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# *Пасивний стан дієслів*

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## ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІСЛІВ

Затверджено Вченою радою Вінницького національного технічного університету як навчальний посібник з дисципліни “Іноземна мова” для студентів всіх спеціальностей факультетів медико-біологічного та електронного приладобудування, радіотехніки та телекомунікацій.  
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Даний навчальний посібник призначений для студентів 1-4 курсів всіх спеціальностей факультету медико-біологічного та електронного приладобудування (ФМБЕП), а також факультету радіотехніки та телекомунікацій (ФРТТК) з метою закріплення граматичного матеріалу розширеною системою вправ. Посібник буде корисний для широкого загалу студентів.

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## МЕТОДИЧНА ЗАПИСКА

Даний навчальний посібник призначений для студентів I – IV курсів, для магістрантів і аспірантів всіх спеціальностей факультетів радіотехніки та телекомунікацій (ФРТТК) і медико – біологічного та електронного приладобудування (ФМБЕП) при вивченні такого розділу англійської граматики, як пасивний стан.

Автори зробили спробу висвітлити основні питання утворення, вживання та перекладу пасивного стану. Особлива увага приділяється труднощам, які виникають при перекладі речень з пасивними зворотами. В посібник включено матеріал, необхідний для розвитку навичок вільного читання, розуміння і перекладу оригінальної науково-технічної літератури з фаху, а також для формування навичок усної та письмової англійської мови, що відповідає основній задачі посібника – допомогти студентам оволодіти як навичками перекладу, так і навичками усної та письмової мови.

При вивченні англійської мови, як і взагалі іноземної, корисність схем, таблиць, зіставлень не викликає сумніву. Вони “забезпечують кмітливість розуму” й скорочують втрати часу і праці.

Досвід точних наук давно показав, що студенту, який навчається в технічному вузі, набагато цікавіше, коли він завдяки таблиці або схемі може уявити собі напрямок і межі заданої мовної проблеми, а не просуватися “всліпу”, не маючи чіткої перспективи. Тому весь граматичний матеріал ілюструється таблицями і схемами та супроводжується різними тренувальними і творчими вправами, які забезпечують надійність засвоєння матеріалу, прищеплення навичок усного мовлення в межах опрацьованої тематики, формування та закріплення навичок розуміння структур та їх перекладу.

На наш погляд, дуже важливим є порівняння англійської граматики з українською, а саме контрастні особливості, притаманні англійській мові у порівнянні з українською. Об’єм нашого навчального посібника не дозволяє зупинитися на історії тих або інших явищ англійської мови. Втім, автори подали деякі особливості англійської мови, що є найбільш незвичними для україномовної людини, і тому це видання корисне перш за все для тих початківців, рідною мовою яких є українська. Слід зазначити, що в розділах граматики всі приклади надані з паралельним перекладом українською мовою. Для зручності всі граматичні структури виділені в англійських реченнях напівжирним шрифтом для кращого запам’ятовування. Як вважають автори посібника, цим матеріалом можна користуватися для самоперевірки отриманих знань.

Кількість вправ достатньо велика і дозволяє забезпечити як роботу в аудиторії, так і самостійну роботу студентів. В завданнях до вправ не

вказується форма їх виконання (письмова чи усна), а вибирається викладачем і визначається рівнем підготовки конкретної групи студентів. Виконання ряду вправ розраховано на роботу зі словником. Але в основному при складанні вправ враховувався словниковий запас, отриманий в школі і на першому етапі навчання англійській мові у вузі. Вправи побудовано на лексичному матеріалі розмовної мови, тому їх можна використовувати для розвитку у студентів певних вмінь та навичок усного мовлення. Всі вправи підбирались і подані в порядку зростання складності і розташовані після певного граматичного матеріалу. Це допомагає студентам закріпити засвоєний теоретичний матеріал і перейти до його практичного використання. Добре знання граматичного матеріалу - необхідна умова розвитку умінь і навичок усного мовлення на базі загальноживаної лексики.

Серед тренувальних вправ виділяються привабливі тексти, що містять цікаву і принадну інформацію. Наприклад, про історію заснування всесвітньовідомої компанії "Coca Cola", про талановитого письменника-фантаста, прізвище якого прямо не названо, про відомий британський магазин "Marks & Spencer", який створив собі дивовижну рекламу, про вражаючий своєю новітністю театр, у виставі якого задіяні лише тварини. Адже ці тексти вражають калейдоскопічно строкатим розмаїттям дієслівних форм в пасивному стані, а студент технічного вузу оволодіває безліччю дієслів та інших частин мови, не втомлюючись від нудного матеріалу, а навпаки, охоплений ентузіазмом пізнання та позитивною енергетикою цікавого змісту.

В кінці посібника подано вправи, які містять лексичний матеріал і термінологію, що є характерними для різних спеціальностей Інституту радіотехніки, зв'язку та приладобудування. Вони укладені на базі текстів, взятих з оригінальної науково-технічної літератури англійською мовою, а також зі статей, вибраних з англійських та американських спеціальних журналів.

Посібник складений у повній відповідності з діючою програмою вивчення англійської мови в вищих технічних навчальних закладах.

## Вступ

У людському мовленні ми часто говоримо про певну дію. У такому випадку ми можемо називати особу – виконавця дії. Зазвичай це є жива істота. Але досить часто у мовленні людина стикається з необхідністю говорити про дію, не називаючи виконавця. Бувають мовленнєві ситуації, коли ми називаємо виконавця дії, але в центрі уваги знаходиться не виконавець, а саме об'єкт чи предмет, на який дія направлена. Об'єкт спрямування дії може бути істотою як живою, так і неживою. Саме у таких мовленнєвих ситуаціях нам не обійтися без вживання пасивного стану.

Слід зазначити, що в англійській мові більшість дієслів вживається в пасивному стані, причому доволі часто і широко. Звідки ця різниця між українською та англійською мовами? По-перше, вона пов'язана з більшою гнучкістю української мови: адже в українській мові, окрім пасивного стану, існують такі конструкції, як зворотні дієслова та неозначено-особові речення. В англійській мові перших конструкцій не існує, а другі застосовуються значно рідше, ніж пасивний стан.

По-друге, різниця у мовах пов'язана з особливостями культури. У Великій Британії справжній англієць ніколи не дозволить собі сказати щось категорично й упевнено. А пасивний стан передбачає значно менш категоричні судження в цілому.

Отже, загальна ідея пасиву: того, хто говорить, цікавить не суб'єкт дії, а її об'єкт. В українській мові існує декілька можливостей передати цю ідею, а в англійській – лише одна. Звідси зрозуміло, чому в англійській мові так часто використовуються пасивні конструкції, і чому українською їх зазвичай перекладають іншими зворотами (головним чином, неозначено-особовими).

## 1 ЗАГАЛЬНІ ВІДОМОСТІ ПРО ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛОВА

Стан - це форма дієслова, яка показує, є підмет виконавцем чи об'єктом дії, що виражена присудком.

Дієслово в пасивному стані показує, що особа чи предмет, які є підметом в реченні, зазнають впливу з боку іншої особи чи предмета, або знаходяться в певному стані в результаті якогось впливу.

В англійській мові так само, як і в українській, дієслова вживаються в активному стані (the Active Voice) і в пасивному стані (the Passive Voice). Пасивний стан вживається тоді, коли в центрі уваги співрозмовників є особа або предмет, на які направлена дія. В англійській мові дієслова, які виражають дію, спрямовану на певну особу або предмет, і можуть

приймати прямий і безприймниковий додаток, називаються перехідними (transitive): *to read (a book), to listen (to music)*. Дієслова, які не приймають додатка і виражають дію, що характеризує підмет, але не є спрямованою на певний об'єкт, називаються неперехідними (intransitive): *to live, to run*. В англійській мові речення у пасивному стані вживаються значно частіше, ніж в українській мові, оскільки в англійській мові в пасивному стані вживаються не лише перехідні, а й багато неперехідних дієслів.

Усі часові форми пасивного стану в англійській мові утворюються з відповідних часів допоміжного дієслова **to be** та дієприкметника минулого часу основного дієслова. Часові форми пасивного стану вживаються за тими самими правилами, що й відповідні часи активного стану.

Переклад речень з англійської мови українською дієсловом в пасивному стані може здійснюватись декількома способами. Іноді одне й те саме речення з дієсловом в пасивному стані може перекладатись двома і навіть трьома способами.

## 2 УТВОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ ПАСИВНОГО СТАНУ

Часи пасивного стану утворюються за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **to be** у відповідному часі і форми дієприкметника минулого часу (The Past Participle) основного дієслова. Таким чином, при відмінюванні дієслова в пасивному стані міняється тільки дієслово **to be**, яке є показником особи, числа і часу; основне дієслово має у всіх часах одну форму – Past Participle або Participle II, тобто, якщо дієслово правильне, то до інфінітиву без частки **to** додається закінчення **-ed**, а якщо дієслово неправильне, воно знаходиться в третій колонці таблиці неправильних дієслів. Це можна зобразити у вигляді такої формули:

to be+ Past Participle

Present Indefinite Passive:

am  
is + V ed / V3  
are

Houses **are built** very quickly here.

1 Будинки **будуються**  
2 Будинки **будують**

> тут дуже швидко.

### Past Indefinite Passive:

Was + V ed / V3 Were
----------------------------

The house **was built** last year. 1 Будинок **був побудований**  
2 Будинок **побудували** } минулого року.

### Future Indefinite Passive:

shall be + V ed / V3 will be
------------------------------------

The house **will be built** next year. 1 Будинок **буде побудований**  
2 Будинок **побудують**  
3 Будинок **буде будуватись**  
(будуть будувати) } в наступному році.

### Future Indefinite-in-the-Past Passive:

should be +V ed / V3 would be
-------------------------------------

He said that the house **would be built** next year. Він сказав, що будинок } 1 **буде побудований**  
2 **побудують**  
3 **буде будуватись**  
(будуть будувати) } в наступному році.

### Present Continuous Passive:

am being is being + Ved/ V3 are being
---

The house **is being built** now. 1 Будинок **будується**  
2 Будинок **будують** } зараз.

The houses **are being built**. 1 Будинки **будуються**.  
2 Будинки **будують**.

Past Continuous Passive:

was being +Ved/V3 were being
------------------------------------

The house **was being built** when I arrived.      1 Будинок **будувався**,  
2 Будинок **будували**,      > коли я приїхав.

*Примітка.* Future Continuous в пасивному стані не вживається

Present Perfect Passive:

have been +V ed / V 3 has been
--------------------------------------

The house has (already) **been built**.      1 Будинок (вже) був побудований.  
2 Будинок (вже) побудували.

Past Perfect Passive:

had been + V ed / V3
----------------------

The house **had been built** before I arrived.      1 Будинок (вже) був побу-  
дований      > до мого приїзду.  
2 Будинок (вже) побуду-  
вали

Future Perfect Passive:

shall have been +V ed / V3 will have been
---

The house **will have been built** by January.      1 Будинок (вже) буде  
побудований      > до січня.  
2 Будинок (вже)  
побудують.

### Future Perfect-in-the-Past Passive:

should have been	+ Ved/V3
would have been	

He said that the house **would have been built** by January.

Він сказав, що будинок (вже) буде побудований (побудують) до січня.

*Примітка.* Future Indefinite-in-the-Past Passive та Future Perfect-in-the-Past Passive утворюються так само, як і Future Indefinite Passive та Future Perfect Passive, але замість допоміжних дієслів **shall/will** вживаються відповідно **should/would**.

Часові форми групи Perfect Continuous у пасивному стані не вживаються.

Отже, в пасивному стані вживаються чотири часові форми групи Indefinite, дві часові форми групи Continuous та чотири часові форми групи Perfect, які можна подати у вигляді таблиці, в якій наводиться лише третя особа однини з займенником *it*, що може означати a letter, a book, a novel, a poem, a resume (табл. 2.1).

Таблиця 2.1 – Утворення часових форм в пасивному стані для третьої особи однини із займенником *it*

	Present	Past	Future	Future in-the-Past
Indefinite	It is written	It was written	It will be written	It would be written
Continuous	It is being written	It was being written	-	-
Perfect	It has been written	It had been written	It will have been written	It would have been written

### 3 Утворення питальної і заперечної форми в пасивному стані

У питальній формі допоміжне дієслово ставиться перед підметом:

**Were** these details **included** in the paper?

Чи були ці деталі включені до статті?

Where **was** this book **published**?

Де була видана ця книжка?

При складеній формі допоміжного дієслова перед підметом ставиться перше допоміжне дієслово:

**Has the house been built?**

Будинок збудовано?

**When will the telegram be sent?**

Коли буде відправлено телеграму?

У заперечній формі частка **not** ставиться після допоміжного дієслова:

**He was not sent there.**

Його туди не посилали.

При складеній формі допоміжного дієслова заперечна частка **not** ставиться після першого допоміжного дієслова:

**The bridge has not yet been built.**

Міст ще не збудовано.

У питально-заперечній формі допоміжне дієслово (або перше допоміжне дієслово в складеній формі) ставиться перед підметом, а частка **not** – після підмета:

**Is the letter not written?**

Листа не написано?

**Has the telegram not been sent?**

Телеграму не відіслано?

В усному мовленні вживаються ті самі скорочення, що й у часових формах активного стану, наприклад:

He will be asked = He'll be asked. Його запитують.

I have been examined = I've been examined. Мене проекзаменували.

She will not be told about it = She won't be told about it. Їй не скажуть про це.

#### 4 Вживання пасивного стану

Часові форми пасивного стану вживаються за тими самими правилами, що й відповідні часи активного стану.

Так, часи групи Indefinite пасивного стану, як і активного, виражають одноразову, повторювану або постійну дію в теперішньому, минулому або майбутньому часі (табл. 4.1) і вживаються для вираження майбутньої дії в підрядних реченнях часу та умови:

**This museum is visited every day.**

Цей музей відвідують щодня.

**Today English is written, spoken, broadcast and understood on every**

Сьогодні англійською мовою пишуть, розмовля-

Таблиця 4.1 - Видо-часові форми англійського дієслова в пасивному стані.

Tense	Aspect		
	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	<p><i>будують</i> <math>\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{звичайно} \\ \text{завжди} \\ \text{кожен день} \end{array} \right.</math></p> <p>am } built is } are }</p>	<p><i>будується</i> зараз <i>будується</i> все ще</p> <p>am } is } being built are }</p>	<p><i>побудований</i> в цьому році (результат) <i>побудували</i> вже</p> <p>have } has } been built</p>
Past	<p><i>побудували</i> <math>\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{учора} \\ \text{в минулому} \\ \text{році} \\ \text{коли?} \end{array} \right.</math></p> <p>was } built were }</p>	<p><i>будували</i>, коли я приїхав <i>будувався</i></p> <p>was } being built were }</p>	<p><i>був збудований</i> раніше, ніж я приїхав</p> <p>побудували had been built</p>
Future	<p><i>буде</i> <i>побудовано</i> <math>\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{завтра} \\ \text{у майбут.} \\ \text{році} \end{array} \right.</math></p> <p>shall/will be built</p>	<p>Замість відсутніх форм Future Continuous вживається форма Future Simple</p>	<p>Буде побудований до січня</p> <p>will have been built</p>
	be $V_3$	be being $V_3$	have been $V_3$

continent.

Iron is attracted by magnet.  
I'll go there if I am invited.

The ball was found in the yard.  
This was usually said in the Doctor's presence.  
The text will be translated into Ukrainian.  
This you'll never be told.

Часи групи Continuous пасивного стану, як і активного, виражають тривалу дію, що відбувається в певний момент або період часу в теперішньому чи минулому:

A multistoreyed house is being built near our school.  
A new wide road was being finished that would go over the mountains and down to the bridge. (*Hemingway*)

ють, ведуть радіопередачі, її розуміють на всіх континентах. Залізо притягується магнітом. Я піду туди, якщо мене запросять. М'яча знайшли у дворі. Це звичайно говорилося в присутності лікаря. Текст буде перекладено українською мовою. Цього тобі ніколи не скажуть.

Біля нашої школи будується багатопверховий будинок. Закінчувалося будівництво нової широкої дороги, що мала проходити через гори до мосту.

Часи групи Perfect пасивного стану, як і активного, виражають дію, що передє іншій дії або певному моменту в теперішньому, минулому або майбутньому часі. Крім цього, перфектні часи, особливо Present Perfect Passive, вживаються для підкреслення результату дії, що відбулася, і відповідають на запитання *що зроблено?* Наприклад:

The windows have still not been repaired.  
The book has been translated into Ukrainian.  
I was thinking of all that had been said.

Вікна ще не відремонтовані. Книжка була перекладена українською мовою. Я думав про все, що було сказано.

He led her to an old-fashioned house which had been built long ago.

Він повів її до старомодного будинку, побудованого дуже давно.

But it was too late. She had been seen.

Але було надто пізно. Її вже побачили.

Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened because she had been fought in her dream.

Анна прокинулася серед ночі. Вона злякалася, тому що з нею боролись уві сні.

В пасивному стані відсутні часи групи Perfect Continuous, а також Future Continuous.

Замість відсутніх часів групи Perfect Continuous вживаються відповідні часи групи Perfect, а замість відсутньої форми Future Continuous вживається форма Future Indefinite.

Нижче наведені приклади, в яких замість Present Perfect Continuous та Past Perfect Continuous, які не мають форм пасивного стану, вживаються, відповідно, Present Perfect і Past Perfect Passive:

The plan **has been discussed** for two hours.

План обговорюється вже дві години.

I knew that the plant **had been built** for two years.

Я знав, що завод будується вже два роки.

Слід звернути увагу на утворення дієслівних форм Future-in the Past (майбутнього у минулому) у пасивному стані, які утворюються за допомогою допоміжних дієслів **should** або **would** з відповідними пасивними інфінітивами. Це особливі форми для вираження дій, які представлені майбутніми з точки зору минулого.

