpet is dark green.... room is very cosy.

Translate the sentences and explain the use of the definite article.

1. We read English literature in the original. 2. He lives in the North. 3. The lion is a fierce animal of the cat family. 4. The book which is on the table is open. 5. Where is the book? 6. Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine. 7. Yesterday we went to the cinema. 8. Pass me the salt, please, 9. I don't like the dress, show me another one. 10. The magazine which you gave me yesterday is very interesting. 11. I get up at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Comment on the use of articles. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Pass me the sugar, please. Put some sugar in your tea.
2. A dog was running after the boy. The dog was running after the boy.
3. A man knocked at the door. The man went on knocking at the door, but nobody answered.
4. Show me a woolen jacket, please. No, I don't like this one. Show me the woolen jacket which is on the left.
5. She asked me a question. I couldn't answer the question.
6. Give me a sheet of paper, please. The sheet of paper is too small, give me another.
7. I bought a cake. The cake was delicious.

Insert articles where necessary.

1. Animals cannot live without... water. 2. There was ... flower-show in our town... last summer. 3. Open ... window and air... room, Kate. 4. ... biggest library in our town is in ... centre. 5. Everest is ... highest mountain in the world. 6. There are... big forests near our village. 7. ... flow of this river is fast. 8. O. Henry is... American writer. 9. My friend lives in ... small village. 10. ... apple ... day keeps ... doctor away. 11. Make hay while ... sun shines. 12. When we reached... top of... hill... sun was high in... sky. 13. ... letter written by my sister was on ... table. 14. She put... plate of ... fried fish in front of each. 15. He has brought.. lot of minerals from... Urals. 16. We have learnt... composition of ... sugar. 17. ... day was warm;... sun was shining;... wind was not blowing.

Insert articles where necessary.

1. ... Netherlands lie in... north-western Europe. ... country is bounded by... Germany,... Belgium and North Sea.... population of... Netherlands is over 14 million. It has ... area of 33, 812 sq. km. ... Hague is ... seat of ... government, but... capital of... country is Amsterdam.
2. ... United States occupies... southern part in... North America and extends from ... Pacific Ocean in ... west to ... Atlantic Ocean in ... east; ... northern boundary of... USA is formed by... Canada and in... south... country borders on ... Mexico.... Rocky Mountains in ... west have many high ranges with ... highest peak Mount Whitney which rises 14,495 feet. Among... longest rivers is ... Mississippi which flows into ... Gulf of Mexico.

Insert articles where necessary.

I took... taxi and went to... airport to meet... friend of mine who was coming from... abroad. Although it was... early morning... airport seemed to be full of... life. Big buses were bringing... travellers from... town. In... hall downstairs ... passengers were having their luggage weighed and their passports examined. ... Porters were carrying ... luggage to ... passenger plane which was ready to take off. In ... restaurant upstairs I found many people who were having breakfast before getting on ... board ... aeroplane. As soon as ... radio announced that... passenger plane was about to land ... porters came hurrying out to... landing-ground. After making circle over... airport... pilot landed his machine and taxied up to... custom-house.... group of... passengers, with Ann, my friend, among them, got out of... plane and walked over to ... custom-house to have their luggage examined by... customs officers. ... clock on... tower above... entrance to ... airport was striking eight as Ann and I left... airport.

Put in a/an, the or zero article.

1. We took ... children to ... theatre.
2. Do you know ... people who live next door?
3. What is ... salt used for?
4. Are ... English people sincere?
5. Pass me ... pepper, please.
6. We had ... meal in a restaurant.
7. Kyiv is ... capital of Ukraine.
8. Do you like ... chocolate?
9. There's ... hair in my ice-cream.
10. That was ... very nice lunch.

Supply a, an or the where necessary.

1. I'd like ... hamburger, please.
2. I had ... cup of coffee this morning and some toast. ...coffee was delicious.
3. I'm working as ... secretary.
4. Do you remember ... secretary we met in ... office in London?
5. Who is ... best footballer in... world?
6. Did you enjoy ... party you went to on ... Saturday?
7. ...earth moves round ...sun.
8. Do you think ... love is ... most important thing in ... life.
9. Shall I put... meat into ... freezer?
10. What... nice weather!
11. ... vegetarian doesn't eat... meat.
12. ... dolphin is ... intelligent animal.
13. ... unemployed are ... people who have no jobs.
14. ...USA is washed by ... Atlantic and ... Pacific Oceans.
15. Who invented ... telescope?
16. How long have you been looking for ... work?
17. Have you ever been to ... St. Peter's Square in ... Rome?
18. There was ... beautiful blue sky.
19. Who was ... boy you were talking to?
20. What time do you usually have ... lunch?

THE PRONOUN

Classification of Pronouns

- 1) Personal (I, you, she, he, it, we, they; me, you, her, him, it, us, them);
- 2) Possessive (my, your, her, his, its, our, their; mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs);
- 3) Reflexive (myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself; ourselves, yourselves,

themselves);

4)Reciprocal (each other, one another);

5)Demonstrative (this, that; these, those)

6)Interrogative (who (whom), whose, what, which);

7)Relative (who (whom), whose, what, which, that);

8)Indefinite (some, any, no, none, much, many, little, few, all, both, either, neither, each, every, other, another, one).

Complete the sentences, using personal pronouns as in the model.

Model: She saw him, I'm sure. Yes, but...

She saw him, I'm sure. Yes, but he didn't see her.

1. You saw the film, I'm sure. Yes, but...

2. She saw the young man, no doubt. Yes, but...

3. They saw the play, I believe. Yes, but...

4. He saw me, no doubt. Yes, but...

5. They saw the director, I'm sure. Yes, but...

6. You saw my friend, I believe. Yes, but...

Replace the words in bold type by the necessary personal pronouns.

