

A WAY TO SUCCESS

English Grammar for University Students

Year 1

**Student's
book**

3-тє видання, виправлене
та перероблене

Харків
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UNIT I



THE ENGLISH SENTENCE: ITS TYPES AND PARTS, TYPES OF QUESTIONS

GOING THROUGH GRAMMAR TOGETHER

THE STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH SENTENCE

Exercise 1.1.

a) Match the English and Ukrainian terms denoting parts of the sentence.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. subject | a) означення |
| 2. predicate | b) підмет |
| 3. object | c) обставина |
| 4. attribute | d) присудок |
| 5. adverbial modifier | e) додаток |

c) Match the English and Ukrainian terms denoting verbals.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Infinitive | a) дієприкметник |
| 2. Gerund | або дієприслівник |
| 3. Participle I / II | b) інфінітив |
| | c) герундій |

b) Match the English and Ukrainian terms denoting parts of speech.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. noun | a) іменник |
| 2. verb | b) прислівник |
| 3. adjective | c) прийменник |
| 4. adverb | d) дієслово |
| 5. pronoun | e) сполучник |
| 6. numeral | f) числівник |
| 7. preposition | g) прикметник |
| 8. conjunction | h) займенник |

d) Match the English and Ukrainian terms denoting classes of the English verbs.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. notional | a) допоміжне |
| 2. modal | b) дієслово-зв'язка |
| 3. link | c) модальне |
| 4. auxiliary | d) повнозначне |

e) Match the English and Ukrainian terms denoting communicative types of sentences.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. declarative | a) питальне |
| 2. interrogative | b) окличне |
| 3. imperative | c) розповідне |
| 4. exclamatory | d) спонукальне |
| 5. positive | e) заперечне |
| 6. negative | f) стверджувальне |

f) Match the English and Ukrainian terms denoting the structural types of sentences.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. simple | a) складнопідрядне |
| 2. composite | b) просте |
| 3. compound | c) складне |
| 4. complex | d) складносурядне |
| 5. complete | e) неповне |
| 6. incomplete | f) поширене |
| 7. extended | g) повне |
| 8. unextended | h) особове |
| 9. personal | i) безособове |
| 10. impersonal | j) непоширене |

Table 1

WORD ORDER
THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE
(positive or negative)

When? (ADVERBIAL MODIFIER)	SUBJECT	PREDICATE	OBJECT	How? Where? When? ADVERBIAL MODIFIER
0	1	2	3	4
Yesterday	I	met	my friend	in the street.
	Ann	is playing		cheerfully in the yard now.

Negative sentences are formed with the help of ‘not’ and ‘no’:

NOT + Verb — I do not like rock music.

NOT + many / much — There is not much coffee in the cup. /
There are not many books on the shelf.

NOT + Adjective — It’s not difficult to understand this rule.
I am not nervous. It’s not hot today.

NOT + Adjective + Noun — It was not a huge meal, but enough for two people.
* * *

NO + Adjective — The football match was no good at all.
It’s no good trying to apologise.

NO + Noun — I have no time today.

NO + Adjective + Noun — I have no free time today.

Explain the difference and give your example:

1. She is **not** a student.
2. She is **no** student.

Exercise
1.2.

Fill in the gaps with 'not' or 'no'.

1. They'll get ... help from Tanya.
2. Do you know Spanish? — ..., I
3. They have ... large suites, only double rooms are left.
4. Peter has ... come yet.
5. There are ... so many books in our library, but all of them are very interesting.
6. Tina is ... dancer, but she knows French best of all in our group.
7. Zeta is ... at home now.
8. Hurry up, ... so much time is left.
9. There are ... students in the room.
10. Beth is ... a dancer, she is a gymnast.
11. We are ... writing now, we are reading.

Exercise
1.3.

Define what function the word DOOZ, which is not a real English word, performs in each sentence and what part of speech it belongs to. Then think of a real word that you could replace it with.

1. Scientists used to visit this island to study the unusual *doozes* living there.
2. The children were *doozing* in the schoolyard.
3. *Doozes* are cheap, easy to cook and good for your health.
4. I met a very friendly *dooz* on the plane from Kyiv to London, and we had a nice chat.
5. It was such a *doozing* film that by the time it finished many people around us were snoring loudly.
6. We enjoyed visiting the local *dooz* yesterday.
7. Mary began to talk *doozily* about her visit to the British Museum.
8. I *dooz* Jack every time I see him.
9. Doctor Watson is a very *dooz* man with a neat moustache and a nice smile.
10. Everyone in our group is able to *dooz*.
11. Unfortunately it was written very *doozily* and nobody could understand it.
12. *Dooz* should be at the lecture at the moment, shouldn't he? What's he doing here in the café?
13. If you have any *dooz* about our product, please send it back and it will be replaced or refunded.
14. Sarah goes to parties every *Dooz* because she is always free on *Dooz* evenings.

