

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
UKRAJNA OKTATÁSI ÉS TUDOMÁNYOS MINISZTERIUMA**

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Методичні вказівки

з навчальної дисципліни «Практична грамати́ка англійської мови. Морфологія.»

**щодо практичних робіт з англійської мови для студентів ІІ курсу денної та
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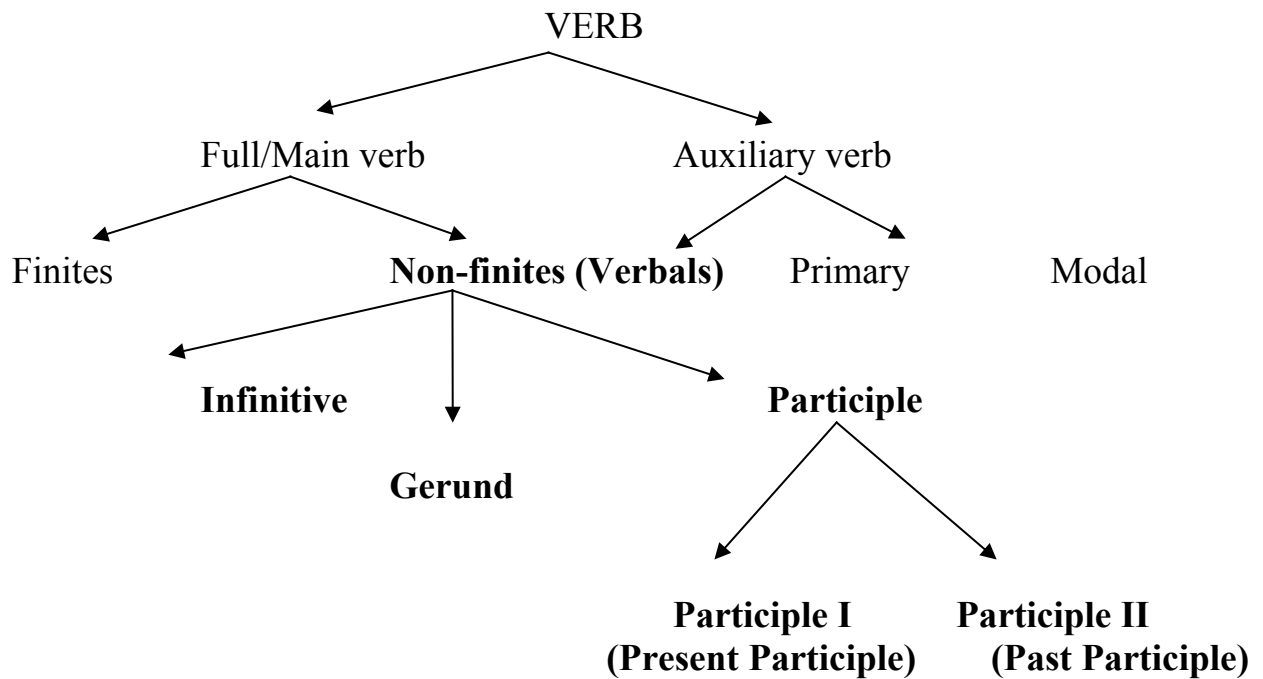
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Метою практичних занять курсу «Практична граматики англійської мови» є формування граматичної компетенції студентів. Відвідуючи заняття студенти отримають теоретичні знання та практичні вміння та навички з наступних тем:

- класифікація самостійних і службових частин мови;
- категорії самостійних частин мови;
- морфологічні та синтаксичні характеристики частин мов: прикметника, займенника, числівника, неособових форм дієслова, прийменника, вигуку, сполучника та частки;
- характеристика модальних дієслів та відтінки значень, що ними передаються;
- дійсний, наказовий та умовний способи дієслова;
- неособові форми дієслова.

До методичних вказівок включено перелік граматичних вправ, виконання яких допомагає студенту набути навички застосування знань з граматики англійської мови. Вправи виконуються на заняттях з викладачем та самостійно після кожного практичного заняття, виконання яких регулярно перевіряється викладачем.

THE VERBALS (Non-finite Forms of the Verb)



Characteristics of the verbals

The verbals combine the characteristics of the verb with the characteristics of some other part of speech:

- a) infinitive and gerund combine the characteristics of the verb and the noun (verb + noun); they have syntactical functions typical of the noun;
- b) participle combines the characteristics of the verb and the adjective or adverb (verb + adjective or adverb); it can be a premodifier: e.g. *sleeping* child, a *laughing* girl or adverbial modifier: e.g. She came in *laughing*.

Verb-characteristics of the verbals:

- a) all the infinitives are used in the formation of the tenses; the participle is used in the formation of the continuous tenses (present participle) and passive voice (past participle)
- b) all the verbals have **voice** and **tense** distinction
 - present tense of the verbals indicates time **simultaneous or future** with reference to the main verb
 - perfect tense of the verbals indicates time **prior** to that of the main verb
- c) active infinitive has a distinction of aspect (can be continuous) e.g. *I must be going*.
- d) past participle of the transitive verb expresses either that the action of the participle precede the action of the main verb or that it is simultaneous with the action of the main verb (Buses made in Hungary. Poems written by Shelly.)

- e) the verbals are not limited by **number, person or mood**, they must always be in connection with the finite forms of the verb
- f) non-finites derived from the transitive verbs can take an object: e.g. *to carry a heavy bag*
- g) non-finites can be modified by adverbials: *to play in the garden*

Finite verb forms are marked by inflection and indicate person, number and tense. A finite verb can be the single main verb in a sentence. Non-finite verb forms do not indicate person, number or tense.

THE INFINITIVE (Főnévi igenév /Інфінітив)

The infinitive is the base form of a verb. e.g. talk, read. The form can be either the **full** infinitive or to-infinitive: (to talk, to eat) or the **bare** infinitive i.e. infinitive without “to” (sing, eat).

INFINITIVE

Forms:

Full Infinitive: to go

Bare Infinitive: go

The forms of the **full**:

	Active	Passive
Present (Simple) Infinitive	to do	to be done
Present Continuous Infinitive	to be doing	—
Perfect Infinitive	to have done	to have been done
Perfect Continuous Infinitive	to have been doing	—

As the infinitive has no tense, it does not in itself indicate the time of the action that it refers to. However, it can have aspect, which shows the temporal relationship between **the action expressed by the infinitive and the time of the preceding verb**.

The **simple infinitive** refers to the **same time** as that of the preceding verb: e.g. *I was glad **to see** her. He must be very happy. I'll **arrange** a meeting with the manager. My son's football coach is said **to be** very strict.*

The **continuous** (or progressive) **infinitive** refers to the **same time** as that of the preceding verb and **expresses an action in progress or happening over a period of time**: The continuous infinitive needs the auxiliary 'to be' and the present participle (*ing*-form of the verb).

e.g. When he looked at her, she was pretending **to be talking** on the phone. *I'm glad to be sitting here.*
You must be joking. This time next week, I'll be lying on the beach in Croatia.
Vincent was reported to be staying in Paris at that time.

The **perfect infinitive** refers to a **time before** that of the preceding verb. It is created by using 'to have' and the past participle of the corresponding verb: to have + past participle (3rd form of the verb). *e.g.* He claimed *to have done* his homework. *I'm glad to have studied at that school.* *They must have forgotten about the deadline.* *By next week, they'll have finished painting the rooms.* He pretended **to have seen** the film.

The **perfect continuous infinitive** refers to a **time before** that of the preceding verb and **expresses an action in progress or happening over a period of time, a continuing but now completed action**. It is created by using 'to have been' and the present participle of the corresponding verb: **to have been + present participle**.

e. g. *I'm glad to have been living in Barcelona for the last ten years.* *He must have been waiting for hours.* *Soon, he'll have been running for four hours.* *The organisers were thought to have been preparing for days.*

Passive forms of the Infinitive:

e. g. Your composition has **to be typed**. (simple infinitive passive)

This sonnet must have been written by Shakespeare. (perfect infinitive passive)

In the negative, **not** usually comes before the infinitive:

I ought not to call them.

I had better not call them.

The particle "to" without the Infinitive is used to avoid repetition (to avoid repeating the infinitive). The sentence ends with a particle (except for *be* and *have*). *E.g.* I shall **do** if I want **to** (if I want to do). Do you **smoke?** – No, but I used **to** (I used to smoke).

The **split infinitive** (megszakított/розрапленій) can be used for stylistic reasons or to avoid ambiguity (kétértelműség/ неоднозначність) in spoken and informal English. It occurs when one or more items, usually an adverb or an adverbial phrase, separate the particle "to" and the infinitive. This is often the case with adverbs like *completely*, *fully*, *truly*, *really* etc. *e.g.* *She was too ill to really carry on her duty.* *They decided to carefully evaluate each student's performance.* However, as infinitives form a single thought, idea or action they should generally be kept together.

The use of the bare infinitive.