Порівняння Future-in the Past з Future Indefinite, а також з іншими часовими формами можна подати у вигляді таблиці.

Таблиця 4.2 – Порівняння вживання Future-in the Past з іншими часовими формами

	Present	Past	Future	Future-in the Past
1	2	3	4	5
Indefinite	These data <b>are computed</b> by that device. Ці дані обчислюються тим приладом.	These data <b>were computed</b> yesterday. Ці дані були обчислені вчора.	These data <b>will be computed</b> tomorrow. Ці дані будуть обчислені завтра.	(He said that) these data <b>would be computed</b> the next day. (Він сказав), що ці дані будуть обчислені завтра.

Продовження таблиці 4.2

1	2	3	4	5
Continuous	These data <b>are being computed</b> now. Ці дані <b>обчислюються</b> зараз.	These data <b>were being computed</b> when you came. Ці дані <b>обчислювались</b> , коли ви прийшли.	Вживається Future Indefinite Tense.	
Perfect	These data <b>have just been computed</b> . Ці дані <b>були щойно обчислені</b> .	These data <b>had been computed</b> before you came. Ці дані <b>були обчислені</b> перед тим, як ви прийшли.	These data <b>will have been computed</b> before you come. Ці дані <b>будуть обчислені</b> перед тим, як ви прийдете.	(He said that) these data <b>would have been computed</b> by 5 o'clock the next day. (Він сказав), що ці дані <b>будуть обчислені</b> до 5 год. завтра.

### 5 ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВЖИВАННЯ РЕЧЕНЬ У ПАСИВНОМУ СТАНІ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

Пасивний стан широко вживається в англійській мові, що пояснюється декількома причинами.

По-перше, в англійській мові практично немає інших засобів, крім пасиву, що дозволяли б, у разі потреби, не називати виконавця дії. Порівняйте з українською мовою, де таких засобів декілька:

а) неозначено-особові речення, наприклад:

Мені не подобається, коли мною командують.

I don't like it when I'm ordered about.

Одного разу у лікарню **принесли** листа.

One day a letter **was brought** to the hospital.

б) безособові речення, наприклад:

Помилку зроблено багато.  
Йому сказано було сидіти вдома.

Many mistakes **have been made**.  
He **was told** to stay at home.

в) інфінітивні речення, наприклад:

Цього в мікроскоп не побачити.

This cannot be seen through the microscope.

Від нього нічого не чути вже два дні.

He hasn't been heard from for two days.

По-друге, в англійській мові в іменників немає відмінкових закінчень, що значною мірою збільшує, у порівнянні з українською мовою, кількість перехідних дієслів, з якими можливе вживання пасиву, наприклад:

*українські неперехідні дієслова*

*англійські перехідні дієслова*

допомагати

to help

керувати

to manage

дзвонити

to ring

Порівняйте:

Йому допомогли відкрити двері.

He was helped to open the door.

Фабрикою керують два брати.

The factory is managed by two brothers.

Роздався дзенькіт дзвону, і гра почалася.

The bell was rung and the game started.

*Примітка.* В англійській мові дієслова, які виражають дію, спрямовану на певну особу або підмет, і можуть приймати прямий, непрямий і безприйменниковий додаток, називаються *п е р е х і д н и м и* (transitive): **to read (a book), to take (a pen), to wait (for somebody), to listen (to music).**

Дієслова, які не приймають додатка і виражають дію, яка характеризує підмет, але не спрямована на певний об'єкт, називаються *н е п е р е х і д н и м и* (intransitive): **to exist, to jump.**

По-третє, в англійській мові вживання пасиву можливо не тільки з дієсловами, що вимагають прямого додатка, але і з дієсловами, після яких зустрічаються непрямі і прийменникові додатки, наприклад:

He was given a computer as a present.

Йому подарували комп'ютер.

The event was much talked about in the town.

Про подію багато говорили в місті.

The young trees were properly looked after.

За молодими деревами добре доглядали.

Усі ці причини є наслідком того, що пасивний стан в англійській мові вживається значно частіше, ніж пасивний стан в українській мові.

У залежності від характеру додатка англійські дієслова можуть вживатися в пасивному стані в таких конструкціях:

1. The **D i r e c t** Passive – пасивна конструкція, в якій підмет відповідає прямому додатку активної конструкції, наприклад:

They have made **no mistakes in the test.** → **No mistakes** have been made in the test.

They **took the furniture** out of the room. → **The furniture was taken out** of the room.

У контрольній не зроблено ніяких помилок.

Меблі були винесені з кімнати.

2. The **I n d i r e c t** Passive – пасивна конструкція, в якій підмет відповідає непрямому додатку активної конструкції, тобто додаток активної конструкції стає підметом пасивної. The Indirect Passive зустрічається тільки з дієсловами типу **to tell, to give, to show, to pay, to leave, to promise, to lend, to send** та ін., які вживаються з двома додатками, прямим і непрямим, і тому з ними можливі дві пасивні конструкції – the Direct Passive та the Indirect Passive, наприклад:

They told *me the news* today. → **The news was told** me today. → **I was told** the news today.

They offered *him a good job*. → **A good job was offered** to him. → **He was offered** a good job.

Новину мені повідомили сьогодні. Мені повідомили новину сьогодні.

Гарну роботу запропонували йому. Йому запропонували гарну роботу.

3. The **P r e p o s i t i o n a l** Passive – пасивна конструкція, в якій підмет відповідає прийменниковому додатку активної конструкції. Прийменник у цій конструкції зберігає своє місце після дієслова, наприклад:

They sent *for the doctor*. → **The doctor was sent for**.

She felt they were looking *at her*. → **She felt she was being looked at**.

За доктором послали.

Вона відчувала, що на неї дивляться.

Як видно з вищенаведених прикладів, жодна конструкція не потребує називання виконавця дії. Однак якщо висловлення вимагає цього, то ім'я діяча вводиться в речення прийменником **by**, наприклад:

Many valuable pictures were destroyed  
by the fire.

У вогні загинуло багато цінних  
картин.

Незважаючи на те, що пасивний стан часто зустрічається в англійській мові, його вживання має деякі обмеження:

1) пасивний стан неможливий, якщо в активній конструкції прямий додаток виражений інфінітивом, наприклад:

We arranged to meet at 5 o'clock.

Ми домовилися зустрітися о  
п'ятій годині.

2) якщо після дієслів, що позначають розумові процеси, фізичні відчуття, пропозиції, прохання, рішення та ін., додаток виражений підрядним реченням, то підметом у пасивній конструкції стає формальний займенник **it**, а підрядне речення, як і раніше, слідує за дієсловом-присудком, наприклад:

*It was known* that he would not accept the offer. (← They knew that...)

Було відомо, що він не прийме цієї пропозиції.

*It is said* that she turned the job down. (← They say that...)

Говорять, що вона відмовилася від цієї роботи.

3) в англійській мові є ряд перехідних дієслів **to resemble, to suit, to fit, to have, to possess, to lack**, з якими пасивний стан неможливий, наприклад:

The boy **resembles** his father.  
The place **holds** 500 people.

Хлопчик схожий на свого батька.  
Приміщення вміщує 500 осіб.

4) з дієсловами **to say, to explain, to announce, to point out, to devote, to propose** та ін., що вживаються з двома додатками, прямим і прийменниковим, можлива тільки одна пасивна конструкція, а саме the Direct Passive, наприклад:

Then they **explained** the difficulty to them.  
Then the difficulty **was explained** to them.

Потім вони пояснили їм ці труднощі.  
Потім ці труднощі були пояснені їм.

Вживання часів у пасивному стані не завжди відповідає вживанню часів в активному стані. Це пояснюється двома причинами:

а) у пасивному стані відсутні видо-часові форми the Perfect Continuous та the Future Continuous, замість них вживаються, відповідно, the Perfect forms та the Future Indefinite;

б) форми Indefinite у пасивному стані мають різні значення з неграничними і граничними дієсловами.

З неграничними дієсловами вживання форм Indefinite у пасивному стані відповідає цим же формам в активному стані, наприклад:

The meeting **was held** in the local club. (→ They **held** the meeting in the local club.)

He **is remembered** very well here. (→ They **remember** him very well here.)

Збори були організовані в місцевому клубі.

Його тут добре пам'ятають.

З дієсловами граничного характеру форми Indefinite у пасиві мають більш широке значення, ніж ті самі форми в активі. Вони можуть виражати дії і результативні стани, наприклад:

I know that proper names **are written** with capital letters:

I don't know why these words **are written** in pencil.

The work **was finished** in silence.

The work **was finished**.

Я знаю, що власні імена пишуться з великої літери (дія).

Я не знаю, чому ці слова написані олівцем (результативний стан).

Роботу закінчили мовчки (дія).

Робота була закінчена (результативний стан).

У першому випадку форми Indefinite вживаються паралельно тим самим формам в активі, наприклад:

The work **was finished** in silence. → They **finished** the work in silence.

В другому випадку форми Indefinite виявляються синонімічними формам Perfect, наприклад:

The work **was finished**. → They **had finished** the work.

На закінчення треба сказати, що паралельні пасивні й активні конструкції не рівнозначні за змістом і тому вони не можуть вважатися взаємозамінними. Вони не однаково подають інформацію, що міститься у реченні, оскільки в якості центра комунікації вибираються різні елементи названої події. Порівняйте комунікативну структуру двох речень:

The flood **broke** the dam.  
The dam **was broken** by the flood.

Повінь зруйнувала греблю.  
Гребля була зруйнована повинно.

У першому прикладі новим елементом повідомлення є відповідь на питання: *Що повинь зруйнувала?* – Греблю. В другому випадку новим елементом повідомлення є вказівка на причину, що призвела до руйнування греблі, а саме *повинь*.

Але головним чином пасив використовується в мові в тих випадках, коли виконавець дії є настільки очевидним з ситуації чи з контексту, що інформація про нього стає непотрібною, наприклад:

The boy **was operated on** the next day.

Хлопчика прооперували наступного дня.

The student **was asked to** the blackboard.

Студент був запрошений до дошки.

Легко здогадатися, що у першому прикладі виконавцем дії є хірург, а в другому – викладач. Якщо виконавець дії не названий, це дозволяє акцентувати увагу на інших елементах речення: у першому випадку виділяється *наступного дня*, а в другому – *до дошки*.

## 6 ПЕРЕКЛАД РЕЧЕНЬ З ДІЄСЛОВАМИ У ПАСИВНОМУ СТАНІ

На українську мову дієслова в пасивному стані перекладаються:

1. За допомогою дієслова “бути” в минулому або майбутньому часі з дієприкметником пасивного стану минулого часу:  
The research work **will be carried out** soon. - Наукова робота буде незабаром **виконана**.  
The plan **was fulfilled** in time. - План **був виконаний** вчасно.
2. Дієсловом з часткою –ся (-сь):  
The exploration of cosmic space **is done** by means of sputnics and spaceships. – Дослідження „космосу” **проводиться** за допомогою супутників та космічних кораблів.
3. Сполученням дієслова “бути” з дієслівними формами на –но, -то в безособових реченнях:  
That house **was built** last year. – Той будинок **було збудовано** торік.
4. Дієсловом в активному стані в неозначено-особових реченнях:  
The plan of work **was discussed** at the meeting. – На засіданні **обговорили** план роботи.
5. Особовим реченням з дієсловом в активному стані, якщо вказано суб’єкт дії:  
The article **was read** by the students yesterday. – Вчора студенти **прочитали** статтю.

6. За допомогою побудови неозначено-особових речень з вживанням особових займенників в давальному відмінку: мені, тобі, йому, їй, нам, вам, їм говорять, говорили, будуть говорити, (дають, дали, дадуть); про нас, про вас, про них говорять, говорили, будуть говорити:  
I am always told about it. Мені завжди говорять про це.

He was told about it yesterday. Йому сказали про це вчора.

They will be told about it tomorrow. Їм скажуть про це завтра.

7. Якщо в пасивному стані дієслово вживається з прийменником, то при перекладі прийменник ставиться перед тим словом, яке в англійській мові є підметом:

These data are often referred to. На ці дані часто посилаються.

His idea is much spoken about. Про його ідею багато говорять.

The reading of this device can be relied upon. На покази цього приладу можна покластись.

8. Деякі дієслова, які вимагають додатка без прийменника в англійській мові, вимагають при перекладі відповідне дієслово з прийменником в українській мові:

My question was answered at once. На моє запитання відразу відповіли.

We were joined by a group of students. До нас приєдналась група студентів.

9. Деякі дієслова, які вимагають додаток з прийменником в англійській мові, вимагають при перекладі на українську мову відповідне дієслово без прийменника:

His speech was listened to very attentively. Його промову слухали дуже уважно.

He is always entrusted with difficult tasks. Йому завжди доручають важкі завдання.

## 7 ПЕРЕКЛАД УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ПАСИВНИХ ЗВОРОТІВ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ

### 7.1 Теперішній час

1. Товари оглядаються (оглядають). Goods are usually examined at custom-houses.  
а) Товари звичайно оглядаються (оглядають) на митницях. (Present Indefinite Passive).  
(дія, яка відбувається взагалі, а не в момент мовлення).

б) Товари зараз оглядаються. Вам потрібно буде почекати півгодини. (Дія, яка відбувається в момент, коли про неї йде мова).

The goods are being examined now. You will have to wait half an hour.

(Present Continuous Passive).

в) Товари оглядаються (оглядають) вже 2 години. (Дія, яка відбувається в теперішній час, з зазначенням, як довго вона відбувається).

The goods have been examined for two hours.

(Present Perfect Passive).

## 2. Товари оглянуті.

а) Товари оглянуті. Їх можна вантажити (стан). (Складений присудок).

The goods are examined  
They can be loaded.

б) Товари щойно оглянуті митниками. (Дія, результат якої наявний в теперішньому часі).

The goods have just been examined  
by the customs officers.

(Present Perfect Passive).

## 7.2 Минулий час

### 1. Товари оглядались (оглядали).

а) Товари оглядались (оглядали) вчора. (Дія, яка відбувалась в минулому відрізку часу).

The goods were examined yesterday.  
(Past Indefinite Passive).

б) Товари оглядались (оглядали), коли ми прийшли. (Дія, яка відбувалась в певний момент в минулому).

The goods were being examined  
when we came.  
(Past Continuous Passive).

в) Товари оглядались (оглядали) до того, як ми прийшли. (Дія, яка відбувалась до якоїсь іншої дії або моменту в минулому).

The goods had been examined before  
we came.  
(Past Perfect Passive).

г) Товари оглядались (оглядали) вже дві години, коли ми прийшли. (Дія, яка відбувалась в певний момент в минулому, з зазначенням, як довго вона відбувалась).

The goods had been examined for two  
hours when we came.  
(Past Perfect Passive).

## 2. Товари оглянули.

- а) Товари оглянули: їх можна завантажувати.  
(Завершена дія, результат якої видно в теперішньому часі).

The goods **have been examined**: they can be loaded.  
(Present Perfect Passive).

- б) Товари оглянули вчора.  
(Дія, яка відбулась в минулому відрізьку часу).

The goods **were examined yesterday**.  
(Past Indefinite Passive).

- в) Товари оглянули до того, як ми прийшли.  
(Дія, яка відбулась до іншої дії, або моменту в минулому).

The goods **had been examined** before we came.  
(Past Perfect Passive).

## 3. Товари були оглянуті.

- а) Оскільки товари були оглянуті, митники дозволили нам відвезти їх.  
(Стан).(Складений присудок).

As the goods **were examined**, the customs officers allowed us to take them away. (Past Indefinite Passive).

- б) Товари були оглянуті митниками вчора.  
(Дія, яка відбулась в минулому відрізьку часу).(Складений присудок).

The goods **were examined** by the customs officers yesterday.  
(Past Indefinite Passive).

- в) Товари були оглянуті митниками до того, як ми прийшли.  
(Дія, яка відбулась до іншої дії або моменту в минулому).

The goods **had been examined** by the customs officers before we came.  
(Past Perfect Passive).

## 7.3 Майбутній час

1. Товари будуть оглядатись (будуть оглядати).  
Товари будуть оглядатись (будуть оглядати) завтра.  
(Дія, яка буде відбуватись в майбутньому).

The goods **will be examined** tomorrow.  
(Future Indefinite Passive).

2. Товари будуть оглянуті (оглянуть).

- а) Товари будуть оглянуті (оглянуть) завтра.  
(Дія, яка відбудеться в майбутньому).

The goods **will be examined** tomorrow.  
(Future Indefinite Passive).

б) Товари будуть оглянути (оглянуть) до 5-ї години. (Дія, яка вже відбудеться до певного моменту в майбутньому).

The goods will have been examined by 5 o'clock.  
(Future Perfect Passive).

#### 7.4 Переклад українською мовою пасивних зворотів з формальним підметом "it"

Звороти, які складаються з займенника **it** та дієслова в пасивному стані – **it is said, it was said, it is reported, it was reported** та інші, відповідають українським неозначено-особовим зворотам типу **говорять, говорили, повідомляють, повідомляли** та іншим. В таких зворотах **it** відіграє роль формального підмета і не має самостійного значення:

**It is reported** that the delegation has left Kyiv.

**Повідомляють**, що делегація виїхала з Києва.

**It was expected** that an agreement would be arrived at.

**Очікували**, що угода буде досягнута.

**It is known** that the planets are attracted by the sun.

**Відомо**, що планети притягуються сонцем.

**It is said** that the accounts would be checked every month.

**Говорять**, що рахунки будуть перевірятись кожного місяця.

**It was believed** that Venus was formerly larger than the Earth but this is not the case.

**Припускали**, що Венера колись була більша, ніж Земля, але це не так.

**It is supposed** that Jupiter consists predominantly of solid hydrogen.

**Припускають**, що Юпітер переважно складається з твердого водню.

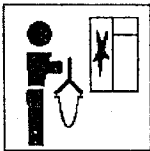
## 8 РЕКОМЕНДАЦІ ДО ВИКОНАННЯ ВПРАВ

Виконання тренувальних вправ – необхідна умова швидкого оволодіння мовою на будь-якому етапі вивчення. Одночасне закріплення вживання дієслів в активному і пасивному станах з паралельним перекладом посилює зорову пам'ять, сприяє більш глибокому розумінню граматичних явищ, які подані у вигляді різноманітних моделей. І тому видо-часова система англійського дієслова стає надзвичайно простою, захоплюючою і привабливою своєю чіткістю, гнучкістю і майже математичною точністю.

