**Міністерство освіти і науки України**

**Луцький національний технічний університет**

******

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**ПРАКТИЧНА ГРАМАТИКА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ:**

**КОМПЛЕКС ВПРАВ ДЛЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ**

**САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ З ТЕМИ**

**“БЕЗОСОБОВІ ФОРМИ ДІЄСЛОВА**

**У ПРИСЛІВ’ЯХ, ПРИКАЗКАХ ТА ІДІОМАТИЧНИХ ВИРАЗАХ”**

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Навчальний посібник адресовано студентам I-ІІ курсів філологічних спеціальностей, факультетів та всім, хто бажає поглибити свої знання з граматики англійської мови.

Мета посібника – розвиток навичок усного мовлення, читання та письма з теми “Безособові форми дієслова”. Бібліографія містить 26 позицій.

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**CONTENTS**

**ЗМІСТ**

Foreword

Передмова.……………………………………………………………………………4

Non-Finite Forms of the Verb

Безособові форми дієслова…………………………………………………….........5

The use of the Infinitive in proverbs, sayings and idiomatic phrases

Вживання інфінітива у прислів’ях, приказках та ідіоматичних виразах………………………………………………………………………..……....5

The use of the Gerund in proverbs, sayings and idiomatic phrases

Вживання герундія у прислів’ях, приказках та ідіоматичних виразах…………32

The use of the Participle in proverbs, sayings and idiomatic phrases

Вживання дієприкметника у прислів’ях, приказках та ідіоматичних виразах ………………………………………………………………………………...46

References

Список використаних джерел……………………………….………………….....71

**ПЕРЕДМОВА**

Навчальний посібник призначений для формування соціокультурної, граматичної та комунікативної компетенції студентів другого курсу факультетів іноземних мов з теми “Безособові форми дієслова”, розроблений з урахуванням особистісно-діяльнісного підходу і відповідає сучасним вимогам до навчання іноземних мов. Його мета – сприяти поглибленому вивченню цілого ряду важливих аспектів не тільки граматичної, а й фразеологічної системи сучасної англійської мови, її морфології і синтаксису.

Посібник складається з трьох розділів: Інфінітив, Герундій, Дієприкметник. Як матеріал для вправ у навчальному посібнику з англійської граматики використовуються так звані універсальні висловлювання, безпосереднє відношення до яких мають прислів'я, приказки та ідіоматичні вирази – готові вислови, мовні стереотипи, що вносять суб'єктивний компонент в мовне спілкування, обслуговуючу сферу мовної комунікації. Функціонуючи в їх складі, безособові форми дієслова в цілому ряді випадків не втратили своїх морфологічних і синтаксичних властивостей, граматичних категорій. У прислів’ях, приказках та ідіоматичних виразах акумулюється народна мудрість, отримують своєрідне відображення історія народу, його побут, світогляд, культура. Вони справедливо вважаються однією з найяскравіших форм мовної творчості народу, глибина вдало сформульованої думки не може не привертати уваги. Маючи безперечну пізнавальну цінність, вони часто відтворюються у мові. Ефективність засвоєння безособових форм дієслова обумовлюється характером ілюстративного матеріалу, його змістовністю, легкістю запам’ятовування.

Вправи націлені на опанування прагматичних особливостей функціонування безособових форм дієслова і граматичних одиниць стійкого, ідіоматичного характеру, в основі яких лежать ті чи інші явища морфології та синтаксису англійської мови. У навчальний посібник включені ілюстративні, тренувальні і творчі, комунікативні вправи, а також контролюючі вправи, в основному на переклад з української мови на англійську. Контроль розуміння здійснюється за допомогою низки різноманітних завдань, що сприятимуть формуванню умінь і навичок різних видів мовленнєвої діяльності з означеної теми, залученню студентів до активної самостійної навчальної діяльності. Лаконічність та виразність матеріалу, що вивчається, сприяє швидкому засвоєнню безособових форм дієслова і одночасному опануванню ідіоматичного мовлення.

Засвоєння запропонованого матеріалу посібника сприятиме розширенню словникового запасу студентів, удосконаленню граматичних навичок, навичок усного та писемного мовлення, умінню брати участь у дискусіях, підвищуватиме мотивацію до вивчення англійської мови.

Матеріали посібника можна використовувати як для аудиторної роботи під керівництвом та контролем викладача, для індивідуальних завдань студентам, так і для самостійної роботи вдома.

**NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB**

**THE USE OF THE INFINITIVE**

**IN PROVERBS, SAYINGS AND IDIOMATIC PHRASES**

**Exercise 1.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Match the proverbs 1–10 with their Ukrainian equivalents a–j. Define the type of the predicate the Infinitive is used in.**

1. A bird may be known by its song.
2. Before one can say Jack Robinson.
3. Books and friends should be few but good.
4. Boys will be boys.
5. Don't have thy cloak to make when it begins to rain.
6. Fish begins to stink at the head.
7. Give a fool rope enough, and he will hang himself.
8. The wind cannot be caught in a net.
9. Love cannot be forced.
10. Too much pudding will choke a dog.
11. Все добре в міру.
12. Істинні друзі, як і мудрі книги – рідкість.
13. Діти є діти.
14. Видно птаха по польоту.
15. Не встигнеш і оком моргнути.
16. Шукай вітра в полі.
17. Насильно любити не заставиш.
18. Риба гниє з голови.
19. Застав дурня Богу молитися, так він лоб розіб'є.
20. Поки грім не гряне, чоловік не перехреститься.

**Exercise 2.**

**Translate the following sentences into English, fitting the gaps with appropriate proverbs.**

1. Я розумію тебе, ти роздратований, бо твій друг зробив помилку, але пробач його, дружбу треба берегти, бо істинні....................
2. Якщо він вирішив розлучитися, не потрібно його критикувати, насильно ………………….
3. На вигляд ця стеля виглядає так, наче вона завалиться незабаром. Необхідно її полагодити, бо може статися нещасний випадок, однак господар нічого не робить, поки грім ………………..
4. Він позичив гроші в тебе, а тепер не відповідає на твої телефонні дзвінки? Все зрозуміло, він не поверне гроші і ти його не знайдеш, шукай ………………….
5. Приїхали внуки і вона неймовірно щаслива. Скільки шуму і галасу вдома, бо діти …………………..
6. Чому ти не готуєшся до занять регулярно? Скоро іспити, не встигнеш …………………… як настане час сесії.
7. Ти займаєшся у спортзалі по три години щодня, це занадто, все добре ………..
8. Кажуть, що риба ………………………, однак, якщо кожен візьме відповідальність за свої вчинки на себе, жити стане краще всім.
9. Навіщо він привіз скільки фруктів? Ми ж не зможемо їх всіх з’їсти і вони зігниють. – Це я йому сказала купити трохи фруктів. Застав ……………………
10. Ця студентка дуже начитана, вона з інтелігентної сім’ї, де цінують мистецтво, видно ………………………….

**Exercise 3.**

**Match the beginnings of the proverbs 1–10 with their endings a–j.**

1. A bird may be
2. Before one can say
3. Books and friends
4. Boys will
5. Don't have thy cloak to make
6. Fish begins to
7. Give a fool rope enough,
8. The wind cannot
9. Love cannot be
10. Too much pudding
11. be caught in a net.
12. forced.
13. will choke a dog.
14. known by its song.
15. be boys.
16. and he will hang himself.
17. Jack Robinson.
18. should be few but good.
19. when it begins to rain.
20. stink at the head.

**Exercise 4.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. To be up to the ears in love.

Бути по вуха закоханим.

1. To cudgel one's brains.

Ламати собі голову.

1. To dance to somebody's tune.

Танцювати під чиюсь сопілку.

1. To go through fire and water [through thick and thin].

Пройти крізь вогонь, воду і мідні труби.

1. To have one's head in the clouds.

Будувати повітряні замки.

1. To have rats in the attic.

Дах поїхав. / Не всі вдома.

1. To keep Saint Monday.

Понеділок – день важкий.

1. To kick the bucket.

Протягнути ноги. / Дати дуба.

1. To know everything is to know nothing.

Знати все – значить нічого не знати.

1. To lead (to give) somebody a dance.

Морочити голову. / Заговорювати зуби.

1. To look for a pin's head in a cartload of hay.

Шукати голку в стогу сіна.

1. To shove in one's face.

Уплітати за обидві щоки.

1. To sleep on a volcano.

Сидіти на пороховій бочці.

1. To stew in one's juice.

Варитися у власному соку.

1. To whistle for a wind.

Чекати з моря погоди.

**Exercise 5.**

**Translate the following sentences into English, fitting the gaps with appropriate proverbs.**

1. Перестань мріяти і будувати ………………………, а краще візьмися за роботу.
2. Шукати злочинця у багатомільйонному місті – це всеодно, що шукати ………………………
3. Ця робота дуже виснажлива, дуже легко протягнути ……………………. на такій роботі.
4. Не слухай її балачок і не вір їй, вона не знає що говорить, у неї просто дах………………………..
5. Я сяду на дієту з вівторка, бо понеділок …………………….
6. Він хоче з нею зустрічатися і одружитися з нею, оскільки він по вуха…………………….
7. Не довіряй їй, бо вона просто морочить ………………………..
8. Який самовпевнений хвалько, знати ………………………
9. Перестань танцювати …………………………….., роби те, що вважаєш за потрібне.
10. Якщо не знаєш, що вони збираються робити, перестань ……………………… і просто спитай їх прямо.

**Exercise 6.**

**Match the proverbs 1–15 with their Ukrainian equivalents a–o.**

1. To kick the bucket.
2. To know everything is to know nothing.
3. To lead (to give) somebody a dance.
4. To look for a pin's head in a cartload of hay.
5. To shove in one's face.
6. To sleep on a volcano.
7. To stew in one's juice.
8. To whistle for a wind.
9. To be up to the ears in love.
10. To cudgel one's brains.
11. To dance to somebody's tune.
12. To go through fire and water [through thick and thin].
13. To have one's head in the clouds.
14. To have rats in the attic.
15. To keep Saint Monday.
16. Понеділок – день важкий.
17. Протягнути ноги. / Дати дуба.
18. Знати все – значить нічого не знати.
19. Бути по вуха закоханим.
20. Ламати собі голову.
21. Танцювати під чиюсь сопілку.
22. Пройти крізь вогонь, воду і мідні труби.
23. Сидіти на пороховій бочці.
24. Варитися у власному соку.
25. Будувати повітряні замки.
26. Дах поїхав. / Не всі вдома.
27. Чекати з моря погоди.
28. Морочити голову. / Заговорювати зуби.
29. Шукати голку в стозі сіна.
30. Уплітати за обидві щоки.

**Exercise 7.**

**Match the beginnings of the proverbs 1–15 with their endings a–o.**

1. To kick
2. To know everything
3. To lead [to give]
4. To look for a pin's
5. To shove
6. To sleep
7. To stew in
8. To whistle
9. To be up to
10. To cudgel
11. To dance to
12. To go through fire
13. To have one's head
14. To have rats
15. To keep
16. in one's face.
17. on a volcano.
18. one’s juice.
19. for a wind.
20. the bucket.
21. is to know nothing.
22. and water (through thick and thin).
23. in the clouds.
24. in the attic.
25. Saint Monday.
26. somebody a dance.
27. head in a cartload of hay.
28. the ears in love.
29. one's brains.
30. Somebody’s tune.

**Exercise 8.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize their Ukrainian equivalents. Define the functions of the infinitives in the given proverbs.**

1. Talk of the devil and he is sure to appear.

Легкий на згадку.

1. Blind men can judge no colors.

Сліпій курці все пшениця.

1. Better a little fire to warm us, than a great one to burn us.

Хорошого – потрохи.

1. Curses like chickens come home to roost.

Не рий іншому яму – сам в неї впадеш.

1. Don't teach fishes to swim.

Не вчи риб плавати.

1. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

Хто рано лягає і рано встає, той здоров'я, багатство і розум наживе. / Хто рано встає, тому Бог дає.

1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

Ніколи не відкладай на завтра те, що можеш зробити сьогодні.

1. What can't be cured must be endured.

Чого не можна вилікувати, те приходиться терпіти.

1. You never know what you can do till you try.

Очі бояться, а руки роблять.

1. We shall see what we shall see.

Ворожка на двоє ворожила.

**Exercise 9.**

**Match the proverbs 1–10 with their Ukrainian equivalents a–j.**

1. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
2. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
3. What can't be cured must be endured.
4. You never know what you can do till you try.
5. We shall see what we shall see.
6. Talk of the devil and he is sure to appear.
7. Blind men can judge no colors.
8. Curses like chickens come home to roost.
9. Don't teach fishes to swim.
10. Better a little fire to warm us, than a great one to burn us.
11. Хорошого – потрохи.
12. Не рий іншому яму – сам в неї впадеш.
13. Очі бояться, а руки роблять.
14. Ворожка на двоє ворожила.
15. Легкий на згадку.
16. Сліпій курці все пшениця.
17. Не вчи риб плавати.
18. Хто рано лягає і рано встає, той здоров'я, багатство і розум наживе. / Хто рано встає, тому Бог дає.
19. Ніколи не відкладай на завтра те, що можеш зробити сьогодні.
20. Чого не можна вилікувати, те приходиться терпіти.

**Exercise 10.**

**Translate the following sentences into English, fitting the gaps with appropriate proverbs.**

1. Ми щойно про нього говорили, а він вже тут. Легкий ……………….
2. Я дуже організована людина, бо завжди пам’ятаю слова моєї бабусі: “Ніколи не відкладай на …………………..”.
3. Ти думаєш він нам повірить? – Так, впевнений, що повірить. – А я не був би таким впевненим. Ворожка ……………………….
4. Всі вже знають тебе як брехуна та підлу людину, моя тобі порада: не рий яму………………………
5. Тут стільки роботи! Як ми зможемо з нею справитися. – Не панікуй, я тобі допоможу, очі бояться, а …………………….
6. Я вважаю, що ви помиляєтеся і все робите не правильно. – Ми досвідчені у цій справі, а ти краще не вчи риб …………………….
7. Необхідно притримуватися суворого розпорядку дня для досягнення успіху, бо хто рано лягає і рано ……………………..
8. Торт дуже смачний, але думаю, що з мене досить, хорошого – ……………..