We use the bare infinitive after:

1. modal verbs except for *ought to*: *I can swim. You should go home. But: We ought to help him.*
2. *let* (=allow or permit sth to happen), when making suggestion & expressions with *let*: *Let me go. Let's (Let us) take a taxi. (Let's is often associated with shall we: Let's take a taxi, shall we?)* The negative is *Don't let*: *Don't let him interrupt you.*
Expressions: *let me see, live and let live, let go etc. They let the prisoner go home.*
3. *why* when making a suggestion: *Why wait until later when we can do it now?*
4. *make* (=compell) & expressions with *make*: *He made the boys stay in. We must make the public make notice of us.*
Expressions: *make sb do sth, make do, make believe*
5. *Help* & *know* can be optionally followed by a bare (mainli in Br.E.) or a full infinitive: *She helped us (to) edit the script.*
6. verbs of sense perception: *see, watch, notice, observe, hear, overhear, feel*: *Did you notice anyone leave the house? The spectators saw him score two magnificent goals.*
7. expressions *would rather, had better*: *I would rather die than surrender. You had better ask his permission.*
8. *bid* (*megparancsol, elrendel, ajánl, licitál/наказаму*): *I bade/bid him go.* (archaic form)
9. after prepositions such as *except, but, than*: *She does nothing but cry. I'll do anything except cook. She would prefer to stay single than marry that man.*
10. *Dare* & *need* (full infinitive is also possible): *Don't you dare speak to me like that! You needn't go on a diet. Expr. I dare say – "I suppose/expect it's true"*
11. in the second clause when two infinitive structures are connected: *He decided to turn off the computer and go home.*

! In passive the some of these words are followed by a to-infinitive:

- *make*: *He was made to work sixteen hours a day. The public must be made to take notice of us.*
- *see, hear, know, observe*: *He was seen to score two magnificent goals. He has been known to give better speeches than that.*

Functions of the Infinitive

1. To indicate **future action** or **state**.

e.g. *I'm calling to ask about your Dad. She came to collect her pay cheque.*

It can serve

a) as a kind of future tense

e.g. The Prime Minister *is to speak* on television this evening. ("Be to" is used to refer to the future.)

It was 1491. Columbus *was to reach* America a year later.

I hope *to see* you this evening. I hope *to be invited* to the party.

The best item on the programme *is still to come*.

b) to express a command or prohibition regarding future action

e.g. You *are not to stand*.

c) to refer to future in the hand of a fate (sors)

e.g. I don't know what *is to happen* to us.

! After some verbs (like, hate, prefer) the infinitive refers not to a future state or action but to a **habit** or a **course of action** that is liked or preferred.

e.g. I prefer to go to bed early. I like to go for a walk on Sundays. (habit)

"Would like" is followed by an Infinitive, "like" is followed by a gerund.

e.g. I would like to go for a walk. (now)

I like going for a walk. (in general)

2. To express **purpose** indicating that one action will follow another or **intention of an action**.

e.g. I have come *to apologize*. I come *to bury* Caesar, *not to praise* him. (*W. Shakespeare*)

The infinitive of purpose can only be used if the doer of the action expressed by the infinitive is the same as the subject of the main clause. If the subjects are different, we can use *a that*-clause.

e.g. She went to the door *to open* it (same subject).

I'll leave the door open so that you can come in (different subject).

3. To express **consequence** (következmény/наслідок).

e.g. He went *to find* his house in ruins. ("to find" can be replaced by "and found" – it was unexpected and unpleasant)

Compare: He went home *to get* his coat. (purpose)

Syntactical functions of the Infinitive

The functions of the infinitive in the sentence (syntactical functions) can be the following:

1. Subject (alany/підмет)

e.g. *To err* is human. *To skate* is pleasant. *To complain* would seem ungrateful.

It is more common to start with the introductory *it* and place the *to*-infinitive clause at the end of the sentence.

e.g. *It is not easy to forget.* (“It”- is a “preparatory/introductory *it*”, serves as the *grammatical subject* of the sentence, “to forget” is a *logical subject*). *It would seem ungrateful to complain.*

2. Subject complement after *be* (állítmánykiegészítő)
e.g. To decide is to act. My aim was to help you. *The decision was to extend the deadline by three months.*
3. Compound verbal predicate (összetett állítmány része/присудок)
e.g. The train has begun to slow down. We must appreciate his sincere intentions.
4. Object (tárgy/додаток)
e.g. It is beginning to rain. The baby tried to walk. I want to go.
5. Part of a complex object
e.g. He asked us not to be late. We felt the house shake.
6. Attribute (jelző/означення)
e.g. She wore a blue dress and a hat to match.
7. Adverbial modifier (határozó/обставина)
e.g. All money was spent to help the poor.

Uses of the infinitive

The infinitive as a **subject**

An infinitive or an infinitive phrase can be the subject of the linking verbs *appear*, *be*, *seem*. The infinitive can be placed first, but it is more usual to place the pronoun *it* first, and move the infinitive to the end of the sentence.

e.g. *To save money now seems impossible.* – *It seems impossible to save money.*

It was difficult to answer all the questions.

An **it** + infinitive construction may be preceded by *believe*, *consider*, *discover*, *expect*, *find*, *think (that)*, *wonder (if)*.

e.g. He thought (that) it would be safer to go by train. He found it easy to make extra money.

The perfect infinitive can also be used as the subject of the sentence.

e.g. *To have made the same mistake twice was unforgivable.*

The infinitive as an **object**

Some verbs can be followed directly by the infinitive:

afford	bother (negative)	<i>demand</i>	fight
<i>agree</i>	care		<i>forget</i>
aim	choose	<i>determine</i>	grow
<i>appear</i>	<i>claim</i>	deserve	<i>guarantee</i>
<i>arrange</i>	consent	desire	<i>happen</i>
<i>ask</i>	continue	disdain	hate
attempt	dare	endeavour	help
beg	<i>decide</i>	expect	hesitate
begin	decline	fail	hope

intend	plan	<i>remember</i>	trouble
<i>learn</i>	pause	regret	(negative)
like	prefer	<i>resolve</i>	try (=attempt)
love	prepare	scorn	<i>threaten</i>
long	<i>pretend</i>	seek	<i>undertake</i>
manage	proceed	<i>seem</i>	volunteer
mean	promise	survive	vote
need	propose	<i>swear</i>	vow
neglect	<i>prove</i>	start	wait
offer	reckon	tend	want
opt	refuse		wish

(Collins Cobuild English Grammar, A.J. Thomson & A.V. Martinet)

Some verbs are followed by an infinitive only when they have an object

advise	encourage	invite	persuade	tell
allow	forbid	leave	recommend	tempt
cause	force	oblige	remind	urge
command	get	order	request	warn
compel	instruct	permit	teach	

(M. Foley, D Hall My Grammar Lab, C1/C2)

e.g. They *forced us to open* our suitcases.

Phrases followed by the infinitive:

be about	do what one can	set out
be able	make an/every effort	take the trouble
do one's best	make up one's mind	turn out (=prove to be)

(A.J. Thomson & A.V. Martinet)

e.g. She *agreed to pay* 100\$. We *can't afford to leave* in the centre. She *volunteered to help*. He *took the trouble to answer* personally.

The verbs written in cursive font (e.g. *agree*) can also be followed by a **that-clause**.

e.g. I *decided to ask* for my money back. I *decided that I would ask* for my money back.

The infinitive after **nouns**

Some nouns can be followed directly by the infinitive:

ability	chance	failure	permission	reminder
advice	choice	goal	plan	request
agreement	decision	intention	preparation	requirement
ambition	demand	motivation	promise	suggestion

anxiety	desire	need	proposal	tendency
appeal	determination	offer	recommendation	way
arrangement	dream	opportunity	refusal	willingness
attempt	eagerness	order	reluctance	wish

e.g. Our *decision to wait* was wise. We were surprised at their *offer to give us a lift*. She made *an attempt to stand up*.

The infinitive after **adjectives**

Various structures can be used with adjectives and the to-infinitive.

To complete the meaning of some adjectives we need to use a to-infinitive. For example, we cannot say ‘I *am willing*’, we have to add a infinitive or infinitive clause. ‘I *am willing to try*.’

The list of adjectives that can be followed by the infinitive:

able/unable	due	liable	sorry
afraid	delighted	likely	stupid
amazed	determined	lucky	sure
anxious	eager	pleased	surprised
ashamed	eligible	proud	thrilled
bound	fit	prepared	unwilling
careful	fortunate	ready	welcome
certain	glad	reluctant	willing
crazy	happy	right	wrong
content	hesitant	sad	
curious	impossible	shocked	

Structures: Noun/pronoun + linking verb + adjective + to-infinitive

e.g. I *am proud to announce* the winner. We *are happy to see* you. He *was afraid to fight*.

The question *was difficult to answer*.

It +linking verb + adjective + noun +to-infinitive

e.g. It *was a difficult question to answer*.

It +linking verb + adjective + for something/somebody +to-infinitive

e.g. It *is necessary for this door to be locked*.