Порівняння активного і пасивного станів відтворює мовну яскравість, повноту і насиченість, а уявне поєднання обох складових дає можливість сприймати ці окремі граматичні явища як єдине ціле глобального процесу мовлення.

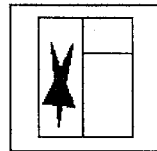
Порівняйте:

Активний стан



Петро розбив вікно.  
Peter **has broken** the window.

Пасивний стан



Вікно розбито (Петром)  
The window **has been broken** (by Peter).

Наявність невеличких діалогів і текстів для переказу та обговорення свідчить про те, що робота над оволодінням навичками бесіди починається з перших моделей, наведених у вправах. Виконуючи вправи з ключами, не поспішайте одразу охопити поглядом оригінал та переклад. Навпаки, закрийте чистим аркушем паперу переклад в ключі і перекладіть самостійно речення, які подані ліворуч, причому намагайтесь дати декілька варіантів і тільки після цього дозволяйте собі подивитися переклади в ключі.

Уважно вивчайте різні примітки, що наведені перед відповідними вправами. Обов'язково занотуйте їх у зошиті і утворюйте нові речення самостійно за допомогою семантичних одиниць, які містяться в примітках. Це є запорукою безперешкодного просування шляхом кращого оволодіння розмовною мовою.

Перед виконанням вправ ще раз зверніть увагу на зіставлення активного та пасивного станів, що подано у вигляді узагальнення англійських “формул” утворення часів і українського тлумачення конкретно вжитого часу (табл. 8.1).

Таблиця 8.1 - Видо-часова система англійського дієслова.

Aspect	Tense	Voice	
		Active	Passive
		V, V-s	be V-ed, V3
1	2	3	4
<b>Simple</b> дія як факт (звичайна, постійна, повторювана)	Present	ask, asks (я читаю часто, звичайно, завжди)	am, is, are asked (мене питають часто, звичайно, завжди)
	Past	asked (запитав, питав колись)	was, were asked (мене спитали колись)
	Future	shall, will ask (я спитаю)	shall be asked (мене запитують)
			<b>V-ed, V2</b>
<b>Continuous</b> дія як процес (незавершена, тривала)	Present	am, is, are asking (я питаю зараз)	am, is, are being asked (мене питають зараз)
	Past	was, were asking (я питав в той момент)	was, were being asked (мене питали в той момент)
	Future	shall, will be asking –буду питати	
			<b>shall, will V</b>
		<b>be V-ing</b>	
		<b>be being V-ed, V3</b>	

Продовження таблиці 8.1

Aspect	Tense	Voice	
		Active	Passive
1	2	3	4
<b>Perfect</b> дія завершена, передусе якомусь моменту, співвіднесена з ним		<b>have V-ed, V3</b>	<b>have been V-ed, V3</b>
	Present	have, has asked (я вже спитав)	have, has been asked (мене вже спитали)
	Past	had asked (я вже спитав до того моменту)	had been asked (мене вже спитали до того моменту)
	Future	shall, will have asked (я вже спитаю до того моменту)	shall, will have been asked (мене вже спитають до того моменту)
<b>Perfect Continuous</b> дія, що почалась в минулому і безперервно продовжується до певного моменту		<b>have been V-ing</b>	
	Present	have, has been asking (я вже запитую протягом...)	
	Past	had been asking (до того моменту я вже запитував протягом...)	
	Future	shall, will have been asking (до того моменту вже буду запитувати протягом...)	

## ВПРАВИ

**Вправа 1.** З англійських граматичних форм в правій колонці виберіть ту видо-часову форму дієслова, яка необхідна при перекладі поданих нижче речень.

1. Багато будинків було збудовано в минулому році.
  - a) built.
  - б) had built.
  - в) were built.
  - г) are built.
2. Коли я приїхав в це місто, цей будинок будувався.
  - a) was built.
  - б) had been built.
  - в) was being built
3. Багато будинків будується в Москві.
  - a) had been built.
  - б) was building.
  - в) was being built.
  - г) are built.
4. Цей будинок був вже побудований, коли я приїхав.
  - a) have been built.
  - б) was being built.
  - в) was built.
  - г) had been built.
5. Цей дім буде побудовано у наступному місяці.
  - a) was being built.
  - б) will have been built.
  - в) will be built.
  - г) will build.

**Вправа 2.** Заповніть порожні графи таблиці (де це можливо) видо-часовими формами дієслова *to ask* в 3-ій особі однини в пасивному стані.

Tense	Aspect			
	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present				
Past				
Future				

**Вправа 3. Перекладіть англійською тільки виділені дієслова.**

Всі телеграми **відправлені** (1)? – Ні ще. Половина телеграм **відправлена** (2) учора. Останні, крім трьох, **надруковані** (3). Останні зараз **друкують** (4). Їх **надрукують** (5) до двох годин дня.

**Вправа 4. Перекладіть англійською мовою.**

1. Які цікаві будівлі **будуються** в цей час в столиці? 2. Коли був **збудований** цей театр? 3. Це питання вже **обговорили**? 4. Цю дорогу вже **відремонтували**? 5. Туннель вже **прокладено** через цю місцевість? 6. Хлопчика **кругом шукали** і не знайшли. 7. Вам **хтось допомагає** зараз? – Ні. Мені ніхто не **допомагає**.

**Вправа 5. Прочитайте текст і перекладіть тільки виділені дієслова.**

New underground railway lines **are being built** (1) in Moscow, Kyiv, Tashkent, St. Petersburg, Kharkiv, Baku and Tbilisi. In 1980 an underground railway was **built** (2) in Yerevan. Plans **have been drawn up** (3) to build underground railways in Riga, Rostov-on-Don, Sverdlovsk and Dnepropetrovsk. Moscow's underground **is served** (4) by a staff of 22,500.

**Вправа 6. Використовуючи видо-часові форми пасивного стану, що подані у вигляді таблиці, самостійно утворіть речення. Додайте підмети та відповідні визначники часу.**

Tense	Aspect		
	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	is asked запитують (взагалі, звичайно, завжди)	is being asked запитують (зараз)	has been asked запитали (вже)
Past	was asked запитали (вчора, колись у минулому )	was being asked запитували (в той момент)	had been asked (до того моменту вже запитали)
Future	will be asked запитають		will have been asked запитають (до того моменту)

**Вправа 7** а) Визначіть, яку характеристику дії ви вибрали б для того, щоб перекласти англійською мовою речення, що подані нижче. Впишіть в пусті графи таблиці номери цих речень.

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present				
Past				
Future				

1. Студента екзаменують. Не заходьте в кімнату. 2. Студента екзаменують два рази на рік. 3. Статтю надрукували вчора. 4. Статтю вже надрукували. 5. Статтю надрукували вчора до 7 години. 6. Статтю друкували вчора в цей час. 7. Лист відішлють завтра. 8. Лист відішлють завтра до 7 години.

б) Вкажіть, яка з приведених дієслівних форм відповідає тривалому виду, тобто *Continuous*:

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. is being built | а) побудували        |
| 2. has been built | б) будують (зараз)   |
| 3. is built       | в) будують (взагалі) |

в) Який український переклад відповідає англійському реченню „Is my article being translated“?

- а) Моя стаття буде перекладена?
- б) Чи перекладається моя стаття зараз?
- в) Чи перекладуть тут мою статтю?

**Вправа 8** а) Заповніть пусті графи таблиці номерами дієслів у відповідній видо-часовій формі. Напишіть під кожним дієсловом український переклад.

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present				
Past				
Future				

1) is being explained; 2) is explained; 3) was explained; 4) was being explained; 5) had been explained; 6) will have been explained; 7) will be explained; 8) have been explained.

б) Перекладіть дієслова, що подані у вигляді таблиці, англійською мовою, вживаючи пасивний стан.

Час	Проста	Тривала	Завершена Завершено-тривала
Теперішній	пояснюється (взагалі)	пояснюється (зараз)	пояснені (вже)
Минулий	було пояснено (вчора)	пояснювалось (вчора о 7 годині)	було пояснено (вчора до 7 години)
Майбутній	буде пояснено (завтра)	-	буде пояснено (завтра до 7 години)

**Вправа 9** 1) Порівняйте речення, що наведені нижче, і вкажіть, у чому різниця. 2) Користуючись таблицею 8.1, проаналізуйте подані нижче речення і порівняйте свій варіант перекладу з тим, що у ключі.

### Теперішній час

		Ключ:
1. Викладач пояснює новий матеріал	на кожному уроці.	1. The teacher <b>explains</b> new material at every lesson.
2. Новий матеріал пояснюється викладачем	на кожному уроці.	2. New material <b>is explained</b> by the teacher at every lesson.
3. Викладач пояснює новий матеріал		3. The teacher <b>is explaining</b> new material now.
4. Новий матеріал пояснюється викладачем	зараз.	4. New material <b>is being explained</b> by the teacher now.

5. Викладач <i>пояс- нив</i> новий матері- ал	на цьому тижні.	5. The teacher <b>has explained</b> new material this week.
6. Новий матеріал <i>був пояснений</i> ви- кладачем	на цьому тижні.	6. New material <b>has been</b> <b>explained</b> this week.
7. Викладач <i>пояс- нює</i> новий матері- ал	<i>протягом 20 хвилин</i> з 9-ї години ранку.	7. The teacher <b>has been</b> <b>explaining</b> new material for twenty minutes since 9 o'clock in the morning.
8. Новий матері- ал <i>пояснюється</i> викладачем	протягом 20 хвилин з 9-ї години ранку.	8. New material <b>has been</b> <b>explained</b> by the teacher for twenty minutes since 9 o'clock in the morning.

**Вправа 10.** Порівняйте подані речення і скажіть, в чому їх різниця.  
Зверніть увагу на переклад речень в активному і пасивному станах.

### Минулий час

1. Викладач <i>пояснив</i> новий матеріал	} вчора.	The teacher <b>explained</b> new material yesterday.
2. Новий мате- ріал <i>був поясне- ний</i> викладачем		New material <b>was</b> <b>explained</b> by the teacher yesterday.
3. Викладач <i>пояснював</i> новий матеріал	} вчора о 10-й годині.	The teacher <b>was</b> <b>explaining</b> new material yesterday at 10 o'clock.
4. Новий мате- ріал <i>пояснювався</i> викладачем		New material <b>was being</b> <b>explained</b> by the teacher yesterday at 10 o'clock.

## Майбутній час

<p>1. Викладач <i>буде пояснювати</i> новий матеріал</p>	}	<p>The teacher will explain new material tomorrow.</p>
<p>2. Новий матеріал <i>буде пояснений</i> викладачем</p>	}	<p>New material will be explained by the teacher tomorrow.</p>
<p>3. Викладач <i>пояснить</i> новий матеріал</p>	}	<p>The teacher will have explained new material tomorrow by the end of the first lesson.</p>
<p>4. Новий матеріал <i>буде пояснений</i> викладачем</p>	}	<p>New material will have been explained by the teacher by the end of the first lesson.</p>

**Вправа 11.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, перевіряючи власний варіант за допомогою ключа.*

### Ключ:

<p>(а) 1. Листи <i>висилають</i></p>	{	<p>щодня. зараз. кожного тижня. вже дві години.</p>
<p>2. Листи <i>вислали</i></p>	{	<p>вчора. сьогодні. до того, як ви прийшли.</p>
<p>3. Листи <i>вислали</i></p>	{	<p>, коли я прийшов. вчора в цей час.</p>
<p>4. Листи <i>вишлють</i></p>	{	<p>завтра. до того, як ви прийдете.</p>

<p>The letters</p>	{	<p>are sent every day. are being sent now. are sent every week. have been sent for two hours.</p>
<p>The letters</p>	{	<p>were sent yesterday. have been sent today. had been sent before you came.</p>
<p>The letters</p>	{	<p>were being sent when I came. were being sent at this time yesterday.</p>
<p>The letters</p>	{	<p>will be sent tomorrow. will have been sent before you come.</p>

## Ключ:

(б) 1. Коли було побудовано нову будівлю МГУ? – У 1953 році на Ленінських схилах *побудували* нову будівлю університету.

2. Нову будівлю МГУ *будували*, коли я вступила на історичний факультет.

3. Нову будівлю МГУ *вже побудували*, коли я вступила на історичний факультет.

4. *Чи буде збудовано* ще одну будівлю університету у близькому майбутньому?

5. Готель „Інтурист” *побудували* поруч з готелем „Національ”.

6. Багато прекрасних будівель *побудували* у Москві останнім часом.

7. Щорічно у Москві *будуються* нові лінії метро.

1. When **was** the new building of Moscow University **completed**?  
- The new building of the university **was completed** on the Lenin Hills in 1953.

2. The new building of Moscow University **was being built** when I entered the History Faculty.

3. A new building of the university **had already been built** when I entered the History Faculty.

4. **Will** another building of the university **be built** in the near future?

5. The Intourist Hotel **has been built** next to the National Hotel.

6. A lot of beautiful buildings **have been built** in Moscow lately.

7. New metro lines **are built** in Moscow every year.

## Вправа 12. Перекладіть англійською.

1. Усі телеграми відправлені? – Ще ні, половина телеграм відправлена вчора. Інші, крім трьох, надруковані. Останні зараз друкують. Їх надрукують хвилин через двадцять. 2. Багато будинків було зруйновано у Києві під час війни; більшість з них відбудовано і багато нових будується зараз. 3. Кожний рік за допомогою розвинутих держав будується багато нових об'єктів у країнах, що розвиваються. 4. Коли журналіст приїхав у Ташкент після землетрусу, там відбудовувалось багато шкіл та інших громадських будівель. Зараз Ташкент – місто з широкими зеленими вулицями, житловими кварталами, сучасними магазинами. Вони були збудовані за останні 20 років. 5. Переговори все ще ведуться? – Як повідомляють у пресі, вони підходять до кінця. Але угода не досягнута

дотепер. 6. На що книжку зараз великий попит. Але якщо ви хочете купити її, ідіть на вулицю Горького у магазин „Дружба”. Вона зараз там продається. 7. Не входьте до кімнати. Зараз екзамнують студента Петрова. Його екзамнують уже 20 хвилин. 8. Що відбувається у бібліотеці? - Там зараз обговорюються нові книжки. Їх обговорюють вже годину. 9. Викладач попросив студента вивчити це правило самостійно, оскільки воно було вже пояснено. „Ви були неухажні, коли це правило пояснювалось”, - сказав він. 10. Мій батько народився у 1926 році. Йому було 17 років, коли він добровольцем пішов у армію в 1943 році. Його декілька разів нагороджували за хоробрість. Він був поранений і довго лікувався після війни. Війна залишила слід у житті кожної сім’ї. Брата моєї матері було вбито на фронті. 11. Більше сорока років тому на Радянський Союз напала фашистська Німеччина. Більше двадцяти мільйонів людей було вбито на цій війні. Мирні люди ненавидять війну, але не тому, що вони бояться її. Вони знають, як захистити себе. Їх прагнення до миру виходить з самої природи гуманістично налаштованої людини. Саме тому пропаганда війни у нашій країні заборонена законом.

**Вправа 13.** *Перекладіть українською, звертаючи увагу на переклад пасивних конструкцій.*

1. Have all the telegrams been sent off? - Not yet. Half of the telegrams were sent off yesterday. The rest of them, except three, have been typed. The last ones are being typed now. They will be typed in twenty minutes. 2. Many houses were destroyed in Kyiv during the war; most of them have been rebuilt and many new ones are being built now. 3. Every year many new projects are built in developing countries with our assistance. 4. When the reporter came to Tashkent after the earthquake many schools and other public facilities were being rebuilt. Today Tashkent is a city with broad green streets, blocks of flats, office buildings and modern shops. They have been built over the past twenty years. 5. Are the negotiations still being conducted? - According to the press they are coming to an end. No agreement has been reached so far. 6. This book is now in great demand. But if you want to buy it, go to Gorky Street to the shop “Friendship”. It’s being sold there now. 7. Don’t enter the room. Student Petrov is being examined now. He has been examined for twenty minutes. 8. What’s happening in the library now? - New books are being discussed. They have been discussed for an hour. 9. The teacher asked the student to learn the rule by himself as it has already been explained. “You were not attentive when this rule was being explained,” he said. 10. My father was born in 1926. He was seventeen when he volunteered for the army in 1943. He was awarded several times for bravery. He was wounded and went through a long recovery after the war. The war has left a mark in the life of every family. My mother’s brother was killed in action. 11. More than forty years ago the Soviet Union was attacked by fascist Germany. Twenty million people were killed in this war. The

peace-loving people hate war, but not because they fear it. They know how to defend themselves. Their desire for peace stems from the very nature of the humanistic system. That's why war propaganda in our country has been prohibited by law.

**Вправа 14.** Прочитайте тексти. Зверніть увагу на переклад українською мовою виділених дієслів в *Passive Voice*. Перевірте свій варіант за ключем.

### From the History of St. Petersburg

St. Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg had three predecessors. The first **was built** of wood in 1710 on the bank of the Neva where the monument to Peter the First stands now. In the middle of the 18th century it **was pulled** down.