1. *Ann* worked hard at history. 2. *Father* will ask Nick to bring some *flowers* from *the garden*. 3. *The librarian* gave *the children* interesting books. 4. My friend is going to visit *Canada* next year. 5. *This text* is too difficult for *the pupils* of the ninth form. 6. The students will pass *the exam* tomorrow. 7. *The girls* cleaned *the room* yesterday.

Make up similar questions of your own and answer them according to the given model.

Model: A: Whose book is it? It's my book. (It's mine).

B: Is it your note-book? No, it's her note-book. (It's hers). A: Whose turn is it to speak? It's ... B: Is it your glove? No, it's...

Change the following sentences as in the given model.

Model I: This is my book — This book is mine.

Це моя книга. — Ця книга моя.

Model II: This is my book. — And that one is his (hers).

These are my books. — And those ones are ours (theirs).

1. This is my purse. 2. This is your decision. 3. These are our flowers. 4. This is their writing-table. 5. This is my umbrella. 6. These are our tickets. 7. This is my hat. 8. These are our post-cards. 9. This is their part of work. 10. These are your seats. 11. This is my dictionary.

Insert the necessary possessive pronouns.

1. We've taken... dictionary; has she taken...? 2. My bag is heavier than... 3. She has lost... book on history, give her... 4. Tell her not to forget... ticket; you mustn't forget... either. 5. Those seats are not ... , they are ... 6. This doesn't look like ... magazine, it must be... 7. Lend them... dictionary; they have left... at home.

Translate into English.

1. Я їду на море цього літа. 2. Я не хочу дзвонити цьому хлопцеві зараз. Він завжди обідає в цей час. 3. Він народився у цьому чудовому містечку. 4. Подивись на ці чудові рози. 5. Я ніколи не бачив цю жінку раніше. 6. Він збирається поступити в інститут у цьому році. 7. Я завжди мріяв побачити цю загадкову країну.

Insert the pronouns who, whom, whose, what, which:

1. ... of you will do it? 2. ... will help me? 3. ... of these pupils is the best? 4. Here are the compositions.... is yours? 5. ... books are these? They are mine. 6. ... piece of cake will you have? 7. ... doesn't understand the rule? 8. ... way did she go? 9. ... do you know about her? 10. ... is he? He is a teacher. 11. ... English books have you read this month? 12. ... way is to the metro? 13. ... knows his address? 14. ... would you like to drink? 15. ... teaches you English?

Insert indefinite pronouns some or any.

1. She asked me... questions. 2. Have you got... interesting magazines? 3. My friend asked me whether I had ... information about the accident. 4. If there are ... new newspapers there, bring... for me. 5. She asked me for... stamps, but I hadn't 6. Give me ... water, please. 7. There isn't... butter in the refrigerator. 8. ... of the sugar was packed in bags. 9. Why didn't you buy ... tea? 10. Can I have ... milk? 11. I want ... matches. Have you got...?

Insert much, many, little, few.

1. There were ... people in the yard. 2. How ... time does it take you to get to the Institute? 3. How... times did you visit our museum? 4. Hurry up! There is ... time left. 5. I have not heard ... about this singer. 6. She is a person of... words. 7. It's raining. There are... people in the street.

Change these sentences using pronouns.

1. My father is tall. is tall. 2. This ball is small is small. 3. This rose is red. ... is red. 4. My father is a farmer. ... is a farmer. 5. My mother is thirty. ... is thirty. 6. These are hockey-players. ... are hockey-players. 7. Asta is my dog. ... is my dog. 8. Tom is my brother. ... is my brother. 9. Jane is my friend. ... is my friend.

Fill in the correct pronoun!

1. I have a bike. It's ... bike. 2. Mum and I have a boat. It's ... boat. 3. The horse has an apple. It's ... apple. 4. John and Max have a skateboard. It's ... skateboard. 6. You have a dog. It's ... dog. 7. Max and you have a dad. It's ... dad.

Fill out the correct possessive pronoun!

1. I have a dog. That dog is ...! 2. She has a cat. That cat is ...! 3. We have a car. That car is ...! 4. They have a bike. That bike is ...! 5. He has a key. That key is ...! 6. You have a hat. That hat is ...!

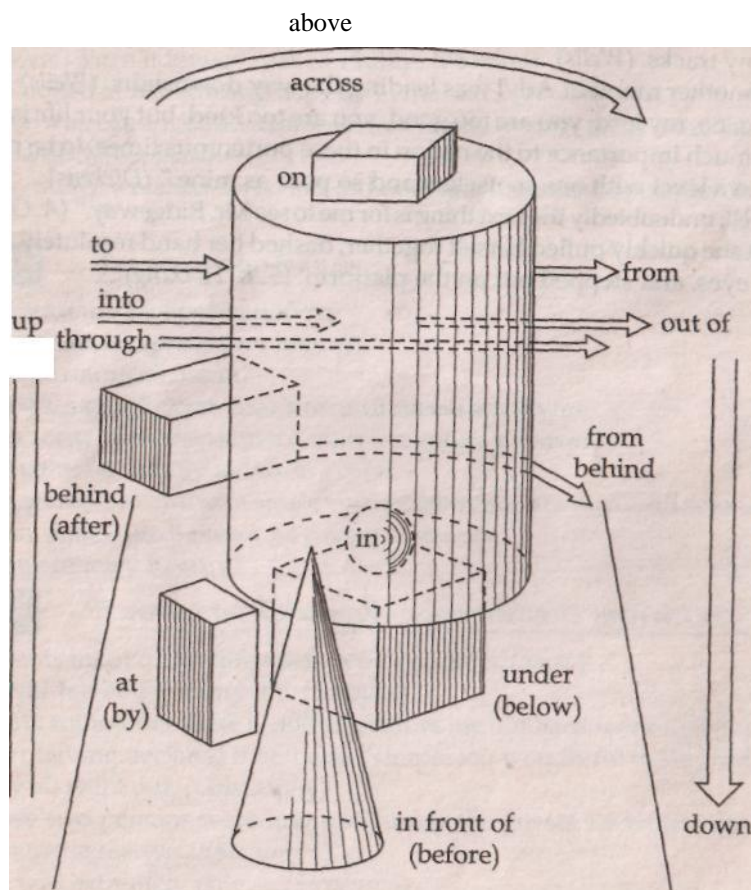
Complete the sentences using this, that, these or those.

