

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ № 1
Кафедра іноземних мов

Филипська В.І.

English Grammar: Verb

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК

Харків – 2020

УДК 811.111(075)
ББК 81.2Англ-9
Ф51

*Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою Харківського
національного університету внутрішніх справ
(протокол № від 00.00.2020 р.).*

Рецензенти:

Н.С.Скрипник – доцент кафедри іноземних мов Харківського національного автомобільно-дорожнього університету, кандидат педагогічних наук.

О.М.Гончарук – доцент кафедри іноземних мов Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент.

Ф51

Филипська В.І.

English grammar: verb – X. : ХНУВС, 2020. – 36 с.

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

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

УДК 811.111(075)
ББК 81.2Англ-9

© В.І.Филипська, 2020

3MICT

BCTYII	4
UNIT 1. Verb Tenses: Active and Passive Voice	5
UNIT 2. Modal Verbs	14
UNIT 3. Direct/Indirect Speech. Sequence of Tenses	19
UNIT 4. Participle. Infinitive	21
UNIT 5. Gerund	24
TEST	27
APPENDIXES	
Appendix A. Irregular verbs	32
BIBLIOGRAPHY	34

ВСТУП

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

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

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

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

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

UNIT 1. VERB TENSES: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

1. Study and learn rules.

Систематизація часів дієслова: активний стан

В англійській мові дієслова вживаються в активному стані і пасивному.

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

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

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

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

Систематизація часів дієслова: активний стан

	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	<p>I, you, we, they + Verb He, she, it + Verbs (do/does)</p> <p>1) Дія є повторюваною, відбувається завжди, постійно, часто або інколи: <i>always, often, usually, sometimes</i></p> <p>2) Дія підпорядкована розкладу (початок фільмів, відправлення транспорту)</p> <p>3) Закони природи або дії, яка відбувається незалежно від волі людини</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+ Verbed + VerbII форма (did)</p> <p>1) Дія відбулася і завершилася у минулому: <i>last night, yesterday, the day before yesterday, then, when, in 2007, How long ago ...?, three days ago</i></p> <p>2) Декілька послідовних дій відбулися у минулому</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">will + Verb</p> <p>Дія є прогнозом, передбаченнями щодо майбутнього: <i>tomorrow, next year, in a week</i></p>
Continuous	<p>is + Verbing are + Verbing am + Verbing</p> <p>1) Дія відбувається в момент</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">was + Verbing were + Verbing</p> <p>Дія відбувалася у визначений час у минулому: <i>at 5 o'clock, while,</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">will be + Verbing</p> <p>Тривала дія, що відбуватиметься в певний момент в майбутньому: <i>at 7 o'clock</i></p>

	<p>мовлення: <i>now,</i> <i>at this moment</i></p> <p>2) Дія стосується запланованого майбутнього</p>	<p><i>when, all morning,</i> <i>from 5 till 6 o'clock,</i> <i>the whole day</i></p>	<p><i>tomorrow</i></p>
<p>Perfect</p>	<p>have + Verbed/III форма</p> <p>Дія відбулася до моменту мовлення, завершилася і є її результат у теперішньому часі: <i>For, already, yet, always, just, ever, never, so far, today, this week, how long, lately, recently</i></p>	<p>had + Verbed/III форма</p> <p>Дія завершилася до певного моменту в минулому: <i>by 5 o'clock,</i> <i>by that time</i></p>	<p>will have + Verbed/III форма</p> <p>Майбутня дія, яка закінчиться до певного моменту або до початку іншої дії в майбутньому: <i>by tomorrow morning</i></p>
<p>Perfect Continuous</p>	<p>have been + Verbing has been + Verbing</p> <p>Дія почалася в минулому і все ще відбувається в момент мовлення: <i>for 2 hours,</i> <i>since 2018</i></p>	<p>had been + Verbing</p> <p>Тривала дія, яка почалася до певного моменту в минулому і або продовжувалася в цей момент, або закінчилася безпосередньо перед ним</p>	<p>—</p>