Construction of the first St. Isaac's Cathedral **was begun** in 1768, farther back from the river on a new city square. It **was opened** in 1802. The cathedral, which **was hastily capped** with an unfinished belfry, did not harmonize with the magnificently built city centre and ten years later it **was decided** that a new one should be built. A contest **was announced** and the project submitted by the architect Montferrand **was selected**. A special commission revised it somewhat, and in 1818 the construction of the present St. Isaac's Cathedral began. The interior **is decorated** with malachite, marble and sculptures by Vitali and Claudt, as well as mosaics and paintings by Bryullov and Bruni.

### Ключ:

було побудовано

було знесено

було почато (почалось)

було відкрито

було

завершено

було вирішено

було об'явлено

було вибрано

прикрашено

predecessor [ˈpriːdisəsə] – попередник; wood – дерево; hastily – поспішно; belfry – дзвіниця; magnificent – чудовий, пишний; contest – конкурс; to submit – зд. подавати на розгляд; to revise [riˈvaɪz] – виправити; marble – мармур.

### About Boxing

Boxing is an old sport going back to the days of ancient Greece where it was an important part of the Olympic Games. The Olympics **were held** during the hottest

### Ключ:

проводились

part of the summer, and the boxers were **rubbed** with oil to limit perspiration. Their hands were **bound** with heavy leather strips often loaded with lead or iron. So fighters were frequently **maimed** for life. There were no rounds and no time limits - the men fought until one of them was **considered** defeated.

натурали  
обв'язані  
покалічений  
вважався

perspiration [pə:'spɪrɪʃn] – піт; leather ['lede] – шкіра; strip – смужка, шматочок; lead [led] – свинець; to maim – калічити; defeated – переможений.

**Вправа 15.** (на розвиток навичок усного мовлення)

Побудуйте речення за зразком, вживаючи пасивний стан. Перевірте правильність за ключем. Поставте речення у питальну та заперечну форму.

**E. g. 1** The vase (*to break*) – The vase has been broken.

**Ключ:**

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. the flowers ( <i>to water</i> ) | The flowers <b>have been watered.</b> |
| 2. the dishes ( <i>to wash</i> )   | The dishes <b>have been washed.</b>   |
| 3. the basket ( <i>to empty</i> )  | The basket <b>has been emptied.</b>   |
| 4. the supper ( <i>to cook</i> )   | The supper <b>has been cooked.</b>    |

**E. g. 2** What's going on in the hall? (*to hold a meeting*) – A meeting is **being held** there.

**Ключ:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. What's going on in the garden? ( <i>to plant trees</i> )               | The trees <b>are being planted</b> there.     |
| 2. What's going on in room 10? ( <i>to examine students</i> )             | The students <b>are being examined</b> there. |
| 3. What's going on in the the kitchen? ( <i>to make a birthday cake</i> ) | The birthday cake is <b>being made</b> there. |

**Вправа 16.** Програйте у особах і вивчіть подані нижче короткі діалоги. Звертайте увагу на вживання дієслівних форм у пасивному стані.

**Ключ:**

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (1)- Is this seat taken? | - Це місце зайнято? |
| - I'm afraid it is.      | - Боюсь, що так.    |

(2) - Excuse me for being late.

- What happened?

- I was held up by the traffic.

(3) - Where is this radio set made?

- It's made in Riga.

- Where is it sold?

- I think it's sold by many shops selling radio goods.

(4) - Passengers are requested to walk to the plane (Exit 5). Passengers leaving for St. Petersburg, flight 125, are requested to register.

- Will any meal be served on the plane?

- Вибачте (мене), що я запізнився.

- Що трапилось?

- Мене затримав транспорт.

- Де зроблено цей радіоприймач?

- Він зроблений у Ризі.

- Де він продається?

- Я думаю, у багатьох магазинах, що продають радіотовари.

- Пасажирів просять пройти на посадку до літака (вихід 5). Пасажирів, які летять у Санкт-Петербург рейсом 125, просять зареєструватися.

- Чи будуть давати їжу у літаку?

**Вправа 17.** Прочитайте поданий нижче текст. Випишіть речення з дієсловами в пасивному стані і поясніть їх вживання. Перекажіть зміст тексту.

### Stamps

In 1840, Rowland Hill's Penny Stamp Act became law. Under this law, letters were paid for by weight. Previously, they had been charged according to the distance or number of sheets. It also became compulsory to pay for postage in advance. This had not always been done before and often people had refused to pay for letters which were delivered to them. Stamps were introduced in 1840 as an easy way of checking that postage had been paid. As Britain was the first country to use stamps widely, the country's name was not written on them. However, the head of the ruling monarch appears on every stamp.

previously – попередньо; to charge – призначити ціну; sheet - лист; compulsory – обов'язково; to deliver – вручати.

**Вправа 18.** Прочитайте цю історію. Поставте питання до речень з дієсловами в пасивному стані. Складіть план розповіді.

### Animal Theatre

The world's only theatre in which animals act was opened in Moscow in 1980. It is a children's theatre.

There are 300 actors in the troupe. Some of them have joined it by accident. It was Plut (Rogue), the cat, who walked into the theatre from the street. However, he proved to be a capable actor and was given place on the

program. Lorika, a tiny lemur, was found in a box of bananas. It apparently fell asleep, was packed and sent on long voyage. Several bears were brought to the theatre after the Olympic shows in Moscow, in which they played the part of living emblems of the XXII Olympic Games.

In the future the theatre intends to extend its repertoire. For instance, it is planned to stage fables in which the part of the Fox will be played by a fox, the part of the Wolf – by a wolf.

Today modern plays make up the larger part of the theatre repertoire which until recently was dominated by classics. But of course, this does not mean that dramatists of the past are being neglected.

carable – здібний; fables – байки; to neglect - зневажати.

**Вправа 19.** Заповніть пусті графи таблиці видо-часових форм дієслова **to keep** у 3-ій особі однини. Напишіть під кожним дієсловом український переклад.

Tense	Aspect			
	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present				
Past				
Future				

**Вправа 20.** З англійських граматичних форм у правій колонці виберіть ту видо-часову форму дієслова, яку ви вжили б при перекладі поданих нижче речень.

- Цей будинок був побудований у минулому році.
  - built
  - was built
  - has been built
- Цей будинок будувався, коли я повернулася у місто.
  - was built
  - was being built
  - had been built
  - was building
- Нові будинки будують кожний день.
  - are being built
  - are built
  - have been built
- Я впевнений, що будинок збудують до Нового року.
  - will be built
  - is being built
  - will have been built

5. Зараз тут *будується* новий будинок.

a) is being built

б) is building

в) is built

6. Цей будинок був вже *збудований*, коли я приїхав сюди.

a) has been built

б) was built

в) had been built

7. Багато будинків *буде* збудовано у наступному місяці.

a) will built

б) will be built

в) will have been built

г) will have built

8. Цей будинок *побудували* у цьому році.

a) had built

б) has been built

в) is built

г) was built

9. Цей будинок *будується* уже п'ять місяців.

a) has been built

б) is being built

в) is built

**Вправа 21.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою тільки виділені дієслова.*

Усі статті *передруковані* (1)? - Ні, тільки половину статей *передруковано* (2) учора. Інші, крім двох, *надруковані* (3). Останні зараз *надрукують* (4). Їх *надрукують* (5) до двох годин.

**Вправа 22.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою.*

1. Цей предмет викладали, коли ви були студентом? 2. Всі лекції відвідували, коли ви були студентом? 3. Коли було побудовано цей театр? 4. Які цікаві будинки будуть зараз в Україні? 5. Чи їздять зараз на концерти у Київ? 6. Зараз відвідують театральні вистави?

**Вправа 23.** *Прочитайте текст, в якому всі присудки виражені в Passive Voice. Поставте спеціальні запитання до кожного речення.*

Things go better with

**Coca-Cola**

Coca-Cola is enjoyed all over the world. 1/6 billion gallons are sold every year, in over one hundred and sixty countries. The drink was invented by Dr John Pemberton in Atlanta, on 8 May 1886, but it was given the name Coca-Cola by his partner, Frank Robinson. In the first year, only nine drinks a day were sold.

The business was bought by a man called Asa Candler in 1888, and the first factory was opened in Dallas, Texas, in 1895. Coca-Cola is still made there. Billions of bottles and cans have been produced since 1895.

Diet Coke has been made since 1982, and over the years many clever advertisements have been used to sell the product. ("Coca-Cola" and "Coke" are registered trademarks which identify the same product of the Coca-Cola Company). It is certain that Coca-Cola will be drunk far into the twenty-first century.

**Вправа 24.** *Не дивлячись в текст, спробуйте передати інформацію, що міститься в ньому.*

**Вправа 25.** *Нижче подані відповіді на запитання до тексту „Things go better with Coca-Cola”. А які можуть бути питання?*

- 1,6 billion gallons.
- In 1886.
- Only nine drinks a day.
- In Dallas.
- Since 1982.

**Вправа 26.** *Уважно прочитайте текст і запам'ятайте ключові моменти. Будьте готові відповісти на запитання за текстом, вживаючи дієслова у пасивному стані.*

## MARKS & SPENCER

Britain's favourite store

Marks & Spencer (or M&S) is Britain's favorite store. Tourists love it too. It attracts a great variety of customers, from housewives to millionaires. The Duchess of York, Dustin Hoffman, and the British Prime Minister are just a few of its famous customers.

Last year it made a profit of £529 million, which is more than £10 million a week.

### **How did it all begin?**

It all started 105 years ago, when a young Polish immigrant, Michael Marks, had a stall in Leeds market. He didn't have many things to sell: some cotton, a little wool, lots of buttons, and a few shoelaces. Above his stall he put the now famous notice:



Ten years later, he met Tom Spenser and together they started Penny Stalls in many towns in the north of England. Today there are 564 branches of M&S all over the world – in America, Canada, Spain, France, Belgium, and Hungary.

### **What are the best-sellers?**

Surprisingly, tastes in food and clothes are international. What sells well in Paris sells just as well in Newcastle. Their best-selling clothes are:

- For women: jumpers, bras, and knickers (M&S is famous for its knickers!)
- For men: shirts, socks, pyjamas, dressing gowns, and suits.
- For children: underwear and socks.

Best-sellers in food include: fresh chickens, bread, vegetables, and sandwiches. Chicken Kiev is internationally the most popular convenience food.

### **Why is M&S so successful?**

The store bases its business on three principles: good value, good quality, and good service. Also, it changes with the times—once it was all jumpers and knickers. Now it's food, furniture, and flowers as well. Top fashion designers advise on styles of clothes.

But perhaps the most important key to its success is its happy, well-trained staff. Conditions of work are excellent. There are company doctors, dentists, hairdressers, and even chiropodists to look after the staff, and all the staff can have lunch for under 40p!

**Вправа 27.** *Не дивлячись в текст „Marks & Spencer”, відповідайте на запитання, в яких вжито Passive Voice.*

1. A lot of customers are attracted by Britain's favorite store, from housewives to millionaires, aren't they? 2. Who else is attracted by Marks & Spencer? 3. What profit was made last year? 4. How was the store arranged? 5. Were many things sold at the beginning? 6. Why are about 564 branches of M&S developed all over the world today - in America, Canada, Spain, France, Belgium and Hungary? 7. What is sold well in Europe? 8. What foods are included in best-sellers? 9. How many principles is the business based on? 10. Is the assortment of goods changed with the times? 11. Are styles of clothes advised by top fashion designers?

**Вправа 28.** *Поставте дієслова в дужках в правильному часі, активному або пасивному стані, що підходять за змістом тексту.*

## **Nylon - The First Man-Made Fibre**

Nylon (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) in the early 1930s by an American chemist Julian Hill. Other scientists (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) with his invention and finally on

27 October 1938, Nylon (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) to the world. It was cheap and strong and immediately (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) successful, especially in the making of ladies' stockings.

During the Second World War, the best present for many women was a pair of nylon stockings, but more importantly, it (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) to make parachutes and tyres.

Today, nylon (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) in many things: carpets, ropes, seat belts, furniture, computers, and even spare parts for the human body. It (g) \_\_\_\_\_ (play) an important part in our lives for over 50 years. Next year about 36 million tons of it (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (manufacture).

**Вправа 29.** Перекладіть українською мовою тільки виділені дієслова.

Many new towns **are being built** (1) in Siberia and in the Far East. Some of the towns **were founded** (2) about twenty years ago. The first construction teams **were organized** (3) in 1959 when the Moscow University physics students decided to spend their summer vacations working at construction projects. Since that time a lot of dwelling **have been built** (4) by the students of different institutes. Many students **were awarded** (5) orders and medals for their work during the "third semester".

*Примітка.* Виконуючи вправи, що подані нижче, зверніть увагу на відмінювання дієслова **to take** в пасивному стані.

to be + 3 форма дієслова		
Відмінювання дієслова to take (брати, відводити) у часах групи Simple y Passive Voice		
Present Simple Passive		
I am taken He is taken She is taken It is taken	I am not taken He is not taken She is not taken It is not taken	Am I taken? Is he taken? Is she taken? Is it taken?
We are taken You are taken They are taken	We are not taken You are not taken They are not taken	Are we taken? Are you taken? Are they taken?

to be + 3 форма дієслова		
Відмінювання дієслова to take (брати, відводити) у часах групи Simple y Passive Voice		
Past Simple Passive		
I was taken He was taken She was taken It was taken	I was not taken He was not taken She was not taken It was not taken	Was I taken? Was he taken? Was she taken? Was it taken?
We were taken You were taken They were taken	We were not taken You were not taken They were not taken	Were we taken? Were you taken? Were they taken?
Future Simple Passive		
I shall be taken He will be taken She will be taken It will be taken	I shall not be taken He will not be taken She will not be taken It will not be taken	Shall I be taken? Will he be taken? Will she be taken? Will it be taken?
We shall be taken You will be taken They will be taken	We shall not be taken You will not be taken They will not be taken	Shall we be taken? Will you be taken? Will they be taken?

**Порівняйте:**

I take (я відводжу) - I am taken (мене відводять); I took (я відвів) - I was taken (мене відвели); I shall take (я відведу) - I shall be taken (мене відведуть).

**Вправа 30.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple Active або Past Simple Passive.*

Я розповів. - Мені розповіли. Я показав. - Мені показали. Вона привела. - Її привели. Ми запитали. - Нас запитали. Ми відповіли. - Нам відповіли. Ми послали. - Нас послали. Вони дали. - Їм дали. Він допоміг. - Йому допомогли. Він порадив. - Йому порадили. Він забув. - Його забули. Він згадав. - Його згадали. Ми запросили. - Нас запросили. Ми виправили. - Нас виправили. Він вилікував. - Його вилікували. Він покликав. - Його покликали. Вони зателефонували. - Їм зателефонували.

**Вправа 31.** *Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Present, Past або Future Simple Passive.*

Мені розказали. - Мені розказують. - Мені розкажуть.  
Мені показали. - Мені показують. - Мені покажуть.  
Її привели. - Її приводять. - Її приведуть.  
Нас запитали. - Нас запитують. - Нас запитають.  
Нам відповіли. - Нам відповідають. - Нам дадуть відповідь.  
Нас послали. - Нас посилають. - Нас пошлють.  
Їм дали. - Їм дають. - Їм дадуть.  
Йому допомогли. - Йому допомагають. - Йому допоможуть.  
Йому порадили. - Йому радять. - Йому порадять.  
Його забули. - Його забувають. - Його забудуть.  
Його згадали. - Його згадують. - Його згадають.  
Нас запросили. - Нас запрошують. - Нас запросять.  
Нас виправили. - Нас виправляють. - Нас виправлять.  
Його покликали. - Його кличуть. - Його покличуть.  
Нам принесли. - Нам приносять. - Нам принесуть.  
Нам купили. - Нам купують. - Нам куплять.

**Вправа 32.** *Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple Passive.*

(USUALLY) 1. The postbox (to empty) every day. 2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office. 3. The letters (to sort) into different towns. 4. The mail (to load) into the train. 5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey. 6. The bags (to take) to the post office. 7. The letters (to sort) into different streets. 8. The letters (to deliver) to the addressees.

**Вправа 33.** *Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple Passive.*

(YESTERDAY) 1. The postbox (to empty) yesterday. 2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office. 3. The letters (to deliver) to the different towns. 4. The mail (to load) into the train. 5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey. 6. The bags (to take) to the post office. 7. The letters (to deliver) to different streets. 8. The letters (to sort).

**Вправа 34.** *Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Future Simple Passive.*

(TOMORROW) 1. The postbox (to empty) tomorrow. 2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office. 3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns. 4. The mail (to load) into the train. 5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey.

6. The bags (to take) to the post office. 7. The letters (to sort) into different streets. 8. The letters (to deliver) to the addressees.

**Вправа 35.** *Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present, Past або Future Simple Passive.*

1. My question (to answer) yesterday. 2. Hockey (to play) in winter. 3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 5. His new book (to finish) next year. 6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703. 8. Bread (to eat) every day. 9. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 11. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 12. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 13. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 14. This work (to do) tomorrow. 15. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 16. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 17. Many interesting games always (to play) at our English lessons. 18. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 19. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 20. Lost time never (to find) again. 21. Rome (not to build) in a day.

**Вправа 36.** *Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму дієслова.*

1. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau. 2. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs. 3. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room. 4. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift. 5. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs. 6. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs. 7. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel. 8. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

**Вправа 37.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple Active або Present Simple Passive.*

1. Я завжди хвалю моїх друзів. 2. Мене завжди хвалять вдома. 3. Щосуботи тато показує дідусеві мої оцінки. 4. Щосуботи татові показують мої оцінки. 5. Ми часто згадуємо вас. 6. Нас часто згадують у селі. 7. Мені дають сік щоранку. 8. Щоранку я даю кішці молоко. 9. Він щодня розповідає нам щось цікаве. 10. Йому щодня розповідають щось цікаве. 11. Я часто посилаю листи друзям. 12. Мене часто посилають на південь. 13. Мене часто запрошують у кіно. 14. Моїй сестрі часто допомагають у школі. 15. Я іноді забуваю взяти щоденник. 16. Він пише багато листів. 17. Книги Агати Крісті читають з інтересом. 18. Собаки люблять кістки. 19. Собак люблять у багатьох сім'ях. 20. Коли у вашій

сім'ї п'ють чай? 21. Де зберігають старі листи? 22. Чому ці правила завжди забувають? 23. Чому ви завжди забуваєте ці правила? 24. Де живуть ваші друзі? 25. Де купують хліб? 26. Коли ставлять запитання?