1. ...shirt looks great. (That, Those) 2. Look at ... man over there. (this, that) 3. ... is

a beautiful day today. (That, This) 4. Do you like ... flowers? (that, those) 5. What are the answers to ... questions? (this, these) 6. I love ... shoes but I don't like ... shirt. (these, that), (those, that) 7. Let's watch a movie. ... a good idea. (This is, That's)

PREPOSITION

Prepositions of Place and Direction



Preposition of Time

1. **in** in months in July; in September
year in 1985; in 1999
seasons in summer; in the summer of 69
part of the day in the morning; in the afternoon; in the evening
duration in a minute; in two weeks
2. **at** part of the day at night
time of day at 6 o'clock; at midnight
celebrations at Christmas; at Easter
fixed phrases at the same time
3. **on** days of the week on Sunday; on Friday
date on the 25th of December*
special holidays on Good Friday; on Easter Sunday; on my birthday
a special part of a day on the morning of September the 11th*
4. **after** later than sth. after school
5. **ago** how far sth. happened (in the past) 6 years ago
6. **before** earlier than sth. before Christmas

7. **between** time that separates two points between Monday and Friday
8. **by** not later than a special time by Thursday
9. **during** through the whole of a period of time during the holidays
10. **for** period of time for three weeks
11. **from ... to** **from... till/until** two points form a period from Monday to Wednesday
from Monday till Wednesday
from Monday until Wednesday
12. **past** time of the day 23 minutes past 6 (6:23)
13. **since** point of time since Monday
14. **till/until** no later than a special time till tomorrow
until tomorrow
15. **to** time of the day 23 minutes to 6 (5:37)
16. **up to** not more than a special time up to 6 hours a day
17. **within** during a period of time within a day

Insert the propositions in, to, into, at, from, out of, with, for, on, by, of, under, before, after.

1. The house was surrounded ... a high wall. 2. Our train stopped ... some minutes ... a small station. 3. The book was illustrated ... good pictures. 4. Yesterday the pupils of our form went... the museum. 5. I showed the letter ... my mother. 6. The document was signed ... the director. 7. She cut the bread ... a knife. 8. The roof... my house is painted brown. 9. She was sitting ... the tree. 10. He came ... his elder brother. 11. The man put the book ... the bag. 12. I'll return ... an hour. 13. We live ... Ternopil. 14. She was looking ... me ... surprise. 15. He laughed ... her. 16. We'll arrive ... May. 17. The girl came late ... school. 18. There are many important tasks ... us. 19. She put the coin ... her pocket. 20. The picture is hanging... the wall. 21. The newspaper is date. 22. He came ... Kyiv. 23. I took the letter my pocket.

ADJECTIVES. ADVERBS

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

Adjectives	The Positive Degree	The Comparative Degree	The Superlative Degree
a) monosyllabic	short	shorter	the shortest
b) disyllabic (which end in –y, -ow, -er, -le)	early	earlier	the earliest
c) polysyllabic	important	more important	the most important
Exception:	good bad far little	better worse farther/further less	the best the worst the farthest/furthest the least

Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs

Adjectives	The Positive Degree	The Comparative Degree	The Superlative Degree

a) monosyllabic + early	hard late soon early	harder later sooner earlier	the hardest the latest the soonest the earliest
c) polysyllabic (+ adverbs that end in ly)	clearly bravely attentively	more clearly more bravely more attentively	the most clearly the most bravely the most attentively
Exception:	well badly far little many/much	better worse farther/further less more	the best the worst the farthest/furthest the least the most

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. As the day went on, the weather got (bad).
2. Kate's younger brother works at the factory. Her (old) sister is a student.
3. Which composition is (good)?
4. My friend has been to London, her English is (good) than mine.
5. "Is Mary younger than Pete?" — "No, he is (old)."
6. This text is (difficult) to understand than that one.

Compare the objects:

Model: Compare the dictionary, the teacher's bag and the bookcase, using the word "heavy".

—The dictionary is heavy. The teacher's bag is heavier. The bookcase is still heavier. It is the heaviest.

1. Compare three islands (Iceland, Ireland and Great Britain), using the word "large".
2. Compare the mountains in the Lake District, the Alps and the Himalayas, using the word "high".
3. Compare New Zealand and Australia, using the word "small".
4. Compare the Dnieper, the Bug, the Donets, using the word "long".

Answer the questions:

Model: Which is the highest mountain peak in the world?

Full answer: The highest mountain peak in the world is Everest.

Short answer: Everest is.

1. Which is the warmest season of the year?
2. Which is the tallest girl in your class?
3. Which is the coldest point on our Earth?
4. Which is the most dangerous kind of sport?
5. Which is the shortest month of the year?
6. Which is the most ancient town in Ukraine?

Compare the objects:

Model: A winter coat — a raincoat (warm)

A winter coat is warmer than a raincoat.