Систематизація часів дієслова: пасивний стан

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

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

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

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

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

Систематизація часів дієслова: пасивний стан

	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	is + Verbed / IIIφ. are + Verbed / IIIφ. am + Verbed / IIIφ. <i>always, often, usually, sometimes</i>	was + Verbed / IIIφ were + Verbed / IIIφ <i>last night, yesterday, the day before</i> <i>yesterday, then, when, in 2007, How long ago...?, three days ago</i>	will be + Verbed / IIIφ <i>tomorrow, next year, in a week</i>
Continuous	is being + Verbed / I IIφ. are being + Verbed / IIIφ. am being + Verbed / IIIφ. <i>now, at this moment</i>	was being + Verbed / IIIφ were being + Verbed / IIIφ <i>at 5 o'clock, while, when, all morning, from 5 till 6 o'clock, the whole day</i>	НЕ ВЖИВАЄТЬСЯ
Perfect	have been + Verbed / III форма <i>for, already, yet, always, just, ever, never, so far, today, this week, how long, lately, recently</i>	had been + Verbed / III форма <i>by 5 o'clock, by that time</i>	will have been + Verbed / III форма <i>by tomorrow morning</i>

Часові форми групи Perfect Continuous у пасивному стані не вживаються.

2. Translate sentences and explain rules of using them.

The Present Indefinite Tense

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

The Past Indefinite Tense

1. They **went** camping by the lake last month. 2. They **had** a great time. 3. We **wrote** a test yesterday. 4. The test **was not** very difficult. 5. First he **read** the

message, then he **called** his boss. 6. **Did** she **watch** TV yesterday? 7. **Were** they in London last month? 8. He **didn't go** to the cinema last week.

The Future Indefinite Tense

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

The Present Continuous Tense

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

The Past Continuous Tense

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

The Future Continuous Tense

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

The Present Perfect Tense

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

The Past Perfect Tense

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

The Future Perfect Tense

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

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

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

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

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

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

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

4. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the required tenses.

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

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

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

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

1. He (to receive) the judicial decision by tomorrow. 2. He (to receive) the judicial decision tomorrow. 3. They (to inform) him of the penalty by noon. 4. They (to inform) him of the penalty at 12. 5. You (to meet) the accused in court tomorrow. 6. You (to meet) the accused in court by the beginning of the hearing. 7. You (to take) your examination in Criminal Procedure next week. 8. By the 20th of January you (to pass) your examination in Criminal Procedure, I hope.

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

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

8. Transform sentences from active into passive voice.

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

9. Choose the correct variant.

1. This criminal _____ in prison since his twenty.
a) is b) has been c) have been
2. Look! This man _____ her bag.
a) is stealing b) steals c) has stolen
3. The witness _____ a face of a robber, so it can help to find the offender.
a) see b) has seen c) has saw
4. The judge _____ a decision and we are ready to listen to it.
a) is making b) makes c) has made
5. He is busy, he _____ his rights.
a) is reading b) has read c) reads
6. Each officer _____ articles of law.
a) is knowing b) knows c) has known
7. A captain and his partner _____ this case for three years.
a) has been investigating b) are investigating c) have been investigating
8. The prison _____ now.
a) isn't built b) isn't being built c) isn't building
9. We are arresting a man, who _____ from the prison.
a) has escaped b) escapes c) is escaping
10. The lawyer _____ innocence of the suspect now.

- a) proves b) is proving c) has proved
11. The police officers always _____ crimes.
- a) prevents b) prevent c) has been preventing
12. The cadet _____ young.
- a) be b) am c) is
13. The judge _____ just _____ an innocent woman.
- a) has been sentencing b) has sentenced c) sentences
14. Inspectors _____ their documents at the moment.
- a) has checked b) check c) are checking
15. Victim's application _____ too long.
- a) am b) are c) is
16. The witness _____ that the crime has been committed at the shop.
- a) state b) have stated c) states
17. The policeman _____ with criminals for many years.
- a) has been combating b) combats c) is combating
18. "Please sir, can I have some more food?" _____ Oliver.
- a) told b) said c) tell
19. He insisted that I _____ breakfast.
- a) had missed b) missed c) miss
20. Alan asked the doctor _____ lose weight.
- a) how could he b) how he can c) how he could
21. He offered _____ me some delicious meals.
- a) cooked b) to cook c) cook
22. The doctor didn't suggest _____ pizza.
- a) ordering b) ordered c) had ordered
23. The officer informed us that all pills _____.
- a) were still being checked b) is still being checked c) still checked
24. The policeman ordered the driver _____ of his car.
- a) step out b) to step out c) stepping out
25. The policeman explained that it _____ illegal to sell cigarettes to children.
- a) been b) is c) was
26. An old man protested that he _____ junk food.
- a) had eaten b) was eaten c) ate
27. Christine complained that she _____ a cold.
- a) caught b) catch c) to catch
28. Katy asked _____ they would be able to visit the gym the following year.
- a) if b) of c) unless
29. He promised that they _____ the following night.
- a) would have a rest b) will have a rest c) had a rest
30. He denied _____ the truth.
- a) tell b) said c) telling
31. That man accused me of acting as if _____ guilty.
- a) I am b) I were c) I had
32. The policeman _____ whether I saw a wrongdoer.
- a) wondered b) told c) said