**Вправа 38.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple Active або Past Simple Passive.*

1. Я порадив моєму другові записатись в спортивну секцію. 2. Мені порадили відвідувати спортивну секцію. 3. Я показав лікареві мої рани. 4. Мене показали лікареві. 5. Я дав своїй собаці кусок цукру. 6. Мені дали на обід суп. 7. Учора я попросив учителя допомогти мені. 8. Учора мене попросили допомогти однокласникові. 9. Минулого літа я навчив сестру плавати. 10. Минулого літа мене навчили плавати. 11. Учора нам ставили багато запитань на уроці. 12. Я відповів на всі запитання. 13. Учитель поставив мені хорошу оцінку. 14. Вдома мене похвалили. 15. Ці листи принесли вранці. 16. Мій портфель купили у минулому році. 17. Ті горіхи з'їли вчора. 18. Де ви купили цю книжку? 19. Де купили цю книжку? 20. Коли приготували обід? 21. Коли розбили чашку? 22. Коли ти розбив чашку? 23. Що йому обіцяли? 24. Коли полагодили машину? 25. Коли виправили помилку?

**Вправа 39.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Future Simple Active або Future Simple Passive.*

1. Нові ковзани куплять завтра. 2. Михайло попросить мене допомогти йому. 3. Михайла попросять розповісти про свою подорож. 4. Лікар попросить мене відкрити рота. 5. Лікаря попросять виликувати мене. 6. Завтра я принесу новий фільм. 7. Завтра принесуть новий фільм. 8. Мій друг допоможе мені з математикою. 9. Моєму другові допоможуть з німецькою мовою. 10. Я куплю морозиво. 11. Квитки принесуть завтра. 12. Диктант писатимуть наступного вівторка. 13. Маму попросять не турбуватися. 14. Мамі дадуть чашечку кави. 15. Мама подякує лікареві. 16. Телеграма буде відправлена негайно. 17. Килим повісять на стіну. 18. Книги покладуть на полицю. 19. Коли відправлять лист? 20. Коли перевірять контрольну роботу? 21. Як будуть робити цю роботу?

**Вправа 40.** *Поставте речення у Passive Voice, звертаючи увагу на місце прийменника.*

**E.g.** We often speak about her. — She is often spoken about.

1. The senior students laughed at the freshman. 2. The group spoke to the headmistress yesterday. 3. The young mothers looked after their babies with great

care. 4. Nobody lived in that old house. 5. They sent for Jim and told him to prepare a report on that subject. 6. We thought about our friend all the time. 7. The doctor will operate on him in a week. 8. The teacher sent for the pupil's parents. 9. They looked for the newspaper everywhere. 10. Nobody slept in the bed. 11. The neighbour asked for the telegram. 12. Everybody listened to the lecturer with great attention.

Порівняйте:

**The doctor was sent** - Лікаря послали.

**The doctor was sent for** - За лікарем послали.

Запам'ятайте такі речення:

**He was talked about.**

**He was sent for.**

**He was waited for.**

**He was looked at.**

**He was listened to.**

**He was laughed at.**

А також :

**The house wasn't lived in.**

**The bed wasn't slept in.**

**Вправа 41.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Present, Past або Future Simple Passive.*

1. Її часто посилають на пошту. 2. У минулому році її послали у Кембридж. 3. Його пошлють у Гарвард. 4. За нею завжди посилають. 5. За нею послали вчора. 6. За мною пошлють завтра. 7. Їх завжди запрошують на день народження Ганни. 8. Влітку Миколу відвезуть на дачу. 9. Про цей фільм багато говорили. 10. У музеї нам показали багато прекрасних картин. 11. Цю книгу дуже часто запитують.

**Вправа 42.** *Поставте речення у Passive Voice.*

E.g. Mother waters the flowers in the evening. - The flowers are watered in the evening (by Mother).

1. Irene's husband brought her some beautiful shells from the south. 2. The explorers gave the newspaper reporters a long interview. 3. Mr. Wilson will teach you English. 4. The doctor ordered me a month's rest from studying. 5. Tom gave Nick a book for his birthday. 6. Our mother tells us stories every evening. 7. Lydia will show you a new book of pictures. 8. A boy showed her the

way. 9. They will send us a box of fruit. 10. Five or six small children followed them. 11. In summer the boys often drive the horses to the fields. 12. Ivan Susanin led the Poles into the thickest part of the forest. 13. The waves carried the boat away. 14. We shall do the translation in the evening. 15. They water the flowers regularly. 16. You promised me these books long ago. 17. Bessie's father gave her a complete set of Walter Scott's works. 18. A marble pavillion protects the house. 19. The boys will paint the roof of the house. 20. Tom Sawyer didn't whitewash the fence. 21. Her daughters gave her three beautiful dishes as a birthday present.

**Вправа 43.** *Поставте виділені дієслова у Passive Voice, зробивши необхідні зміни в реченнях.*

1. She took a long time to write the composition, but at last she wrote it. 2. Don't put the cup there: somebody *will break* it. 3. Why weren't you at the birthday party? — They *didn't invite* me. 4. We met many difficulties, but all the same we *finished* the work in time. 5. We *shall leave* you behind if you are not quick. 6. I *spent* all my money on books last month. 7. I don't think we *shall do* all this work today: there is too much of it. 8. It's a very funny thing that when I start doing this, somebody always *stops* me. 9. Don't leave these sweets on the table: somebody *will eat* them. 10. The elephant *broke* the branch of a big tree. 11. The bees *attacked* the bear when it tried to take their honey.

**Запам'ятайте:**

Це потрібно (треба) зробити. - It must be done. Це можна зробити. - It can be done.

**Вправа 44.** *Поставте подані нижче речення у Passive Voice.*

1. You must take the box to the station. 2. You can cross the river on a raft. 3. The workers can finish the building of the house very soon. 4. You must return the books the day after tomorrow. 5. You must do three of these exercises tomorrow. 6. You can find the book you need in any library. 7. We must send these letters at once. 8. I can easily forgive this mistake. 9. You can find such berries everywhere. 10. You must do this work very carefully. 11. The doctor says they must take her to hospital. 12. You can do the work in three days. 13. The students must return all the library books before each summer vacation. 14. Monkeys can climb even the tallest trees.

**Вправа 45.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи Passive Indefinite після модальних дієслів.*

1. Руки треба мити перед кожною їдою. 2. Кімнати потрібно регулярно провітрювати. 3. Кішку потрібно годувати рибою. 4. Собаку можна годувати

м'ясом і овочами. 5. Дитині потрібно давати фрукти. 6. Книги треба покласти у шафу. 7. Цю картину можна повісити над камином. 8. Як можна перекласти це слово? 9. Куди можна поставити валізи? 10. Чи можна кіпку залишити у дворі? 11. На що потрібно звернути увагу? 12. Треба записати твій номер телефону. 13. Потрібно виміряти ваш кров'яний тиск. 14. Його треба запросити на мій день народження. 15. Їй можна запропонувати нову роботу.

**Вправа 46.** *Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Passive Voice.*

1. The rule explained by the teacher at the last lesson (to understand) by all of us. 2. The poem was so beautiful that it (to learn) by everybody. 3. I hope the invitation (to accept) by everybody. 4. The letter (to post) in half an hour. 5. It seems to me that music (to hear) from the next room. 6. At the last competition the first prize (to win) by our team. 7. The question (to settle) as soon as they arrived. 8. Your report must (to divide) into two chapters. 9. Soon he (to send) to a sanatorium. 10. The book (to discuss) at the next conference. 11. The composition must (to hand) in on Wednesday. 12. Yesterday he (to tell) to prepare a speech. 13. The article (to publish) last week, if I am not mistaken. 14. The lectures (to attend) by all of us. 15. A taxi (to call) fifteen minutes ago, so we are expecting it any moment. 16. The young man (to introduce) to me only a couple of hours ago, but it seems to me that I've known him for years.

**Вправа 47.** *Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Active або Passive Voice.*

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday. 2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow. 3. He (to give) me this book next week. 4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia. 5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation. 6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book. 7. Budapest (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest. 8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147. 9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov. 10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.

**Вправа 48.** *Поставте речення у Passive Voice.*

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop. 2. By six o'clock they had finished the work. 3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks. 4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks. 5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year. 6. They will show this film on TV. 7. They are building a new concert hall in our street. 8. I bought potatoes yesterday. 9. We shall bring the books tomorrow. 10. They are repairing the

clock now. 11. They sell milk in this shop. 12. I have translated the whole text. 13. They broke the window last week. 14. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. 15. We shall do the work in the evening. 16. He wrote this book in the 19th century. 17. They were playing tennis from four till five. 18. They have made a number of important experiments in this laboratory. 19. Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century. 20. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees. 21. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season. 22. They have forgotten the story. 23. Has anybody explained the rules of the game to you? 24. They haven't brought back my skates.

**Вправа 49.** *Поставте речення у Passive Voice.*

1. He will introduce me to his friends. 2. They are building a bridge over the river. 3. I haven't yet translated the article. 4. We were looking at the man with great surprise. 5. You will speak about the film at the lesson. 6. The headmistress sent for the pupil's parents. 7. Has the secretary typed the letters? - No, she is typing them now. 8. We asked him about his holidays. 9. They have already discussed the novel. 10. He did not give me his address. 11. She showed him the way to the metro station.

*Примітка.* Слід пам'ятати, що пасивний стан не вживається у Future Continuous, Future Continuous-in-the-Past, а також з часами групи Perfect Continuous. Це закріплюється на прикладах, наведених в таблиці (див. таблицю всіх часів Passive Voice на с. 52).

**Вправа 50.** *Поставте речення у Passive Voice.*

1. The doctor prescribed her new medicine. 2. They often speak about him. 3. Everybody laughed at this funny animal. 4. We have been looking for you the whole morning. 5. We shall insist on strict discipline. 6. They teach three foreign languages at this school. 7. We received this letter after his departure. 8. Have dogs ever attacked you? 9. Bees gather honey from flowers. 10. The storm drove the ship against a rock. 11. Who discovered the circulation of blood? 12. They are selling delicious fruit ice cream there now. 13. The old man showed us the way out of the wood. 14. They offered her some interesting work. 15. We invite you to our house-warming party. 16. The students taking Masters Course will have passed all the exams by December. 17. She has never seen him so sad. 18. When I came to the capital they were changing the view of the city centre. 19. The heated discussion will follow the report. 20. They provide automation increasingly everywhere. 21. They haven't heard from him for a week. 22. The authorities of VNTU chose the best Masters for attending special seminars held in Great Britain and France.

Таблиця всіх часів *Passive Voice*

	Present	Past	Future	Future-in-the-Past
Simple (Indefinite)	Letters are <b>written</b> every day	The letter <b>was written</b> yesterday	The letter <b>will be written</b> tomorrow	(He said that) the letter <b>would be written</b> the next day
Continuous (Progressive)	The letter <b>is being written</b> now	The letter <b>was being written</b> at 5 o'clock yesterday	—	—
Perfect	The letter <b>has already been written</b>	The letter <b>had been written</b> by 5 o'clock yesterday	The letter <b>will have been written</b> by 5 o'clock tomorrow	(He said that) <b>the letter would have been written</b> by 5 o'clock the next day
Perfect Continuous (Perfect Progressive)	—	—	—	—

**Вправа 51.** *Поставте речення у Passive Voice.*

1. The children have scattered about a lot of things. 2. The girl has put all the books into the bookcase. 3. Snow will cover the fields in winter. 4. They will hand in the homework tomorrow. 5. I don't think we shall finish all the preparations today. 6. She always invites me to her dinner parties. 7. She showed me the dress which her daughter had made. 8. They did not invite her to the party. 9. I did not leave the window open. 10. They did not turn off the light. 11. I have invited some friends to tea. 12. She has given me an English book. 13. Have you written the letter yet? 14. They have told us a lot of interesting things. 15. The students have written the test paper without mistakes. 16. We discussed the matter some days ago. 17. Someone wants you on the phone. 18. She found my book on the windowsill. 19. They have built excellent shelters for tourists in these mountains. 20. Have you given the exercises to all the students? 21. The boy was angry because his mother did not allow him to go to the stadium. 22. Why have you put my books on this table? 23. We made this soup tasty by putting more salt in it. 24. He said that they would happily buy that house by the end of the season. 25. You haven't received any good information about a new job since January.

**Вправа 52.** *Поставте речення у Passive Voice і складіть питання до підметів.*

1. One of my friends took me to the cinema last week. 2. We shall finish this work in time. 3. They built this house in 1960. 4. They were selling new children's books in that shop when I entered it yesterday. 5. A large group of young people joined us on our way to the station. 6. A young teacher started a school in this village. 7. They are translating this article now. 8. Galsworthy wrote "The Forsyte Saga." 9. Thousands of people attended this meeting. 10. He has just interrupted me. 11. The teacher has explained it to us. 12. We turn on the light when it is dark. 13. The students finished their translation in time. 14. Helen washed the dishes. 15. Betty often took her younger brother for a walk. 16. Mother has made some coffee. 17. Have you ironed your dress yet? 18. Nina mispronounced this word. 19. They have told her the truth. 20. She promised us an interesting entertainment. 21. One uses chalk for writing on the blackboard. 22. I shall finish my work about seven o'clock. 23. Somebody has opened the door. 24. The waitress brought in the coffee.

**Вправа 53.** *Поставте речення у Passive Voice і складіть питання до присудків.*

1. They looked for the girl everywhere. 2. They did not listen to the boy. 3. She looks after the patients well. 4. They asked for our address. 5. My father looked through these papers this morning. 6. He will give my brother English lessons. 7. A friend of his has shown me an interesting magazine. 8. His friend told him everything. 9. The students greeted the famous lecturer warmly. 10. They have recently built a huge plant in the town of N. 11. We must finish the work by tomorrow. 12. When I fell ill, my mother sent for the doctor. 13. They showed Helen the nearest way to the theatre. 14. He gave his patient some good advice. 15. Mary has told me the news. 16. The people looked at the little boy with interest. 17. They examined the paper attentively.

**Вправа 54.** *Поставте речення в Active Voice. Вживайте підмети, що підходять за змістом.*

1. The room was cleaned and aired. 2. Have all these books been read? 3. Whom were these letters written by? 4. The letter has just been typed. 5. She showed me the picture which had been painted by her husband. 6. I shall not be allowed to go there. 7. He has been told everything, so he knows what to do now. 8. All the questions must be answered. 9. The door has been left open. 10. Betty was met at the station. 11. The girl was not allowed to go to the concert. 12. She said that the new timetable had not yet been hung up on the notice board. 13. The chicken was eaten with appetite. 14. It was so dark, that the houses could not be seen. 15. The light has not yet been turned off. 16. The boy was punished

for misbehaving. 17. By three o'clock everything had been prepared. 18. The dictation was written without mistakes. 19. Whom was the poem written by? 20. Her dress was washed and ironed. 21. I was not blamed for the mistakes. 22. The papers will have been looked through and corrected by the next lesson. 23. This house was built last year. 24. The letter has just been sent. 25. This article will be translated at the lesson on Tuesday. 26. When will this book be returned to the library?

**Вправа 55.** *Поставте речення в Active Voice. Вживайте підмети, що підходять за змістом.*

1. Invitations have been sent to all the old pupils to be present at the school's thirtieth anniversary. 2. All the passengers in the bus were listening to the story of the boy who had been saved from drowning by the quickness of the driver. 3. The work was finished in time. 4. The child is taken care of. 5. This book must be read by every student. 6. This film can be seen at our cinema. 7. Spartan children were taught by their parents to endure all hardships. 8. Which article was translated by your brother? 9. They were being taught drawing at that lesson. 10. This name was seldom mentioned in his novels. 11. I am often told about it. 12. This man has been much spoken of. 13. When was it done? 14. What museums were visited last year? 15. Have your compositions been handed in? 16. What has been said is true. 17. After the facts had been thoroughly explained to her, she no longer felt worried. 18. He was fined for crossing the street in the wrong place. 19. The Greeks were attacked by the Persians from the sea. 20. This mountain has never been climbed before. 21. She told me that those newspapers had been carefully put away where they would not be lost. 22. Why have these cups been put here in this cupboard? 23. Nick was told to go home at once. 24. He was being laughed at when he slipped on the banana peel.

**Вправа 56.** *Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Passive Voice. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.*

1. Two reports on Hemingway's stories (to make) in our group last month. Both of them were very interesting. 2. He said that Grandmother's letter (to receive) the day before. 3. Two new engineers just (to introduce) to the head of the department. 4. Don't worry, everything will be all right: the children (to take) to the theatre by the teacher and they (to bring) back to school in the evening. 5. I am sure I (to ask) at the lesson tomorrow. 6. They told me that the new student (to speak) much about. 7. The hostess said that one more guest (to expect). 8. The newspaper said that an interesting exhibition (to open) in the Hermitage the next week. 9. This new dictionary (to sell) everywhere now. 10. All the texts (to look) through yesterday and not a single mistake (to find).

**Вправа 57.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Passive Voice.*

1. Цю книжку взяли з бібліотеки тільки вчора. 2. Цих трьох студентів запитали два дні тому. 3. Вас екзаменували вранці? 4. Ця миша була спіймана вночі. 5. На цій фабриці роблять дуже гарні сумки. 6. Людей туди можна посилати тільки влітку, коли крига розтає. 7. Мою подругу щороку посилають за кордон. 8. Її відправили в лікарню два дні тому. 9. Учора нас послали в лабораторію. 10. Цей твір був написаний на минулому тижні. 11. Телеграму послали пізно ввечері, і він одержить її тільки вранці. 12. Цю статтю повинна прочитати вся група. 13. Цю вправу можна написати олівцем. 14. Усі ваші твори будуть повернуті наступного тижня. 15. Цього листа можна написати на одному аркуші.