**Exercise 11.**

**Match the beginnings of the proverbs 1–10 with their endings a–j.**

1. We shall see what
2. Talk of the devil and he
3. Blind men can
4. Better a little fire to warm us,
5. Curses like chickens
6. Don't teach
7. Early to bed and early to rise, makes
8. Never put off till tomorrow
9. What can't be cured must be endured.
10. You never know what you can
11. do till you try.
12. we shall see.
13. is sure to appear.
14. judge no colors.
15. than a great one to burn us.
16. come home to roost.
17. fishes to swim.
18. a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
19. what you can do today.
20. What can't be cured must be endured.

**Exercise 12.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. The cat would eat fish and would not wet her feet.

І хочеться, і колеться.

1. The leopard cannot change his sports.

Як вовка не корми, він все одно в ліс дивиться. / Горбатого могила справить.

1. Hawk will not pick out hawks' eyes.

Ворон ворону ока не виклює.

1. One swallow doesn't make a summer.

Одна ластівка весни не робить.

1. That cock won't fight.

Цей номер не пройде.

1. If you lie down with dogs, will get up with fleas.

З ким поведешся, того й наберешся.

1. If you run after two hares, you'll catch none.

За двома зайцями поженешся – жодного не піймаєш.

1. He can't say "boo" to a goose.

Він і мухи не образить.

1. He that would have eggs must endure the cackling of hens.

Любиш кататися – люби і саночки возити.

1. Curses like chickens come home to roost.

Не рий іншому яму – сам в неї впадеш.

**Exercise 13.**

**Match the proverbs 1–10 with their Ukrainian equivalents a–j.**

1. If you lie down with dogs, will get up with fleas.
2. If you run after two hares, you'll catch none.
3. He can't say "boo" to a goose.
4. He that would have eggs must endure the cackling of hens.
5. Curses like chickens come home to roost.
6. The cat would eat fish and would not wet her feet.
7. The leopard cannot change his sports.
8. Hawk will not pick out hawks' eyes.
9. One swallow doesn't make a summer.
10. That cock won't fight.
11. Цей номер не пройде.
12. З ким поведешся, того й наберешся.
13. Любиш кататися – люби і саночки возити.
14. Не рий іншому яму – сам в неї впадеш.
15. Ворон ворону ока не виклює.
16. Одна ластівка весни не робить.
17. І хочеться, і колеться.
18. Як вовка не корми, він все одно в ліс дивиться. / Горбатого могила справить.
19. За двома зайцями поженешся – жодного не піймаєш.
20. Він і мухи не образить.

**Exercise 14.**

**Match the beginnings of the proverbs 1–10 with their endings a–j.**

1. Curses like chickens
2. The cat would eat fish and
3. The leopard cannot
4. Hawk will not pick out
5. One swallow
6. That cock
7. If you lie down with dogs,
8. If you run after two hares,
9. He can't say "boo"
10. He that would have eggs
11. change his sports.
12. hawks' eyes.
13. doesn't make a summer.
14. must endure the cackling of hens.
15. come home to roost.
16. would not wet her feet.
17. won't fight.
18. will get up with fleas.
19. you'll catch none.
20. to a goose.

**Exercise 15.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize their Ukrainian equivalents.**

Many words will not fill a bushel.

Розмовами ситим не будеш.

No man can serve two masters.

Двом панам не служать.

Not a pin to choose between them.

Один другого вартий.

One must draw the line somewhere.

Всякому терпінню приходить кінець.

Promises are like piecrust, made to be broken.

Обіцяного три роки чекають.

Respect yourself, or no one else will respect you.

Хто сам себе не поважає, того й інші поважати не будуть.

Roll my log and I'll roll yours.

Послуга за послугу. Я тобі – ти мені.

Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

Якщо хочеш собі добра, нікому не роби зла. / Наперед не загадуй.

What must be, must be.

Що має трапитися, те й буде.

Learn to crawl before you walk (run).

На все свій час.

**Exercise 16.**

**Match the proverbs 1–10 with their Ukrainian equivalents a–j.**

1. Many words will not fill a bushel.
2. No man can serve two masters.
3. Not a pin to choose between them.
4. One must draw the line somewhere.
5. Promises are like piecrust, made to be broken.
6. Respect yourself, or no one else will respect you.
7. Roll my log and I'll roll yours.
8. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
9. What must be, must be.
10. Learn to crawl before you walk (run).
11. Хто сам себе не поважає, того й інші поважати не будуть.
12. Послуга за послугу. Я тобі – ти мені.
13. Якщо хочеш собі добра, нікому не роби зла.
14. Двом панам не служать.
15. Один другого вартий.
16. Всякому терпінню приходить кінець.
17. Обіцяного три роки чекають.
18. Наперед не загадуй.
19. Що має трапитися, те й буде.
20. На все свій час.
21. Розмовами ситим не будеш.

**Exercise 17.**

**Match the beginnings of the proverbs 1–10 with their endings a–j.**

1. Promises are like piecrust,
2. Respect yourself, or
3. Roll my log and
4. Those who live in glass houses
5. What must be,
6. Learn to crawl
7. Many words
8. No man can
9. Not a pin to choose
10. One must draw
11. should not throw stones.
12. must be.
13. before you walk (run).
14. the line somewhere.
15. made to be broken.
16. no one else will respect you.
17. I'll roll yours.
18. will not fill a bushel.
19. serve two masters.
20. between them.

**Exercise 18.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize their Ukrainian equivalents. Make up short stories of your own using the following proverbs.**

1. Don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs.

Яйця курку не вчать.

1. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

Дурням закон не писаний.

1. Give him an inch and he'll take a mile.

Дай йому палець, а він хоче всю руку.

1. He that fears every bush must never go a-birding.

Вовків боятися – в ліс не ходити.

1. It is easier to pull down than to build.

Легше зруйнувати, ніж збудувати.

1. It is love that makes the world go round.

Любов править світом.

1. It is never too late to learn.

Вчитися ніколи не пізно.

1. It's enough to make a cat laugh.

Курам на сміх.

1. Better be born lucky than rich.

Не родися красивим, а родися щасливим.

1. Better be the head of a dog, than the tail of a lion.

Краще бути першим серед останніх, ніж останнім серед перших.

**Exercise 19.**

**Match the proverbs 1–10 with their Ukrainian equivalents a–j.**

1. It is love that makes the world go round.
2. It is never too late to learn.
3. It's enough to make a cat laugh.
4. Better be born lucky than rich.
5. Better be the head of a dog, than the tail of a lion.
6. Don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs.
7. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
8. Give him an inch and he'll take a mile.
9. He that fears every bush must never go a-birding.
10. It is easier to pull down than to build.
11. Легше зруйнувати, ніж збудувати.
12. Любов править світом.
13. Яйця курку не вчать.
14. Курам на сміх.
15. Не родися красивим, а родися щасливим.
16. Краще бути першим серед останніх, ніж останнім серед перших.
17. Вовків боятися – в ліс не ходити.
18. Вчитися ніколи не пізно.
19. Дурням закон не писаний.
20. Дай йому палець, а він хоче всю руку.

**Exercise 20.**

**Match the beginnings of the proverbs 1–10 with their endings a–j.**

1. It is love that makes
2. It is never too
3. It's enough
4. Better be born lucky
5. Better be the head of a dog,
6. Don't teach your
7. Fools rush in where
8. Give him an inch
9. He that fears every bush
10. It is easier to pull down
11. and he'll take a mile.
12. must never go a-birding.
13. than to build.
14. than rich.
15. than the tail of a lion.
16. grandmother to suck eggs.
17. angels fear to tread.
18. the world go round.
19. late to learn.
20. to make a cat laugh.

**Exercise 21.**

**Define the form of the infinitive in the following proverbs and sayings. Memorize them. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. Live not to eat, but eat to live.
2. Men are not to be measured by inches.
3. Promises are like pie-crust, made to be broken.
4. Friendship is not to be bought at a fair.
5. These things are sent to try us.
6. Live and let live.
7. You may lead a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink.
8. You might have knocked me down with a feather.
9. Let bygones be bygones.
10. To travel hopefully is a better thing / is better than to arrive.
11. A full cup must be carried steadily.
12. It takes all sorts / kinds etc to make a world.
13. Children should be seen and not heard.
14. Through obedience learn to command.
15. Treat others as you would like to be treated.
16. Where ignorance is bliss, ‘tis folly to be wise.
17. A lion may come to be beholden to a mouse.
18. It is better to give than to take.
19. What can’t be cured must be endured.
20. It is love that makes the world go round.

**Exercise 22.**

**Note the use of the continuous infinitive and indefinite infinitive passive in the following idiomatic phrases. Match them with the definitions a–f. Make up a few sentences in which you could use them.**

1. nowhere / not anywhere to be seen etc.
2. enough / plenty to be getting / going on.
3. never to be forgotten.
4. stand up and be counted.
5. leave much to be desired.
6. not to be outdone.
7. to make one’s presence and opinion known, esp. after remaining unheard or unnoticed.
8. unforgettable, memorable.
9. not visible, absent, gone, lost, disappeared etc.
10. (be, have) as much as one needs or can use, temporarily.
11. be unsatisfactory, inadequate, be less than, fall short of, a required standard.
12. in order to show oneself as good as, or better than, another.

**Exercise 23.**

**Note the use of the indefinite infinitive active with passive meaning in the following idiomatic phrases. Make up a few sentences with these phrases. Match them with the definitions a–j.**

1. have etc no time to lose.
2. have (got) / with a lot to learn.
3. have (got) / with a lot to put up with.
4. a bite to eat.
5. not far to seek.
6. have (got) / with other / bigger fish to fry.
7. a hard / tough nut to crack.
8. have etc a mouth to feed.
9. have got / with nothing / something to hide.
10. have etc none / nothing to speak of.
11. a problem difficult to find an answer to, a situation difficult to deal with effectively.
12. have very little, have not enough (of sth).
13. to merit, mention or notice.
14. have sth more important, interesting, profitable to do.
15. have done nothing / something wrong, have been / have not been frank or honest in a particular action, relationship.
16. easily and quickly found, surmised or ascertained.
17. have sb requiring food and / or general support as a personal responsibility or expense.
18. need to hurry, act swiftly, in order to do sth, prevent an accident or disaster, make use of an opportunity while it is available.
19. some food, often just in small quantity and eaten hurriedly.
20. not be well enough informed, or experienced in general or about sth in particular.

**Exercise 24.**

**Paraphrase the following proverbs using the infinitive in the position of the grammatical subject. Make up a few situations with these proverbs.**

1. It is never too late to mend.
2. It is easy to bear the misfortunes of others.
3. It is easy to be wise after the event.
4. It is easier to pull down than to build.
5. It is better to give than to take.
6. It is never too late to learn.
7. It takes two to make a quarrel.
8. It is as well to know which way the wind blows.
9. It is better to travel hopefully, than to arrive.
10. It is useless to flog a dead horse.
11. It is better to wear out than to rust out.
12. It is a woman’s / lady’s privilege to change her mind.

**Exercise 25.**

**Rewrite the following sentences by using the anticipatory it as the subject.**

1. To learn is never too late.
2. To change her mind is a lady’s privilege.
3. To mend is never too late.
4. To bear the misfortunes of others is easy.
5. To give is better than to take.
6. To travel hopefully is better than to arrive.
7. To flog a dead horse is useless.
8. To be wise after the event is easy.
9. To make a quarrel two are needed.
10. To wear out is better than to rust out.
11. To pull down is easier than to build.

**Exercise 26.**

**Give Ukrainian equivalents of the following proverbs and sayings with the infinitive.**

1. It is never too late to learn.
2. Live not to eat, but eat to live.
3. To err is human.
4. To throw a sprat to catch a herring (a mackerel, a whale).
5. It is easy to bear the misfortunes of others.
6. It is too late to lock the stable when the horse has been stolen.
7. That which was bitter to endure may be sweet to remember.
8. Each bird loves to hear himself sing.
9. The evils we bring upon ourselves are hardest to bear.
10. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
11. Curses, like chickens, come home to roost.
12. To know everything is to know nothing.
13. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
14. Friendship is not to be bought at a fair.
15. Sometimes the best gain is to lose.
16. That one least anticipates soonest comes to pass.
17. When guns speak it is too late to argue.
18. It takes two to make a quarrel.
19. Let the dead bury their dead.
20. Learn to creep before you leap (learn to walk before you run).
21. Be slow to promise and quick to perform.

**Exercise 27.**

**Translate the following proverbs and sayings into English using Ex. 26 as a key. Concentrate on the use of the appropriate infinitive.**

1. Чого не чекаєш, те і трапляється.

2. Коли гармати заговорили, вже сперечатися пізно.

3. Дружбу на ярмарку не купиш.

4. Хто старе згадає, тому око геть.

5. Не давши слова – кріпись, а давши слово – тримайся.

6. Іноді варто поступитися трохи заради великого. (Варто ризикнути малим заради великого).

7. Розлука посилює любов.

8. Для сварки потрібні двоє.

9. Всьому своя черга. (Щоб навчитися ходити, навчися спочатку повзати).

10. Легко переносити страждання інших.

11. Пізно замикати стайню, коли кінь вкрадений. (Пор.: Після бійки кулаками не махають).

12. Вчитися ніколи не пізно.

13. Людині властиво помилятися.

14. Виправити помилку ніколи не пізно.

15. Кожен птах любить слухати свій спів.

16. Нещастя, які ми самі на себе накликали, найтяжчі.

17. Дурням закон не писаний.

18. Не рий іншому яму, сам в неї потрапиш.

19. Іноді буває приємно згадати пережиту біль.

20. Знати все – означає не знати нічого.

21. Ризикнути малим заради великого.