The infinitive after **too, enough** and **so...as**

Too comes before an adjective or adverb. and has the sense of excessive

(тúlzott/надмірна). *Enough* follows an adjective or adverb but comes before a noun:

e.g. The question *was too difficult to answer*. He *is strong enough to lift it*. There *is too little work to do*. There *isn't enough work to do*.

In case the infinitive refers to the subject of the sentence it has an active meaning.
e.g. You are *too young to understand*. (You are so young that you cannot understand.)
She is *old enough to travel* by herself.

In case the infinitive refers to the object of the verb it has a passive meaning.
e.g. The plate *was too hot to touch*. (too hot to be touched). The case is *light enough for me to carry*.

The **so ... as** construction is quite common as a request form.

e.g. Would you be *so good as to forward* my letters?

It can also be used as an alternative to the adjective+enough+infinitive construction with a difference in meaning. The sentence '*He was foolish enough to leave his car unlocked*' can mean either that he did it or that he was capable of doing it, but the sentence '*He was so foolish as to leave his car unlocked.*' implies that he actually did it.

Introductory or final infinitive phrases

Certain infinitive phrases can be placed at the beginning or sometimes at the end of a sentence and are then similar to sentence adverbs.

To be honest, I just don't like her.

To tell you the truth, I've never met her.

To cut a long story short, we said 'No!'

To be perfectly frank, you are a bad driver.

To be fair to him, he was not entirely to blame.

I've never been there, *to tell the truth*.

The Gerund

Gerunds are words that combine the function of a verb and a noun. According to the definition of the Cambridge Dictionary a gerund is a word ending in ‘-ing’ that is made from a verb and used like a noun. It is a noun that, having derived from the verb, retains a few verb-like properties. The gerund refers to an **activity, action or process in general**. A gerund can be modified by an adverb and can take a direct object. It has exactly the same form as the present participle (Participle I).

Form:

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Present</i>	doing	being done
<i>Perfect</i>	having done	having been done

e.g. I like *flying*. (Compare: I like ice-cream.)

He likes *flying*. He likes *flying planes*. (planes - object)

Gerunds can be translated into Hungarian by:

- ás, -és* végződéssel: *Swimming* is healthy. – *Az úszás* egészséges.
- főnévi igenévvel: I like *listening* to music. – Szeretek zenét *hallgatni*.
- hogy* kötőszavas mellékmonddal: I went to the library to borrow a book. –
Elmentem a
könyvtárba, hogy kikölcsönözzek egy könyvet.

The gerund has the following **verbal** characteristics:

- it has the voice and tense distinction (active and passive voice, present and perfect tense)
e.g. I hate *interrupting* people. (active – the action is directed from the subject)
I hate *being interrupted*. (passive – the action is directed towards the subject)
The **non-perfect**/present gerund expresses that the action denoted by the gerund is **simultaneous** with the action of the finite form of the verb.
e.g. He is good at *diving*. She is fond of *climbing*.
The **perfect** gerund indicates that the action of the gerund **precedes** the action of the finite verb in the sentence.
e.g. I'm *surprised at his having done it*. I regret *having uttered* these words
- the gerund of a transitive verb takes a direct object
e.g. He has made progress in *speaking* English.

The gerund has the following **noun** characteristics:

- it can be used in the functions of the subject, a direct or prepositional object, a predicative, etc.

- e.g. Dancing is fun. (subject), Avoid using very long sentences. (direct object), We all agree to your opening the meeting. (prepositional object), The best thing is going there at once. (predicative)*
2. it can be preceded by a preposition. *e.g. She entered without knocking. I'm very tired of working.*
 3. it can be modified by a possessive pronoun or by a noun in the possessive case. *e.g. Is there any objection to my seeing her? I insisted on Mary's going there alone.*

Syntactical functions of the gerund

The syntactical functions of the gerund or its functions in the sentence are similar to the functions of the noun. In most cases the gerund is used with some words attached to it forming a gerundial phrase. The gerundial phrase forms syntactically one member of the sentence. The gerund and the gerundial phrase can be used:

1. as a subject

e.g. Swimming is my favourite sport. Seeing is believing. Being lost can be a terrifying experience?

The subject expressed by a gerund may follow the predicate in sentences with the introductory "there" or "it".

American: There is no use ...

British: It's no use ..., It's no good..., It's useless ..., It's worth (while)...

e.g. It's no use crying over spilt milk.

2. as a complement / predicative (nominal part of a compound predicate – összetett állítmány névszói része / állítmánykiegészítő):

- a) after the linking verb be (structure: Subject+BE+Gerund)

e.g. My favourite sport is swimming. Seeing is believing. His favourite past-time is bird-watching. Her job is looking after the children.

- b) after finite verbs denoting the beginning, continuation, end, or repetition of the action expressed by the gerund such as: to begin, to start, to go on, to give up, to be keen on, to burst out

e.g. She went on talking. She continued reading

3. as an object

- a) as a direct object

e.g. I like swimming. We didn't mind walking.

- b) as a prepositional object (the object of a preposition or a prepositional verb)

e.g. I'm fond of swimming. Thank you for calling. We learn by listening.

4. as an attribute

e.g. The skill of speaking a foreign language takes time to acquire.

5. as an adverbial modifier (határozó)

- a) of time

e.g. *After catching a few fish he went home. Before going to bed she cleans her teeth.*

b) purpose

e.g. *One side of the gallery was used for dancing.*

c) manner

e.g. *The day was spent in packing.*

d) cause (used with prep. *for, for fear of, owing to*)

e.g. *I dared not attend the funeral for fear of making a fool of myself. I feel the better myself for having spent a good deal of my time abroad.*

e) attendant/attending circumstances

e.g. *She was not brilliant, not active, but rather peaceful without knowing it.*

f) condition (preceded by prep. *without*)

e.g. *He has no right to come bothering you and papa without being invited.*

g) concession (megengedök) (the gerund is preceded by a preposition *in spite of, notwithstanding*)

e.g. *In spite of being busy, he did all he could to help her.*

The use of the Gerund

1. The gerund can be used in a large number of different ways. Either the gerund or the infinitive can be the subject of a sentence when the action is being considered in a general sense.

e.g. *Reading in a foreign language is easier than speaking it. or To read in a foreign language is easier than to speak it.*

Both the gerund and the infinitive can be the subject of a clause placed after *believe, consider, discover, expect, find, think, wonder etc.* There is a possible difference between the gerund and the infinitive. The sentence 'He found *parking* difficult.' means that he usually or always found it difficult. 'He found it difficult *to park*.' could refer to one particular occasion.

2. When used as an object, there are some verbs that can be followed only by the gerund while others can be followed by the gerund and the infinitive as well.

a) The list of verbs followed **by gerund only**:

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| ▪ admit | ▪ avoid) | ▪ dislike |
| ▪ advise | ▪ can't stand | ▪ dread |
| ▪ allow | ▪ consider | ▪ enjoy |
| ▪ appreciate | ▪ contemplate | ▪ escape |
| ▪ avoid | ▪ defer | ▪ excuse |
| ▪ burst out | ▪ delay | ▪ fancy (=imagine) |
| ▪ can't help | ▪ deny | ▪ feel like |
| (=prevent/ | ▪ detest | ▪ finish |

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| ▪ give up | ▪ mean (=involve) | ▪ reject |
| ▪ go (e.g. in “go swimming”) | ▪ mention | ▪ resist |
| ▪ imagine | ▪ mind | ▪ risk |
| ▪ involve | ▪ miss | ▪ stop |
| ▪ keep (e.g. in ‘keep going’) | ▪ permit | ▪ suggest |
| ▪ loathe | ▪ postpone | ▪ tolerate |
| ▪ look forward to | ▪ practise | ▪ understand |
| ▪ leave off | ▪ prevent | ▪ waste time/money |
| | ▪ put off | ▪ spend time/money |
| | ▪ recommend | |

e.g. We enjoy travelling by plane. I avoid travelling in the rush hour.

b) The list of verbs followed by a **Gerund and an Infinitive** with little or no difference in meaning:

- attempt, begin, continue, intend, plan, propose, start
e.g. He *began to cough/coughing*. They *continue to smoke/smoking*.
- hate, like, love, prefer
e.g. She *loves playing/to play* the piano. The *prefer walking/to walk* home.

After would like/love/prefer/hate we use infinitive. e.g. Would you like *to dance*?

! With *like*, we prefer the infinitive when we are talking about choices and habits while the gerund is used in the sense of 'enjoy'. e.g. If I'm travelling, I *like to pack* the night before. I *like to do my homework* in the afternoon. (It's a habit, I think it is good to do it in the afternoon.) I *like riding a bike*. (I enjoy it.)