33. We _____ how we could avoid stressful situations.
a) wonder b) asked c) ask
34. My client was not at any time made aware of the true financial circumstances of your client's company when he _____ the contract.
a) signs b) signed c) sign
35. As a police officer, I was very upset when my motorbike _____ from outside my house last month.
a) will be taken b) is taken c) was taken
36. Felonies _____ serious or grave crimes.
a) are considered b) considered c) consider
37. Sometimes crimes _____ as mala in se (moral evil) or mala prohibita (crimes prohibited by law).
a) labeled c) are labeled b) label
38. The burglar _____ community service now.
a) is doing b) did c) does
39. The mugger _____ to court.
a) caught and taken b) caught and took c) was caught and taken
40. Last week at 5 p.m. this man _____ a knife to threaten shop staff.
a) uses b) was using c) used
41. They _____ that house burglary for two years by 2017.
a) will investigate b) will have been investigated c) will have investigated
42. The lawyer _____ all the documents at 6:00.
a) will check b) will be checking c) will be checked
43. _____ you ever _____ for speeding?
a) Have... been fined b) Did ... fine c) Were... been fined
44. _____ the plane _____ with radar?
a) Will... locate b) Does... locate c) Was... located
45. The rights of the individual _____.
a) will not preserve b) will not be preserving c) will not be preserved

10. Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense form.

- Law enforcement officials will report violations of those laws, codes and sets of principles which (protect) and (promote) human rights.
- Provide in-service training to ensure that all police officials (understand) fully their legal powers and the legal rights of citizens.
- No one may be subjected to a heavier penalty than that which was applicable at the time the offence (commit).
- If the penalty for an offence (reduce) by law subsequent to a commission of the offence, the offender must benefit from the lighter penalty.
- Children will be treated in a manner which (promote) their sense of dignity and worth; which (facilitate) their reintegration into society; which (reflect) the best interests of the child; and which (take) into account the needs of a person of that age.

11. Translate the following sentences into English.

THE ACTIVE VOICE

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

THE PASSIVE VOICE

1. Вашу інформацію щодо вини депутата зараз перевіряють. 2. Відомого злочинця нарешті заарештували. 3. Будинок учора обшукували цілий день, але нічого не знайшли. 4. Вони будуть покарані. 5. Прокурор повідомив, що суд розглядав справу про крадіжку протягом місяця. 6. Її вже визнали винною у трьох інших крадіжках магазинів. 7. Зараз беруть інтерв'ю у Прем'єр-міністра України. 8. Якщо іміграційний службовець запідозрить щось, вас попросять відкрити багаж для інспекції. 9. Його буде засуджено на п'ять років ув'язнення. 10. Як давно Ви вивчаєте право? – Я вивчала право протягом 4 років в університеті. Загалом я займаюся правом майже 10 років і працюю помічником адвоката. 11. Жертву вже прооперували, вона прийшла до тями і хоче дати свідчення. 12. Справу зараз слухають у суді. 13. До початку наступного року велику кількість законів буде змінено. 14. Судове рішення вже буде оголошено, коли ти прийдеш.