**Exercise 28.**

**Complete the following proverbs and sayings by adding suitable infinitives or infinitival constructions.**

1. You can lead the horse to the water but you cannot...............
2. Promises are like pie-crust.............
3. It is better to give than...........
4. There is a time to speak and.............
5. One is never too old ………….
6. The devil finds work.........
7. Don’t teach your grandmother..............
8. It is easier to pull down than.............
9. Curses, like chickens, come home.............
10. Sometimes the best gain is.............
11. Be slow to promise and..................
12. When guns speak it is too late..............
13. It is never too late..............
14. It takes two...........
15. Live not to eat but eat.................
16. Absence makes the heart.............
17. That one least anticipates soonest.................
18. Fools rush in where angels..............
19. Each bird loves...............
20. That which was bitter to endure may be............
21. It is love that makes............
22. Pouring oil on the fire is not the way..................
23. Where ignorance is bliss, ‘tis...............
24. Through obedience learn................
25. To know everything is..................

**Exercise 29.**

**Express the idea of the following by using appropriate proverbs and sayings with the infinitive. Consult the reference list a–q below.**

1. It is easy for us to tell others to be cheerful in the face of misfortune, because we don’t have to suffer the hardship ourselves.
2. It is a waste of time to try to revive interest in a worn-out or forgotten subject, or to argue about sth that was settled long since.
3. Love brings children into the world and so keeps human life from becoming extinct.
4. Reversing, or changing a decision previously made is tolerated when done by a woman more readily than when done by a man.
5. People vary very much in character and abilities and this is necessary and desirable.
6. Adversities, inconveniences will test our worthiness, courage, patience, faith.
7. Tolerate others, and retrain from ruling on, or trying to direct, the way they run their lives.
8. The anticipation, occupation and interest of a journey, research project, work in progress, etc can be more rewarding than its achievement.
9. A quarrel is an angry dispute between two persons.
10. When all the facts are known and understood it is possible to forgive a person for anything.
11. It is in the nature of mankind to sin and to make mistakes (and therefore one should be as forgiving as possible).
12. However much you know, there is always more to learn, and whatever your age, you can still increase your knowledge.
13. It is better to die as the result of being worn out with activity than as the result of doing nothing (The proverb is often quoted by elderly people who remain active in old age and seem to do more than old people should do).
14. It is easier to criticize than to make constructive suggestions. It is easier to destroy than to create.
15. When sth has ended badly, it is easy to say what should have been done to endure success.
16. Some people are too proud to admit that they don’t know, and, by refusing to ask, go astray.
17. It is never too late to turn over a new leaf and lead a better life.
18. it’s never too late to mend.
19. it is love that makes the world go round.
20. to err is human, to forgive divine.
21. to understand all is to forgive all.
22. to travel hopefully is better than to arrive.
23. one is never too old to learn.
24. it is useless to flog a dead horse.
25. it is a lady’s privilege to change her mind.
26. it is easy to bear the misfortunes of others.
27. live and let live.
28. it takes two to make a quarrel.
29. these things are sent to try us.
30. it is better to wear out than to rust out.
31. it takes all sorts to make a world.
32. it is easier to pull down than to build.
33. better to ask the way than to go astray.
34. it is easy to be wise after the event.

**Exercise 30.**

**Account for the omission of the particle to before the infinitive in the following sayings, catchphrases, idioms. Match them with the definitions a–m. Memorize them.**

1. can't hear oneself think.
2. make (both) ends meet.
3. make one’s flesh creep / crawl.
4. make sb’s heart bleed.
5. make one’s hair stand on end.
6. make the fur / feathers fly.
7. make one’s mouth water.
8. leave / let sb / sth be.
9. let bygones be bygones.
10. let the dead bury their dead.
11. let the dog see the rabbit.
12. let sleeping dogs lie.
13. watch (the rest of) the world go by.
14. not to look for trouble on purpose, not interrupt or trouble a person, situation, etc, when this is likely to cause disorder.
15. to cause a fierce fight or argument.
16. not to interfere, or temper, with sb / sth.
17. one is subjected to, irritated or distracted by, too much surrounding noise, esp. loud talk, music or general uproar.
18. do not get in the way of another who wishes or whose job it is, to see or do sth.
19. cause one to feel fear, loathing, aversion, nervous anxiety, give sb the creeps.
20. allow old or former mistakes, offences, causes of contention to be forgotten, bury the past.
21. match expenses to income, live reasonably well without getting into debt.
22. cause one to feel extreme sorrow and pity.
23. it is better to concern oneself with the living, with present and future life and work, than with the remembering of rituals connected with people, institutions, events, customs that are dead or finished.
24. observe the passing scene, what is going on around one, live a self-sufficient, withdrawn, limited life.
25. cause one to feel extreme fear, dead, horror, give sb the creeps.
26. arouse appetite

**Exercise 31.**

**Memorize the following idioms in which the infinitive is used in the syntactic function of an attribute. Match them with the definitions a–n. Use these idioms in sentences or situations of your own.**

1. not have a leg to stand on.
2. nothing to touch sth.
3. have(got) / there be no call to do sth.
4. have etc nothing better to do than.
5. have etc nothing (much) to shout/write home about.
6. there is nothing / little etc to choose between them.
7. something to remember one by.
8. not be / have enough room to swing a cat.
9. the shape / taste of things to come.
10. (flee from) the wrath to come.
11. for years etc to come.
12. a name to conjure with.
13. a force to be reckoned with.
14. have (got) / with the nerve etc to do sth.
15. to be / have only a very small amount of space
16. it is impossible to make a choice between (two things) because they are about the same quality or appearance
17. a blow, beating
18. have nothing that is especially fine, valuable, important or interesting
19. future events, future conditions of life and work
20. an influential name, a name denoting a person, group, business undertaking, etc whose achievement, opinions, wishes etc are respected
21. (try to escape from) the threat of anger, punishment, revenge or persecution foreseen as threatening one
22. nothing so good, so effective, that reaches such a standard of excellence, as sth; sb / sth that cannot be lightly treated, opposed or defiled
23. have the boldness, courage, confidence in oneself, necessary to do sth
24. have no need, reason or excuse for doing sth
25. for many years dating from the time of speaking
26. have no convincing argument to offer in one’s defence, or to win others over to one’s side
27. not be able to fill one’s time in a more profitable way
28. not have anything more worthwhile to do (than the activity mentioned)

**Exercise 32.**

**Note the use of the for-to-infinitive construction in the following idioms and idiomatic phrases. Memorize them. Match them with the definitions a–g. Use them in sentences or situations of your own.**

1. a land fit for heroes to live in.
2. a bitter pill for sb to swallow.
3. it is (not) for sb to do sth.
4. for all (the world) to see.
5. there is no need for sth (for sb) to do sth.
6. there is no occasion for sth (for sb) to do sth.
7. the time has come for sb to do sth.
8. a country, nation that can reward those who have fought in its defence with good conditions of life and work as civilians.
9. it has now become suitable, right or necessary (for sb) to do sth.
10. it is not necessary for sb to do sth.
11. with the purpose, or result, of being freely observed, judged etc by others, by the general public.
12. there is no need, cause or pretext for sth (for sb) to do sth.
13. sth that is difficult to accept and distressing to bear.
14. (not) sb’s function or responsibility to do sth.

**Exercise 33.**

**Note the use of the infinitive in the following idioms in the syntactic function of an adverbial modifier of result. Match them with the definitions a–g. Use them in sentences or situations of your own.**

1. be etc too good to be true.
2. be too good to last.
3. be too good to miss / turn down.
4. be / prove too hot to handle.
5. only too glad / happy etc. to do sth.
6. not (know sb) to speak to.
7. have enough luggage etc to sink a battleship.
8. not (know) sb well enough for an exchange of greetings, conversation etc to take place.
9. very glad, more than glad to do sth.
10. (facetious) have a considerable, or excessive, amount of luggage etc.
11. be too dangerous to deal with or become involved with.
12. be very good but not permanent.
13. be so good etc that one suspects that there are hidden faults, drawbacks etc.
14. be too attractive or profitable to reject.

**Exercise 34.**

**In which of the following idioms is the infinitive used as part of a compound verbal modal or aspect predicate and part of a compound nominal predicate – a predicative or part of a predicative? Match the idioms with the definitions given at the end. Make up a few sentences in which you could use the idioms.**

1. know what it is to be / do sth.
2. hard to say / tell.
3. be glad etc to see the back of sb / sth.
4. not fit to wash sb's feet.
5. have (got) / be to do with sb / sth.
6. it is not / has to be.
7. it / that remains to be seen.
8. never cease to wonder.
9. is unavoidable, must be accepted, is ordained by fate, etc.
10. be related to, or connected with, sb / sth, concern or interest oneself in.
11. difficult to make a firm statement about, esp. because too little is, or can be, known about it.
12. incomparably inferior to sb.
13. continue to be surprised (by sth / sb) even after long familiarity.
14. have personal experience of being / doing sth.
15. be glad etc to get rid of sb / sth, to see him / it for the last time.
16. sth is not yet known or decided.

**Exercise 35.**

**Note the use of the infinitive attribute in the following idioms. Match them with the definitions given at the end. Use them in your sentences.**

1. have (got) something to offer.
2. have (got) something etc to say for oneself.
3. have (got) something to show for it.
4. have a home to go to.
5. have the grace / courtesy etc to do sth.
6. have etc a lot to be grateful / thankful for.
7. have / find etc occasion to do sth.
8. have etc a year etc to go.
9. have etc the fortune / misfortune to do sth.
10. have etc a long way etc to go.
11. (not) have etc time to turn round.
12. have etc sth to hand.
13. make an effort to do sth.
14. make it one's business to do sth.
15. a fine time to do sth.
16. be determined, or be careful, to do sth thought necessary or desirable.
17. (ironic) an unsuitable time or too late a time to do sth.
18. be able to provide opportunities, facilities, help, inducements etc.
19. exert oneself physically or mentally, try, or show willingness to do sth.
20. be talkative, communicative, in general, be able to explain, excuse or justify one's conduct on a particular occasion.
21. have etc much still to do, learn, change, improve, have a long time to wait until sth happens.
22. have etc sth tangible, or demonstrable, evidence of gain, get a proper return for money, time energy etc expended.
23. have sth present, nearby, in one's possession and readily available.
24. be lucky / unlucky (to do, have, or be sth specified.
25. (not) have some time to spare from work, engagements etc.
26. be, in some or many respects, fortunate or more fortunate than others.
27. need, or find it suitable or convenient, to do sth.
28. have a sense of what is suitable, polite or considerate, behaviour and thus do sth specified.
29. used esp in reproachful or aggressive comments or questions suggesting that sb's own home is where he should be, rather than where he is.
30. there is still a year etc that must pass, be travelled, be obtained or be accomplished.

**Exercise 36.**

**Define the syntactic function of the infinitive in the following proverbs and sayings. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. Let the world wag.
2. There's enough blue sky to make a pair of sailor's breeches.
3. Who keeps company with the woulf will learn to howl.
4. There is a time to speak and a time to be silent.
5. One is never too old to learn.
6. The devil finds work for the idle hands to do.
7. Don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs.
8. Talk of the devil and he is sure to appear.
9. It is as well to know which way the wind blows.
10. Some people cannot see the wood for the trees.
11. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
12. It needs more skill than I can tell to play the second iddle well.
13. It is too late to lock the stable when the horse has been stolen.
14. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than.
15. Laws catch flies but let hornets go free.

**Exercise 37.**

**Express the same using be going to (do sth) or be about to (do sth).**

1. He couldn't see me. He was on the point of leaving.
2. She was on the point of putting in her remark but suddenly turned pale.
3. Are you coming to the club?
4. The children were on the point of crying when they saw their mum approaching.
5. It will rain soon.
6. I was on the point of saying it when you interfered.
7. Do you intend to write to the newspaper?
8. Is he expected to get in touch with us?
9. Don't go out now – we'll have lunch soon.
10. I'll tell him everything about it.

**Exercise 38.**

**Memorize the following stereotyped phrases with the infinitive. Match the phrases with the definitions a–f given at the end. Use these phrases in sentences or situations of your own.**

1. be so good / kind as to do sth.
2. (to) have the goodness to do sth.
3. I beg to state / observe etc.
4. to think (that).
5. not to worry.
6. I beg to differ.
7. how surprising, exciting, absurd, distressing or frightening it is (to think that)
8. I disagree with you
9. I'm not going to worry too much, don't worry, let us not worry
10. would you mind doing what I ask you to
11. I take the liberty of saying (or doing) something
12. be obliging and do what I suggest, what I would like you to do as a favour or service to me

**Exercise 39.**

**Memorize the following fixed infinitive phrases pragmatically specialized for conveying the speaker's comment on the content of what he is saying. Match them with the definitions a–l given at the end. Provide original example sentences that illustrate their use.**

1. to put it mildly.
2. be sure to do sth.
3. needless to say.
4. not to say.
5. to be sure.
6. to be exact.
7. so to speak / say.
8. to say the least (of it).
9. to be honest.
10. to tell (you) the truth / truth to tell.
11. to put it no higher.
12. to make matters / things worse.
13. to speak figuratively, as it were
14. (not formal) and almost, or perhaps, even
15. expresses an undesirable result
16. speaking honestly, saying what I really think
17. more exactly, if you want it (i. e. sth previously mentioned), defined absolutely exactly
18. it is true, certainly
19. speaking frankly or more exactly, as a matter of fact
20. of course, as you might expect, obviously
21. (to) make an understatement, (to) describe sth in less harsh or realistic terms than it probably merits
22. without exaggeration, or making any greater claim for or against sth (though perhaps one justifiably could
23. stating sth, describing sth / sb less forcefully, critically, than one easily could do not
24. aim to do sth

**Exercise 40.**

**Given below are definitions of the fixed infinitive phrases a–j given at the end, used as discourse markers. Match them.**

1. and also; and as may be assumed; and, perhaps, more importantly
2. accompanies a sentence, clause or phrase which limils the truth, applicability of a previous one
3. (formal) it is enough to say (that);
4. in other words
5. as the first fact / reason
6. (to) complete or embellish sth; to be more important or much worse than what has gone before
7. to put it differently
8. as the last thing
9. briefly, in brief
10. siting only these
11. suffice (it) to say.
12. to conclude (with).
13. not to mention / speak of sb / sth.
14. to say nothing of sb / sth.
15. to crown it all.
16. to put it another way.
17. to begin / start with.
18. to cut a long story short.
19. to name (but / only) a few.
20. that is to say.