Not like to means 'think it is wrong to do' e.g. I don't like to disturb colleagues at home.

c) The list of Verbs followed by a **Gerund and an Infinitive** with a difference in meaning:

	Gerund	Infinitive
go on	continue with an action <i>He went on speaking for two hours.</i>	stop one action and change to another <i>First he talked about agriculture, then he went on to talk about industry.</i>
forget remember	looks back in the past, refers to an action that happened earlier	looks into the future, the infinitive refers to an action happening at the

	<p><i>I'll never forget meeting the Queen.</i> <i>I remember meeting the Queen when I was five. I remember locking the door.</i></p>	<p>same time, or later <i>Remember to meet her at the station. Did you remember to switch off the TV?</i> <i>Don't forget to lock the door.</i></p>
regret	<p>you did sth in the past and you are not happy about it, refers to an action that happened earlier <i>He regretted speaking so rudely.</i></p>	<p>to tell bad news and you are not happy about it, refers to an action happening at the same time, or later <i>We regret to inform you that your application has been refused.</i></p>
try	<p>refers to making an experiment, or to a new experience <i>Try taking an aspirin. You'll feel better.</i></p>	<p>refers to sth attempted, which might fail or succeed; to do sth that is not easy; to make an effort to do sth <i>I tried to warn him, but it was too late.</i></p>
stop	<p>refers to the ending of an activity I stopped smoking. (I do not smoke any more)</p>	<p>refers to an intention; to stop in order to do sth I stopped to smoke. (I stopped in order to light a cigarette.)</p>
dread	<p>to feel anxious or worried about something that is going to happen or may happen; to fear that something bad is going to happen <i>I dread going to the doctor.</i></p>	<p>dread the thought/prospect of (doing) something <i>I dread to think what would happen if there really was a fire here.</i></p>
mean	<p>refers to what is involved or will result in; sth has to be done to get a result <i>You have forgotten your homework again. That means phoning your mother.</i></p>	<p>intend to do sth <i>I meant to phone your mother, but my mobile didn't work.</i></p>
consider	<p>think about <i>At one point I considered emigrating to Canada.</i></p>	<p>refers to an opinion <i>She is considered to be the finest pianist of her generation.</i></p>
hear, see, watch	<p>the action is still in progress <i>As I walked past his cabin, I heard him talking with his secretary. (I didn't hear the whole talk.)</i> <i>I heard someone coming up the stairs.</i></p> <p>Sometimes an -ing form can</p>	<p>the action is complete <i>I once heard him give a talk on international politics. (I heard the whole talk.)</i> <i>We watched all the cars cross the finishing line.</i></p>

	suggest repetition. <i>I saw the children throwing stones at the dogs.</i> (= The children kept throwing stones.)	
--	---	--

d) The list of **Verbs with Prepositions** followed by the Gerund:

accuse of	consist of	prevent sb. from
adjust to	cope with	protect from
agree/diasagree with	decide against	put off
apologize for	decide for	rely on
approve of	depend on	spend money on
ask about	die of	spend time on
ask for	dream about / of	succeed in
begin by	escape from	suspect of
believe in	feel like	take part in
be used to	forgive for	talk about / of
blame for	give up	thank for
care for	insist on	think of
carry on	keep on	use for
complain about	look forward to	warn against
concentrate on	object to	worry about
congratulate on	pay for	

e.g. I'm *looking forward to seeing* you again soon.

3. We can use gerunds after prepositions and prasal verbs.

List of **Prepositions** followed by Gerund

about (in "how about"/ "what about")	in
after	in spite of
apart from	instead of
because of	on
before	without
by	

e.g. *After watching* the movie, I wanted to read the book.

He stayed at home *instead of going* to school.

4. Some adjectives can be followed by a gerund or by preposition and gerund.

List of **Adjectives** followed by gerund

afraid of	famous for	near
angry about/at	fond of	proud of
bad at	glad about	sick of
busy	good at	sorry about
clever at	impressed by	tired of
crazy about	interested in	worried about
disappointed about	keen on	worth
excited about	like	

e.g. I am *interested in visiting* the museum.

5. Some nouns can be followed by gerund.

List of **nouns** (with/without preposition) followed by gerund

advantage of	hope of	reason for
alternative of	idea of	trouble
chance of	interest in	trouble in
choice between	opportunity of	use
danger of	place for	way of
difficulty in	pleasure in	waste of money
doubt about	point in	waste of time
experience in	possibility of	
fun	problem	

e.g. There's no *point in waiting* any longer

The gerund can be preceded by a *possessive pronoun or noun in the possessive case*. The relation between the noun/pronoun and gerund is that of the logical subject and logical predicate.

e.g. I like *his (John's) reciting* poetry.

In Present-Day English the common case can be used instead of the possessive.

e.g. I saw *him (John) crossing* the street. (O+OC)

The Participle

(Melléknévi igenév / Дієприкметник)

The participle is a non-finite form of the verb having the characteristics of both verbs and adjectives. It has the function of an adjective and at the same time shows such verbal features as tense and voice and it can take an object. It has two forms: Present Participle (Participle I) and Past Participle (Participle II). Participle I has the same as the form as the Gerund:

Form:

a) Present Participle:

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Present (non-perfect)/Simple</i>	doing	being done
<i>Perfect</i>	having done	having been done

Definition: **Present Participle** expresses present action in relation to the time expressed by the finite verb in its clause and that in English is formed with the suffix – *ing* and is used in the formation of the progressive tenses. (Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary) It expresses an action characterising a person or thing.

e.g. He is *working*.

In fact, present participle can refer to present, past or future. The **non-perfect (simple)** form usually denotes an action **simultaneous** (egyidejű/одночасне) with the action expressed by the finite verb. It sometimes refers to no particular time.

e.g. I left (finite verb) him *talking* (participle) to Bob. (He was talking to Bob when I left him.)

I found him *standing* at the door. I saw him *standing* at the door. (He was standing at the door when I arrived.) *Being tired*, she went to bed.

The **perfect** form (perfect participle active) denotes an action **prior** (előzetes/попередня) to the action expressed by the finite verb, i.e. we want to emphasize that the action expressed by the participle happened **before** the actions expressed by the main/finite verb; there is an interval between two actions. With some verbs of sense perception and motion (see, hear, come, arrive, look, turn, etc.) Participle I simple (non-perfect) is used even when priority is meant.

e.g. *Having done* the job, we decided to have a rest. (First we did the job, after that we decided to have a rest.) *Having failed* twice, he didn't want to try again. *Having seen* the film before, I decided to stay at home. (Because I had seen the film before, I decided to stay at home.)

b) Past Participle: it ends in *-ed* (or *-en*). It has no tense distinctions.

Definition: **Past Participle** expresses completed action, that is traditionally one of the principal parts of the verb, and that is traditionally used in English in the formation of perfect tenses in the active voice and of all tenses in the passive voice. (Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary) It can express quality or state. e.g. broken cup, stolen money.

The use of the Participle

Participle I is used:

- a) to form continuous tenses
e.g. He was *walking* down the street. She will be *sleeping*.
- b) to express simultaneous or immediately following character of two actions
e.g. They went away *singing*. (Simultaneous) *Raising* his hand, he pointed to the door. (immediately following each other)
- c) as an attribute
e.g. A rolling stone gathers no moss. (proverb) Look at the *raising* sun. I noticed a policeman *standing* at the door
- d) as an adverbial modifier (of time, cause, manner, comparison)
e.g. He waited growing more and more impatient.
- e) as a parenthesis (Generally speaking, Judging by appearance)

Participle II is used:

- a) to form the perfect tenses and passive voice
e.g. He has *written* a novel. This house was *built* by my grandfather.
- b) as an attribute
e.g. A *lost* opportunity never returns.
- c) as an adverbial modifier (of time, condition, concession, manner or comparison)
e.g. He never spoke until *spoken* to.

Prepositions

1.1. Prepositions and prepositional phrases: definition(s) and general characteristics

1. A **preposition** is a function word or group of words that connects a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun to another word, especially to a verb, another noun or adjective. We commonly use prepositions to show a relationship in space or time or a logical relationship between two or more people, places or things.

2. A preposition is a function word or group of words governing and usually preceding a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun. Prepositions show direction, location, or time, or introduce an object. Prepositions typically show how the noun, noun phrase, or pronoun is related to another word in the sentence.

3. A preposition is a function word or group of words placed before nouns or noun phrases and pronouns to express a relationship between one person, thing, event etc. and another. Some relationships, expressed by prepositions are: space (e.g. *across*), time (e.g. *at*), cause (e.g. *because*), means (e.g. *by*).

English has a large number of prepositions. Some of them are very close in meaning (e.g. *near*, *next to*). Other prepositions can be used for several different meanings (e.g. *in*, *at* can be used to express a relationship in space and in time).

In certain cases, the same items can function both as prepositions and as conjunctions. (In '*the day before her arrival*' – *before* is a preposition, in '*before she arrived*' – *before* is a conjunction) Prepositions can also often be formally identical with and semantically similar to adverbs. (In '*He has been here since Monday.*'- *since* is a preposition, in '*He left school in 2010. I haven't seen him since.*' – *since* is an adverb.)