THE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

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

UNIT 2. MODAL VERBS

1. Study and learn rules.

МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА / MODAL VERBS

Модальне дієслово can	
теперішній час:	can
минулий час:	could
майбутній час:	will be able to
переклад:	МОГТИ, ВМІТИ
виражає:	
фізичну або розумову здатність, уміння або можливість виконати дію	<p>I can read French. <i>Я можу читати французькою мовою.</i></p> <p>I couldn't solve the problem <i>Я не зміг розв'язати задачі.</i></p> <p>Perhaps this young man will be able to help you. <i>Можливо, цей молодий чоловік зможе допомогти вам.</i></p>
дозвіл або заборону	<p>You can use dictionaries. <i>Можете користуватися словниками.</i></p> <p>Can I come in? <i>Можна ввійти?</i></p>
сумнів, здивування, невіру (у питальних і заперечних реченнях)	<p>Can she be working now? <i>Невже вона зараз працює?</i></p> <p>He can't be waiting for us now. <i>Не може бути, щоб він зараз чекав на вас.</i></p>
Модальне дієслово may	
теперішній час:	may
минулий час:	might
переклад:	МОЖЕ, МОЖНА
виражає:	
припущення	<p>She may come back. <i>Можливо, вона повернеться.</i></p>
можливість виконати дію	<p>You may go there by train. <i>Ви можете поїхати туди поїздом.</i></p>
дозвіл, ввічливе прохання	<p>May I use your phone? - No, you must not. <i>Можна скористатися вашим телефоном? – Ні, не можна.</i></p> <p>Might I speak a word to you? <i>Дозвольте звернутися до вас.</i></p>
докір, осуд (лише might)	<p>You might be more attentive. <i>Ти міг би бути уважнішим.</i></p>

Модальне дієслово must	
теперішній час:	must
переклад:	повинен, треба, мушу
виражає:	
обов'язок	To catch the train I must get up at six. <i>Щоб потрапити на поїзд, я мушу встати о 6 годині.</i>
заборону (у заперечних реченнях)	You must not talk aloud in the reading-hall. <i>У читальному залі не дозволяється голосно розмовляти.</i>
наказ	Tomorrow you must come at eight. <i>Завтра ви повинні прийти о восьмій годині.</i>
Модальні дієслова should/ought to	
теперішній час:	should/ought to
переклад:	слід, треба
виражає:	
пораду	You ought to go to the movies more. <i>Вам слід більше ходити в кіно.</i> Kate is in hospital. You should visit her. <i>Катя у лікарні. Ви б відвідали її.</i>
подив з питальним словом why	Why should I feel guilty about it? <i>Чому я маю почувати себе винним у цьому?</i>
Модальне дієслово have to/has to	
теперішній час:	have to/has to
минулий час:	had to
майбутній час:	will have to
переклад:	треба, приходиться, маю, повинен
виражає:	
необхідність, обов'язок	You don't have to go in. <i>Вам не обов'язково заходити.</i> You did not have to think about it. <i>Вам не треба було думати про це.</i> You will have to go home now. <i>Вам доведеться зараз піти.</i> Will I have to sell most of my things? <i>Я буду змушений продати всі мої речі?</i>
Модальне дієслово be to	
теперішній час:	is to / are to / am to
минулий час	was to / were to
переклад:	маю, треба, повинен
виражає:	
обов'язок, що впливає з	We were to work two hours every morning. <i>Ми мали працювати дві години кожного ранку.</i>

попередньої домовленості, плану, розкладу, графіка	
наказ, інструкцію	You are not to come here any more. <i>Більше сюди не приходьте,</i>
Модальне дієслово need	
теперішній час:	need
переклад:	необхідно, потребуую, треба
виражає:	
необхідність	You need not trouble about that at all. <i>Вам зовсім не треба турбуватися про це.</i>
Модальне дієслово dare	
теперішній час:	dare
переклад:	сміти, наважуватись
виражає:	
сміливість або зухвальство (у питальних та заперечних реченнях)	How dare you say it? <i>Як ви смієте казати це?</i> For a while he dared not move. <i>Деякий час він не наважувався поворухнутися.</i>