1. Honey — sugar (sweet)
2. Stone — paper (heavy)
3. A diamond — a sapphire (valuable)
4. A lane — a street (narrow)
5. Copper wire — iron wire (flexible)
- 6.

February — March (short) 7. Autumn — summer (cold) 8. The Chinese language — the French language (difficult) 9. Oil—water (light) 10. A lemon — an apple (sour)

Answer the questions:

Model: Which animal is stronger: an elephant or a camel?

Full answer: An elephant is stronger than a camel.

Short answer: An elephant is.

1. Which is larger: an ocean or a sea? 2. Which is warmer: May or December? 3. Which is smaller: a cat or a tiger? 4. Which is more pleasant: a rainy day or a sunny day?

Answer the questions:

Model: Does your friend know English well or badly? — He knows English well.

Is he good at mathematics or literature? — He is good at literature.

1. Do you play tennis well or badly? 2. Is your tennis-racket good or bad? 3. Do short-sighted people see well or badly? 4. Is it good or bad for one's health to keep late hours? 5. Does a beaver swim well or badly? 6. Are beavers good or bad builders? 7. Does a lame horse run well or badly? 8. Is your friend a good or bad runner?

Paraphrase the following sentences beginning as shown. Do not change the meaning.

1. That's the best meal I've ever eaten.
I've never eaten a better meal.....
2. Fish and meat are the same price in some countries.
Fish costs just
3. I've never enjoyed myself so much.
I've never had
4. If you run a lot, you will get fitter.
The more
5. The doctor can't see you earlier than Wednesday, I'm afraid.
Wednesday is
6. I must have a rest. I can't walk any more.
I must have a rest. I can't go
7. Home computers used to be much more expensive.
Home computers aren't
8. I don't know as much Italian as Sue does.
Sue knows
9. I thought that learning to drive would be difficult, but it isn't.
Learning to drive is
10. Barbara can skate just as well as John can.
John isn't

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1. Your car was cheaper than mine. cost

Your car cost less than mine.

2. I'm not as good at maths as you are. better

YouI am.

3. Keith is slightly taller than Nigel. little

KeithNigel

4. Bill was growing angrier all the time. And

Bill angrier.

5. Sally tried as hard as she could. did

Sallybest,

6. I thought this film would be better. as

This film I expected:

7. This is the bumpiest road I've ever driven along! such

I've neverroad

8. When you eat a lot, you get fat. More

The you get.

9. George said he couldn't do any better. could

George said itdo.

10. This year's exam and last year's exam were equally difficult. just

This year's exam last year's exam.

NUMERALS

Cardinal Numerals

1-12	13-19	20-99	100 і далі
1 one	13 <u>thirteen</u>	20 <u>twenty</u>	100 a (one) hundred
2 two	14 fourteen	22 twenty-two	101 a (one) hundred and one
3 three	15 fifteen	30 <u>thirty</u>	200 two hundred
4 four	16 sixteen	40 <u>forty</u>	225 two hundred and twenty-five
5 five	17 seventeen	50 <u>fifty</u>	307 three hundred and seven
6 six	18 eighteen	60 sixty	1,000 a (one) thousand
7 seven	19 nineteen	70 seventy	1,004a (one) thousand and four
8 eight		80 <u>eighty</u>	3,333 three thousand three hundred and thirty-three
9 nine		90 ninety	25,702 twenty-five thousand seven hundred and two
10 ten			100,000a (one) hundred thousand
11 eleven			1,000,000 a (one) million
12 twelve			

Ordinal Numerals

1-й - 12-й	13-й - 19-й	20-й - 99-й	100-й і далі
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1st first	13th thirteenth	20th twentieth	100th hundredth
2nd second	14th fourteenth	24th twenty-fourth	200th two hundredth
3d third	15th fifteenth	30th thirtieth	375th three
4th fourth	16th sixteenth	40th fortieth	hundred and
5th fifth	17th seventeenth	50th fiftieth	seventy-fifth
6th sixth	18th eighteenth	60th sixtieth	5,000th five
7th seventh	19th nineteenth	70th seventieth	thousandth
8th eighth		80th eightieth	1,000,000th millionth
9th ninth		90th ninetieth	
10th tenth			
11th eleventh			
12th twelfth			

Read and write the following cardinal numerals.

4, 6, 9, 15, 18, 65, 71, 100, 14, 40, 400, 18, 80, 15, 50, 19, 90, 159, 481, 13.753, 654, 1.237.861.

Form, read and write ordinal numerals from the following cardinal numerals.

Model: 1 — first

465 — four hundred and sixty-fifth

5, 12, 13, 21, 62, 100, 530, 10, 8, 9, 1.561.58

PRESENT SIMPLE

He / she / it / + V(e)s

I (you, we, they) write (translate).

He (she, it) writes (translates).

Do you write (translate)? Yes, I do. No, I don't.

Does she write (translate)? Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

I do not (don't) write (translate).

She does not (doesn't) write (translate).

Випадки вживання	Приклади
1. Дія, що відбувається взагалі, регулярно, постійно.	I always get up at 7 o'clock. Я завжди встаю о 7 год.
2. Постійна властивість або стан підмета	The earth rotates round the sun. Земля обертається навколо сонця.
3. Майбутня дія в підрядних реченнях часу та умови.	I'll ring you up when I come home. Я подзвоню тобі, коли прийду додому
4. Дія в момент мовлення з дієсловами, які не вживаються в формі Continuous (to see, to know, to hear, to like, to understand)	I don't understand what he is talking about. Я не розумію про що він говорить.

Ask questions on the words in bold type.

Model: Her parents spend much time at work.

Whose parents spend much time at work?