One-syllable prepositions are usually **unstressed** in speech while prepositions of two or more syllables are normally **stressed** on one of the syllables.

1. A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that begins with a preposition. It consists of a preposition and its object, which is nearly always a noun. (e.g. *out of doors*).

2. A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that begins with a preposition. It consists of a preposition and a noun following it (e.g. *out of doors*.). (OALD)

1.2. Morphological structure

There are over 100 prepositions in English. According to their morphological structure we distinguish **simple** and **complex** prepositions. Most prepositions are **simple**. They are single words, that consist of one word. The most common single-word prepositions are:

about

beside

near

to

<i>above</i>	<i>between</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>towards</i>
<i>across</i>	<i>beyond</i>	<i>off</i>	<i>under</i>
<i>after</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>underneath</i>
<i>against</i>	<i>despite</i>	<i>onto</i>	<i>unlike</i>
<i>along</i>	<i>down</i>	<i>opposite</i>	<i>until</i>
<i>among</i>	<i>during</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>up</i>
<i>around</i>	<i>except</i>	<i>outside</i>	<i>upon</i>
<i>as</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>via</i>
<i>at</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>past</i>	<i>with</i>
<i>before</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>within</i>
<i>behind</i>	<i>inside</i>	<i>since</i>	<i>without</i>
<i>below</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>than</i>	
<i>beneath</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>through</i>	

Prepositions that consist of more than one word are called **complex**. Complex prepositions may be subdivided into two- and three-word sequences. In two-word sequences, the first word is an adverb, adjective, or conjunction, and the second word is a simple preposition (usually *for*, *from*, *of*, *to* or *with*). The most common prepositions that consist of groups of words are:

<i>ahead of</i>	<i>except for</i>	<i>instead of</i>	<i>owing to</i>
<i>apart from</i>	<i>in addition to</i>	<i>near to</i>	<i>such as</i>
<i>as for</i>	<i>in front of</i>	<i>on account of</i>	<i>thanks to</i>
<i>as well as</i>	<i>in place of</i>	<i>on top of</i>	<i>up to</i>
<i>because of</i>	<i>in spite of</i>	<i>out of</i>	
<i>due to</i>	<i>inside of</i>	<i>outside of</i>	

1.3. Position of prepositions

Prepositions are normally used before nouns or noun phrases, pronouns or gerunds. However, it is possible in informal English to move the preposition to the end of the sentence in the following cases:

a) in questions beginning with a preposition + question word (whose/whom/what/where/which)

e.g. To whom were you talking? (formal), Who were you talking to? (informal)

b) in relative clauses a preposition placed before whom/which can be moved to the end of the clause; the relative pronoun is often omitted.

e.g. the people with who I was travelling (formal)

the people I was travelling with (informal)

English nouns do not change in form when they are the object of a verb or preposition. (*e.g. There is a chair near the door.*) However, as to the pronouns their object form must be used after prepositions.

Prepositions standing after their pronoun or noun are called **deferred** (Chalker). *e.g. Is that the boy you took picture **of**?*

1.4. Omitting the preposition

Before phrases beginning with *last, next, this, that* also before *today, yesterday, tomorrow* we leave out the prepositions. *e.g. Did you go to the theatre last Sunday? That day I had nothing important to do.* We also usually leave out the prepositions in phrases pointing to a time before or after a definite time in the past or future. *e.g. I saw him the day after his birthday. The conference will be held the following autumn.*

1.5. Classification of prepositions

Prepositions of time

A preposition of time is a preposition that allows to discuss a specific time period (**on** Monday, **at** night, **in** January)

List of prepositions of time: *after, ago, before, between... and, by, during, for, from ... to, past, since till/untill, to, within.* Prepositions *at, on, by, before, in* express time and date.

Prepositions *from, to*, can be used of time and place.

Prepositions *after, before, since, till/until* can be used as conjunctions.

Prepositions *after, before, since*, can be used as adverbs.

We use

- **after** when we want to say “*later in time than*“ (*I felt better after taking the medicine.*)
- **ago** to refer to how far back in time something happened: (*He came home an hour ago.*)
- **at** for the most specific times, at a time: at + hours, parts of the day, holidays without 'day', day/date, age (at six/ midnight/ 4.30 /(the age of) sixteen)
- **before** to refer to any time previous to a specific point in time (*He goes jogging before breakfast*)
- **between ... and** to talk about time that separates two points. (*We have a lot of work to do between now and Sunday.*)
- **by** when we want to say “not later than, at that time or before” (*He had promised to be back by ten o'clock.*) By + time is often used with perfect tenses, especially the future perfect (*By Monday I will have read all these books.*)
- **during** when something happens within the time something else is happening (*We stayed at a hotel during the conference.*)
- **for** with a period of time (*They have lived in this town for five years / for two months / for ever.*) It is often used with a present perfect or past perfect tense for an action which extends up to the time of speaking.
- **from...to** to show when something starts and finishes (*She will visit us from Monday to Thursday.*)
- **past** refers to the amount of time past the hour (*It's five past ten.*)
- **since** refers back to a point in time when something began. (*The factory has been here since the 1970s.*) It is often used with a present perfect or past perfect tense.
- **till/until** means up to a certain time (*We'll wait till/ until half past six for them.*) It is with a negative verb to emphasize lateness. (*We didn't get home till 2 a.m.*)
- **to** in telling the time, when we refer to the number of minutes before the hour (*It's a quarter to two.*) We can use **to** with the meaning of “until” when we are talking about time. (*It's four days to Christmas.*)
- **within** refers to a span of time during which something may occur (*We should receive a reply within two days.*)

Prepositions that can be confused:

- **during** and **for**
 - **during** is used with known periods of time known by name (Christmas, Easter) or periods which have already been defined (childhood, my holidays, the summer, 1989, the Middle Ages). The action can last the whole period or occur at some time within this period. (*He was ill for three days, and during that work he ate nothing. – whole period; It rained all Monday but stopped raining during the night. – at some point of time.*)
 - **for** (indicating purpose) may be used before known periods (*I rented a house for my holidays.*)
- **on, in** and **at**
in order to describe time, the prepositions [in](#), [on](#), and [at](#) go from **general** to **specific**.

- **in** refers to a general, longer period of time
 - in + parts of the day: *in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening*
 - in + months: *in January/ February*
 - in + seasons: *in (the) spring, in (the) summer, In (the) fall/autumn, in (the) winter*
 - in + years: *in 1980*
 - in + decades: *in the 1960s, in the seventies*
 - in + centuries: *in the 15th century, in the 21st century*
 - in + weeks: *In a week, in 2 weeks*
 - in + periods of time: *in the past, in the next century, in the future, in the 10 years' time, in the middle ages, in a few minutes, in a moment, in an hour, in 3 hours, in six months, in a year*
 - in + holidays: *in the Easter holiday*

- **on** is used when a speaker moves to more specific periods of time
 - on + days: *on Monday, on Thursday, on Sunday*
 - on + dates: *On April 3rd, on the 10th, on the first/last day*
 - on + holidays with "day": *on New Year's day, on Christmas day, on Easter day*
 - on + specific days: *on my birthday, on holiday, on my wedding day, on that day*
 - on + day + part of day: *on Sunday morning(s), on Friday afternoon(s), on Monday evening(s)*
 - on + time: *on weekdays, on time, on a summer evening, on a cold day, on my lunch break*

- **at** is used for the most specific times
 - at + hours: *at 7 am, at 12 o'clock, at 5 pm*
 - at + parts of the day: *at night, at noon/ midday, at midnight, at bedtime, at lunch time,*
 - at dinner time, at dinner, at lunch, at sunrise/sunset, at dawn*
 - at + holidays without "day": *at Easter, at Christmas, at New Year*
 - at + time: *at present, at the weekend (U.K), at breakfast, at the moment, at this moment, at the same time, at that time*

Special attention should be paid to the following expressions with prepositions:

- **on time and in time**

- on time means exactly at that time, not before and not after: *The 10.30 train started on time.*
- in time (*in time for sth.:* not late, *in good time for sth.:* with a comfortable margin).
Passengers should be in time for their train.

I arrived at the concert hall in good time. (The concert began at 8.00 and I arrived at 7.50)

- **on arrival, on arriving,:** when somebody arrives/arrived
- **on** can also be used with the gerund of certain other verbs: **on reaching, on getting to, on hearing** (**on** in the last phrase can be omitted) (*On hearing/Hearing the news, she decided not to leave the country.*)
- **at the beginning/end, in the beginning/end, at first/last**
 - at the beginning/end: literally at the beginning/end (*At the beginning of the book there is an introduction. At the end of the street there is a small house.*)
 - in the beginning/end, at first: in the early stages; it implies that later on there was a change (*In the beginning we used hand tools. Later we had machines.*)
 - in the end/at last: eventually/after some time (*At the beginning he opposed to marriage, but in the end he gave his consent.*)

Prepositions of place

Prepositions of place are prepositions used to refer to a place where something or someone is located.