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

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

3. Find modal verbs and explain their using.

1. During his first meeting with the subject, the investigator should introduce himself by producing his credentials and explaining the reason for the visit. 2. Being as an interviewer the investigator should train himself to judge the other person and his traits. 3. The investigator has to avoid being offensive in any way to a witness. 4. No investigator should ever promise a witness any reward or compensation for his testimony. 5. Questions as to the prior or current marital life, criminal backgrounds, poverty or contagious diseases of the witnesses may seem to them unwarranted intrusions. 6. The confidence of the witness should be gained. 7. The witness should be convinced that the investigator should be regarded as a doctor, a clergyman or a lawyer. 8. The investigator must take every effort to interview the witness alone. 9. All that the witness has to say about an event he has just observed should merit the attention of an investigator. 10. When an investigator is about to interview a witness who is an unknown quantity and whose testimony may be very material it is often wise to learn something about the person to be interviewed before the contact is actually made. 11. Sometimes it is wise for the investigator to fortify himself with documentary information about a witness he is to interview. 12. The witness should have the undivided attention of the investigator if the latter is to attain the undivided confidence of the witness.

4. Choose the correct variant.

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

13. You _____ do everything you want.
a) had b) would c) might
14. I'm not sure but he _____ be wrong.
a) ought b) able to c) may
15. The prisoner _____ talk to his family last Friday.
a) was allowed to b) allowed to c) was allow

UNIT 3. SEQUENCE OF TENSES. DIRECT / INDIRECT SPEECH

1. Study and learn rules.

Узгодження часів дієслова / SEQUENCE OF TENSES Пряма / непряма мова / DIRECT / INDIRECT SPEECH

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

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

Він розуміє, що допустив по-
милку.

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

He **understood** that he
had made a mistake.

Він розумів, що допустив по-
милку.

Запам'ятайте правила узгодження часів дієслова в підрядному реченні:

1) Present – Past:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Paraphrase the following using Reported speech.

1. "Give me a cup of tea, please", said the captain to a cadet.
2. "Don't drink too much alcohol", said the lieutenant to an old man.
3. "Don't make so much noise at night", said the police officer to a musician.
4. "Don't smoke in public", said the major.
5. "Get up early and do mourning exercises", advised the doctor.
6. "Don't eat for several days", my doctor told me.
7. Nick's father said to him: "Please, pass me a cigarette".

8. "Stay back!" – ordered the police.
9. "Don't sell alcohol to children", – the policeman told the shop assistant.

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

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

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

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

5. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Нам повідомили, що вердикт все ще обговорюється присяжними. 2. Вони хотіли запитати скільки справ розглядається суддею щомісячно. 3. Йому було цікаво дізнатися про те, що смертну кару у Великобританії було скасовано у 1969 році. 4. Вона прочитала, що обвинувальний акт у кримінальному провадженні стосовно цього злочину буде направлено до суду для розгляду по суті. 5. Прокурор розповів присяжним засідателям, як містер Браун скоїв злочин.

UNIT 4. PARTICIPLE AND INFINITIVE

1. Study and learn rules.

Дієприкметник та Інфінітив / Participle and Infinitive

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

Форми дієприкметника:

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

Наприклад:

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

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

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

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

Наприклад:

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

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

Інфінітив – це неособова форма дієслова, яка тільки називає дію і відповідає на запитання *що робити?*, *що зробити?*: to write *писати*, to answer *відповідати*.

Форми інфінітива:

Група	Active	Passive
-------	--------	---------

Indefinite	to ask	to be asked
Continuous	to be asking	-----
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asked
Perfect Continuous	to have been asked	-----

Наприклад:

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

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

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

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

2. Fill in the correct form of the infinitives.

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

3. Underline the correct participle.

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

4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate participle.

1. (To enter) the room I recognized this man at once.
2. (To throw) the bomb the offender ran away.
3. Passengers (to travel) on a boat from London to Moscow were frightened by a terrorist.
4. (To announce) news about laws in bribery is rather strict.
5. (To demand) information was not given by kidnapers.

6. (To base) on his intuition he caught the intruder.
7. Some women earn money (to sell) their bodies.
8. He was very upset, (to blame) for the accident.
9. The old woman complains about noisy neighbours, (to listen) to music loudly by herself.
10. Witnesses saw some clothes (to belong) to another person.
11. (To injure) victims were mostly visitors of the gallery.
12. (To receive) a warning call about the bombing the militia expressed their anger.
13. (To suggest) version was not correct.
14. (To suffer) from hijacking, many people install alarm on their vehicles.
15. (To survive) victims will make statements against assassins.