Exercise
1.4.

Identify parts of the sentence and fill in the chart. Mind that parts of sentences can be expressed by phrases. The first sentence has been analysed as an example.

1. My name is Maryna Victorivna.
2. I teach English.
3. I will teach you English Grammar.
4. I have been teaching English at this University for ten years.
5. John and Mary don't live in Liverpool.

6. Twice a week I have my tennis class.
7. The lecturer has made a presentation of his research in the conference room this afternoon.
8. Two pretty girls were talking loudly in the school hall.
9. Yesterday we sunbathed and swam in the ocean the whole day long.
10. I have a regular coffee break at my office in the afternoon.

	Adverbial modifier (0)	Attribute	Subject (1)	Predicate (2)	Attribute	Object 1 (3)	Object 2 (3)	Adverbial modifier of manner (4)	Adverbial modifier of place (4)	Adverbial modifier of time (4)
1.		<i>My</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>is Maryna Victorivna</i>						
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										

Exercise 1.5.

Rearrange the words to make sentences. Define the function of the underlined words. Then add some personal information.

Example: *My I Saturday on to go cinema friends and the usually.*

Sentence: *My friends and I usually go to the cinema on Saturday. to the cinema — an adverbial modifier of place*

Comments: *I can't say I go to the cinema every Saturday, but sometimes my friends invite me and I always go with them if the film is good.*

1. I it usually to find make friends new hard.
2. neither nor no either brothers sisters cousins I I have have and.
3. come town Ukraine south I a small in of from the.
4. I my parents in winter skiing go and sometimes.
5. when school did friend I but nickname had never I best a at was my.
6. patronymic same mine mother's my is the as.

7. brother sister child family me my 22-year-old eldest
 younger than is the and in is our the.
8. don't interpreting is teaching I that languages think easier
 foreign than.

Table 2

ORDER OF OBJECTS

a)

a) SUBJECT	PREDICATE	DIRECT OBJECT	to / for / ... + INDIRECT OBJECT
1	2	3a	3b
<i>Mother</i> <i>Mother</i>	<i>gave</i> <i>gave</i>	<i>an apple</i> <i>it</i>	<i>to Tom.</i> <i>to Tom.</i>

b)

b) SUBJECT	PREDICATE	INDIRECT OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT
1	2	3b	3a
<i>Mother</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>Tom</i>	<i>an apple.</i>

The direct object answers the question 'What?'

If the direct object is a pronoun, only pattern a is possible.

Exercise 1.6.

Find objects in the sentences. Underline the direct objects and circle the indirect ones. Mind that not all sentences have both types of objects.

- Her parents send her money every Sunday.
- An old woman opened the door.
- We usually give wonderful presents to our little daughter for her birthday.
- Jonah hurriedly handed Sarah her ticket.
- The florist arranged the roses in a blue vase.
- The courageous explorer told the reporters her story.
- Our neighbours are repairing their porch this weekend.
- Our gym teacher taught us a new dance today.
- The children are eating ice cream and drinking mango juice.
- Why doesn't she call me?
- Sheila often cooks us breakfast.
- We usually buy her flowers on special occasions.
- Let's send an SMS to Sheila.

**Exercise
1.7.**

Extend the sentences adding new parts and making necessary changes. Follow the patterns.

- a. + a direct object.
- b. + an indirect object.
- c. + an adverbial modifier of time.
- d. + an adverbial modifier of frequency.
- e. + an adverbial modifier of manner.
- f. + an adverbial modifier of place.
- g. + an attribute to the subject.
- h. + an attribute to the direct object.
- i. + an attribute to the indirect object.
- j. + an attribute to the adverbial modifier of manner.
- k. + an attribute to the adverbial modifier of place.
- l. + an attribute to the adverbial modifier of time.