**Вправа 58.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Passive Voice.*

1. Нам показали дуже дивну картину. 2. Тебе шукають. Іди додому. 3. Вас усіх зберуть у залі і розкажуть про всі зміни в шкільній програмі. 4. Чому з нього завжди сміються? 5. Нам усім дали квитки на чудову виставку. 6. Лекції цього відомого професора завжди слухають дуже уважно. 7. Мене чекають? 8. Їм поставили три нових важких запитання. 9. За директором шойно послали. Зачекайте трохи. 10. Усіх запросили до великої зали. 11. Ці листи переглянуті, їх можна відправляти. 12. На станції їх зустрів гід і відвіз у готель. 13. Ці журнали повинні бути повернуті в бібліотеку на наступному тижні. 14. На наших заняттях багато уваги приділяється вимові. 15. Іванову звеліли пояснити, чому він пропускає заняття. 16. Чи запросять мене на ваш вечір? 17. Дітей залишили вдома одних. 18. Поліція приїхала, коли потерпілого забирали з дороги. 19. Йому запропонували приєднатися до науково-дослідної групи.

**Вправа 59.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Passive Voice. Поставте питання до обставин речення.*

1. На вокзалі його зустріне тато. 2. Ця картина була написана у XVI столітті. 3. Чи використовуються ці книги для роботи? 4. В Італії нам покажуть багато визначних пам'яток. 5. За цим чоловіком ішла величезна юрба. 6. Коли читали нове оповідання, хтось постукав у двері. 7. Вас уже запросили на вечір? 8. Коли мама прийшла, обід був уже зварений. 9. За цим лікарем часто посилають. 10. На вокзалі його завжди зустрічають друзі. 11. Чи дають вам у школі книжки для читання? 12. Полонених провели до великої зали. 13. Які вправи робили в класі? 14. Хто написав цей лист? 15. Наступного року збудують багато шкіл. 16. З нього всі сміються. 17. Ця робота буде закінчена наступного тижня? 18. Коли

були посаджені ці яблуні? 19. В інституті його часто згадували і говорили про нього. 20. Чи зустрінуть нас на станції? 21. Відповідь буде відправлена через кілька днів. 22. Коли тебе запитували останій раз? 23. Цей переклад буде закінчено через кілька днів. 24. Чи повернуть цю книгу вчасно?

**Вправа 60.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Passive Voice. Поставте питання до підметів речень.*

1. Листи було залишено на столі. 2. Хлопчику не дозволили купатися в річці. 3. Після обіду посуд було вимито. 4. Листа було написано вчора. 5. Цю статтю написав один англійський журналіст. 6. Цей вірш повинні вивчити всі студенти нашої групи. 7. Нам показали багато красивих речей. 8. Вірш було вивчено напам'ять. 9. Їх будуть навчати англійської мови. 10. Коли яблуко було з'їдено, дівчинка взяла ляльку і пішла в кімнату. 11. Коли буде написано вашу книгу? 12. Усі ці книжки взяті з бібліотеки. 13. Диктант був зданий викладачеві після дзвоника. 14. Я думала, що хліб і масло купить моя сестра. 15. Весною це поле буде вкрите зеленою травою і квітами. 16. Уроки були приготовлені, книжки і зошити покладені у портфель. 17. Роботу було виконано дуже добре. 18. Стаття повинна бути перекладена до п'ятої години. 19. Переклад буде закінчено вчасно. 20. Коли я прийшла додому, обід було вже зварено. 21. Статтю було перекладено без помилок. 22. Книжку покладено у шафу.

**Вправа 61.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Passive Voice.*

1. Де зараз ваш брат? - Його послали у Францію. 2. Про вас тільки що говорили. 3. Удома з неї посміялися. 4. "Мені тільки що наказали ввести полонених," - сказав солдат. 5. Хто написав цього листа? 6. Ці квіти щойно зірвали. 7. Тебе вчора просили прийти раніше? 8. Наступного року його п'єса буде поставлена в цьому театрі. 9. За цим професором завжди посилають у складних ситуаціях. 10. Собор Святого Павла будував архітектор Рен. 11. Коли написали листа? 12. Куди поклали книжки? 13. За лікарем пошлють завтра. 14. У Санкт-Петербурзі будують багато будинків. 15. Твори англійських і американських письменників видають в усьому світі. 16. До того часу як він приїхав, листа було вже отримано. 17. Наш будинок зараз ремонтують. 18. Миколу якраз запитують. 19. Чи принесли вже книжки з бібліотеки? 20. Цей кінотеатр був збудований до того, як ми приїхали сюди. 21. Вірші Роберта Бернса знають у багатьох країнах світу. 22. Коли Чарльз Діккенс був маленьким хлопчиком, його батька посадили до боргової в'язниці. 23. Ця опера була написана сто років тому. 24. Цей роман уже перекладений п'ятьма мовами. 25. Обід готували, коли я прийшов додому.

**Вправа 62.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Passive Voice.*

1. Мене відрекомендували її батьку вчора. 2. Коли я повернуся додому, усі мої валізи будуть уже складені. 3. На який підручник ви посилаєтесь у вашій доповіді? 4. Хіба цей твір був написаний до того, як ви робили доповідь? 5. Її слухали неухважно, і все, що вона сказала, було скоро забуто. 6. Про цей епізод багато говорять у нашому будинку. 7. Нас провели до залу і запропонували нам хороші місця. 8. Чи послали за ліками? - Так, їх шукають. 9. Його виховала сестра. 10. Не турбуйся, йому допоможуть у роботі. 11. У нашому районі будуються три нові школи. 12. Цей міст ще будеється. Він будувався, коли я його побачив уперше. 13. Коли я почав їм допомагати, цю справу вже передали іншому слідчому. 14. Коли я прийду додому, обід будуть готувати. 15. Це оповідання обговорили на уроці літератури.

**Вправа 63.** *Проаналізуйте присудки речень і перекладіть їх українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на час і вид дієслів.*

1. Our conversation was interrupted by a knock at the door. 2. Such questions are not usually discussed at our meetings. 3. A new library will be opened in this village next month. 4. Are many or few new houses usually built in our city every year? 5. Do you know that this book was translated into English only two years ago? 6. Our town is often visited by foreign tourists. 7. The doctor was asked to help the sick woman. 8. When the teacher begins explaining to us a new rule, he is never interrupted. 9. I wasn't given this book though I wanted to read it. 10. He was shown the way to the post-office at once. 11. I shall be introduced to his family this evening. 12. This picture is often looked at. 13. This performance is much spoken about. 14. His yesterday's lecture was listened to with great interest.

**Вправа 64.** *Поставте подані нижче речення в минулому і майбутньому часі, відповідно змінивши обставини часу.*

1. These books are sold everywhere. 2. The students are given much homework every day. 3. What kind of books are usually discussed at your lessons? 4. My friend is often asked to translate articles from English into Ukrainian. 5. My mother's birthday is celebrated on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May. 6. Much attention is paid to Information Science at schools nowadays. 7. The weather was too wet and the picnic was spoiled. 8. Fabulously rich and luxurious houses are built in this region at present. 9. This man was put into prison for criminal behaviour. 10. The car was stolen at night and the police were called immediately.

**Вправа 65.** *Поставте подані нижче речення в питальній і заперечній формі.*

1. Your answer is explained today. 2. Their exercise-books were looked through yesterday. 3. Our work will be finished tomorrow. 4. His report was discussed at the University. 5. Those engineers will be given some interesting work to do next month. 6. His brother's work is much spoken about at this factory. 7. This report will be made by a well-known professor. 8. I shall be taught how to drive a car. 9. The teacher who gave many difficult tests was disliked by students.

**Вправа 66.** *Поставте дієслова в дужках у потрібному часі активного або пасивного стану.*

1. He (to remind, to be reminded) that we'll have a meeting tomorrow. 2. Their lesson (not to interrupt, not to be interrupted). 3. He (to tell, to be told) to take care of the wounded man. 4. It was difficult for them (to find out, to be found out) his address. 5. Many guests (to invite, to be invited) to my brother's birthday party yesterday. 6. My brother (to invite, to be invited) many guests to his birthday party yesterday. 7. My brother (to invite, to be invited) to his friend's birthday party yesterday. 8. These problems often (to speak of, to be spoken of). 9. I think that this patient (to take good care of, to be taken good care of). 10. We (not to expect, not to be expected) them yesterday. 11. They (not to expect, not to be expected) yesterday. 12. They (not to expect, not to be expected) us yesterday. 13. We (to finish, to be finished) our work tomorrow.

**Вправа 67.** *Поставте всі можливі питання до даних речень.*

1. All the patients are usually examined in room 17. 2. This engineer was introduced to us by the Popovs. 3. That part of our country is described in many books. 4. The students will be asked many different questions at the examinations. 5. Last month my brother was operated on by professor Glebov. 6. The doctor was sent for two hours ago. 7. The boy was told to be back home at six o'clock. 8. The train was missed deliberately.

**Вправа 68.** *Перекладіть подані нижче речення англійською мовою, звертаючи увагу на вживання пасивного стану.*

а) 1. Його просять

Йому наказали

Йї запросили

прийти сюди.

2. Йому не дали

Йм не показали

Нам не пришлють

Йї не обіцяють

цю книгу.

3. На нас чекали  
 Їх проекзаменують в середу.  
 Вас приймуть
4. Листи відішлють  
 Телеграму принесли вранці.  
 Газети отримують
5. Їх попросили  
 Нас запрошують взяти участь в цій роботі.  
 Її просять
6. Його оперували  
 Її шукали вчора?  
 За нами посилали  
 Про них говорили

**Вправа 69.** Складіть за даними зразками речення, використовуючи в них вказані нижче дієслова в пасивному стані; перекладіть утворені речення українською мовою.

*E. g*

- a) I was shown the way to the station. Мені показали дорогу на станцію.
- b) He will never be forgotten. Його ніколи не забудуть.

to ask, to teach, to promise, to allow, to show, to give, to tell, to meet, to answer, to leave, to save, to invite.

*Примітка.* Якщо після дієслова в пасивному стані стоїть прийменник, то переклад з англійської мови на українську починається з цього прийменника.

Запам'ятайте деякі з таких дієслів:

- To depend upon - покладатись на.  
 To insist on (upon) - наполягати на.  
 To laugh at - сміятись над.  
 To look at - дивитись на.  
 To refer to - посилатись на.  
 To rely upon - покластись на.  
 To speak of (about) - говорити про.  
 To send for - посилати за.  
 To take care of - турбуватись про.

Порівняйте:

The doctor **was sent** - Лікаря послали.

The doctor **was sent for** - За лікарем послали.

**Вправа 70.** *Перекладіть українською мовою, починаючи переклад речень з прийменника:*

1. The terms **were agreed upon**. 2. These terms **were insisted upon**. 3. He **was laughed at**. 4. He is always **listened to** with great interest. 5. I **have never been spoken to** like that before. 6. She **is very well spoken of**. 7. I should like to read the article, which **is referred to** by the professor. 8. This subject **will be dealt with** in the next chapter. 9. The time of shipment **has been agreed upon**. 10. The terms of payment **were agreed upon**. 11. This book **is very much spoken of**. 12. The child **is well taken care of**. 13. She **was looked at** with surprise. 14. He **is often sent for**. 15. He **was sent for** yesterday. 16. He **will be sent for** tomorrow. 17. She said that he **would be sent for**. 18. He **is being sent for** now. 19. He **was being sent for** when I came. 20. He **has just been sent for**. 21. He **had been sent for** before I came. 22. He **will have been sent for** before you come. 23. He said that he **would have been sent for** before you came. 24. The house **wasn't lived in**. 25. The bed **wasn't slept in**.

**Вправа 71.** *Перекладіть українською мовою і запам'ятайте це жаргівливе оповідання:*

He **wasn't talked about**.

He **wasn't sent for**.

He **wasn't waited for**.

He **wasn't looked at**.

He **wasn't listened to**.

He **wasn't laughed at**.

**Вправа 72.** *Складіть за поданим зразком речення, вживаючи в них в пасивному стані подані нижче дієслова, які вимагають після себе певних прийменників, перекладіть утворені речення українською мовою.*

He **was listened to** with great pleasure.

to laugh at

to look for

to speak of

to speak to

to think of

to look after

to send for

to remind of

Його **слухали** з великим задоволенням.

to ask for

to operate on

to listen to

to turn to smb. for smth.

**Вправа 73.** *Поставте подані нижче речення у питальній формі і дайте короткі відповіді на загальні питання.*

1. The telegram has just been sent. 2. A new cinema has been built in our street this year. 3. The letter has not been posted yet. 4. All our parcels had been accepted by the time Jane joined us at the post office. 5. Such high buildings have never been constructed before. 6. Five new schools have been built in our native town since 1950. 7. All the tickets had already been sold out by the time we came to the box-office. 8. All these questions will have been discussed by the time you come.

**Вправа 74.** *Дайте відповіді на наведені нижче питання, звертаючи увагу на вживання часів групи Perfect пасивного стану.*

1. What new stadiums have been built in Kyiv lately?
2. Have many or few new schools been built in your native town since 1990?
3. What interesting new plays have been staged at the theatre lately?
4. What interesting new books have been written by our writers this year?
5. What Ukrainian cities had been liberated from the German fascists by the end of 1944?
6. By what time had this new house been built?
7. Where are books and magazines usually sold?
8. When was the first line of the Kyiv Underground built?
9. What new books by Ukrainian writers have been read and discussed by your friends lately?
10. What new books had been bought by the end of the year?
11. When will the construction of the new line of the Underground be finished?

**Вправа 75.** *Напишіть по три речення згідно з кожним із поданих нижче зразків.*

a) The letter has just been posted.

Листа щойно відіслали.

b) We realized that the telegram had not been received yet.

Ми зрозуміли, що телеграму ще не отримали.

c) By the time we return from the South, this house will have been built already.

До того часу, коли ми повернемося з півдня, цей будинок вже збудують.

**Вправа 76.** Складіть якомога більше речень, користуючись таблицею. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

An exercise			
His story	is	_____	
An article	was	_____	
The letter			_____ discussed
The telegram			_____ written
			_____ being translated
The sentences			_____ looked through
New words	are	_____	_____ read aloud
The articles	were	_____	
Exercises			
The stories			

**Вправа 77.** Дайте відповіді на подані нижче питання, використовуючи слова та словосполучення з таблиці.

**E. g.** What's going on in the room?

A new film is being discussed.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) What's going on in the room now?   | to explain a new rule                            |
|   | to pack his things                               |
|   | to look through the morning mail                 |
|   | to speak of the last sporting events             |
| b) What was going on in the room when you came in (at three o'clock yesterday, at that time)? | to discuss the demand for machines of this kind. |

**Вправа 78.** Перекладіть подані нижче речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на форму присудка.

1. New Metro lines are being built in Kyiv. 2. When I came to Kyiv the first Metro line was still being built. 3. Are they ready with the parcel? No, it's still being packed. 4. Listen attentively, a new grammar rule is being explained. 5. My friend is at the hospital now. His son is being operated on. 6. I think Peter is cross with John because John made a joke at his expense. You see, Peter has never been laughed at before. 7. What grammar rules were explained at the last lesson? 8. By the time Roman came to the group, the main grammar rules had already been explained at the first lesson. 9. What rule was being explained when you came into the classroom? 10. "I won't be able to get the material ready by 12 o'clock. I don't think the articles will be translated by then," said the secretary. 11. A new building for the picture gallery will be built soon.

**Вправа 79.** *Поставте подані нижче дієслова в Present і Past Continuous Passive Voice. Використайте підмети, дані в дужках.*

to pack (things)  
to look through (the journal)  
to organize (a sporting club)  
to carry out (the work)

to fill in (the form)  
to take care of (she)  
to look for (the documents)  
to discuss (it)

**Вправа 80.** *Поставте дієслова в дужках у потрібному стані і часовій формі.*

1. The teacher told the student to look up the rule himself as it (to explain) many times. "You (to be) inattentive while it (to explain)," he said. 2. When I came into the hall, a new film (to show). I was sorry that I (not to tell) about the show before as the end (to impress) me greatly. 3. A new stadium (to build) opposite our house lately, and my brother says that the number of people taking part in sporting events there (to increase). 4. This journal (to be) in great demand. If you wish to have it, go to the book-shop in Shevchenko street, it (to sell) there now. 5. – You (to look for) your gloves? Ask the attendant, some gloves (to pick up) and (to give) to him a few minutes ago. 6. As it was rather noisy in the room when I came in, I could not make out what (to discuss). From the words which I caught on coming closer, I understood that the latest sporting events (to speak about). 7. "Are you ready to leave?" "No, I'm not, some things (to pack) still and my tickets (not to bring) yet." 8. The boy (to tell) that he (to allow) to go out only after his homework (to do) carefully. 9. The mother (to tell) not to worry about her sick boy. "He (to examine) soon by the doctor and now he (to take good care of)," said the nurse. 10. I (to tell) just that the material for my business trip (to prepare) now, but it (not to be ready) until the manager (to look through) it. 11. The workers (to give) their word that production (to increase) by the tenth of May. 12. Peter came late to the party, so when he entered the room all the guests (to introduce) to each other, some of them (to dance), and some (to sing) in the next room.

**Вправа 81.** *Складіть питання до виділених частин речення.*

1. The document has been signed by *the president* of the board. 2. The poem was written by *an unknown author*. 3. A new railway line is being constructed *across the desert*. 4. The flowers will be planted *next week*. 5. This record has been played *so many times* that it is no good any more. 6. A place where *people go skating* is called *a skating-rink*. 7. The plant had been run by *the head engineer* for a fortnight before a new director was appointed.