**Exercise 41.**

**Arrange the following fixed infinitive phrases into functionally related groups expressing: simple or intensifying addition, exemplification, identification, clarification, chronological or / and logical beginning, conclusion, digression, resumplion, general summation or condensation. Provide original example sentences that illustrate their use.**

1. to get back to the point.
2. to put it (all) in a nutshell.
3. to change the subject.
4. that is to say.
5. to tell you the truth
6. to introduce a specific example.
7. to put it briefly.
8. to return to the point / subject.
9. to begin with, to start with.
10. not to mention.
11. to be brief.
12. to crown / top / cap it all.
13. to put it another way.
14. to sum up.
15. to say nothing of.
16. to conclude (with).
17. to make / cut a long story short.

**Exercise 42.**

**Insert the missing fixed infinitive phrases a–g given at the end. Comment on their discourse functions. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. We can't give Smith the position;..................., he's too young; secondly, I want my son to have the job.
2. It was raining, we had no umbrellas, and, …………..., we missed the last bus and had to walk home.
3. Three weeks tomorrow ……………. the 10th of May.
4. …………… I forgot all about your request.
5. We're too busy to take a long holiday this year, ………….. the fact that we can't afford it.
6. As a resull of the earthquake people were badly hurt, ……….... damage to the building.
7. ………...., I should stress that he neither knows nor cares what happened.
8. to tell you the truth.
9. to crown it all.
10. that is to say.
11. to say nothing of.
12. to begin with.
13. not to mention (the fact).
14. to get back to the point.

**Exercise 43.**

**Match the following Ukrainian and English phrases.**

1. не кажучи (вже) (про щось) / щоб не сказати
2. так би мовити, якщо можна так висловитися
3. попросту кажучи
4. підводячи підсумок сказаному
5. відверто
6. по-перше, перш за все, почнемо з того, що
7. годі й говорити
8. не кажучи вже про
9. немає потреби додавати
10. на довершення всього, до того ж, на додачу (до чогось поганого)
11. як не дивно
12. дивно, що
13. м'яко кажучи
14. коротше кажучи
15. іншими словами, інакше кажучи
16. to crown (it) all.
17. strange to say.
18. to put it mildly.
19. to begin with.
20. to be brief.
21. to say nothing of.
22. needless to add.
23. not to say.
24. to be frank.
25. to make it (matters) worse.
26. to speak plainly.
27. so to speak.
28. to put it in a nutshell.
29. that is to say.
30. needless to say.

**Exercise 44.**

**Translate the following sentences into English using appropriate fixed infinitive phrases – discourse markers. Consult the reference list a–j below.**

1. Він не має уявлення про математику, не кажучи вже про кібернетику.
2. Дивно, але я ніколи не бачив цієї популярної телепередачі.
3. Відверто кажучи, він мені не подобається.
4. Він поводився грубо, щоб не сказати нахабно.
5. По-перше, я його не бачив. Але навіть якщо б і бачив, то нічого б йому не сказав.
6. Ми запізнилися на зустріч із друзями і, на довершення всього, запізнилися на останній поїзд.
7. Ми не можемо їхати. Перш за все, холодно. Окрім цього, у нас немає грошей. Нічого з цього не вийде.
8. Почнемо з того, що це невдала ідея, окрім цього, це занадто дорого обійдеться.
9. На закінчення я б хотів сказати, що мені тут дуже сподобалося.
10. Немає потреби говорити, що коли я залишив вікна свого автомобіля відкритими, пішов дощ.
11. Я багато міг би сказати про виставу, але, коротко кажучи, вона була поганою.
12. to put it in a nutshell.
13. to crown (it) all.
14. strange to say.
15. to be frank.
16. needless to say.
17. to begin with.
18. to conclude (with).
19. not to say.
20. to start with.
21. to say nothing of.

**Exercise 45.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize them. Match the proverbs 1–3 with their explanations a–c. Make up short stories of your own using the following proverbs.**

1. Children should be seen and not heard.
2. Be born with a silver spoon in your mouth.
3. Ask no questions and you'll be told (or hear) no lies.
4. To be born into a rich family.
5. It is better you do not ask questions of someone who is not willing to answer and so may tell a lie.
6. In the presence of adults, children should not speak unless spoken to.

**THE USE OF THE GERUND**

**IN PROVERBS, SAYINGS AND IDIOMATIC PHRASES**

**Exercise 1.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. Appetite comes with eating.

Апетит приходить під час їжі.

1. A word spoken is past recalling.

Слово – не горобець, вилетить – не спіймаєш.

1. Constant dropping wears away a stone.

Крапля камінь точить.

1. It goes without saying.

Само собою розуміється.

1. It is no use crying over spilt milk.

Сльозами горю не допоможеш.

1. Joking apart.

Жарти в сторону.

1. No flying from fate.

Від долі не втечеш.

1. Saying and doing are two things. / Saying is one thing and doing another.

Легше сказати, ніж зробити.

**Exercise 2.**

**Match the proverbs 1–8 with their Ukrainian equivalents a–h.**

1. Appetite comes with eating.
2. It is no use crying over spilt milk.
3. Joking apart.
4. No flying from fate.
5. Saying and doing are two things. / Saying is one thing and doing another.
6. Constant dropping wears away a stone.
7. It goes without saying.
8. A word spoken is past recalling.
9. Жарти в сторону.
10. Від долі не втечеш.
11. Легше сказати, ніж зробити.
12. Крапля камінь точить.
13. Само собою розуміється.
14. Сльозами горю не допоможеш.
15. Апетит приходить під час їди.
16. Слово – не горобець, вилетить – не спіймаєш.

**Exercise 3.**

**Match the beginnings of the proverbs 1–9 with their endings a–i.**

1. Saying and doing
2. Saying is one thing and
3. Constant dropping
4. It goes without
5. A word spoken is
6. Appetite comes
7. It is no use crying
8. Joking
9. No flying
10. from fate.
11. are two things.
12. with eating.
13. wears away a stone.
14. saying.
15. over spilt milk.
16. apart.
17. doing another.
18. past recalling.

**Exercise 4.**

**Give English equivalents of the following proverbs and sayings. Concentrate on the use of the gerund.**

1. Жарти в сторону.
2. Від долі не втечеш.
3. Легше сказати, ніж зробити.
4. Крапля камінь точить.
5. Само собою розуміється.
6. Сльозами горю не допоможеш.
7. Апетит приходить під час їжі.
8. Слово – не горобець, вилетить – не спіймаєш.
9. Про смаки не сперечаються.

**Exercise 5.**

**Comment on the use of the gerund in the following proverbs and sayings. Memorize them. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. In doing we learn.
2. Learn to swim by swimming.
3. Think twice before speaking.
4. Doing is better than saying.
5. The word spoken is past recalling.
6. You can’t make an omelet without breaking eggs.
7. Pouring water on the fire is not the way to quench it.
8. A good tale is none the worth for being twice told.
9. Finding's keeping.
10. There's no accounting for tastes.
11. Catching fish is not the whole of fishing.
12. A crow is never the white for washing herself often.

**Exercise 6.**

**Complete the following proverbs and sayings by adding suitable gerunds.**

1. The word spoken is past \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. You can’t make an omelet without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs.
3. There's no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for tastes.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is better than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fish is not the whole of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. A crow is never the white for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ herself often.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water on the fire is not the way to quench it.
8. A good tale is none the worth for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Finding's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we learn.
11. Learn to swim by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Think twice before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 7.**

**Note the use of** [**the gerund as subject**](http://englishstandarts.blogspot.com/2013/04/gerund.html#3) **in the following proverbs and sayings. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. It is ill waiting for dead men's shoes.
2. It is ill striving against the stream.
3. It’s no use / good crying over spilt milk.
4. It’s no safe wading in an unknown water.
5. It is good fishing in troubled waters.
6. It is ill jesting with edged tools.
7. There is nothing like doing at once.
8. There is no standing still.
9. There is no saying.
10. There is no accounting for tastes.
11. There is nothing doing.

**Exercise 8.**

**Translate the following sentences into English, fitting the gaps with appropriate proverbs.**

1. Не сумуй, перестань плакати, потрібно діяти, бо сльозами ………………………
2. Ти ж казала, що не голодна, а сама вже замовила другу страву. – О, так, апетит приходить…………………………..
3. Спочатку він категорично не хотів грати з нами у баскетбол, а зараз не хоче припиняти гру, бо апетит приходить………………………
4. Він знову на твоєму шляху, ви повинні поговорити і з’ясувати всі непорозуміння, ви просто створені одне для одного і від долі не ………………………….
5. Мовчи і не кажи нічого, не лізь у їх справи, вони самі розберуться, слово не горобець, ……………………………
6. Вона любить носити такий дивний одяг, у кожного свої вподобання, про смаки …………………..
7. Я повторюватиму їй цю пораду щодня і вона врешті послідує їй, бо крапля камінь……………………………..

**Exercise 9.**

**Match the proverbs 1–8 with their explanations a–h.**

1. Both poverty and prosperity come from spending money – prosperity from spending it wisely.
2. He who is good at making excuses is seldom good at anything else.
3. It's no use crying over spilt milk.
4. It's good fishing in troubled waters.
5. A good tale is none the worse for being told twice.
6. A word spoken is past recalling.
7. Action without thought is like shooting without aim.
8. You can’t make an omelet wiyhout breaking a few eggs.
9. This is a reminder that we should think carefully before speaking because we cannot take back what we have said.
10. When you try to do something great, you will probably make a few people annoyed or angry. Don’t worry about those people, just focus on the good results.
11. Spending money without thought or care for the consequences makes one poor while spending money to get good returns on investments makes one succeed financially.
12. It is all right to tell a story, joke, etc. a second time if it is a good story. This proverb is often used to justify repeating a story.
13. A person who constantly gives excuses is found lacking in own worth or abilities.
14. Sometimes we delight in taking advantage in other people's misfortune.
15. It is not useful feeling sorry about something which has already happened.
16. One should think before one acts in order to get what one wants.

**Exercise 10.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize them. Make up short stories of your own using the following proverbs.**

1. There is no knowing what will happen in our life.
2. Keeping early hours is good for the body and the mind.
3. What is worth doing is worth doing well.
4. It goes without saying that health is above wealth.
5. [Seeing is different than being told](http://www.searchquotes.com/quotation/Seeing_is_different_than_being_told./236889/).

**Exercise 11.**

**Comment on the quotation from W. Shakespeare (Romeo and Juliet): “Parting is such sweet sorrow...”.**

**Exercise 12.**

**Comment on the use of the gerund in the following proverbs and sayings. Memorize them. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains.
2. Know your own faults before blaming others for theirs.
3. A watched pot is long in boiling.
4. Clean hands want no washing.
5. Be slow in choosing a friend, slower in changing him.
6. He who likes borrowing dislikes paying.
7. By doing nothing we learn to do ill.
8. Seeing is believing.
9. It is ill jesting with edged tools.
10. Appetite comes with eating.
11. Between promising and performing a man may marry his daughter.
12. A thief passes for a gentleman when stealing has made him rich.
13. Fools grow without watering.
14. The friar preached against stealing and had a goose in his sleeve.

**Exercise 13.**

**Complete the following proverbs and sayings by adding suitable gerunds.**

1. Between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a man may marry his daughter.
2. A thief passes for a gentleman when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has made him rich.
3. Fools grow without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_..
4. The friar preached against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and had a goose in his sleeve.
5. Genius is an infinite capacity for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pains.
6. He who likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dislikes paying.
7. By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nothing we learn to do ill.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is believing.
9. Know your own faults before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others for theirs.
10. A watched pot is long in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. Clean hands want no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Be slow in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a friend, slower in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him.
13. It is ill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with edged tools.
14. Appetite comes with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 14.**

**Give another variant of the following proverbs and sayings by using the gerund.**

1. A watched pot never boils.
2. Tastes differ.
3. An idle brain is the devil's workshop.
4. It is better to do well than to say well.

**Exercise 15.**

**Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions preceding the gerunds. Translate into Ukrainian.**

1. Be slow \_\_\_\_ choosing a friend, slower \_\_\_\_ changing him.
2. \_\_\_\_ doing nothing we learn to do ill.
3. Genius is an infinite capacity \_\_\_\_ taking pains.
4. Know your own faults \_\_\_\_ blaming others for theirs.
5. A watched pot is long \_\_\_\_ boiling.
6. Fools grow \_\_\_ watering.
7. The friar preached \_\_\_\_ stealing and had a goose in his sleeve.
8. It is ill jesting \_\_\_\_ edged tools.
9. Appetite comes \_\_\_\_ eating.
10. \_\_\_\_ doing we learn.
11. Learn to swim \_\_\_\_ swimming.
12. Think twice \_\_\_\_ speaking.
13. The word spoken is \_\_\_\_ recalling.
14. You can’t make an omelet \_\_\_\_ breaking eggs.
15. A good tale is none the worth \_\_\_\_ being twice told.
16. There’s no accounting \_\_\_\_ tastes.
17. Catching fish is not the whole \_\_\_\_ fishing.
18. A crow is never the white \_\_\_\_ washing herself often.
19. Footprints on the sands of time are not made \_\_\_\_ sitting down.
20. There are more ways \_\_\_\_ killing a cat than \_\_\_\_ choking it with cream.