5. Paraphrase, using Participle constructions.

1. *When she came home*, she noticed that her jewellery was stolen.
2. *When I was walking through the park* I saw hijacking.
3. The woman called the boy, *who was pickpocketing*.
4. They decided to check all documents once more *as they had plenty of time*.
5. He didn't like the people *who were surrounding him*.
6. The case *which was discussed* was very difficult.
7. The building *which has been arsoned* is a new supermarket.
8. The burglar *who is asked* with questions answers nothing.
9. The experiment with bribes *which is being carried* by the police is very important.
10. A judge remembered the words *which were told at the beginning*.
11. The things *which have been stolen* are returned to the owner.

6. Highlight Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions.

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

7. Write your own examples of Absolute Participial Constructions.

UNIT 5. GERUND

1. Study and learn rules.

Герундій / Gerund

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

Форми герундія:

Група	Active	Passive
Indefinite	asking	being asked
Perfect	having asked	having been asked

Наприклад:

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

Seeing is believing. – Бачити – значить вірити.

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

2. Complete the sentences using gerund (the *-ing* form).

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

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

- The principle task of police work is *protecting* society against crime.
- While *protecting* a crime scene, a police officer should remember that nothing must be touched or moved.
- There is no use *changing* your testimony after the confrontation.
- According to some criminologists, weather and *changing* seasons bring with the differences in crimes committed.
- A defendant may prefer *hearing* his case by a jury in the Crown Court.
- When *hearing* case, a grand jury is to decide questions of fact.
- This violent murder case is *passing* the second hearing.

4. Choose one correct variant.

1. I expect that he _____ your problem and help you.
a) to understand b) will understand c) understood
2. She _____ to behave quite differently.
a) was expected b) expected c) to expect
3. Usage of _____ can save your life.
a) seat-belts b) a pedestrian c) a highway
4. He wasn't expected _____.
a) to fine b) fine c) to be fined
5. He _____ to be stopped for speeding.
a) seems b) seem c) is seemed
6. An offender is _____ to be a man.
a) known b) knew c) to know
7. Nobody noticed _____ come and sit down.
a) his b) he c) him
8. This highway is likely _____ two countries.
a) to be connected b) to connect c) connect
9. We saw some people _____ alcohol in the street.
a) drank b) drink c) drinking
10. He _____ to get a driving license.
a) is likely b) like c) are likely
11. He heard a car _____ from the opposite direction.
a) approaching b) approach c) approached
12. I heard him _____ the traffic cop about it.
a) told b) tell c) to tell
13. Girls agreed to meet at _____.
a) the bus stop b) the traffic jam c) the seat-belt
14. He was announced _____.
a) to be searched b) search c) to search
15. At the stop she _____ another girl waiting for the bus.
a) is seen b) saw c) to see
16. She _____ to take driving courses.
a) is told b) tells c) told

5. Use gerund and prepositions where necessary.

1. Newton, the famous scientist, was sometimes engaged (to work out) difficult problems.
2. "There's no question (to forgive) you," he said quickly.
3. Of course, I should insist (to pay) for my work.
4. I wonder if there's any use (to try) to improve him.
5. We began to speak only when we were out (to hear) of the old man.
6. I insist (to go) there at once.
7. We all suspected him (to learn) it before and (to try) to conceal it from us.
8. They were all busy (to unpack) the books and (to put) them on the shelves.
9. (to hear) the news she ran over to the telephone to inform Gerald at once.
10. But (to make) this request Mr. Dennant avoided (to look) in his face.
11. I spent the rest of the time in the hall of the Station Hotel (to write) letters.
12. You can help me (to give) a piece of good advice, you're old enough to know it better.
13. (to discuss) the plan ourselves we decided to consult

Mike's eldest brother who in our eyes was an expert. 14. He hesitated a little (to open) the door. He had a feeling that there was somebody waiting for him inside. 15. (to hear) the sound of the door opened downstairs he tiptoed into the corridor and bent over the banister. 16. (to see) three little children dancing in the street to their own music he came up nearer to see them better. 17. Excuse me (to come) late.

6. Study and learn rules.

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

You could always...

I suggest ...

You really ought...

I wouldn't advise you ...