List of prepositions of place: ***above, among, at, between, behind, below, far from, in front of, in, on, under, next to, near.***

We use:

- **above** to express that something is in a higher position than something else (*The helicopter hovered **above** the house.*)
- **among** means that something/someone is in the middle of or surrounded by other people or things (*Mary is popular **among** the students.*)
- **at** to say exactly where something or someone is (*She lost her earrings **at** the door.*)
- **between** to express that something is in the middle of two objects or things (or places) (The English Channel is **between** France and England.)
- **behind** to express that something is at the back (part) of something (He put his hands **behind** his back.)
- **below** to express that something is lower than something else (A small stream runs **below** that bridge.)
- **far from** to express that something is a long distance away (The restaurant is not **far from** here.)
- **in front of** (I can't see because of the person **in front of** me.)
- **in** with the name of a container, place, or area to say where someone or something is (There is some milk **in** the fridge.)
- **on** to express that something is touching a surface or being supported by a surface (He sat **on** the chair.)
- **under** to express that something is lower than (or covered by) something else (She was hiding **under** the table.)

- **next to** is further forward than someone or something else (There was a little girl sitting **next to** him.)
- **near close to** and **near** are similar to **next to/beside** but there is more of a distance between the two things (Our house is **near** the supermarket.)

Prepositions of movement / direction

Prepositions of movement (or direction) are used to show movement from one place to another. These prepositions are most often used with verbs of motion and are found after the verb.

List of prepositions of movement: ***across, along, around, away, down, into, over, onto, off, out of, past, through, toward, under, up.***

We use

across for describing a position that is stretching from a certain place to the other or from one side to the other (You must walk across the street at the crosswalk.)

along to show movement following a line, it is also sometimes used to show a specific position in relation to a line or to show when things are positioned in a line (He's walking along the path.)

around refers to going along its edge in a circular direction (You must drive around the city center to reach the cinema.)

away to say that someone leaves a place or person, or stays some distance from a place or person (She turned away and stared out of the window.)

down to indicate movement from a higher to a lower position (He came down the stairs.)

into to refer to movement from the outside to the inside of a three dimensional space and it can be used to express the idea of movement in the direction of something, often resulting in actually hitting it (We went into the shop.)

over is used to talk about movement from one side of a place to another. It usually refers to movement in relation to two-dimensional surfaces (a lawn, lake, table etc.) or to show when something is positioned on the opposite side of a line (a river, bridge, road etc.). (The cat jumped over the wall.)

onto to show movement into or on a particular place (The cat jumped onto the roof.)

off describes a movement away from something. (We get off the train at the next stop.)

out of to indicate movement from inside a space to outside a space (She ran out of the house.)

past to describe a movement at the far side of something or beyond something (Walk past the theater on the right and the bank is on the left.)

through for describing movement from particular point to the other or from one end to the other. (The car went through the tunnel.)

toward to say that someone or something moves, looks, faces in the direction of someone or something (He was standing with his back toward me.)

under describes a movement below the surface of something. (The cat is under the table.)

up to indicate movement from a lower to a higher position (It went up the stairs.)

1.6. Prepositional Phrases

A list of prepositional phrases with *out, for, with, at, without, on, under, in, by, within,* and *to* with example sentences.

Prepositional Phrases with OUT

List of Prepositional Phrases with OUT

- Out of struggle
- Out of debt
- Out of work
- Out of trouble
- Out of the question
- Out of the ordinary
- Out of the kitchen
- Out of stock
- Out of spite
- Out of sight
- Out of breath
- Out of school
- Out of respect for
- Out of reach
- Out of print
- Out of practice
- Out of place
- Out of pity
- Out of order
- Out of one's mind
- Out of love
- Out of jealousy
- Out of in step
- Out of ideas
- Out of hatred
- Out of hand
- Out of fashion
- Out of duty
- Out of doors
- Out of date
- Out of danger
- Out of curiosity
- Out of control
- Out of context

Examples of Prepositional Phrases with OUT

- **Out of debt, out of danger.**
- Unemployment is getting **out of hand.**
- Never tell tales **out of school.**
- I felt **out of place** among foreigners.
- **Out of sight, out of mind.**
- Success grows **out of struggles** to overcome difficulties.
- A hasty man is seldom **out of trouble.**
- The fire is burning **out of control.**
- The boy put the telephone **out of order.**
- I'm afraid we're temporarily **out of stock.**
- Their music will never go **out of fashion.**

Prepositional Phrase List with FOR

- For want of
- For the time being
- For the sake of
- For the rest of
- For the moment
- For the good of
- For the benefit (of)
- For sure
- For short
- For sale
- For safekeeping
- For real
- For once
- For nothing
- For lunch
- For luck
- For love
- For life
- For lack of
- For instance
- For hire
- For granted
- For good
- For fun
- For fear of
- For example
- For ever
- For dinner
- For certain
- For breakfast
- For ages
- For a while
- For a walk
- For a visit
- For a reason
- For a moment
- For a holiday
- For a good reason
- For a good cause
- For a change

Prepositional Phrase Examples with FOR

- **For lack of** anything better to do, we went to the park.
- One thing's **for sure** – once the baby's born, your lives will never be the same again.
- They have boats **for hire**.
- I didn't want to move **for fear** of waking her up.
- I believe marriage is **for life**
- She did it **for the good of** the community.
- She has put her house up **for sale**.
- After two trial runs we did it **for real**.
- I haven't seen you **for ages**.
- Please sit down **for a while**.
- We went all that way **for nothing**.

Prepositional Phrase List with WITH

- With the view of
- With the result that
- With the purpose of
- With the intention of
- With the help of
- With the exception of
- With the compliments of
- With the aid of
- With respect to
- With regret
- With regard to
- With reference to
- With attention
- With approval
- With an eye to
- With abandon
- With a will
- With a view to

Prepositional Phrase Examples with WITH

- I am writing **with reference to** your job application.
- The soldiers laid on **with a will**.
- We bought the house **with a view to** retiring there.
- We'd like a room **with a view of** the sea.
- The old man hobbled along **with the aid of** his stick.
- I ask for her hand **with all respect**.
- **With the help of** cold water he was soon brought round.
- She danced **with abandon**.
- Do not waste time **with regret**.
- Save your money now **with an eye to** the future.
- I am writing **with regard to** your recent order.
- These hazards may lead to complications **with regard to** insurance.
- I enjoyed all his novels **with the exception of** his last.

Prepositional Phrase List with AT

- At worst
- At work
- At will
- At war with
- At war
- At university
- At this point in time
- At this juncture
- At the wheel
- At the thought of
- At the top of
- At the time of
- At the table
- At the same time
- At the risk of
- At the ready
- At the peak of
- At the moment
- At the mercy of
- At the latest
- At the height of
- At the hands of
- At the foot of
- At the expense of
- At the end
- At the drop of a hat
- At the door
- At the bottom of
- At the beginning of
- At the age of
- At that
- At times
- At stake
- At short notice
- At sea
- At school
- At risk
- At rest
- At random
- At present
- At play
- At places
- At peace
- At pains
- At one's side
- At one's request
- At one's leisure
- At one's disposal
- At one's discretion
- At one's desk
- At one's best
- At one time
- At once
- At on the double
- At on sight
- At odds with
- At noon
- At night
- At most
- At midnight
- At midday
- At loose ends
- At liberty
- At length
- At least
- At last
- At large
- At issue
- At home
- At high speed
- At heart
- At hand
- At full throttle
- At full tilt
- At full strength
- At from the outset
- At for a fraction of
- At first sight
- At first
- At fault
- At face value
- At ease
- At breakfast
- At any rate
- At any cost
- At an advantage
- At all hours
- At all events
- At all costs
- At a time
- At a stretch
- At a stand
- At a speed of
- At a rate of
- At a price
- At a moment's notice
- At a low ebb
- At a loss for words
- At a loss
- At a loose and
- At a guess
- At a glance
- At a distance
- At a discount
- At a disadvantage

Prepositional Phrase Examples with AT

- **At the end** of the day.
- Employees can buy books *at a discount*.
- She went blind **at the age of** ten.
- Younger workers tend to be *at an advantage* when applying for jobs.
- He was putting himself **at risk**.
- There was no reason for her to feel *at a disadvantage*.
- I pushed the problem aside, *at present* it was insoluble.
- All speak **at the same time**.
- The second episode will be screened *at the same time* tomorrow.
- *At the beginning* of a ceremonial parade he gives the order to march on.
- As regards John, I will write to him *at once*.
- It will cost **at least** \$200.
- I've met the president – **at least**, he shook my hand once.
- You have to call her **at once**.
- Everything happened **at once** – she graduated, got a job, and got married, all in July!
- The two countries were **at peace**.
- The shop **at the corner** of the street sells helmets.