**Вправа 82.** *Перекладіть подані нижче речення англійською мовою, використовуючи пасивний стан.*

1. Хто сконструював цей прилад?
2. Де зараз конструюють цей прилад?
3. Цей прилад вже сконструювали?
4. Коли сконструювали цей прилад?
5. Коли буде сконструйований цей прилад?
6. Де конструюють такі прилади?
7. Цей прилад буде сконструйований до кінця цього року?
8. Цей прилад вже був сконструйований, коли ви почали експеримент?
9. Цей прилад ще конструювався, коли ви почали працювати в лабораторії?

**Вправа 83.** *Перекладіть речення з пасивним станом українською мовою.*

1. A lot of rice is eaten in Asia.
2. These houses were built about twenty-five years ago.
3. Our class will be taught by another teacher next year.
4. He said that our class would be taught by another teacher the next year.
5. Lions and tigers can be seen in Zoos.
6. He spoke very clearly; he could be heard by everyone.
7. This letter must be answered at once.
8. When he was in hospital, he had to be fed; he couldn't eat himself.
9. Books may be kept for two weeks. After that they must be returned to the library.
10. The librarian said that books might be kept for two weeks.
11. The little girl has been very ill and the doctor says she mustn't go to school, so she is being taught at home.
12. I couldn't use my car last week, it was being repaired.
13. This room hasn't been swept for a fortnight.
14. He said the newspaper had been thrown away.
15. By the year 2020 many actresses who are famous today will have been forgotten.
16. What did you say? I said that by the year 2020 many actresses who are famous today would have been forgotten.
17. Our friends were thought of all the time.
18. The lecturer was listened to with great attention by everybody.
19. The party dedicated to the University Day was followed by "Mr. Charm" performance.
20. The weak person was being helped while descending a ladder.

**Вправа 84.** *Перекладіть речення українською мовою. Зверніть увагу на переклад пасивного стану.*

1. Our district library is opened at 11 o'clock.
2. These blocks are lifted by a big crane.
3. The work is begun on Monday.
4. Good rules are repeated many times.
5. English is spoken in England and America, New Zealand and Australia.
6. Everything in this building is made of plastics and glass.
7. The building is composed of light plastic sheets which form the walls and the ceiling.
8. The design is worked out by the engineers of our factory.
9. Most of our laboratories are housed in the main building of the institute.
10. The sportsmen are weighed regularly.
11. The new automatic equipment is installed in our shop.
12. The walls of our flat are not made of the sound-proof material and therefore we often hear what is spoken in the next apartment.

**Вправа 85.** Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи дієслова у *Passive Voice*.

1. The day before yesterday we (invite) to the restaurant by Tom Jenkins.
  - a) are invited
  - b) were invited
  - c) invite
2. Look! The bridge (repair).
  - a) is being repaired
  - b) is been repaired
  - c) has being repaired
3. The letter and the parcel (post) tomorrow.
  - a) will be post
  - b) will have been posted
  - c) will be posted
4. Margaret (know) to be a very industrious person.
  - a) has been known
  - b) is known
  - c) is been known
5. In Greece the Olympik Games (hold) once in four years.
  - a) were held
  - b) are being held
  - c) are held
6. The problem (study) for three years, but they haven't got any results.
  - a) has been studied
  - b) has being studied
  - c) was studied
7. This book (republished) by the end of September.
  - a) would be republished
  - b) will have been republished
  - c) will be republished
8. The doctor said that Tommy's leg (X-rayed) the following day.
  - a) will be X-rayed
  - b) would be X-rayed
  - c) will have been X-rayed
9. A police car came when the injured man (carry off) the road.
  - a) was being carried off
  - b) was been carrying off
  - c) has been carried off
10. I (bear) in a small Russian town not far from Samara.
  - a) was born
  - b) am born
  - c) am bear
11. Dad phoned us and asked if our luggage (already/pack).
  - a) was already being packed

- b) had already been packed  
 c) was already packed
12. What a pity, John won't come. He (tell) about the meeting beforehand.  
 a) should have been told  
 b) should be told  
 c) should been told

**Вправа 86.** Знайдіть речення, в яких вживається пасивний стан, і перекладіть їх українською мовою.

1. Letters are usually answered. 2. The letter was answered yesterday.  
 3. The letter will be answered tomorrow. 4. This question is being discussed now. 5. This question was being discussed when we came. 6. The composition has just been written. 7. The composition had already been written. 8. The composition will have been written when we come. 9. The girl was looked at. 10. He was sent for water. 11. This film is much spoken about. 12. He was sent for when he was in need. 13. Writing a letter she was listening to music. 14. The letter written yesterday was very short. 15. The boy writing a letter has many friends in different towns.

**Вправа 87.** Доповніть дані речення одним з поданих нижче дієслів в правильній формі:

arrest      wake      knock      check      translate      find  
 spend      carry      make      drive      hear

**E. g.** The music at the party was very loud and could be heard from far away.

1. A decision will not \_\_\_\_\_ until the next meeting. 2. That building is dangerous. It ought to \_\_\_\_\_ down before it falls down. 3. When you go through customs, your luggage may \_\_\_\_\_ by a customs officer. 4. I told the hotel receptionist that I wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ up at 6:30. 5. Her new book will probably \_\_\_\_\_ into a number of foreign languages. 6. If you kicked a policeman, you'd \_\_\_\_\_. 7. Police are looking for the missing boy. He can't \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere. 8. Do you think that less money should \_\_\_\_\_ on arms? 9. The injured man couldn't walk and had to \_\_\_\_\_. 10. I don't mind driving but I prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ by other people.

**Вправа 88.** Доповніть речення модальними дієсловами, наведеними нижче, і утворіть пасивні конструкції:

must      shouldn't      might      would

**E. g.** Did anyone clean the windows?

No. They **should have been cleaned** but they weren't.

1. A: Did anyone invite Ann to the party? B: I don't know. She \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. I'm not sure. A: Did anyone see you? 2. B: No, but I  
\_\_\_\_\_ if it hadn't been so dark. 3. A: Has someone repaired this  
machine? B: Well, it's working again so it \_\_\_\_\_. 4. A: Did  
someone throw those old letters away? B: Yes, but it was a mistake. They  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Вправа 89.** Прочитайте речення і напишіть інші речення з тим самим змістом:

**E. g.** We can solve the problem. The problem can be solved.

1. People should send their complaints to the head office. Complaints  
\_\_\_\_\_. 2. They had to postpone the meeting because of  
illness. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Somebody might have stolen  
your car if you had left the keys in it. Your car \_\_\_\_\_.  
4. An electrical fault could have caused the fire. The fire \_\_\_\_\_.  
5. They are going to hold next year's congress in San Francisco. Next year's  
congress \_\_\_\_\_. 6. They shouldn't have played the football match  
in such bad weather. The football match \_\_\_\_\_.

**Вправа 90.** Прочитайте речення і напишіть інше речення з тим самим значенням. Починайте кожне речення за зразком.

**E. g.** They didn't offer Ann the job. Ann **wasn't offered the job**.

1. They don't pay Jim very much. Jim \_\_\_\_\_. 2. They  
will ask you a lot of questions at the interview. You \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. Nobody told me that George was ill. I \_\_\_\_\_. 4. His  
colleagues gave him a present when he retired. He \_\_\_\_\_. 5. We  
will send you your examination results as soon as they are ready. You  
\_\_\_\_\_. 6. They didn't ask me my name. I \_\_\_\_\_.  
7. I think they should have offered Tom the job. I think Tom \_\_\_\_\_.

**Вправа 91.** Коли народилися ці видатні люди? Ви повинні правильно  
вибрати рік народження кожної людини.

1889      1770      1452      1564

1. Lenin was born in 1870.

4. Charlie Chaplin \_\_\_\_\_

2. Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_

5. Beethoven \_\_\_\_\_

3. Leonardo da Vinci \_\_\_\_\_

6. And you? I \_\_\_\_\_

**Вправа 92.** Закінчіть подані нижче речення. Кожний раз слід вживати *being* з поданими нижче дієсловами:

pay      attack      give      invite      use      ask

**E. g.** Mr. Miller doesn't like **being kept waiting**.

1. He came to the party without \_\_\_\_\_ . 2. She won't go out alone after dark. She is afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ . 3. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ stupid questions. 4. Few people are prepared to work without \_\_\_\_\_ . 5. Mr. Kelly doesn't like his phone \_\_\_\_\_ by other people. 6. Most people like \_\_\_\_\_ presents.

**Вправа 93.** Прочитайте речення і напишіть інші речення з тим самим значенням, використовуючи *Passive Voice*. Починайте кожне речення згідно зі зразком.

**E. g.** Somebody stole my bag in the shop. My bag **was stolen in the shop**. The police have arrested three men. Three men **have been arrested by the police**.

1. The bill includes service. Service \_\_\_\_\_ in the bill. 2. People don't use this road very often. This road \_\_\_\_\_. 3. They cancelled all flights because of fog. All flights \_\_\_\_\_. 4. Somebody accused me of stealing the money. I \_\_\_\_\_. 5. They are building a new ring-road round the city. A new ring-road \_\_\_\_\_. 6. I didn't realise that someone was recording our conversation. I didn't realise that our conversation \_\_\_\_\_. 7. They have changed the date of the meeting. The date of the meeting \_\_\_\_\_. 8. Brian told me that somebody had attacked and robbed him in the street. Brian told me that he \_\_\_\_\_.

**Вправа 94.** Утворіть пасивне речення, використовуючи слова в дужках:

**E. g.** That church looks very old. (when / it / build?) **When was it built?**

A: Is Margaret popular? B: Yes. ( she / like / by everybody) **She is liked by everybody.**

1. This is a very popular television programme. (every week it / watch / by millions of people) Every week it \_\_\_\_\_. 2. What happens to the cars produced in this factory? (most of them / export?) \_\_\_\_\_. 3. A: Was there any trouble at the demonstration? B: Yes. (about 20 people / arrest) \_\_\_\_\_. 4. A: There is no longer military service in Britain. B: Really? (when / it / abolish?) \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ . 5. A: Did anybody call an ambulance to the scene of the accident? B: Yes. (but nobody / injure / so it / not / need) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ . 6. A: Last night someone broke into our house. B: Oh dear. (anything / take?) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ . 7. Mr. Kelly can't use his office at the moment. (it / redecorate) \_\_\_\_\_
8. George didn't have his car yesterday. (it / service / at the garage) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ . 9. Where's my bicycle? It's gone (it / steal!) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ . 10. The people next door disappeared six months ago. (they / not / see / since then) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ . 11. This room looks different. (it / paint / since I was last here?) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ . 12. A tree was lying across the road. (it / blow / down in the storm) \_\_\_\_\_

**Вправа 95.** Ці речення взяті з газетної статті закордонної періодики про викрадену картину. Знайдіть пасивні конструкції і поясніть їх вживання.

1. Two men tried to sell a painting that had been stolen. 2. The painting was owned by Maimi Gillies, aged 84. 3. She said it had been presented to one of her ancestors by the artist. 4. She had owned it since 1926, when it was given to her as a wedding present. 5. One of the men, Mr. X, who cannot be named for legal reasons, pleaded guilty. 6. He told the police he was willing to sell it cheap because it was stolen. 7. A meeting was arranged at an airfield near Retford, where the money for the painting was to be flown in and exchanged, but the airfield had been staffed by police officers in plain clothes. 8. Mr. X took the painting to the airfield and was shown the money in a suitcase. 9. The buyer was then taken to see the painting in a barn. 10. Mr. X was arrested but Mr. Henry escaped.

**The question is:** What is Mr. Henry?

**Вправа 96.** Прочитайте текст, перекладіть його українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на *Passive Voice*.

### Was He a Success?

This science-fiction writer is known to everybody in his country. His writings are widely known all over the world. His works have been screened in many countries. When his first sci-fi was screened, it was much spoken about. However, it was sharply criticized by very many people. For some time the film was looked upon as an absolute failure. The author was forgotten for some time. At that time he was little seen of. However, some years later he was remembered. His later works were taken notice of. He was written to by many producers. He was asked for a new sci-fi to screen. However, no answer was received. The man was sent for. Since then almost any of his writings has been published. Whenever he is seen in the street he is recognized and followed, as he

is so interesting to talk to. You must agree that a man who is so much talked about is always attractive. This man can really be relied upon.

**Вправа 97.** *Поєднайте частини речень в єдине ціле.*

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Petrol prices...             | a ...to be won.                                 |
| 2. This jacket...               | b ...have been increased.                       |
| 3. Competition! 5000 prizes...  | c ...has been disconnected.                     |
| 4. Five people...               | d ...will be sent to candidates.                |
| 5. The telephone...             | e ...was made in Hong-Kong.                     |
| 6. It appears the phone bill... | f ... were killed in the rally.                 |
| 7. Further information...       | g ...is not permitted anywhere on this station. |
| 8. Before the storm everyone... | h ...had not been paid.                         |
| 8. Smoking...                   | i ... is currently being rebuilt.               |
| 9. The old town theatre...      | j ... was told to stay inside their homes.      |

Now look at these sentences again. Underline the past participle and note the form of the verb **to be**. How many refer to the past and how many to the future?

**Вправа 98.** *Виберіть правильну форму дієслова.*

1. A week ago my American friends (invite) to the concert held in Carnegie Hall.  
A are invited  
B were invited  
C invite
2. The bridge (repair), when they returned to their native town again.  
A was being repaired  
B is been repaired  
C has being repaired
3. Letters and invitations to foreign students (post) tomorrow.  
A will be post  
B will have been posted  
C will be posted
4. Lionel (know) to be a very prudent and reliable person.  
A has been known  
B is known  
C is been known
5. The conference dedicated to some humanitarian problems (hold) at VNTU now.  
A was held  
B is being held  
C is held

6. The problem (study) for three years, but the young researchers haven't come to a correct conclusion.
- A has been studied
  - B has being studied
  - C was studied
7. This article (republish) by the end of the academic year.
- A would been republished
  - B will have been republished
  - C will been republished
8. The surgeon said that Nick's shoulder (X-rayed) the following day.
- A will be X-rayed
  - B would be X-rayed
  - C will have been X-rayed
9. An ambulance came when the injured man (carry off) the road.
- A was being carried off
  - B was been carrying off
  - C had been carried off
10. A man (bear) as many times as many languages he knows.
- A was borne
  - B is born
  - C was born
11. My friend phoned us and asked if dinner (already/cook).
- A was already being cooked
  - B had already been cooked
  - C was cooked
12. What a pity, Holly won't come. She (tell) about the party beforehand.
- A should have been told
  - B should be told
  - C should been told
13. Many cafes (build) in this region last year.
- A are built
  - B were built
  - C had been built
14. When we moved to the suburbs that chalet (build).
- A built
  - B has been built
  - C was being built
15. Many fabulous houses (build) in our town by rich people every year.
- A had been built
  - B are being built
  - C are built
16. Andrew Carnegie, U.S. steel manufacturer and philanthropist (bear) in Scotland in 1835.
- A is born

B had been born

C was born

**Вправа 99.** *Перекладіть речення. Зверніть увагу на пасивний стан.*

a) 1. Moscow musical contests *are attended* by a lot of people. 2. I hear the game *was lost* by the Dynamo team yesterday. 3. "*Were* the documents *signed* yesterday?" "No, they weren't." 4. "*Will* the work *be completed* tomorrow?" "I hope it will."

b) 5. I believe the hockey match *is being shown* on TV now. 6. The factory *was still being built* when we came to live there.

c) 7. His last book *has just been published*. 8. The plan *has been changed*, hasn't it? 9. "Nothing *has been done* to help him," she said. 10. We hoped that some progress in his studies *had been made*. 11. *Has* the list of students who want to see the film *been typed* yet?

d) 12. His new poem *is much talked about*, isn't it? 13. I wonder why he *is always laughed at*. 14. Those papers *haven't been looked through* yet. 15. The puppy *is being looked for* everywhere. 16. The children *were looked after* when their parents were at work.

e) 17. *It is expected* that several contracts *will be signed* next month. 18. *It is believed* that many talented pianists will take part in the next musical contest. 19. *It is considered* that real music lovers *will be attracted* by the concert in Kyiv.

**Вправа 100.** *Дайте відповіді на питання згідно з моделями. Використовуйте утворені речення в діалогах.*

a) Do people speak English in many countries?

Yes, English is spoken in many countries.

1. Do they sell a lot of books every week? 2. Do people buy a lot of newspapers every day? 3. Do they translate a lot of books into Ukrainian every year? 4. Do people spend most summer holidays in the south?

b) Did they ask a lot of questions after the lecture?

Yes, a lot of questions were asked after the lecture.

1. Did they discuss the plan yesterday? 2. Did they show the film yesterday? 3. Did they publish his article last week? 4. Did they make up a list of books last Monday? 5. Did they make any progress?

c) Shall I help you translate the article?

No, thank you. It's just been translated.

1. Shall I help you type the letters? 2. Shall I book plane tickets? 3. Shall I tell him about it? 4. Shall I invite them to the party? 5. Shall I make a list of students who want to see the film?

d) When will they discuss the plan? Tomorrow?

Yes, it'll be discussed tomorrow.

1. When will they settle the problem? Next Wednesday? 2. When will he complete the job? Next Thursday? 3. When will they publish his poems? Next month? 4. When will they stage the play? Next April?

e) Have they discussed the plan yet?

No, it's still being discussed.

1. Have they built the school yet? 2. Has he written the article yet? 3. Has he translated the novel yet? 4. Has she cleaned the room?

f) They met the delegation yesterday. Did you know?

Yes, I knew the delegation had been met.

1. We took them round the city yesterday. Did you know? 2. They completed the school building last week. Did you know? 3. They invited the Smiths to the farewell dinner. Did you know? 4. John bought a guide-book to Leningrad yesterday. Did you know?

g) Will you sign the letters? (Mr Brown)

No, they'll be signed by Mr Brown.