1. *Great Britain* lies in the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean. 2. The sea surrounds *the British Isles*. 3. The pupils of our form go in for *sports*. 4. *She* reads many books. 5. She likes *to write* long letters. 6. The Severn is *the longest river* in Great Britain. 7. Usually I clean my room *on Saturday*. 8. *Shakespeare's plays and poems* are the monument of a remarkable genius. 9. The sun rises *in the East*. 10. Water freezes *at zero*. 11. I hear *somebody's voice* in the distance.

Answer the questions.

1. Are you a pupil? 2. Are you a student? 3. How old are you? 4. What language do you study? 5. What language does your brother (sister) study? 6. Where do you learn to speak English? 7. What do you do at the English lessons? 8. How do you work at your English? 9. How often do you have English lessons? 10. How many lessons a week do you have? 11. Do you learn English poems by heart? 12. Can you speak English well? 13. Do you make many mistakes? 14. When do you take an examination in English? 15. Can you read English without the dictionary? 16. Do you like English? Why?

Make the sentences negative.

Model: a) They live in Kyiv.

They do not live in Kyiv.

b) She plays the piano.

She does not play the piano.

1. We study French. 2. Your sister has English lessons every day. 3. There are some mistakes in your work. 4. You get up at 10 o' clock. 5. Your friend always does something in the evening. 6. We must go there every day. 7. The girl likes to spend her free time in the yard. 8. You speak Chinese very well.

Put questions to the missing parts of the following sentences.

Model: He plays the piano...

How does he play the piano?

1. They know 2. We read, translate and do exercises at 3. My friend speaks ... well. 4. I come home from school at 5. I learn my lessons 6. They often write letters to... . 7. They go to the Crimea ... year. 8. We speak ... at our English lessons. 9. I don't understand him because

Translate into English.

1. Моя сім'я живе в Тернополі. 2. Звичайно ми відвідуємо наших родичів влітку. 3. Він добре говорить англійською мовою. 4. Мій брат працює на заводі, а сестра — студентка. 5. Наш сусід добре водить машину. 6. Де Олег? Чому його немає вдома? Він в бібліотеці. Він завжди ходить в бібліотеку по п'ятницям. 7. Хто твоя мати? Лікар. Вона працює у лікарні. 8. Скільки кімнат у вашій квартирі? Три. 9. Яка гора найвища в світі? 10. Дніпро — одна з найдовших річок України, чи не так? 11. Твій батько робочий? 12. Скільки тобі років? 13.

Як часто ти відвідуєш свою подругу? 14. Чи буваєш ти у краєзнавчому музеї? Як часто? 15. Столицею якої країни є Вашингтон? 16 Якою мовою розмовляють у Новій Зеландії? 17. Які п'ять англomовних країн ти знаєш? 18. Які книги ти любиш читати? 19. Які книги люблять читати твої батьки? 20. Твоя сестра (брат) вчиться чи працює?

Ask questions as in the model.

Model: Ask your friend where he lives.

— Where do you live?

Ask your friend where his aunt lives.

— Where does your aunt live?

Ask you friend:

1. when he gets up;
2. where he has his breakfast;
3. when he goes to school;
4. how many lessons a day he has;
- where his brother (sister) study;
6. what kind of books he likes to read;
7. what kind of TV programmes he likes to watch;
8. where his relatives live;
9. when he visits his relatives;
10. where he goes when he has free time;
11. what he usually does in the evening;
12. when he goes to bed.

Make the dialogue complete.

—Is Saturday your day off?

—Do you get up early on your day off?

—Does it take you long?

—Then you wash and dress, don't you?

—Does your mother prepare breakfast for you?

—What do you do when the weather is fine?

—And what do you usually do when the weather is bad?

—Where do you spend your day off in winter?

—Do you have a good time there?

—Do you come home late?

—Do you watch TV or listen to the music in the evening?

—When do you go to bed?

Expand the following into sentences in order to make true statements with doesn't or don't where necessary

Model: water/ boil/at 100°C

Water boils at 100°C.

rice / grow / on trees

Rice doesn't grow on trees.

1. chicks / hatch / from eggs
2. kangaroos / live / in Spain

3. plants / need / water to grow
4. rain / fall / from clouds
5. astronauts / travel / in submarines
6. cows / lay / eggs
7. pandas / live / in Italy
8. elephants / eat / meat
9. fish / walk / on land
10. the sun / set / in the east
11. bees / give milk
12. caterpillars / turn / into butterflies
13. wool / come / from sheep

In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

Model: Do you often go to the cinema?

Yes, I do. I usually go to the cinema at the weekend.

1. go to the cinema
2. buy magazines
3. watch quiz shows
4. listen to the radio
5. phone your friends
6. play computer games

Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct position.

1. A: Do you often go to parties, Keith?
B: Yes, I go to parties at the weekend, (often)
2. A: Do you wear sports clothes at work?
B: No, I do. (never)
3. A: Jack is late again!
B: I know. He arrives on time, (never)
4. A: When do you go shopping?
B: I do my shopping on Fridays, (usually)
5. A: Does your boss often ask you to work overtime?
B: No, he does, (seldom)
6. A: You should listen to your parents' advice, (always)
B: That's exactly what I do.

Complete the sentences by putting in the verbs. Use the Present Simple. You have to decide if the verb is positive or negative.

Model: Claire is very sociable. She ..*knows*..(know) lots of people.

We've got plenty of chairs, thanks. We ..*don't want* ..(want) any more.

1. My friend is finding life in Paris a bit difficult. He.....(speak) French.
2. Most students live quite close to the college, so they.....(walk) there.
3. My sports kit is really muddy. This shirt.....(need) a good wash.
4. I've got four cats and two dogs. I.....(love) animals.
5. No breakfast for Mark, thanks. He.....(eat) breakfast.
6. What's the matter? You.....(look) very happy.
7. Don't try to ring the bell. It.....(work).