Prepositional Phrase List with WITHOUT

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Without respect | • Without foundation | • Without a plan |
| • Without warning | • Without fail | • Without a hitch |
| • Without thinking | • Without exception | • Without a good foundation |
| • Without respite | • Without education | • Without a break |
| • Without question | • Without delay | • Without (a) doubt |
| • Without precedent | | |
| • | | |

Prepositional Phrase Examples with WITHOUT

- Working **without a break** makes you more prone to error.
- It is **without precedent** in history.
- Everything had gone **without a hitch**.
- Genius **without education** is like silver in the mine.
- Speak **without thinking** is shooting without aiming.
- No good building **without a good foundation**.
- **Without respect**, love cannot go far.
- Working without a plan is sailing without a compass.
- We've been doing experiments 24 hours **without a break**.

Prepositional Phrase List with ON

- On vacation
- On trial
- On the way to
- On the way
- On the verge of
- On the understanding that
- On the top of
- On the tip of
- On the stroke of
- On the strength of
- On the second floor
- On the run
- On the roof
- On the radio
- On the phone
- On the point of
- On the part of
- On the outskirts
- On the off-chance
- On the move
- On the menu
- On the last day
- On the job
- On the increase
- On the hour
- On the horizon
- On the grounds of
- On the first day
- On the eve of
- On the edge of
- On the dot
- On the corner
- On the ceiling
- On the brink of
- On the assumption
- On the agenda
- On that day
- On tiptoe
- On time
- On television
- On suspicion of
- On strike
- On show
- On second thoughts
- On sale
- On remand
- On reflection
- On purpose
- On principle
- On patrol
- On parade
- On paper
- On order
- On occasion
- On no account
- On my wedding day
- On my birthday
- On leave
- On impulse
- On horseback
- On holiday
- On hand
- On guard
- On good terms
- On foot
- On fire
- On file
- On end
- On edge
- On display
- On credit
- On condition that
- On business
- On board
- On behalf of
- On bail
- On average
- On approval
- On an island
- On an island
- On an expedition
- On account of
- On a wall
- On a train
- On a summer evening
- On a spree
- On a ship
- On a regular basis
- On a plane
- On a pension
- On a motorbike
- On a list
- On a large / small scale
- On a journey/ trip/ cruise
- On a diet
- On a bus
- On a bicycle

Prepositional Phrase Examples with ON

- Ken agreed to accompany me **on a trip** to Africa.
- She refuses **on principle** to understate her income for taxation purposes.
- Tell him from me that he must be at the meeting **on time**.
- The new model goes **on sale** next month.

- The paintings are **on show** until April.
- He tried to jump back **on board**.
- She's **on leave** until the end of the month.
- The car was now **on fire**.
- He's **on trial** for his life.
- Could you put your ideas down **on paper**?
- The army is **on the move**.

Prepositional Phrase List with UNDER

- Under treatment
- Under the pressure of
- Under the misapprehension
- Under the influence
- Under the impression that
- Under the command of
- Under the age of
- Under suspicion
- Under stress
- Under strain
- Under review
- Under repair

- Under regulations
- Under pressure
- Under orders
- Under one's protection
- Under lock and key
- Under discussion
- Under cover of
- Under construction
- Under consideration
- Under circumstances
- Under arrest
- Under age

Prepositional Phrase Examples with UNDER

- There's a broom cupboard **under the stairs**.
- Willing to work **under pressure** with leadership quality.
- The silver was deformed **under stress**.
- The matter is still **under review**.
- A new railroad is **under construction**.
- He is **under treatment** for malaria.
- Is the bridge still **under repair**?

Prepositional Phrase List with IN

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| • In vain | • In other words | • In fact |
| • In theory | • In no time | • In existence |
| • In the nude | • In moderation | • In exchange for |
| • In the news | • In memory of | • In excess of |
| • In the mountains | • In love with | • In evidence |
| • In the mood for | • In length | • In essence |
| • In the meantime | • In league with | • In error |
| • In the habit of | • In labor | • In effect |
| • In the end | • In keeping with | • In earnest |
| • In the dark | • In ink / pencil | • In duplicate |
| • In the beginning | • In horror (of) | • In due course |
| • In the air | • In high spirits | • In doubt |
| • In two/ half | • In hiding | • In distress |
| • In town | • In haste | • In dispute |
| • In touch | • In harmony | • In disorder |
| • In time | • In hand | • In disguise |
| • In terms of | • In good/ bad condition | • In disgrace |
| • In tears | • In good faith | • In difficulty |
| • In summer/ winter | • In goal | • In detail |
| • In stock | • In general | • In defense of |
| • In some respects | • In gear | • In decline |
| • In secret | • In future | • In debt |
| • In season | • In full | • In danger |
| • In return | • In front of | • In charge of |
| • In public | • In force | • In character |
| • In progress | • In focus | • In custody |
| • In private | • In flower | • In court |
| • In prison/ jail | • In flames | • In control of |
| • In principle | • In fear of | • In contrast with / to |
| • In person | • In favor of | • In contact with |
| • In particular | • In fashion | • In consequence of |
| • In pain | • In fairness to | |

- In connection with
- In conjunction with
- In confusion
- In confinement
- In confidence
- In conclusion
- In compensation for
- In comparison with
- In common
- In command of
- In comfort
- In combination with
- In cash
- In case of
- In case
- In business
- In bulk
- In brief
- In black and white
- In bed
- In awe of
- In any case
- In anticipation of
- In answer to
- In an uproar
- In an instant
- In all my born days
- In all likelihood
- In all honesty
- In aid of
- In agreement with
- In agony
- In advance
- In addition to
- In action
- In accordance with
- In abundance
- In abeyance
- In a way
- In a temper
- In a sense
- In a row
- In a pile
- In a nutshell
- In a minute
- In a mess
- In a lather
- In a hurry
- In a heap
- In a flash
- In a deep sleep

Prepositional Phrase Examples with IN

- He looks younger, but **in fact**, he is 50 years old.
- It sounds fine **in theory**, but will it work?
- I am **in debt** to the bank for my car loan.
- When **in doubt**, call the doctor.
- Her efforts were **in vain**.
- She described the accident **in detail**.
- **In any case** the report will be made public next month.
- **In fact**, I always behind you, and sent you a back.
- Took an umbrella, just **in case**.
- The book is well organized **in terms of** plot.
- The apple trees are **in full** bearing.

Prepositional Phrase List with BY

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| • By word of mouth | • By oneself | • By definition |
| • By way of | • By one's side | • By day/ night |
| • By virtue of | • By now | • By cheque |
| • By the way | • By no means | • By check |
| • By the time | • By nature | • By chance |
| • By the side of | • By my watch | • By courtesy of |
| • By the arm/ hand | • By mistake | • By coincidence |
| • By surprise | • By means of | • By bus/ train/ plane |
| • By sight | • By marriage | • By birth |
| • By rights | • By luck | • By auction |
| • By request | • By law | • By appointment |
| • By reason of | • By invitation | • By any standard |
| • By phone | • By heart | • By all means |
| • By profession | • By hand | • By all accounts |
| • By process of | • By force | • By air/ sea/ land |
| • By post | • By far | • By accident |
| • By order of | • By dint of | • By (any) chance |
| | • By design | |
| | • By degrees | |

Prepositional Phrase Examples with BY

- He took the purse from her **by force**.
- She is the best **by far**.
- I've paid this bill twice **by mistake**.
- **By the way**, how is John?
- The road was closed all day **by order** of the police.
- **By the time** I got there he'd gone.
- Perhaps they are already there **by now**.
- He was **by nature** a philosophical person.

Prepositional Phrase List with WITHIN

- Within an hour
- Within walking
- Within striking distance
- Within sight of
- Within reason
- Within reach (of)
- Within one's rights
- Within one's power
- Within one's budget
- Within limits
- Within grasp

Prepositional Phrase Examples with WITHIN

- He'll do anything **within reason** but he won't break the law.
- I will be back **within** an hour.
- I'm willing to help, **within limits**.
- The shops are **within walking** distance.
- We live **within reach of** the station.

Prepositional Phrase List with TO

- To the/ this day
- To the satisfaction of
- To the purpose
- To the north
- To the limit
- To the life
- To the letter
- To the last
- To the full
- To the extent of
- To the exclusion of
- To the detriment of
- To the best of
- To the accompaniment of
- To sb's face
- To one's dismay
- To one's credit
- To one's astonishment
- To excess
- To date
- To an extent

Prepositional Phrase Examples with TO

- I've always believed in living life **to the full**.
- The car is a beauty and quite up **to date**.
- **To date**, we have not received any replies.
- **To this day**, I still don't understand why he did it.

- He's in debt **to the extent of** 300.
- His defending argument was well **to the purpose**.
- She obeyed his instructions **to the letter**.
- The kids stretch my patience **to the limit**.
- The wind has come around **to the north**.