**Exercise 16.**

**Express the idea of the following by using suitable proverbs and sayings with the gerund. Consult the reference list a – j below.**

1. Good people are not corrupted by their surroundings.
2. Exceptional creative or inventive capacity is the product of an inexhaustible willingness to take great trouble.
3. If what you propose to do deserves your attention, and is not so trivial (that time should not be wasted on it, do it to the best of your ability).
4. Many people are reluctant to believe a thing unless they can see it.
5. It is dangerous to play with sharp tools. Similarly it is dangerous to meddle with anything that may get you into trouble.
6. Once you have said a thing, it is too late to regret having said it.
7. If you find something then it is rightfully your property.
8. It was a great pity that it happened, but there's nothing we can do about it now.
9. No two people have the same likes and dislikes, or do things in the same way, so it is a waste of time to argue about it.
10. If you wish to pacify a man who has lost his temper, don't say anything that is likely to make him angrier.
11. finding is keeping.
12. it's no use crying over spilt milk.
13. the word spoken is past recalling.
14. what is worth doing (at all) is worth doing well.
15. the sun is never the worse for shining on a dunghill.
16. it is ill jesting with edged tools.
17. seeing is believing.
18. pouring oil on the fire is not the way to quench it.
19. there is no accounting for tastes.
20. genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains.

**Exercise 17.**

**Give English equivalents of the following proverbs and sayings. Concentrate on the use of the gerund.**

1. Вибираючи друга не поспішай, тим більше не поспішай міняти його.
2. Сльозами горю не допоможеш. (Що з воза впало – те пропало).
3. Дураків не сіють і не жнуть, вони самі родяться. (Дураки ростуть і підливати їх не потрібно).
4. Геній – це безмежна здатність працювати.
5. Неробство – мати всіх вад.
6. Хто над чайником стоїть, у того він не кипить. (Коли чекаєш, час тягнеться повільно).
7. Власні очі – кращий свідок. (Поки не побачу – не повірю).
8. Чорну душу милом не відмиєш.
9. Хто не рухається вперед – задкує.
10. Якщо вже робити, так робити добре.
11. Одна справа сказати, інша – зробити (скоро казка мовиться, та не скоро діло робиться).
12. У сильного завжди безсилий винен.
13. Злодій зійде за джентельмена, коли стає багатим.
14. Працюючи, ми вчимося.
15. Двічі відміряй, один раз відріж.

**Exercise 18.**

**Memorize the following stereotyped phrases with the gerund. State its syntactic function. Match the phrases with the definitions a–d. Use these phrases in sentences of your own.**

1. there is no mistaking sb / sth.
2. there is no looking back.
3. there is no knowing / telling what / when etc.
4. there is no holding / stopping sb.
5. one cannot look back.
6. sb cannot be prevented from doing sth.
7. it is easy to recognize sh / sth.
8. one cannot know or be sure about what will happen.

**Exercise 19.**

**Comment on the peculiarities of the gerund premodifying attribute in the following phrases. Match them with the definitions a–n. Make up a few sentences in which you could use them.**

1. fighting fit
2. a talking point
3. a stumbling block
4. a whipping boy
5. at (a) walking pace
6. one's dancing days (etc) are done
7. (play) a waiting game
8. a winning game
9. a losing game
10. a happy hunting ground
11. someone's stamping ground
12. breathing space
13. shopping centre
14. talking shop
15. (play) a game in which defeat is likely or certain
16. in exceptionally good physical condition, fit for energetic action and / or endurance of hardship, in good general health
17. sth that hinders or prevents progress
18. any of the places to which a.person habitually goes for pleasure or amusement
19. a scapegoat, sb / sth that is blamed, punished instead of others (from, formerly, a boy kept to be whipped for the misbehaviour of a young prince)
20. a place where a person finds what he desires or is very successful
21. at the rate of a person walking at normal speed
22. a place where people gather to talk
23. part of a town where there are shops
24. a game in which victory is likely or certain
25. one can no longer dance etc because of age, disability, changed feelings or views
26. to delay one's action until more of the necessary facts are known, wait and see what happens before taking aclion
27. a subject of interest, worthy of discussion
28. time to think, rest etc

**Exercise 20.**

**Memorize the following phrases with the gerund used as a post modifying attribute. Match them with the definitions a–h. Use these phrases in sentences of your own.**

1. at the risk of doing sth.
2. be by way of being sth.
3. have (got) / with a way of doing sth.
4. at the (very) thought of doing sth.
5. not for want of trying.
6. no / not any way of doing sth.
7. at the moment / time of speaking etc.
8. with a view to doing sth.
9. (do sth) though aware sth unpleasant, undesirable, or dangerous may happen as well, or instead
10. now, then
11. no means whereby one can do sth
12. be likely to do sth or behave in a particular way
13. when, or because, one thinks of sth, or of the possibility of sth occurring
14. be considered to be, or have pretensions to being, the thing stated, be a sort of, a kind of sth
15. with the intention and hope of doing sth, either soon or later
16. not because one hasn't tried to do or obtain sth

**Exercise 21.**

**Point out the phrases in which the gerund is used as an object or part of a compound verbal predicate. Match these phrases with the definitions given at the end. Try to memorize them. Make up a few sentences in which you could use them.**

1. like looking /searching for a needle in a haystack.
2. keep smiling.
3. keep (oneself) going.
4. hard of hearing.
5. keen on doing sth.
6. be afraid of doing sth.
7. feci like doing sth.
8. far from doing sth.
9. be in a state of fear or worry about sth
10. certainly not doing sth, not doing sth as expected, but, on the contrary, doing sth else
11. continue moving or striving, or keep up a pattern of life, work etc in spite of tiredness, obstacles, difficult circumstances
12. very difficult or almost impossible to find
13. rather, or very, deaf
14. in favour of doing sth or of sth being done, eager to do sth or see sth done
15. show courage and cheerfulness, refuse to appear discouraged
16. think that one would enjoy, be willing to accept, or take part in doing sth

**Exercise 22.**

**Translate the following sentences into English using the appropriate phrases with the gerund given in Ex. 21.**

1. Чому ти продовжуєш посміхатися після того, що почув?
2. Це виснажлива робота, але я все ж продовжую нею займатися.
3. Ваша постійна турбота завжди підтримувала мене.
4. Він захоплюється гірським спортом.
5. Вона тримає мене в постійному сумніві.
6. Він не наважується (боїться) зробити їй пропозицію.
7. Вона далека від того, щоб дорікати вас в необережності.
8. Я боюся ходити в поле під час грози.
9. Ми не знайдемо його тут. Це всерівно, що шукати голку в копиці сіна.
10. Давайте почекаємо, поки матч закінчиться.
11. Він хоче побути (залишитися) наодинці й зібратися з думками після всього, що сталося.
12. Він погано чує, тому не можна бути впевненим, що він зрозумів все правильно. Мені як і раніше не хочеться спати, доведеться прийняти снодійне.
13. Вона раз у раз змінює плани, боюся, що і на цей раз ми не зможемо зустрітися.
14. Мені не хочеться забороняти, але нічого іншого не залишається.
15. Вони обидва прагнули досягти успіху і це їм завжди вдавалось.

**Exercise 23.**

**In the following phrases the gerund is used as an adverbial modifier. State its type. Match these phrases with the definitions given at the end. Use them in sentences of your own.**

1. go without saying.
2. without turning a hair.
3. feel (all) (the) better for having done sth.
4. backward in coming forward.
5. lose / waste no time in doing sth.
6. hesitant or reluctant, to assert oneself, one's opinions or wishes, shy or retiring
7. feel that one's physical, or mental, well-being has been improved by having done sth
8. do sth quickly, without delay
9. not to show any sign at all of being afraid or distressed
10. be too obvious, too well known, etc to need saying

**Exercise 24.**

**Note the alternative use of the gerund, the infinitive and a subordinate clause in the following phrases. Match them with the definitions a–d given at the end. Make up a few sentences in which you could use these phrases.**

1. keen on doing sth / to do sth / that sb should do sth.
2. in the hope of sth / doing sth / that.
3. have (got) with a / the knack of doing sth / to do sth.
4. have etc reason to believe / for believing etc.
5. strongly in favour of doing sth or of sth being done, eager to do sth or sth being done
6. do sth because one hopes that a favourable result will follow
7. have an aptitude for, or a tendency towards, acting or behaving in a certain way
8. have etc adequate evidence or justification for believing

**Exercise 25.**

**Define the syntactic function of the gerund in the following proverbs and sayings. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. Talking mends no holes.
2. The word spoken is past recalling.
3. Blushing is virtue's colour.
4. In doing we learn.
5. Submitting to one wrong brings on another.
6. Appetite comes with eating.
7. There is no disputing about tastes. There is no accounting for tastes.
8. Doing is better than saying.
9. There are more ways of killing a cat than by choking it with cream.
10. Finding’s keeping.
11. The sun is never the worse for shining on a dunghill.
12. No flying from fate.
13. Between two devils it’s not worth choosing.
14. There is nothing like doing things at once.
15. He who likes borrowing dislikes paying.
16. Accusing is proving, where malice and force sit judges.
17. One can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.
18. Fools grow without watering.

**Exercise 26.**

**Point out the gerund and the verbal noun in the following proverbs and sayings. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. Even reckoning makes long friends.
2. There are more ways of killing a dog than by hanging.
3. In every beginning think of the end.
4. Don't cook a hare before catching him.
5. There's no accounting for tastes.
6. The friar preached against stealing and had a goose in his sleeve.
7. As the saying goes....
8. Talking mends no holes.
9. A good beginning is half the battle.
10. The falling out of love is the renewing of love.
11. Eating and scratching wants but a beginning.
12. Doing is better than saying.
13. Constant dropping wears away a stone.
14. A good beginning makes a good ending.
15. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
16. After dinner comes the reckoning.
17. A little learning is a dangerous thing.
18. Everything must have a beginning.
19. There is no royal road to learning.
20. Know your own faults before blaming others for theirs.
21. A tale never loses in the telling.
22. Go while the going is good.

**Exercise 27.**

**Make the following into proverbs or sayings by adding a gerund or an infinitive (whichever you think is correct).**

1. Curses, like chickens, come home...........
2. There is a time........... and a time.............
3. There is no royal road to................
4. It is never too late................
5. A word spoken is...........
6. Each bird loves..............
7. Footprints on the sands of time are not made............
8. ……….. nothing we learn ……….. ill.
9. The last drop makes the cup..............
10. Sometimes the best gain is.............
11. A good tale is none the worse...................
12. You can't make an omelet...........
13. You can take a horse to the water but you cannot make him............
14. When guns speak it is too late............
15. Appetite comes............

**Exercise 28.**

**Translate the following sentences into English using suitable phrases with the gerund.**

**Здавалося, він от-ось розридається.**

1. У неї увійшло в звичку читати вечорами.
2. Вона зазвичай рано встає.
3. Присутні вибухнули оваціями.
4. Вона легко могла розплакатися.
5. Вона мало не розкрила свою таємницю.
6. Він збирався піти, але тут задзвонив телефон.

**Exercise 29.**

**Express the same by using "be on the point / verge of doing sth" to emphasize the nearness of a future event.**

1. Don't go out now – we're about to have lunch.
2. I was about to go to bed when the telephone rang.
3. The Prime Minister is about to resign.
4. He is about to graduate from the University.
5. My parents are about to give consent to my marriage.

**Exercise 30.**

**Memorize the following stereotyped phrases with the gerund pragmatically specialised for showing personal involvement. Match them with the definitions a – l given at the end.**

1. without mentioning.
2. it / that goes without saying.
3. never mind doing sth.
4. in a manner of speaking.
5. to my way of thinking.
6. which / that is not saying much.
7. there is no denying it etc.
8. for crying out loud!
9. what do you say to doing sth?
10. would / do you mind doing sth?
11. there is no saying.
12. nothing doing!
13. one cannot deny it
14. an exclamation of astonishment, dismay, or annoyance
15. it is my view that
16. which is no great praise, which indicates very little difference
17. the phrase is used either to excuse mentioning sth unimportant or to emphasize sth important
18. stop, or don't start, doing sth (the phrase is usually followed by order or recommendaiion to do sth else)
19. as one way of putting it would be
20. be understood without actually being stated
21. the phrase is used when asking permission
22. the phrase in used to indicate refusal of a request, etc
23. it is difficult to say
24. what do you think about?

**Exercise 31.**

**Given below are functional synonims of some of the stereotyped phrases given in Ex. 30. Match them.**

1. you'll agree, won't you?
2. please...........
3. I won't! No!
4. it is quite obvious / of course / I cannot deny
5. not to mention
6. as could be said
7. in my opinion
8. it is a fact
9. which is no great praise
10. don't worry about it

**Exercise 32.**

**Express the same using the appropriate stereotyped phrase with the gerund from Ex. 30.**

1. Of course, our plans depend on the weather.
2. Let's go into business together. What do you say?
3. It is obvious that he will never believe you.
4. They won't come now. I think so, but I'm not sure.
5. It is obvious that country life is healthier than town life.
6. He is, in my opinion, the best living novelist.
7. Of course, she is a good lecturer.
8. It is a fact that you are a capable sort of man, but in my opinion you can hardly cope with this work.
9. Please make a little less noise,
10. "Come to a film with me". "I won't! I've got to stay home and work".
11. What do you think of a trip to Lviv?

**Exercise 33.**

**Translate into English using appropriate stereotyped phrases with the gerund.**

1. Зараз вже вона прийде. А втім, хто зна.
	* Вона добре знає англійську мову. – Та й що? Адже вона декілька років прожила в Англії.
2. Само собою зрозуміло, він доб'ється свого.
3. Ви не заперечуєте, якщо я відкрию вікно?
4. Вона має рацію, годі й казати.
5. Що ви скажете, якщо ми зайдемо до мами?
6. Він погано знає рідну мову, не кажучи вже про іноземну.
7. Як щодо того, щоб зіграти партію в шахи?
8. Сходи за покупками. – Ні, не піду. Завтра у мене важкий іспит.
9. На мій погляд, вам краще не втручатися: чого не знаєш, за те не відповідаєш.
10. Поки що події розвиваються на краще, але хто знає, чим це все закінчиться.
11. Ви надали мені, можна сказати, не зовсім хорошу послугу. Тепер доведеться починати все спочатку.