Example: *John reads.*

- a. *John reads books.*
- b. *John reads books to his brother.*
- c. *John reads books to his brother in the evening.*
- d. *John usually reads books to his brother in the evening.*
- e. *John usually reads books to his brother with pleasure in the evening.*
- f. *John usually reads books to his brother with pleasure in his bedroom in the evening.*
- g. *15-year-old John usually reads books to his brother with pleasure in his bedroom in the evening.*
- h. *15-year-old John usually reads interesting books to his brother with pleasure in his bedroom in the evening.*
- i. *15-year-old John usually reads interesting books to his younger brother with pleasure in his bedroom in the evening.*
- j. *15-year-old John usually reads interesting books to his younger brother with great pleasure in his bedroom in the evening.*
- k. *15-year-old John usually reads interesting books to his younger brother with great pleasure in his small bedroom in the evening.*
- l. *15-year-old John usually reads interesting books to his younger brother with great pleasure in his small bedroom on Sunday evenings.*

1. I learn.
2. Stella teaches.
3. Students write.
4. Rebecca sings.

**Exercise
1.8.**

Add objects where possible. Add prepositions where necessary.

Example: *He sent a postcard.*
He sent a postcard to his mother. OR: He sent his mother a postcard.

1. Michelle spoke about the history of St. Valentine's Day.
2. My grandparents left Ankara this afternoon.

3. His secretary typed for him.
4. Nicolas wrote the editor about the festival.
5. General McArthur gave the orders.
6. In the moonlight Elliot saw a strange little creature.
7. This Japanese restaurant offers sushi.
8. Neil composes for the local Variety Theatre.

Exercise
1.9.

Translate into English. Give two versions of word order where possible.

1. Відправте, будь ласка, цього листа Тому. Він на нього дуже чекає.
2. Коли ви мені дасте подивитись новий сезон серіалу «Гра престолів» “*Game of Thrones*”? Я дуже хочу його подивитись.
3. Будь ласка, візьми цю книгу та віддай її Мері. Вона повинна якнайшвидше віднести її до бібліотеки.
4. Не читайте нам телеграму від Марка, ми знаємо, що він нам пише.
5. Викладач читає учням новий текст. Вони уважно слухають, але не розуміють багатьох слів.
6. Тігонька Поллі подала хлопцям суп на сніданок. Він їм не сподобався.
7. Я хочу прочитати цю статтю. Не відправляйте її їм сьогодні.
8. Офіціантка запропонувала нам курча по-київськи. — Так, вони тут пропонують його всім, але не замовляйте його, в цьому ресторані воно не дуже смачне.
9. Бібліотекарка не дала Біллу довідник з граматики, тому що він багатьом потрібен, а Білл завжди занадто довго тримає книги.
10. Мегі написала чудовий вірш до дня народження своєї вчительки і прочитала його всім на уроці літератури.

Table 3

WORD ORDER
THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE
 (positive or negative)

a)

'TO BE'	SUBJECT	NOTIONAL NOMINAL PART OF THE PREDICATE	(other parts of the sentence)?
2	1	2	3-4
<i>Is</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>a student</i>	<i>at this university?</i>

b)

AUXILIARY / MODAL VERB	SUBJECT	NOTIONAL VERBAL PART OF THE PREDICATE	(other parts of the sentence)?
2	1	2	3-4
<i>Does</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>study</i>	<i>at this university?</i>

Exercise 1.10.

Say which pattern (Table 1, 3a or 3b) illustrates the structure of the sentences.

1. The girl answered the question correctly.
2. Was it warm yesterday?
3. Do you like butterflies?
4. Are you a manager of this company?
5. Can you run long distances?
6. Nobody knows Melanie.
7. Has she come home yet?

Exercise 1.11.

Interrogative sentences fall into four types and there are different terms to name them. Match the terms and the questions.

Terms	Interrogative Sentences / Questions	Terms
A. Special	1. Do you like painting?	a. Tag-questions
B. General	2. Do you like snakes or crocodiles more?	b. Wh-questions
C. Disjunctive	3. Where are you from?	c. Yes/No-questions
D. Alternative	4. You are Dutch, aren't you?	d. Choice-questions

Exercise 1.12.

Fill in the gaps with auxiliary or link verbs or question words.

1. you know French?
2. of you speaks English?
3. did she come home yesterday?
4. has Joan gone?
5. books have you read this year? — I've read seven.
6. she Spanish?
7. milk is there in the cup?
8. there any milk in the cup?
9. Maggy like children?
10. has he been painting the walls in the kitchen?

Exercise 1.13.

Study the following examples of alternative questions and fill in the gaps.

Examples:

- Do they or you like swimming at dawn?*
- Do they like or hate swimming at dawn?*
- Do they like swimming at dawn or at sunset?*
- Do they like swimming or jogging at dawn?*

1. Shall we read or the text?
2. Has she bought a magazine or