<https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/clause-purpose>

Term 1 (3) / 1 (3) семестр

№	Тема / A téma címe	Завдання та вправи / Feladatok és gyakorlatok		Кількість год. / Óra
		В аудиторії /Az órán	Дом.завд. /Házi fel.	
1.	The Adjective. Morphological characteristics. Spelling rules. Syntactical characteristics. Classification. Grammatical characteristics of qualitative and relative adjective. Participle Adjectives.	[17],S.12, pp.175-176 [15]U.8e [10]U.17	[7],U.104, 106,107, [9]U.19	4
2.	Position and stress, word order of Adjectives.	[17],S. 12, pp.174, [15]U.9c [10]U.18	[7],U.105 [9]U.20	2
3.	Gradable and ungradable adjectives. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Synthetical comparison. Analytical comparison. Irregularities in the comparison of adjective.	[17],S.12, pp.177,178 [9]U.22	[7],U. 110-112, [9]U.21	2
4.	The Adverbs. Morphological structure. The functions of adverbs. Converted adverbs. Adverbial particles. The adjective and the adverb.	[17],S.12,p.1 73, 178-180, [8]U.90 [15]U.11a	[7],U. 108-109,	4
5.	Degrees of comparison. Comparison of adverbs.	[17],S.12,181 -191	[7],U.113-114, [9]U.24	2
6.	Adverbs of place, time, frequency, degree, negation, concession manner, adverbs of manner and modality as sentence adverbs.	[9]U.23 [8]U.91 [20]U.9 pp.116-118	[7],U.115-117, [8]U.92	2
7.	The Verbals. Forms and functions of the infinitive. The use of the infinitive. Syntactical functions of the infinitive.	[17],S.7,pp.9 2, 93, 102-103	[7],U.60,6 6, 67,69	2

	Bare infinitive. The split infinitive. The Particle “to” without the infinitive.	[8]U.81		
8.	The Infinitive phrase as an object: verbs followed by the infinitive. Infinitive constructions.	[17],S.7,p.10 4 [9]U.65	[7],U.68, [9]U.66	3
9.	The use of the gerund. The gerund and the infinitive. The gerundial phrase as an object: verbs followed by gerund, by gerund or/ and infinitive. Gerundial constructions. The gerund and the participle.	[17],S.7, p.105, 106 [19]U.16	[7],U.61- 64, 70-75, [9]U.67	3
10.	The participle. The tense distinctions of the participle. The voice distinctions of the participle. Spelling rules. Punctuation. The functions of the participle I in the sentence.	[4],U.6.10, pp.119-121	[24],U.67	2
11.	Participle II. Participle constructions.	[15]U.13b	[16]10p.1 44	2

Term 2 (4) / 2 (4) семестр

№	Тема / A téma címe	Завдання та вправи / Feladatok és gyakorlatok		Кіль- - кіст ь ГОДИ н Óra
		В аудиторії /Az órán	Дом.завд . /Házi fel.	
1	Prepositions. Morphological structure. Classification. Prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions. The prepositional phrase. Omission of prepositions. Place and stress of prepositions. Prepositions of time and place. Use of prepositions: Except (for), besides, apart from & but for. Noun + preposition. Adjective + preposition. Verb + preposition. Expressions beginning with prepositions.	[17] Section 13, pp.192- 199, [18]U.10 [19]U.18	[7],U.118- 127,131, [9] U.14- 18	4
2	Phrasal Verbs. Phrasal and prepositional verbs. Difference between phrasal and prepositional verbs. Prepositional phrases. The functions of the prepositional phrases. Prepositions and	[17],S.8, p.116-117 [18]U.21	[7],U.128- 130, [9]U.91	2

	prepositional adverbs. Idioms.			
3	Modal Verbs. General characteristics of modal verbs. Means of Expressing Ability. <i>Can</i> and <i>could</i> with the continuous and perfect infinitive. Expressing Permission and Possibility. <i>May/might</i> and <i>can/could</i> for permission in the present or future. <i>Could</i> or <i>was/were allowed to</i> for permission in the past. Requests for permission. <i>May</i> and <i>might</i> for possibility. The modal verbs with continuous and perfect infinitive.	[17],S.5, pp.58-62, 66-67, [8]U.22 [9]U.52	[7],U.44-46 [9]U.46 [8]U.20,21	3
4	Expressing Obligation. <i>Must</i> and <i>have to</i> . Difference between <i>must</i> and <i>have to</i> in the affirmative. <i>Must</i> and <i>have/had</i> used for deduction. <i>Ought to/should</i> compared to <i>must</i> and <i>have to</i> . <i>Must</i> , <i>have to</i> , <i>ought to/should</i> with the continuous and perfect infinitive. Expressing necessity, lack of necessity, criticism and disapproval, threat and determination. <i>Need</i> , <i>need not</i> and <i>must not</i> in the present and future.	[17],S.5, pp.63-65, 73-77 [9]U.48	[7],U.47-49 [9]U.47,49,50	2
5	<i>Shall</i> . <i>In order that + shall (should)</i> . Expressing Habit. <i>Will</i> for the present habits. <i>Would</i> and <i>used to + Infinitive</i> for past habits. Expressing Willingness and Determination. <i>Will</i> for determination. <i>Will/would</i> for willingness. Expressing Requests and Invitations.	[17],S.5.p.72, [9]U.51,53	[7],U.50-52 [18]U.13	2
6	Modal verbs for expressing requests and invitations. So that+ would/could/might/should for the past purpose. Modal verbs in reporting	[17],S.5, 1pp.68-70 [18]U.14	[7],U.53 [18]U.15 [8]U.49	2
7	Subjunctive Mood. The use of the subjunctive mood in simple sentences. The Present Subjunctive. The Subjunctive Mood in Simple sentences.	[9]U.58 [15]U.5c [19] U.8	[7],U.149	6
8	The use of the subjunctive mood in conditional sentences. Emotional use of the subjunctive mood. Conditionals (0, 1).	[9]U.54, [18]U.7	[7],U.144	3

9	Conditionals (2, 3). Mixed Conditionals.	[17],S.17,pp. 232-239 [18]U.6	[7],U.145- 148, [9]U.55- 57	4
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Revision and Examination Questions

Term I.

1. The Adjective Morphological Characteristics.
2. Classification of Adjectives.
3. Qualitative and Relative Adjectives. Participle Adjectives
4. Order of adjectives.
5. Gradable and ungradable adjectives.
6. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Spelling rules.
7. Adjectives with the infinitive.
8. Functions of adjectives in the sentence.
9. Classification and Forms of Adverbs.
10. Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs.
11. Position of adverbs of manner, place, time and frequency.
12. Adverbs of degree.
13. Sentence adverbs.
14. Order of adverbs.
15. Adverbs and adjectives with the same form.
16. Functions of adverbs in the sentence.
17. Prepositions. Morphological structure and Classification.
18. Prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions. The prepositional phrase.
19. Prepositions of time and date.

20. Prepositions of place.
21. Parts of speech – nouns, adjectives, verbs – followed by prepositions.
22. Phrasal Verbs. Phrasal and prepositional verbs.
23. Functions of the prepositional phrase.

Term II.

24. General Characteristics of the Verbals.
25. Forms and functions of the Infinitive. Verbs followed by the Infinitive.
26. Syntactic functions of the Infinitive.
27. The Full and Bare Infinitive.
28. Infinitive Constructions: Nominative with the infinitive (Subjective Infinitive Construction)
29. Infinitive Constructions: Accusative with the infinitive (Objective Infinitive Construction). Prepositional Infinitive Constructions.
30. Forms and syntactic functions of the Gerund.
31. Verbs followed by the Gerund.
32. Verbs followed by the Infinitive or the Gerund with difference and with no difference in meaning.
33. The Participle. Forms and Functions. Spelling Rules.
34. The Present Participle.
35. The Past Participle.
36. Participle I, Participle II and the Gerund as pre- and post-modifiers of the noun.
37. Constructions with Participle: Nominative with the Participle (The Subjective Participle Construction), Accusative with the Participle (The Objective Participle Construction)
38. Modality. General characteristics and special features of the modals. Primary and secondary functions of the modals.
39. Modal verbs with the continuous and perfect infinitive.
40. Means of Expressing Ability. Ability in the past, present and future ability. Expressions *to succeed in doing sth.*, *to manage to do sth.*, etc.
41. Expressing Permission and Possibility. Expression *to be allowed to*.
42. Expressing Obligation. Difference between *must* and *have to*. Expressing deduction and prohibition.
43. Modal verbs *shall*, *should*, *ought to*.
44. Semi-modals *dare* and *need*.
45. Modal verbs *will*, *would*. Difference between *Would* and *Used to*.
46. Modal verbs for expressing requests and invitations. So that+ would/could/might/should for the past purpose.
47. Mood. The Indicative and the imperative mood.
48. The Subjunctive Mood. Subjunctive I.
49. The Subjunctive Mood. Subjunctive II.
50. The Subjunctive Mood. The use of subjunctive in simple sentences.

51. The Conditional Sentences. Types of conditional sentences.
52. The Conditional Sentences. Zero and mixed conditionals. Conjunctions used in conditional sentences. Inverted word order in Conditional sentences.