8. I hate telephone answering machines. I just.....(like) talking to them.
9. Matthew is good at badminton. He.....(win) every game.
10. We always travel by bus. We.....(own) a car.

Complete the conversation. Put in the Present Simple forms.

Rita: ... (you / like) football, Tom?

Tom: ... (I/love) it. I'm a United fan. (1)..... (I / go) to all their games. Nick usually (2)..... (come) with me. And (3)..... (we / travel) to away games, too. Why (4)..... (you / not / come) to a match some time?

Rita: I'm afraid football (5)..... (not / make) sense to me — men running after a ball. Why (6)..... (you / take) it so seriously?

Tom: It's a wonderful game. (7)..... (I / love) it. United are my whole life. Rita: How much (8)..... (it / cost) to buy the tickets and pay for the travel? Tom: A lot. (9)..... (I / not / know) exactly how much. But (10)..... (that / not / matter) to me. (11)..... (I / not / want) to do anything else. (12)..... (that / annoy) you?

Rita: No, (13)..... (it / not / annoy) me. I just (14)..... (find) it a bit sad.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

am / is / are + Ving

I am writing (translating).

You (we, they) are writing (translating).

He (she, it) is writing (translating).

Are you writing (translating)? Yes, I am. No, I am not.

You are not (aren't) writing (translating) She is not (isn't) writing (translating)

Випадки вживання	Приклади
1. Дія в момент мовлення, певний період теперішнього часу.	He is writing a test. Він пише тест. I am studying at the University. Я навчаюсь в університеті.
2. Дія одночасна з іншою.	I am only happy when I am working. Я щасливий тільки коли працюю.
3. Майбутня дія в підрядних реченнях умови і часу.	If I am sleeping when you come, wake me up. Якщо я буду спати, коли ви прийдете, розбудіть мене.
4. Майбутня запланована дія.	When are you coming back? Коли ви повернетесь?

Make the following interrogative and negative.

Model: The children are watching TV.

Are the children watching TV? What are the children doing? The children are not watching TV.

1. She is playing the piano. 2. I am repeating my homework. 3. The dog is barking. 4. The mother is cooking dinner. 5. He is working in the kitchen-garden. 6. We are skating. 7. The sun is shining brightly. 8. It is raining hard.

Replace the infinitive in brackets by the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Usually we (to pass) our examinations in June. 2. Where is Ann? She is in the library. She (to prepare) her report for tomorrow. 3. As a rule I (to come) to school at 8 o'clock. 4. My friend always (to help) her mother in the kitchen. 5. The pupils of our form (to take part) in the sport competitions once a month. 6. She (to visit) me from time to time. 7. Look! The bus (to come) up. 8. When will you come? I (to be going) down on Friday. 9. Where are the children? They are in the yard. They (to play) ball there. 10. Why she (to cry)? 11. Where you (to go)? 12. I often (to spend) my day off in the village where my old granny (to live).

Translate into English.

1. Що робить черговий учень? Він прибирає клас. Зараз він підливає квіти. 2. Куди ти йдеш? Я йду у театр. Я завжди ходжу в театр у неділю. 3. Оксана — в бібліотеці. Вона готується до екзамену з англійської мови. 4. Подивись. Іде сильний дощ. Тобі треба взяти парасольку. 5. Тихо. Іде екзамен. Наш клас складає іспит з історії України. 6. Мій друг збирається стати архітектором. 7. Олег вдома? Ні. Він бере участь у спортивних змаганнях. Він дуже любить спорт. 8. Батько зараз ремонтує велосипед, а мати готує вечерю. 9. Послухай! Яка чудова музика звучить по радіо! Я часто слухаю музичні програми ввечері.

Make up your own sentences with the given word Combinations.

is going to	is examining
are listening to	are preparing for
am playing	am consulting
is speaking with	is watching
are walking	is giving
is swimming	am giving
are learning	are drawing
is looking for	am looking up
am speaking over	is not feeling
is expecting	are talking

Answer the questions.

1. Are you answering the teacher's questions? 2. Is your sister sleeping? 3. Is your mother preparing dinner? 4. Are you playing the piano? 5. Are your friends playing chess? 6. Is your father looking through the newspapers? 7. Is the dog barking in the yard? 8. Are you doing your homework? 9. Is the sun shining in the sky? 10. Are you listening to the radio? 11. Are you sweeping the floor? 12. What are you doing?

Rachel is in the computer room at college. Complete her conversation with Andrew. Put in a Present Continuous form of the verb.

Andrew: What ... ? (you / do)

Rachel: I (I / write) a letter to a friend. He's a disc jockey. Vicky and I (1).....(try) to organize a disco.

Andrew: That sounds a lot of work. How (2).....(you / find) time for your studies?

Rachel: Well, as I said, Vicky (3).....(help) me. (4).....(we / get) on all right. (5).....(we / not / spend) too much time on it. (6).....(it / not / take) me away from my studies, don't worry about that. Oh, sorry, (7).....(you / wait) for this computer?

Andrew: Yes, but there's no hurry.

Rachel: (8).....(I / correct) the last bit of the letter. I've nearly finished.

PAST SIMPLE

I (you, she, he, it, we, they) wrote (translated).

Did you write (translate)? Yes, I did. No, I didn't.

I did not (didn't) write (translate).

Випадки вживання	Приклади
1. Одноразова або постійна дія в минулому.	They lived in Poltava before the war.
2. Повторювана дія в минулому	I saw her every day. Я бачив її кожного дня.