**THE USE OF THE PARTICIPLE**

**IN PROVERBS, SAYINGS AND IDIOMATIC PHRASES**

**Exercise 1.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Камінь, що котиться, мохом не обростає.

1. A creaking door hangs long on its hinges.

Скрипуче дерево два віки стоїть.

1. Better die standing than live kneeling.

Краще вмерти стоячи, ніж жити на колінах.

1. A word spoken is past recalling.

Слово – не горобець, вилетить – не спіймаєш.

1. Cut from the same cloth.

Одного поля ягоди.

1. Danger foreseen is half avoided.

Якби знав, де впадеш, соломинки б підстелив.

1. Don't swap horses when crossing a stream.

Коней на переправі не міняють.

**Exercise 2.**

**Match the proverbs 1–7 with their Ukrainian equivalents a–g.**

1. A word spoken is past recalling.
2. Cut from the same cloth.
3. Danger foreseen is half avoided.
4. Don't swap horses when crossing a stream.
5. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
6. A creaking door hangs long on its hinges.
7. Better die standing than live kneeling.
8. Камінь, що котиться, мохом не обростає.
9. Скрипуче дерево два віки стоїть.
10. Краще вмерти стоячи, ніж жити на колінах.
11. Слово – не горобець, вилетить – не спіймаєш.
12. Коней на переправі не міняють.
13. Одного поля ягоди.
14. Якби знав, де впадеш, соломинки б підстелив.

**Exercise 3.**

**Match the beginnings of the proverbs 1–7 with their endings a–g.**

1. Don't swap horses
2. A rolling stone
3. A creaking door
4. Better die standing
5. A word spoken is
6. Cut from
7. Danger foreseen
8. past recalling.
9. hangs long on its hinges.
10. than live kneeling.
11. the same cloth.
12. gathers no moss.
13. is half avoided.
14. when crossing a stream.

**Exercise 4.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. Forbidden fruit is sweetest.

Заборонений плід – солодкий.

1. Hard put for a livelihood.

Як риба об лід.

1. Just out of swaddling-clothes.

Ще молоко на губах не обсохло.

1. Keep your fingers crossed!

Як би не зурочити!.

1. Like greased lightning.

Як по маслу.

1. Nothing venture, nothing gained.

Ризик – благородне діло.

1. Packed like herrings.

Набилися, як оселедці в бочку.

**Exercise 5.**

**Match the proverbs 1–7 with their Ukrainian equivalents a–g.**

1. Forbidden fruit is sweetest.
2. Like greased lightning.
3. Nothing venture, nothing gained.
4. Packed like herrings.
5. Hard put for a livelihood.
6. Just out of swaddling-clothes.
7. Keep your fingers crossed!.
8. Як би не зурочити!.
9. Як по маслу.
10. Ризик – благородне діло.
11. Набилися, як оселедці в бочку.
12. Заборонений плід – солодкий.
13. Як риба об лід.
14. Ще молоко на губах не обсохло.

**Exercise 6.**

**Match the beginnings of the proverbs 1–7 with their endings a–g.**

1. Forbidden fruit
2. Hard put for
3. Just out of
4. Keep your
5. Like greased
6. Nothing venture,
7. Packed like
8. is sweetest.
9. herrings.
10. a livelihood.
11. swaddling-clothes.
12. fingers crossed!.
13. lightning.
14. nothing gained.

**Exercise 7.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. There is a small choice in rotten apples.

Хрін від редьки не солодший.

1. A man is known by the company he keeps.

Скажи мені, хто твій друг, і я скажу, хто ти.

1. An ox is taken by the horns, and the man by the tongue.

Язик мій – ворог мій.

1. Rome was not built in a day.

Не відразу діло робиться.

1. Rats desert a sinking ship.

Щурі втікають з потопаючого корабля.

1. Promises are like piecrust, made to be broken.

Обіцяного три роки чекають.

1. The devil is not so black as he is painted.

Не такий страшний диявол, як його малюють.

1. What is done cannot be undone.

Що з возу впало, те пропало.

**Exercise 8.**

**Match the proverbs 1–8 with their Ukrainian equivalents a–h.**

1. Rats desert a sinking ship.
2. Promises are like piecrust, made to be broken.
3. The devil is not so black as he is painted.
4. What is done cannot be undone.
5. There is a small choice in rotten apples.
6. A man is known by the company he keeps.
7. An ox is taken by the horns, and the man by the tongue.
8. Rome was not built in a day.
9. Язик мій – ворог мій.
10. Не відразу діло робиться.
11. Хрін від редьки не солодший.
12. Не такий страшний диявол, як його малюють.
13. Що з возу впало, те пропало.
14. Скажи мені, хто твій друг, і я скажу, хто ти.
15. Щурі втікають з потопаючого корабля.
16. Обіцяного три роки чекають.

**Exercise 9.**

**Match the beginnings of the proverbs 1–8 with their endings a–h.**

1. A man is known by
2. An ox is taken by the horns
3. Rome was not
4. Promises are like piecrust
5. The devil is not so black
6. What is done
7. There is a small choice
8. Rats desert
9. by the company he keeps.
10. and the man by the tongue.
11. cannot be undone.
12. a sinking ship.
13. made to be broken.
14. as he is painted.
15. in rotten apples.
16. built in a day.

**Exercise 10.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize them. Make up short stories of your own using the following proverbs.**

1. A sleeping man is no better than a dead man.
2. A barking dog does not bite.
3. A friend is easier lost than to find.
4. A man is known by his friends.
5. It is ill jesting with edged tools.
6. A watched pot is long in boiling.

**Exercise 11.**

**Match the proverbs 1–10 with their explanations a–j.**

1. A penny saved is a penny earned / gained.
2. A burnt child dreads fire.
3. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
4. A fool and his money are soon parted.
5. A drowning man will clutch at a straw.
6. A watched pot never boils.
7. A woman's work is never done.
8. Don't cry over spilt milk..
9. If you want something done right, you have to do it yourself
10. A broken clock is right twice a day.
11. When a person is desperate or in a very difficult situation, he will seize any opportunity to save or improve himself.
12. The household chores are unending being repeated day after day.
13. Don't feel sorry about an earlier mistake or misfortune that cannot be put right.
14. If something takes time to finish, don't watch it too closely because it will seem like it's taking forever.
15. When an old clock stops working, it shows one specific time but doesn't move. So once in the day and once at night, the clock is pointing to the correct time. In the same way, even a person who's not very smart can sometimes be correct by accident.
16. Someone who has a bad experience tends to always avoid such experience.
17. There is a tendency for foolish people to be easily cheated or lose their money.
18. Don't trust other people to do important things for you. You have to do things yourself to control the quality of the results.
19. However small the amount you save, it is still wise to save.
20. People who move or travel around freely or easily have less personal responsibility or attachment.

**Exercise 12.**

**Match the proverbs 1–10 with their explanations a–j.**

1. Bread always falls buttered side down.
2. Least said soonest mended.
3. Let sleeping dogs lie.
4. First come, first served.
5. Don't cry out before you're hurt.
6. Ill-gotten gains never prosper / ill-gotten goods never thrive.
7. Barking dogs seldom bite.
8. Barking up the wrong tree.
9. Don't judge a man until you have walked a mile in his shoes.
10. The road to hell is paved with good intentions.
11. What you want or intend to do doesn't matter. Your actions matter. Simply wanting to do the right thing isn't enough; you have to actually do the right thing.
12. To avoid or warn someone against mentioning a past matter that has been forgotten.
13. Have a wrong idea of getting something that is desired.
14. This means a bad situation can be quickly forgotten if people stop talking about it.
15. Sometimes people criticize each other. But it's not fair to criticize someone else if you haven't had the same experiences.
16. A person who arrives before other people will be served before them.
17. Something obtained by dishonest means will not bring good fortune to the person who acquires it.
18. There is no need to upset yourself about something bad that may or may not happen.
19. People who make the most or loudest threats are unlikely to carry out their threats.
20. It often happens that the least desired of all possible outcomes will result.

**Exercise 13.**

**Point out** [**Participle I and Participle II**](http://englishstandarts.blogspot.com/2013/08/participle.html) **in the following proverbs, define their functions. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. A watched pot never boils.
2. Rats desert a sinking ship.
3. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
4. A growing youth has a wolf in his belly.
5. The tongue ever turns to the aching tooth.
6. No living man all things can.
7. A burnt child dreads the fire.
8. United we stand, divided we fall.
9. The rotten apple injures its neighbours.
10. The beaten road is the safest.
11. Let sleeping dogs lie.
12. Coming events cast their shadows before.
13. A man without a smiling face must not open a shop.
14. Inside every fat man there is a thin man trying to get out.
15. Better untaught than ill taught.

**Exercise 14.**

**In which of the following proverbs the participles (participle I and participle II) are used as a pre- or postmodifying attributes? Memorize the proverbs, give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. Water is a boon in the desert, but the drowning man curses it.
2. Advice most needed is least heeded.
3. Barking dogs seldom bite.
4. A fault confessed is half redressed.
5. Inside every fat man there's a thin man trying to get out.
6. Forbidden fruit is sweetest.
7. A house divided against itself cannot stand.
8. There's many a good tune played on an old fiddle.
9. A forced kindness deserves no thanks.
10. No living man all things can.
11. There's many a true word spoken in jest.
12. A drowning man will clutch at a straw.
13. A threatened blow is seldom given.
14. Fear the Greeks bearing gifts.
15. Hope deferred makes the heart sick.
16. A trouble shared is a trouble halved.
17. Ill-gotten gains never prosper.
18. A living dog is better than a dead lion.

**Exercise 15.**

**Insert in the blanks the present or past participle of the verb given in brackets at the end of each proverb.**

1. A.............. stone gathers no moth (roll)
2. The ………... apple injures its neighbours. (rot)
3. Rats desert a............. ship (sink)
4. A …….... child dreads the fire. (burn)
5. A ……….. door hangs long. (creek)
6. No ………... man all things can. (live)
7. A ……….. blow is seldom given. (threaten)
8. .............. dogs seldom bite. (bark)
9. The tongue ever turns to the ……... tooth. (ache)
10. A fault ………... is half redressed. (confess)
11. A …….... youth has a wolf in his belly. (grow)
12. Let………. dogs lie. (sleep)
13. ………... events cast their shadow before them. (come)
14. There's many a good tune ……….. on an old fiddle. (play)
15. One volunteer is worth two ………... men. (press)
16. A........... kindness deserves no thanks. (force)
17. A word ……... is past recalling. (speak)
18. Nothing flies into the mouth of a.......... fox. (sleep)
19. A ………... man will clutch at a straw. (drown)

**Exercise 16.**

**Give English equivalents of the following proverbs. Concentrate on the use of an appropriate participle.**

1. Скрипуче дерево довго стоїть.
2. Все вміти не може ніхто.
3. Щури біжать з тонучого корабля.
4. Чуже добро про запас не йде.
5. Надія, що довго не збувається, мучить серце.
6. Якщо хочеш, щоб справа була добре зроблена, зроби її сам.
7. На безриб'ї і рак риба (вибирати тут ні з чого).
8. Не бійся собаки брехливої, бійся мовчазної (Не бійся собаки, що гавкає).
9. Удар, яким часто погрожують, наноситься рідко.
10. Той герой, хто біду здолав.
11. Уникай данайців, що дари приносять.
12. У прийдешніх подій є провісники.
13. Заборонений плід солодкий.
14. Недоучений гірше невченого.
15. Мудрецем і вченим не народжуються.
16. Під лежачий камінь вода не тече.
17. Кому на місці не сидиться, той добра не наживе.
18. У всякому жарті є частка правди (жартома сказано, та всерйоз задумано).
19. Слово не горобець, вилетить – не впіймаєш.
20. Хто попереджений – озброєний.
21. Той, хто заперечує свою помилку, подвійно винен.
22. 3а визнання – половина покарання (винну голову меч не січе).
23. Не буди лихо, поки лихо спить (сплячого пса не буди).
24. Жива собака краще мертвого лева.
25. Хто над чайником стоїть, у того він не кипить (коли чекаєш, час тягнеться повільно).

**Exercise 17.**

**Express the idea of the following by using suitable proverbs with participle I or participle II. Consult the reference list a–o below.**

1. One is unwilling to repeat an experience which one has found to be unpleasant.
2. There are often early indications, perhaps unrecognized, of future events or changes.
3. A warning of danger, or sth unpleasant, to come serves as a preparation to meet it, gives one the opportunity to protect or defend oneself as well as one can.
4. Sth that is desired because it is forbidden or disapproved of is the most attractive (from Eve's eating the fruit of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil).
5. Remarks not meant to be taken seriuosly frequently turn out to be true.
6. Lengthy recriminations, explanations, excuses, are often a mistake as they tend to exaggerate the importance of a (perhaps trivial) mistake, misunderstanding, quarrel etc.
7. Sb who has suffered a particular kind of misfortune is extremely cautious about incurring it again.
8. Waiting attentively for sth to happen, a stage to be reached, makes it seem to take longer.
9. Some people possess particular qualities, some acquire them, others are made to assume them.
10. Stolen, secret, unearned, or undeserved pleasures are often the most enjoyable.
11. A fat man feels he presents a distorted image of his true self to the world.
12. A volunteer joins of his own free will and so is much more likely than a pressed man to be an efficient sailor or soldier. The same applies in a wider sense.
13. A person who never stops long in one place, or is constantly changing his job will never make money, it can also be used in reference to people whose love affairs are so casual and frequent that they gain no real or enduring affection.
14. A person in any desperate position will snatch at any chance, however slender, to save himself from disaster or ruin.
15. Unity is strength. As long us we stick together we shall be safe. If we begin to quarrel among ourselves, our opponents will strike us down one by one.
16. One volunteer is worth two pressed men.
17. United we stand, divided we fall.
18. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
19. There's many a true word spoken in jest.
20. A drowning man will clutch al a straw.
21. Coming events cast their shadows before (them).
22. Inside every fat man there's a thin man trying to get out.
23. A watched pot / kettle never boils.
24. Once bitten, twice shy.
25. Some (men) are born great etc, some achieve greatness etc, and some have greatness etc thrust upon them.
26. Stolen sweets are sweeter / the sweetest.
27. Least said, soonest mended / forgotten.
28. Forbidden fruit is sweetest.
29. Forewarned is forearmed.
30. A burnt child dreads the fire.