I don't think you should ...

I don't recommend...

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

TEST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- c) escapes;
- d) had escaped.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20.Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова. She went home,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIXES

Appendix A

Irregular verbs

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Артамонова Л.С. English for Professional Communication in Law. Problem Solving: учеб. пособие для студентов вузов, обучающихся по специальности «Юриспруденция» / [авт.-сост. Л.С. Артамонова и др.]; под ред. Л.С. Артамоновой. — М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2012. — 247 с.
2. Артемьева О. А., Лицманенко Т. Н. Uniform Police. Полиция и порядок: Учебное пособие по английскому языку для студентов юридических специальностей. Тамбов: Изд-во Тамб. гос. техн. ун-та, 2002. 184 с.
3. Бахов І.С. English for Post-Graduate Students. Англійська мова для аспірантів та здобувачів: навч. посіб. для студ. вищ. навч. закл. — К.: Персонал, 2008. — 276 с.
4. Большой англо-русский словарь: в 2-х т. Ок. 160 000 слов. / Авт. Ю.Д. Апресян, И.Р. Гальперин, Р.С. Гинзбург и др. Под общ. Рук. И.Р. Гальперина и Э.М. Медниковой. — 4-е изд., испр., с дополнением. — М.: Рус.яз., 1987. — 889 с.
5. Верба Л.Г., Верба Г.В. Граматика сучасної англійської мови. Довідник. — К.: Логос, 2006 — 342 с.
6. Горшенева И.А. Английский для юристов: учебник для студентов юридических вузов, обучающихся по специальности «Юриспруденция» / И.А. Горшенева [и др.; под ред. И.А. Горшеневой. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2010. — 423 с.
7. Драмарецька Л.Б., Усенко О.Б. Поліція Великобританії та США. Практикум з англійської мови для курсантів, слухачів, адюнктів, студентів вищих навчальних закладів МВС. — К.: НАВС, 2017. — 88с.
8. Ильина Л.Ю. Английский для юристов: учебник. М.: Изд-во Проспект. 2012. — 295 с.
9. Кузьменко А.О. English for law enforcement: [Навчально-методичний посібник] - Дніпропетровськ: Середняк Т. К., 2015, — 183 с.
10. Мюллер, В. К. Новый англо-русский словарь / В. К. Мюллер. - М.: Просвещение, 2002. - 824 с.
11. Радіус О.А. 360 Exercises for Mastering English Grammar: Навчальний посібник. — Одеса: ОНАЗ, 2011. — 215 с.
12. Рибіна Н.В., Кошіль Н.Є., Собчук Л.В. Англійська мова для юристів: навч. посіб. / Н.В. Рибіна, Н.Є. Кошіль, Л.В. Собчук. — Тернопіль: Видавництво ТНЕУ 220 с.—«Економічна думка», 2015.
13. Сімонок В.П. Посібник з англійської мови для студентів-юристів / В. П. Сімонок, Т. І. Костюченко, Т. В. Олійник, Т. М. Фоменко, Л. О. Шишкіна ; За заг. ред. проф. В. П. Сімонок. — Х.: Право, 2005. — 264 с.
14. Филипська В.І. English for Masters in Psychology. Навчальний посібник для здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти за спеціальністю 053 Психологія (практичний психолог) — Х.: ХНУВС, 2019. — 70 с.
15. Филипська В.І. English for Masters in Law Enforcement Activity. Навчальний посібник для здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої

освіти за спеціальністю 262 Правоохоронна діяльність – Х. : ХНУВС, 2020. – 126 с.

16.Черноватий Л. М., Карабан В. І., Іванко Ю. П., Ліпко І. П. Переклад англomовної юридичної літератури. Навчальний посібник. – 3-є видання., виправлене і доповнене. – Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2006. – 656 с.

17. Frost A. English for Legal Professionals Oxford University Press, 2009. – 97 с.

18.Hornby A.S. with Cowie A.P. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Vol . 1, 2. M., OUP, 1982.

19.Oxford Dictionary of Law. Sixth Edition. Edited by Martin El.A. Jonathan Law. OUP, 2006.

Навчальне видання

Филипська Віта Іванівна

ENGLISH GRAMMAR: VERB
Навчальний посібник