Change the following into the Past Simple

1. My friend lives in Kiev. 2. I like to spend much time in the open air. 3. I don't know her new address. 4. Does your brother speak English? 5. Do you often go to the theatre? 6. I often visit my grandparents. 7. His relatives live in America. 8. The pupils write dictations twice a week. 9. The librarian gives us interesting books and magazines. 10. Many tourists come to our town in summer. 11. My elder sister is a student. 12. He does his homework after dinner.

Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. The teacher explained a new rule. 2. Yesterday we wrote a dictation. 3. The children spent the whole day in the park. 4. We reached the village before dark. 5. The student passed the examination successfully. 6. The pupils of our form went to the museum last week. 7. I lived in the Crimea last year. 8. We did the work in time. 9. She told us the truth. 10. I could speak and write English perfectly. 11. My friend learned Shakespeare's poem by heart. 12. We worked in the garden two days ago. 13. He was my best friend. 14. There were flowers in her hand.

Answer the following questions.

1. Where were you yesterday? 2. What did you do last Sunday? 3. When were you at the cinema last time? 4. When and where were you born? 5. What did you do in the morning yesterday? 6. Where did you go after dinner yesterday? 7. Did you write a composition at the last English lesson? 8. Did you learn new grammar rules at the last English lesson? 9. Did you get a good or bad mark yesterday?

Translate into English.

1. Вчора я прийшов пізно зі школи. 2. Минулого тижня учні нашого класу їздили на екскурсію у Львів. 3. Цей письменник написав багато цікавих пригодницьких історій. 4. Що ви робили на англійському уроці вчора? Ми писали диктант, перекладали новий текст і описували картину. 5. Наша команда виграла гру на минулому тижні. 6. Що ти робив увечері вчора? Я допомагав мамі по господарству. 7. Ми їздили у Крим під час зимових канікул. 8. Вчора мій друг купив декілька нових марок для своєї колекції. 9. Студенти закінчили експеримент вчасно. 10. Я почав вивчати англійську мову три роки тому. 11. Ми здали екзамен з історії минулого тижня.

Make the dialogue complete.

—When did your working day begin yesterday?
—When did you get up?
—Did your mother wake you up?
—Did you make your bed?
—What did you do then?
—What did you have for breakfast?
—When did you leave home?
—Did you go to school on foot or by bus?
—When did your school begin?
—How many lessons did you have yesterday?
—What marks did you get yesterday?
—What did you do when your classes were over?
—When did you come home?
—Did you go for a walk after dinner?
—What did you do in the evening?
— When did you go to bed?

Put questions to the underlined words.

1. George Meredith was born in 1828 and died in 1909.
2. When a boy, Rudyard Kipling lived in India.
3. Robert Burns' father worked hard to make both ends meet.
4. Richardson wrote his novels in the form of a series of letters.
5. Shelly and Byron met in Switzerland in 1816.
6. Keats devoted his life entirely and passionately to poetry alone.
7. Daniel Defoe published his famous book "Robinson Crusoe" when an elderly man.

Answer the questions.

1. You watched the TV program yesterday, didn't you? 2. What did you have for breakfast? 3. How many pupils took part in your last sport competition? 4. Where did you live 5 years ago? 5. What did you have on yesterday? 6. Who of your friends went to Sochi to rest last summer? 7. How many lessons did you have last Wednesday?

Complete the newspaper story about a fire. Put in the Past Simple forms of the

verbs.

Two people ...*died*.....(die) in a fire in Ellis Street, Oldport yesterday morning. They (1).....(be) Herbert and Molly Paynter, a couple in their seventies. The fire (2).....(start) at 3.20 a.m. A neighbour, Mr Aziz, (3).....(see) the flames and (4).....(call) the fire brigade. He also (5).....(try) to get into the house and rescue his neighbours, but the heat (6).....(be) too great. The fire brigade (7).....(arrive) in five minutes. Twenty fire-fighters (8).....(fight) the fire and finally (9).....(bring) it under control. Two fire-fighters (10).....(enter) the burning building but (11).....(find) the couple dead.

Complete the conversation. Put in the Past Simple negatives and questions.

Claire: ...*Did you have*.....(you / have) a nice weekend in Paris?

Mark: Yes, thanks. It was good. We looked around and then we saw a show. (1).....(we/ not/try) to do too much.

Claire: What sights (2).....(you / see)?

Mark: We had a look round the Louvre. (3).....(I / not / know) there was so much in there.

Claire: And what show (4).....(you / go) to?

Mark: Oh, a musical. I forget the name. (5).....(I / not / like) it.

Claire: Oh, dear. And (6).....(Sarah / enjoy) it?

Mark: No, not really. But we enjoyed the weekend. Sarah did some shopping, too, but (7).....(I / not / want) to go shopping.

PAST CONTINUOUS

was/were + Ving

I / he/she was writing (translating).

You (we, they) were writing (translating).

He (she, I) was writing (translating).

Were you writing (translating)? Yes, I was. No, I was not.

You were not (weren't) writing (translating) She was not (wasn't) writing (translating)

Випадки вживання	Приклади
1. Дія в певний момент в минулому.	It was snowing at ten o'clock. О 10-й йшов сніг.
2. Дія в певний відрізок часу в минулому.	In July I was passing exams. В липні я здавав екзамени.

Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. It was raining hard. 2. I was playing the violin when she came in. 3. She was writing a report in the library at that time. 4. The doctor was examining the patients at

10 o'clock. 5. Their daughter was going to be a nurse. 6. They were talking about that day's weather. 7. We were preparing for the English examination the whole day. 8. My brother was speaking over the telephone when I came in. 9. The mother was knitting a pullover when her little son broke a new cup.

Give answers to the following questions.