**Exercise 18.**

**Comment on the use of participle I and participle II in the following idiomatic phrases. Match them with the definitions given at the end. Make up a few sentences in which you could use these phrases.**

1. hard put (to it) / pressed to do sth.
2. there’s no love lost between them.
3. leave no stone unturned.
4. more sinned against than sinning.
5. a good job well done.
6. have coming.
7. signed (and) sealed (and delivered).
8. (with) no holds barred.
9. a necessary, or worthwhile, task or undertaking ably carried out or successfully completed.
10. to be about to meet or experience (sth deserved, e. g. a punishment or a surprise).
11. able to do sth only with great difficulty.
12. there is great dislike.
13. to make every possible effort or attempt; properly completed, endorsed (and presented to the relevant person or body), with all legal, or usual formalities having been completed.
14. having suffered more or greater wrongs than one has committed.
15. (with) any form of gripping, handling or holding allowed in wrestling contests, (fig.)
16. (with) free use, in speech or action, of any methods one can employ in a contest, argument, quarrel, with disregard for conventions of honour, decency, fairness, courtesy etc

**Exercise 19.**

**Memorize the following idiomatic phrases with participle I and participle II – part of the objective participial construction. Match them with the definitions a – p given at the end. Provide original example sentences that illustrate their use.**

1. feel one's ears burning.
2. have a screw missing.
3. catch sb napping.
4. make one's voice heard.
5. need (want / have) one's head examined.
6. have one's bread buttered on both sides.
7. have one's cake baked.
8. have one's work cut out (for one).
9. have (get) sb taped.
10. get the brains fried.
11. have sb hung (hanged), drawn and quartered.
12. have (got) sb fooled.
13. have (get) one's fingers burnt.
14. have (got) another think / guess coming.
15. have (keep) sb / sth covered.
16. keep (have) one's fingers crossed.
17. deceive or mislead sb, puzzle sb
18. suffer a savage process of criminal execution, (facetious) be severely chastized or reprimanded
19. be forced to think again, to revise or alter one's opinions or plans
20. know all about sb / sth, be able to manage, influence, control sb / sth (from, originally, having taken sb's / sth's measurements with a measuring tape)
21. (facetious) show oneself (in sb's opinion) to be stupid in one's behaviour, opinions, or tastes
22. be audible when one speaks, have others consider or accept one's opinion, decision, protest etc
23. have sb, or a place, in the direct tine of fire from a pistol, gun etc
24. to hope for good luck, success, esp. by crossing two fingers next to each other on the same hand as physical sign of this
25. to feel that one is being talked about, esp. unkindly
26. to suffer from sth that one has done or been concerned with, esp. because one failed to consider the possible results
27. to be slightly mad
28. to surprise someone with a question, request, etc, when he is unprepared
29. to profit from two things at the same time
30. to be faced with sth difficult to do
31. to have a sunstroke
32. well-off, well-to-do

**Exercise 20.**

**Point out** [**Participle I and Participle II**](http://englishstandarts.blogspot.com/2013/08/participle.html) **in the following proverbs, define their functions. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. One volunteer is worth two pressed men.
2. Fear the Greeks bearing gifts.
3. Stolen sweets are sweetest.
4. Forbidden fruit is sweetest.
5. A forced kindness deserves no thanks.
6. Forewarned is forearmed.
7. A drawing man will clutch at a straw.
8. Barking dogs seldom bite.
9. Stolen pleasures are sweetest.
10. A crecking gate / door hangs long.
11. Adversity overcome is the greatest glory.
12. Once bitten, twice shy.
13. A broken friendship may be soldered, but will never be sound.
14. Some (men) are born great etc, some achieve greatness etc, and some have greatness etc thrust upon them.
15. Least said, soonest mended (forgotten).

**Exercise 21.**

**Comment on the meaning ot the following stereotyped phrases – Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions. Match them with the definitions a – c given at the end. Make up a few sentences in which you could use these phrases.**

1. all things considered.
2. all things being equal.
3. all being well.
4. considering, thinking over, every aspect of a problem, situation
5. if all other facts, having been taken into consideration, make no difference
6. if everything happens as expected

**Exercise 22. Express the same using the appropriate stereotyped participial phrases given in Ex. 21.**

1. If nothing goes wrong he will be back in a fortnight.
2. Having taken everything into account he decided not to go there.
3. Taking one thing with another, he chose not to go home until later.
4. If all other things make no difference he is sure to succeed.

**Exercise 23.**

**Translate the following sentences into English using the stereotyped phrases – Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions given in Ex. 21.**

1. За інших рівних умов ваш успіх у змаганнях цього разу, я впевнений, забезпечений.
2. З огляду на все, вважаю, що зараз саме час обговорити і це питання.
3. Якщо все буде добре, я неодмінно приїду до вас цього року.
4. Якщо все буде благополучно, він повернеться на цьому тижні.

**Exercise 24.**

**Note the use of participle I in the following idiomatic phrases, state its syntactic function. Match these phrases with the definitions a–g given at the end.**

1. the leading man.
2. come up smiling.
3. legally speaking.
4. taking it all in all.
5. send sb packing.
6. send sb flying.
7. to order someone to go away, esp. because his continued presence would be likely to cause trouble or annoyance
8. considering everything
9. using the word(s) in a legal sense
10. a person that leads or is in advance of others, an actor playing the main part
11. to hit a person violently, esp. so that he falls over
12. to come out of a difficult situation, a great disappointment, etc, still cheerful and hopeful

**Exercise 25.**

**Note the use of the adjectivized and substantivized participles in the following proverbs, sayings and idiomatic phrases. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. No man is born wise or learned.
2. It is the unexpected that always happens.
3. Nothing is so certain as the unexpected.
4. Ill-gotten, ill-spent.
5. The rotten apple injures its neighbours.
6. The beaten road is the safest.
7. First impressions are most lasting.
8. All lay load on the willing horse.
9. There is small choice in rotten apples.
10. It is good fishing in troubled waters.
11. A contented mind is a perpetual feast.
12. take sth for granted.
13. leading article.
14. leading question.
15. a doubting Thomas.

**Exercise 26.**

**Express the idea of the following by using the appropriate proverbs or idioms given in Ex. 27. Concentrate on the use of adjectivized or substantivised participles.**

1. Don't take unnecessary risks. Profit from the experience of others.
2. Everyone takes advantage of a person who is good-natured and helpful.
3. A sceptic, sb who will not believe anything unless he has satisfied himself as to its truth, seen the evidence with his own eyes; a person who needs to see actual proof of sth before he will believe it.
4. We may have met a person many times since our first meeting, but his or her appearance as it struck us then is the one that lingers longest in our minds.
5. A question formed in such a way that it suggests the desired answer, one that suggests the answer thnt is hoped for.
6. The state of things as they are cannot be relied upon to continue. Something unforeseen is liable to happen at any moment.
7. It is easy to take advantage of other people's difficulties.
8. Regard it as true or as certain to happen; accept a fact without questioning its tightness.
9. Contentment of mind is the cause of lasting happiness, and striving for such happiness, contentment is more important than striving for material riches.
10. Nothing is certain but uncertainty.
11. An article in a newspaper giving editorial opinions on events, policies, etc, an editorial.
12. One person can have a very bad influence on others.
13. A man learns only while living.
14. Ill-gotten gains never prosper.
15. Nothing to choose from; anything will do.

**Exercise 27.**

**Note the following idiomatic phrases with adjectivized participle I. State its syntactic function. Match these phrases with the definitions a–o given at the end. Memorize the phrases. Make up a few sentences in which you could use them.**

1. a knight in shining armour.
2. kissing cousins.
3. a sitting duck.
4. a guiding light / star.
5. a leading light / luminary.
6. with flying colours.
7. standing order(s).
8. the burning question.
9. a shining example (of sb / sth).
10. a shining light.
11. one's ruling passion.
12. driving force.
13. the crusading spirit.
14. be the living (spitting) image of sb.
15. a walking encyclopedia.
16. a person who begins, encourages, and urges forward a plan, business, activity, etc
17. an exceptionally learned person
18. the committed enthusiasm with which one tries to advance a project, idea, movement etc
19. sb who is a gentleman, gallant and brave
20. look very like another person (esp. a relative)
21. cousins, esp. a pair of opposite sex, who have a close personal or emotional relationship as well as a family one
22. one's predominant desire, ambition or interest
23. someone or something that can easily be hit with a shot or attacked with a criticism
24. outstandingly good in any field of nativity
25. sb who gives a lead, or sets an example, that is followed by another or others
26. sb who, or sth which, is a perfect instance of a particular type, and sets an excellent model for others to follow
27. sb whose position in a community, profession etc is preeminent / respected (but less so than sb else referred to)
28. a question whose answer is hotly debated or on which a great deal depends
29. with conspicuous success (from a fighting ship with ail her flags still flying after defeating an enemy)
30. a rule or order that stays in force and is not repeated for each case

**Exercise 28.**

**Give English equivalents of the following phrases using adjectivized participle I.**

1. легка здобич, зручна мішень
2. ходяча енциклопедія
3. ерудит
4. важливе, животрепетне питання
5. переможно
6. невіруючий Фома
7. блискучий приклад
8. переважаюча пристрасть
9. душа (якоїсь справи)
10. натхненник
11. постійно діюча інструкція, правила
12. лицар в виблискуючих латах, доблесний лицар, галантний кавалер
13. точна копія, живий портрет когось, схожий як дві краплі води
14. рушійна сила
15. світило, знаменитість

**Exercise 29.**

**Note the following idiomatic phrases with adjectivized participle II. State its syntactic function. Match these phrases with the definitions a–w given at the end. Provide original example sentences that illustrate their use.**

1. forbidden fruit.
2. a broken reed.
3. a broken marriage.
4. broken / fractured English.
5. a broken home.
6. a stuffed shirt.
7. an unknown quality.
8. a loved one.
9. a marked man.
10. injured innocence.
11. a grown man / woman.
12. (our) furred, four-footed and leathered friends.
13. a foregone conclusion.
14. the finished product.
15. frozen music.
16. strained relations.
17. (in) strained / reduced circumstances.
18. an unwritten law.
19. a confirmed bachelor.
20. a closed / sealed book (to sb).
21. a closed shop.
22. forbidden ground / territory.
23. frozen stiff.
24. a man who from principle and / or long-established habits is not likely to marry
25. a long established custom that is difficult to break or disobey
26. a matter about which there is no body of knowledge, or which sb specified knows nothing about or cannot understand
27. an area into which entry is forbidden or disproved of
28. the practice, ruling or agreement under which only people belonging to a recognized trade union are employed in a factory, workshop, trade or profession
29. hostile or suspicious feelings between persons, groups, or nations which could lead to open enmity or warfare
30. architecture, statuary
31. (in) poverty or (living on) an income which is less than average, or a good deal less than formerly
32. rigid because liquid content has turned to ice, extremely cold or numb with cold
33. the animal world
34. sb / sth finally completed or evolved (contrasted with the same person / thing at an intermediate stage)
35. an adult, sb who has, or should have, common sense, sb who will behave reasonably
36. sb whose conduct or reputation makes him liable to be distrusted, avoided, or perhaps hunted, captured or killed
37. an end, consequence, or result that is completely predictable
38. imperfect English, as spoken by sb to whom it is a foreign language not yet mastered
39. sb or sth likely to fail when his or its strength is tested usually because of some prior stress or experience
40. sth that is desired by a person and that is made even more attractive by the fact that the person is unable or forbidden to obtain it
41. a home, or family background, in which the parents are divorced or separated
42. sb with whom one has a close, affectionate and usually continuous relationship
43. attitude of sb wrongfully attacked or blamed
44. a person who believes himself to be belter or more important than he really is
45. a marriage which has ended in the divorce or separation of the parlners
46. a person (or sometimes a thing) whose intentions, abilities, etc, are unknown, esp. when these may influence a situation

**Exercise 30.**

**Give English equivalents of the following phrases using adjectivized participle II.**

1. зорана земля
2. пересічна місцевість
3. ламана англійська мова
4. готова продукція
5. за зачиненими дверима
6. закоренілий холостяк
7. заборонений плід
8. програна справа
9. підприємство, що приймає на роботу тільки членів профспілки
10. заборонена тема (розмови)
11. неписаний закон
12. забута людина, пасинок долі
13. броньований кулак, військова сила
14. розбите серце
15. повість (роман і т. п.) з продовженням
16. ступені споріднення, при яких шлюб забороняється

**Exercise 31.**

**Point out the gerund or participle I used is a premodifying attribute in the following idiomatic phrases. Keep in mind that the gerund, unlike participle I, in such cases suggests the destination of the object denoted by the noun modified by it. Give stress patterns of these phrases. Give Ukrainian equivalents of these phrases. Match them with the definitions a–y given at the end.**

1. a founding father.
2. a hanging judge.
3. teething troubles.
4. a finishing school.
5. the finishing touches.
6. a happy hunting ground.
7. a sobering thought.
8. one's crowning glory.
9. the crowning success.
10. a redeeming feature.
11. within striking dlstanct.
12. closing / opening time.
13. a crashing bore.
14. a leading question.
15. on speaking terms.
16. a flying / lightning visit.
17. a flying start.
18. bowing / nodding acquaintance.
19. (not) the marrying kind.
20. a distorting mirror.
21. a turning point.
22. a laughing stock.
23. a walking dictionary.
24. no laughing matter.
25. (not) on speaking terms.
26. a subject, state of affairs, about which one should not be amused, nor which one should treat lightly
27. sb who has and uses an extensive vocabulary, or who possesses the qualities or functions of sth specified to an unusual degree
28. (not) willing to talk and be polite to another, especially after a quarrel
29. a mirror that distorts the image
30. a relation between people who know each other only slightly
31. (not) a person who would enjoy, or be suitable for, married life
32. an initial advantage, or a good beginning, which in itself takes one some way towards the completion of a race, journey, or any other enterprise
33. a question that suggests the answer desired by the person who asks it
34. a very brief visit, often one fitted in between doing other things
35. the time shops, libraries, banks, museums etc close, stop doing business
36. open, applicable also to the end / start of the two statutory periods when public houses or bars may legally sell or serve alcoholic drinks
37. an incident that causes or marks the beginning of a new trend in sb's life, a project, the course of events
38. sth good in a person or thing that is bad in all other ways
39. that which, above all else, gives beauty, distinction of fame to sb / sth
40. sth thought of, or brought to one's attention, that makes one feel serious, unsettled or anxious
41. the performance, achievement etc. which, although others are good enough, is the most successful, popular or praiseworthy
42. a school where rich parents send their children (usually girls) to be “finished”, i. e. to acquire cultured tastes, social assurance, good manners, etc
43. sb who irritates his listeners with an excess of dull, uninteresting talk, an excessively tedious task, situation etc
44. the final details completing or embellishing sth
45. troubles and difficulties happening during the early stages of an activity or operation, as when a baby is growing teeth
46. a Judge who (especially in former times when the death penalty was allowed for many types of crime) sentenced persons to death much more frequently than was the general practice, still used of judges apt to pass harsh sentences
47. a happy afterlife, paradise (from American Indian folklore), fig. a favourable place, source, etc where sb may do, observe, acquire what he wants
48. very near
49. somebody or sth that is regarded as foolish and causes unkind laughter
50. an originator and / or patron of an institution, popular movement, school of art or thought etc

**Exercise 32.**

**Potnt out the gerund, participle I and the verbal noun in the following proverbs, sayings and idiomatic phrases. Match them with the definitions a–y given at the end. Use them in sentences or situations of your own.**

1. Out of the frying pan (and) into the fire.
2. A tale never loses in the telling.
3. After dinner comes the reckoning.
4. Hanging is too good for him.
5. What is one doing, doing sth?.
6. have etc a sporting chance of doing sth.
7. in the twinkling of an eye.
8. within / in living memory.
9. the parting of the ways.
10. baking weather.
11. in the firing line.
12. coming man.
13. coming of age.
14. find sb / sth wanting.
15. take lying down.
16. paint in glowing colours.
17. Even / short reckoning makes long friends.
18. for the time being.
19. a happy ending.
20. the whole shooting match.
21. be the making of.
22. get one's marching orders.
23. keep the ball rolling.
24. a flying tackle.
25. keep the pot boiling.
26. a successful conclusion to a series of events, a satisfactory settlement of earlier troubles and trials, esp. happening at the end of a story, film, play
27. to keep the conversation, the action, etc going without stopping
28. an attempt to stop, or capture, sb / sth by hurling oneself through the air
29. to earn enough money to buy one's food
30. until some other arrangement
31. to cause the improvement or successful development of (a person)
32. to be dismissed from a job, position of responsibility, etc
33. the whole affair, a particular job, piece of work, matter of importance, etc, and everything related to it
34. have etc the possibility but not the certainty of achieving sth
35. to accept something done or said with harmful intention without opposition or complaint
36. at or during a time that people still living can recall
37. weight and measure take away strife
38. from a bad situation to one that is worse
39. when people talk about their experiences they usually try to make them seem more exciting or more important than they really were, each time a story is told more details, often untrue ones, are usually added
40. to describe alb or someone in a way that suggests it is worthy of praise, very pleasant etc
41. why is one doing this job?
42. in a position where one is likely to come under attack, receive punishment, etc
43. extremely hot weather
44. judge that sb / sth does not meet a require, or expected, standard of behaviour, efficiency, suitability
45. you cannot expect to get anything without working for it
46. a man who is likely to be important, famous, etc
47. the point at which a person has to leave another person, an organization, etc
48. becoming old enough to be responsible in law
49. so deserves a much worse fate even than to be hanged
50. within a very short time, very quickly

**Exercise 33.**

**Give English equivalents ot the following proverbs, savings and phrases. Take care to use participle I, the gerund or the verbal noun where necessary. Use Ex. 26 as a key.**

1. Рахунок дружбі не перешкода, рахунок дружби не псує.
2. виявитися непридатним, неповноцінним, не виправдати надій
3. роздоріжжя
4. на лінії вогню, попереду, в перших рядах
5. з вогню та в полум'я.
6. поки що
7. любиш кататися, люби і саночки возити.
8. людина, що подає надії, перспективна людина
9. щасливий кінець
10. спека, дуже спекотна погода
11. його і повісити мало
12. підтримувати розмову, продовжувати справу
13. в одну мить, миттю
14. досягнення повноліття
15. енергійно продовжувати, підтримувати швидкий темп і т. п.
16. підніжка
17. прийняти щось без опору або невдоволення, покірно
18. навіщо він все це робить?
19. мати надію на успіх (в чомусь)
20. підтримувати знайомство, розмовляти
21. на пам'яті живих, на пам'яті нинішнього покоління
22. бути звільненим, отримати наказ про звільнення
23. вся справа, вся робота, все питання
24. сприяти успіху когось, забезпечити успіх комусь
25. історія обростає домислами згодом, в процесі передачі із вуст в уста

**Exercise 34.**

**Memorize the following stereotyped phrases wilh participle I and participle II pragmatically specialized for showing personal involvement, expressing the speaker's attitude to what he is saying or routinely employed in standardized speech situations. Match the phrases with the definitions a–q given at the end. Use these phrases in sentences or situations of your own.**

1. generally / broadly speaking.
2. roughly speaking.
3. legally speaking.
4. properly speaking.
5. strictly speaking.
6. humanly speaking.
7. talking of / about sb / sth.
8. not forgetting sb / sth.
9. taking one thing with another.
10. taking it all in all.
11. judging by / from sth / what you say etc.
12. taking everything into consideration.
13. present company excepted / excepting.
14. all things considered.
15. honestly speaking.
16. putting it mildly.
17. speaking as sb.
18. speaking for myself.
19. personally speaking.
20. allowing for sth.
21. stated bluntly.
22. all told.
23. also including
24. while on the subject of
25. introduces some topic / remark into a conversation or discussion, refers to sth the speaker has just thought of
26. speaking with strict (broad, rough, general, proper, legal, human) accuracy
27. as far as I'm concerned
28. as far as oneself is concerned
29. considering everything that needs to be considered
30. considering various circumstances
31. counting everyone or everything, altogether, in all
32. the statement that has been made, the person referred to does not apply to the person (s) present, but applies to other people not present on the occasion, or to people in general
33. to say the least of it, to speak without exaggeration
34. considering sth
35. taking everything into account
36. speaking truthfully
37. stating views as sb
38. considering various circumstances
39. plainly, without ceremony

**Exercise 35.**

**Translate into English using appropriate pragmatically specialized phrases with participle I or participle II.**

1. Мені здалося, що люди в цьому місті далеко не гостинні, я не маю на увазі присутніх, звичайно.
2. Судячи з виразу його обличчя, він пішов, так і не зрозумівши суті.
3. Так що, приймаючи все це до уваги, краще, напевно, відкласти розгляд даного питання.
4. Судячи з того, що ви нам розповіли, він заслуговує на повагу.
5. Загалом, він прийняв необдумане рішення.
6. Беручи до уваги великий обсяг роботи, ми можемо дати вам додатковий час для її завершення.
7. Він просто не захотів вам допомогти, м'яко кажучи.
8. Загалом, його слова мене не тільки здивували, але і засмутили.
9. Судячи з результатів іспитів, ви потрудилися зовсім непогано.
10. Чесно кажучи, я вам не вірю.

**Exercise 36.**

**Note the following fixed and stereotyped phrases – logical connectors, or discourse markers. Match them with the definitions a–w given at the end. Arrange the phrases into groups expressing a) beginning, b) continuation, c) conclusion, d) dig­ression, e) resumption. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1.for a start. 16. as a final point.

2. at last. 17. before this.

3. to begin / start with. 18. (and) thereby hangs a tale.

4. by the way. 19. that's (about) it.

5. to get back to the point. 20. that does it.

6. first of all. 21. where were we?.

7. at any rate. 22. that's all I can say.

8. in the first place. 23. that's that.

9. that's all. 24. to return to the subject.

10. after this. 25. to change the subject.

11. in the first instance. 26. so much for....

12. now for.... 27. there you are.

13. in the end. 28. to crown it all.

14. before one has finished. 29. at first.

15. last but not least.

1. as a first step, at the beginning
2. before doing anything else (an emphatic version of first)
3. accompanies the first of a number of statements, reasons or arguments, often followed by “in the second place”, etc.
4. as the first fact, reason etc
5. there is no more to be said
6. (and) there is a story or further information
7. to complete or embellish it
8. a task or undertaking is now finished
9. what were we talking about before our thoughts were interrupted?
10. sth is over or is finally decided, arranged, forbidden etc
11. at the beginning of the discussion of a matter
12. and now let us have, see, or concern ourselves with (sth else)
13. that is what I think; that is more or less everything
14. an expression used when finishing a presentation or at the end of an explanation
15. this is now the end of an idea, used when finishing talking about sth, and often said in a resigned tone
16. to resume
17. at least, whatever else is true
18. used to introduce a new subject or sth the speaker has just thought of
19. coming at the end, but not least in importance
20. previous to the time when
21. after a (long) time or delay
22. following the time when
23. to talk about a new topic, in order to avoid discussing sth embarrassing

**Exercise 37.**

**Note the following fixed and stereotyped phrases – discourse markers used to signal summation. Match them with the definitions a–m given at the end. Arrange the phrases into groups expressing a) general summation, b) review of main idea or purpose, c) combination of effect / result and summary, d) summary of points, e) condensation. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1.all together / told. 11. all things considered.

2. in conclusion. 12. in short / brief.

3. to make / cut a long story. 13. (taking it) all in all short.

4. in a word. 14. as was previously stated.

5. as we have seen. 15. the long and the short of it.

6. in sum / summary. 16. as has been mentioned / noted.

7. as I have said. 17. in all.

8. given (all) these points. 18. when all is said and done.

9. on the whole. 19. to be brief.

10. to put it briefly. 20. in a nutshell.

1. generally speaking
2. taking everything important into account and not giving much importance to minor details
3. when all the items mentioned are, or have been, counted and totaled
4. considering everything that needs to be considered
5. (after) considering, thinking over every aspect of a problem, situation
6. in a few words
7. briefly, in as few words as possible
8. in a brief and concisely worded form
9. the essential information about a situation, event
10. as the last thing
11. now we know etc
12. all I mean is
13. as a summing-up

**Exercise 38.**

**Note the following fixed and stereotyped phrases – discourse markers used to signal addition. Match them with the definitions given at the end. Arrange the phrases into groups expressing a) simple and b) emphatic or intensifying addition. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1.in addition (to this). 11. there is more to it than that (etc).

2. in passing.

3. then / there again. 12. and all that jazz (etc).

4. into the bargain. 13. in fact.

5. not to mention / speak of sth / sb. 14. as a matter of fact.

6. and all. 15. (and) what is more.

7. more to the point. 16. and / or what have you.

8. on top of sth. 17. and one thing and another.

9. and all that. 18. for that matter.

10. and the like. 19. and so on / forth.

1. and other things of the same kind
2. as have been already mentioned (without wishing to go into further detail)
3. as is additionally, but equally, relevant
4. and other similar things (esp. when a full list could be tedious, when the speaker assumes that the listener knows what is implied)
5. also, too
6. and the large number of the rest
7. the definition(s), description(s), reason(s) just given are incomplete or inadequate, do not fully account for it
8. besides, as well as
9. more important(ly), more relevant(ly), to the discussion, the situation etc
10. and so on
11. together with things, or people, of approximately the same kind
12. and also, and as may be assumed
13. additionally, alternatively
14. incidentally, in addition
15. really, I think so, actually
16. (informal) (and / or) other person(s), thing(s), or event(s) of a similar kind, etc
17. furthermore, as must also be noted
18. as well
19. as sth added to what has already been done, received, given

**Exercise 39.**

**Read, translate and learn the proverbs given below. Try to memorize them. Make up short stories of your own using the following proverbs.**

1. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.
2. Well begun is half done.
3. Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open.
4. No living man all things can.
5. A tree is known by its fruit.
6. Everything is easy after it has done.

**Exercise 40.**

**Match the following discourse markers with the definitions a–o given at the end. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1.if you know what I mean. 11. for instance.

2. to name (but / only) a few. 12. by the same token.

3. I mean (to say). 13. let it be said.

4. let us say. 14. which / that is not saying much

5. in other words. 15. such as.

6. in the same way. 16. in a manner of speaking.

7. that is to say. 17. what you’d call him.

8. in a like manner. 18. or rather.

9. for example. 19. as an illustration.

10. for want of a better name etc. 20. by way of example.

1. more exactly, more truly, it would be better to say
2. because there is no better name that the speaker can think of
3. here is one of the things or people just spoken of
4. (informal) sb / sth whose name one cannot recall
5. perhaps for the moment
6. as one may as well admit, or make known
7. which is no great praise, which indicates very little difference
8. (informal) as could be said, as one way of putting it would be
9. citing only these
10. put a different way, differently expressed
11. introduces, or refers back to, an example
12. (informal) accompanies (and usually precedes) an explanation, or justification, of sth one has said or done
13. accompanies a sentence, clause or phrase which redefines or further explains a previous one
14. also, as well (used to introduce a fact, statement, etc that depends on or is caused by the one that it follows)
15. (informal) added to a statement, sometimes when the speaker feels he has been rather obscure or imprecise, but often as a verbal habit

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