1. Were you having tea when your parents came home from work? Were you doing your homework when they came home? What were you doing when your parents came home from work?
2. Was your father reading a newspaper when your friend rang you up? Was your father having dinner when your friend rang you up? What was your father doing when your friend rang you up?
3. Were you going to school when your school-mate met you in the street yesterday?
4. Were you going to the library when your school-mate met you in the street yesterday?
5. Where were you going when your school-mate met you in the street yesterday?

Translate into English.

1. Був ранок. Мама готувала сніданок, а тато читав газету. 2. Коли я прийшов додому, брат готував доповідь до уроку з історії. 3. Учні здавали екзамен з англійської мови об 11 годині ранку. 4. Вчора цілий день йшов сніг. 5. В той час, як я готував вечерю, моя маленька сестричка грала на піаніно. 6. Що ти робив о 5 годині вечора? Я садив квіти позаду будинку. 7. Коли мати подзвонила додому, Катя підливала квіти. 8. Що робив професор о 12 годині ранку? Він проводив консультацію для хворих. 9. Коли я вийшов з будинку, йшов сильний дощ.

Respond to the questions according to the model.

Model: What was Mary doing when the phone rang? (to watch TV) Mary was watching TV when the phone rang.

1. What was Ann doing when her parents came from work? (to prepare dinner).
2. What was Pete doing when his friend came to him? (to do homework).
3. What were Kate and Nick doing when the teacher came into the classroom? (to water the flowers).
4. What was the girl doing when you saw her in the street? (to look through a newspaper).
5. What were the children doing when their mother came home? (to play in the yard).
6. What was Mr. White doing at 7 o'clock yesterday? (to have breakfast).
7. What was your teacher doing when you came to school yesterday? (to check up tests).

Complete the conversation. Put in the Past Continuous forms.

Jessica: ...*I was looking*... (I / look) for you, Vicky. I'm afraid I've broken this dish.

Vicky: Oh no! What (1).....(you / do)?

Jessica: (2).....(I / take) it into the kitchen. I bumped into

Emma. 3).....(she / come) out just as (4).....(I/go) in.

Vicky: I expect it was your fault. (5).....(you / not / look) where (6).....(you / go).

Jessica: Sorry. I'll buy you another one as soon as I have some money.

IRREGULAR VERBS

be – was / were – been – бути
beat – beat – beaten – бити
become – became – become – ставати
begin – began – begun – починати
bend – bent – bent – гнутися
bet – bet – bet – битися об заклад
bite – bit – bitten – кусати
blow – blew – blown – дути
break – broke – broken – ламати
bring – brought – brought – приносити
build – built – built – будувати
burst – burst – burst – висаджувати в повітря
buy – bought – bought – купувати
catch – caught – caught – ловити
choose – chose – chosen – вибирати
come – came – come – приходити
cost – cost – cost – коштувати
cut – cut – cut – різати
lie – lay – lain – лежати
light – lit – lit – світити
lose – lost – lost – втрачати
make – made – made – робити
mean – meant – meant – означати
meet – met – met – зустрічати
pay – paid – paid – платити
put – put – put – класти
read – read – read – читати
ride – rode – ridden – їздити верхи
ring – rang – rung – дзвонити
rise – rose – risen – підійматися
run – ran – run – бігти
say – said – said – говорити
see – saw – seen – бачити
seek – sought – sought – шукати
sell – sold – sold – продавати
send – sent – sent – посилати
deal – dealt – dealt – мати справу
dig – dug – dug – копати
do – did – done – робити
draw – drew – drawn – малювати
drink – drank – drunk – пити
drive – drove – driven – керувати машиною
eat – ate – eaten – їсти
fall – fell – fallen – падати
feed – fed – fed – годувати
feel – felt – felt – відчувати

fight – fought – fought – боротися
find – found – found – знаходити
fly – flew – flown – літати
forbid – forbade – forbidden – забороняти
forget – forgot – forgotten – забувати
forgive – forgave – forgiven – прощавати
freeze – froze – frozen – заморожувати
get – got – got – отримувати
give – gave – given – давати
go – went – gone – іти, їхати
grow – grew – grown – рости
hang – hung – hung – висіти
have – had – had – мати
hear – heard – heard – чути
hide – hid – hidden – ховати
hit – hit – hit – бити
hold – held – held – тримати
hurt – hurt – hurt – завдавати болю
keep – kept – kept – зберігати
know – knew – known – знати
lay – laid – laid – класти
lead – led – led – керувати
learn – learnt / learned – learnt / learned – вчити
leave – left – left – залишати, від'їжджати
lend – lent – lent – позичати
let – let – let – дозволяти
set – set – set – встановлювати
sew – sewed – sewn – шити
shake – shook – shaken – трясти
shine – shone – shone – сяяти
shoot – shot – shot – стріляти
show – showed – shown – показувати
shut – shut – shut – зачиняти
sing – sang – sung – співати
sink – sank – sunk – тонути
sleep – slept – slept – спати
speak – spoke – spoken – говорити
spend – spent – spent – проводити, витрачати
split – split – split – розколювати
spread – spread – spread – розповсюджуватися
spring – sprang – sprung – раптово з'являтися
stand – stood – stood – стояти
steal – stole – stolen – красти
stick – stuck – stuck – прикріплювати
sting – stung – stung – жалити
stink – stank – stunk – смердіти
strike – struck – struck – страйкувати

swear – swore – sworn – клястися
sweep – swept – swept – мести
swim – swam – swum – плавати
swing – swung – swung – гойдатися
take – took – taken – брати
teach – taught – taught – вчити
tear – tore – torn – рвати
tell – told – told – розповідати
think – thought – thought – думати
throw – threw – thrown – кидати
understand – understood – understood – розуміти
wake – woke – woken – прокидатися
wear – wore – worn – носити (одяг)
win – won – won – вигравати
write – wrote – written – писати