1. Will you translate this article? (a friend of mine) 2. Did you meet the delegation yesterday? (my school colleagues) 3. Have you completed the job? (Peter Gromov) 4. Has he made a list of students? (Mary) 5. Have you already washed the dishes? (my girlfriend).

**Вправа 101.** Відповідайте на ствердження згідно з моделями.

a) They've looked through the papers.

So the papers have been looked through.

1. They talk a lot about his last play. 2. They will wait for John. 3. They are laughing at him. 4. He has not looked through his article yet.

b) Their plan will be a great success. (to expect)

It is expected that their plan will be a great success.

1. Her acting made a great impression on everyone. (to believe)  
2. Chekhov is very popular with British readers. (to know) 3. They are going to change their plan. (to say) 4. They failed to realize their plan. (to report) 5. They will stay in Tallinn for a couple of weeks. (to expect)

**Вправа 102.** Використайте дієслова в дужках у пасивному стані і відповідній видо-часовій формі.

1. Six Olympic complexes (to build) in Moscow for the 22nd Olympic Games. 2. Thousands of foreign guests (to invite) to attend the Winter Music Festival in Kiev. 3. Young people from many foreign countries (to teach) at Ukrainian Universities. 4. Nothing (to hear) of him since he left New York. 5. How many goals (to score) by the teams before the end of the first period? 6. When America (to discover)? 7. Do you know if the last match (to win) by Spartak? 8. I hate it when people (to laugh at). 9. It (to expect) that his new play will be a great success. 10. It (to know) that Aitmatov's last novel made a great impression on everyone. 11. It (to believe) that the contract (to sign) next week. 12. It (to report) that great progress (to make).

**Вправа 103.** Перекладіть англійською мовою.

1. Цікаво, в яких країнах вивчають російську мову. 2. Виступ молодого письменника було вислухано з великою увагою. 3. Які олімпійські комплекси були побудовані в Ленінграді і Талліні перед XXII Олімпійськими іграми? 4. Про останній роман Артура Кларка дуже багато говорять. 5. Коли ми приїхали в це місто, завод ще тільки будувався. 6. На жаль, нічого не було зроблено, щоб допомогти йому закінчити роботу. 7. Повідомяють, що вони досягли великого успіху. 8. Передбачають, що його нова п'єса буде поставлена МХАТом. 9. Очікують, що до Києва на конкурс музикантів прийдуть тисячі іноземних гостей. 10. Чи переглянуті ці документи? – Ще ні. 11. Робота була зроблена добре, чи не так? 12. Зараз виконується моя улюблена пісня. Послухайте її, будь ласка. Сподіваюсь, вона вам сподобається. 13. Дорогу було розширено, і вона підтримувалась в хорошому стані. 14. Вам завжди допомагають?

Вправа 104. Утворить 5 речень з кожної таблиці.

Furniture	is	grown	here.
Radio sets	are	made	there.
Coal		repaired	at our plant.
Wheat		sold	in this district.
Tomatoes		mined	at this shop.

The theatre	was	built	last year.
Those cars	were	opened	at ten o'clock.
The library		closed	five years ago.
The bicycle		bought	in summer.
The shop		repaired	

The novel	will be	written	tomorrow.
The letter		printed	next year.
The newspaper		brought	on Monday.
The book		translated	in half an hour.
The document		signed	

The factory	is being	written.
The book	are being	built.
The film		repaired.
The houses		discussed.
The letter		read.

The factory	was being	discussed	at that time.
The film	were being	written	when I came in.
The houses		built	when he moved here.
The letter		repaired	when we were there.
The book		read	

The resolution	has been	prepared.
The delegates	have been	bought.
The treaty		elected.
The TV set		signed.
The motor car		repaired.

The plant	had been	repaired	by that time.
The tickets		built	when I came.
The hospital		sold	
The coat		bought	
The bicycle			

**Вправа 105.** *Поставте подані нижче речення в питальну і заперечну форму.*

1. All pupils are supplied with textbooks. 2. America was discovered by Columbus. 3. The floor was painted light-brown last summer. 4. The shop will be closed at 8 o'clock p.m. 5. The sick man is being operated on. 6. The room is being cleaned now. 7. This metro line was being built at that time. 8. This novel has been translated into Ukrainian. 9. A new business center has been built in our town. 10. The tickets had been sold out by that time.

**Вправа 106.** *Змініть подані нижче речення на пасивний стан. Позбавтесь суб'єкта дії.*

**E.g.** *They grow wheat here. – Wheat is grown here.*

1. The girls water the flowers every day. 2. They publish this magazine in Paris. 3. We do not discuss such questions at our meetings. 4. Somebody built this castle in the 16th century. 5. They did not show this film last week. 6. They will not finish this work tomorrow. 7. We shall invite him to take part in the concert. 8. The workers are repairing the road. 9. They were showing the film from 7 till 8. 10. She has locked the door. 11. Someone has broken my pencil. 12. I have posted the letter.

**Вправа 107.** *Змініть активний стан на пасивний, зберігаючи суб'єкт дії.*

**E.g.** *Popov invented the radio. – The radio was invented by Popov.*

1. My sister teaches me English. 2. Peter drives the car. 3. The fascists killed her father during the war. 4. Mary has lost her key. 5. His assistant will meet the delegation. 6. The teacher has checked our dictations. 7. Our music teacher was conducting the orchestra. 8. Mr. Parker opened the secret door. 9. He put the letter in the envelope. 10. The hunter killed the bear.

**Вправа 108.** *Змініть речення на Passive Voice без збереження суб'єкта дії.*

**E.g.** *The teacher gave him a pen. – He was given a pen.  
Everyone looked at the girl. – The girl was looked at.*

A. 1. They showed us the monuments of Lviv. 2. She offered me a cup of tea. 3. They promised her an interesting job. 4. They gave the actress a bunch of flowers. 5. He showed me the way to the railway station. 6. They offered us two tickets for the concert.

B. 1. We sent for the doctor. 2. The children laughed at the little boy. 3. They look after the children. 4. The students listened to the professor with great interest. 5. People speak about this film very little. 6. The boys made fun of him.

**Вправа 109.** Розкрийте дужки, вибираючи правильну форму дієслова.

1. This house ... by my husband's great-grandfather in 1790 (is built/are built/was built/will be built). 2. Poirot ... faintly ... by the graciousness of the little lady's manner (is ... puzzled/are ... puzzled/was ... puzzled). 3. As a result of an earthquake, the house there ... and her parents and brothers and sisters all lost their lives (is burned down/are burned down/was burned down/will be burned down). 4. While I sat there a note ... me from the house (is brought/has brought/was brought/had brought). 5. I ... .. in an orphanage and then I ... .. by some people who died afterwards (is brought up/was brought up/has brought up/had brought up; is adopted/was adopted/have adopted/had adopted). 6. Andrew approached the Dumay's house. The door of the house ... .. as usual (is unlocked/are unlocked/was unlocked/were unlocked). 7. The girl ... last ... here about twenty minutes to eleven. By midnight, according to medical evidence she was dead (is seen/was seen/were seen). 8. Diana is a huntress, isn't she? She ... always ... wearing a tunic (am portrayed/is portrayed/are portrayed). 9. He was lying on his bed. His cheeks and hands ... .. and swollen with scratches from the fight (is scarred/are scarred/was scarred/were scarred). 10. I don't want to stop here. I ... .. (recognize/will recognize/will be recognized). 11. While I sat there a note ... .. to me from the house (bring/brings/is brought/was brought). 12. The road to the City of Emeralds ... .. with yellow brick, so you cannot miss it (pave/paves/is paved/was paved). 13. A second later I ... .. to a group of young American officers (was introduced/is being introduced/was being introduced). 14. Only two or three days later the Paris newspapers announced the birth of a Cox daughter, and declared that the child was ... Juliette (call/called). 15. Blore was looking at the handle of the chopper. He said: "No fingerprints. The handle ... .. afterwards" (is wiped/are wiped/was wiped).

**Вправа 110.** Постаєте питання до виділених слів.

1. The letter will be answered *tomorrow*. 2. They were shown *many places of interest*. 3. Wheat is grown in *each of these regions*. 4. This town was founded *in the 15th century*. 5. Water-power stations are being built *on the mountain rivers*. 6. She was told the news *when she came*. 7. *The film* is much spoken about. 8. The travelers' camp was made *not far from the village*. 9. *The composition* was written by him before the bell rang.

**Вправа 111.** *Поставте питання when та where, використовуючи пасивний стан.*

*E.g. We sent a telegram on Monday. – When was the telegram sent?*

1. The pupils wrote a dictation yesterday. 2. The girls water flowers in the evening. 3. The writer will publish his novel next year. 4. We met the delegation at the station. 5. The workers repaired the road in July. 6. The workers make motor cars at this plant. 7. Tom made this shelf last week. 8. The pupils will write a composition tomorrow. 9. They spoke about him at the trade-union meeting.

**Вправа 112.** *Дайте відповіді на питання, що подані нижче.*

1. When was Moscow founded? By whom was it founded? 2. How many years are spent on acquiring a secondary education? 3. Where is Great Britain situated? 4. What are the British Isles washed by? 5. In what regions of our country is coal mined? 6. What industries are being developed in your region? 7. How many foreign languages are taught at your school? 8. At what time is your school library closed? 9. What language is spoken in the United States of America? 10. In what countries is English spoken? 11. What is butter made from? 12. Is your dress made of cotton or silk? 13. When was your school built? 14. What is being built in your town (village) now?

**Вправа 113.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою.*

1. На цьому заводі виробляють сільськогосподарські машини. 2. Читальний зал провітрюється чотири рази на день. 3. Ця фабрика була збудована десять років тому? 4. Підручники продаватимуться завтра. 5. Коли було видано цю книжку? 6. Їй дали українсько-англійський словник. 7. Йому запропонували квиток на концерт. 8. Вам заплатять за цю роботу завтра. 9. Їм наказали залишити зал. 10. Солдатам було наказано переправитися через річку. 11. Її попросили заспівати цю пісню ще раз. 12. Мене запитали, чи ми підемо в театр. 13. Якщо мене запитають, я їм все розповім. 14. Це питання зараз обговорюється на зборах. 15. Коли я зайшов до залу, це питання обговорювалося. 16. Коли я зайшов до залу, це питання вже обговорили. 17. Його слухали дуже уважно. 18. Міст було зруйновано перш ніж ми прибули туди. 19. Учитель сказав, що наші диктанти вже перевірені. 20. Учитель сказав, що наші диктанти зараз перевіряються. 21. Учитель каже, що наші диктанти зараз перевіряються. 22. За дітьми доглянуть, коли ви поїдете у відрядження. 23. Про цю подію багато говорять. 24. В театрі було дуже шумно, комусь відповіли на запитання, але відповідь не була почута.

**Вправа 114.** *Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на пасивний стан.*

1. I am sure he will be asked many questions when he stops speaking. 2. At the party they were shown a very interesting film. 3. These questions will be touched upon at tomorrow's meeting. 4. He had been told this news before he left. 5. All the meanings of this word were explained to them. 6. His jokes are always laughed at. 7. This incident was merely mentioned to me. 8. The mail was looked through in the morning. 9. The letter was dictated to the secretary on the telephone. 10. This accident is much spoken (talked) about. 11. Don't close the window. It has just been opened. 12. Many new houses have been built this year. 13. Two questions had only been discussed when we heard the bell. 14. How long has this stadium been building? 15. They got lost because they hadn't been shown the way. 16. When will this question be discussed? 17. This fact has been known about for a long time. 18. All the letters will have been written by 5 o'clock. 19. I wondered where the key had been hidden. 20. He has been (was) told to come at 8 o'clock. 21. Can these figures be relied on? 22. The books that are read well can be found on the shelves of the library very seldom. 23. When we came to Kiev, this marvelous building had just been restored. 24. I have never been talked to in such a way. 25. This fabric is worn and washed well.

**Вправа 115.** *Перекладіть українською мовою. Підкресліть дієслово-присудок в пасивному стані, поясніть його вживання.*

1. What is being built on this side of the river? 2. Why is it so cool in the hall? - It is just being aired. 3. Has your project been accepted yet? - No, it is still being considered. - How long has it been considered? 4. When we came, the new film by this producer was being discussed. 5. Whose piano concert is being played now? 6. At that moment a very interesting question was being discussed and everybody was listening to it attentively. 7. She thought she was being laughed at. 8. This book is being translated into Ukrainian. 9. What was being explained to the group when you joined them? 10. We didn't know our marks because our tests were being corrected when we left the Institute. 11. All of a sudden he realized the full force of what he had been told. 12. Ever since I came into this silly house I have been made to look like a fool. 13. He was disturbed by a series of explosions in the area next to the capital. 14. "Are you being helped?" - asked the salesman looking at the customer.

**Вправа 116.** *Перекладіть речення українською.*

1. Don't worry, your luggage will be seen to. 2. All this will be forgotten soon. 3. I have just been offered an interesting job. 4. This house had been built before World War II broke out. 5. This book is very popular with the readers and is being widely discussed. 6. When I came into the classroom, the last

student was being examined. 7. The car was sent for as soon as all the things had been packed. 8. This book has already been sold out. It is in great demand. 9. Fortunately, our mistakes were pointed out to us. 10. Where is your watch? - It is being repaired. 11. I can't put up with these results of your team. They must be improved. 12. He hoped that his answer would be understood correctly. 13. We got upset when we found out that our luggage had been lost. 14. Have you been told that the meeting is fixed for Thursday? 15. I didn't know that he hadn't been invited to the party. 16. The construction of the bridge will be completed before winter comes. 17. His address had been dictated to her several times before she could put it down. 18. The picture was hung (fixed) above the fireplace. 19. He was told that he would be served in no time. 20. We are being waited for there now. 21. He is always spoken about warmly. 22. The documents are not ready for dispatch. They are being signed now. 23. When we arrived, the room at the hotel had already been booked. 24. He said he had never been there, but he had been told much about that place. 25. When he returns, everything in his room will be fixed.

**Вправа 117.** *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи пасивний стан.*

1. Я впевнена, йому зададуть багато питань, коли він закінчить говорити. 2. На вечорі їм показали дуже цікавий фільм. 3. Ці питання буде піднято на завтрашніх зборах. 4. Йому повідомили ці новини перед тим, як він виїхав. 5. Їм пояснили всі значення цього слова. 6. Над його жартами завжди сміються. 7. Мені лише нагадали про цей інцидент. 8. Пошту переглянули ранком. 9. Секретарю продиктували листа по телефону. 10. Про цей випадок багато говорять. 11. Не закривайте вікно. Його тільки що відкрили. 12. Цього року побудовано багато нових будинків. 13. Було обговорено тільки два питання, коли ми почули дзвоник. 14. Як довго будуть цей стадіон? 15. Вони заблукали, тому що їм не показали дорогу. 16. Коли це питання буде обговорюватися? 17. Про цей факт давно знають. 18. Усі листи будуть написані до п'ятої години. 19. Мені було цікаво, де сховали ключ. 20. Йому сказали, що він повинен прийти о 8-ій годині. 21. Чи можна посилатися на ці цифри? 22. Книги, що добре читаються, рідко знайдеш на полицях бібліотек. 23. Коли ми приїхали в Київ, цей будинок було щойно відновлено. 24. Зі мною так ще ніколи не розмовляли. 25. Цей матеріал добре носить і переться. 26. В стародавній Спарті дітей навчали бути мужніми, вольовими та вимогливими до себе. 27. Про цю науково-фантастичну книгу багато говорять зараз. 28. Діти дуже захоплені магічно - пригодницьким фільмом "Гаррі Поттер". 29. Фільм "Володар кілець" дуже часто дискутується в молодіжних колах. 30. "Шрек" дуже високо оцінюється справжніми любителями хорошого мультфільму. 31. Німецький гурт *Rammstein* слухають підлітки з великим задоволенням.

**Вправа 118.** *Перекладіть речення українською мовою.*

1. I only did it because I was made to do it. 2. I was warned not to touch anything on the table. 3. The money was lent to Jill with some apprehension. 4. When her carriage comes to the gates, it must go slowly while the gates are being opened. 5. The driver closed the door of his car and we were left standing in the roadway. 6. Sir Robert has not returned yet, but I've heard he is expected tonight. 7. The remnants of the crime were taken away and burned in the furnace. 8. We tried to run away but we were followed by their angry spaniel. 9. The British Department of Education and Science is headed by the Secretary of State for Education and Science. 10. The British nursery schools are few and some of them are provided by the local education authority. 11. There is another type of doctorate, which is called in full a senior doctorate. 12. The first schools were founded largely to serve the professions. 13. Since life in the first colleges was very strict students were not allowed to play games, to sing, to hunt or even to fish. 14. The first college (Merton College) was founded in 1264 and it was associated only with the residence for students to lodge. 15. Later on four more university colleges were added as constituent parts of the University of London.

**Вправа 119.** *Перекладіть українською мовою речення, в яких вжито Passive Voice. Поставте загальні та спеціальні питання.*

1. The Roman invasion was followed by the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. 2. The original Celtic dialects are still spoken by many people of the mountainous areas of Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, and Ireland. 3. By about 450 B.C. the whole of the British Isles had been occupied by the Britons. 4. The Roman towns were strongly fortified and they were called "castra" which means "camps". 5. The word "castra" can be recognized in various forms in such names as Chester, Winchester, Leicester, Doncaster, Lancaster. 6. At the Open University students are admitted on a "first come, first served" basis. 7. Further Education in Great Britain is provided by College for FE or some technical college. 8. Until the 15th century very serious tests were offered to the candidates for degrees at Cambridge. 9. At the same time there were built a number of laboratories for natural science. 10. During the early part of the nineteenth century examinations at Cambridge were greatly improved and written examinations were more often used than oral. 11. "Look here", said Bosinney, and Soames was both annoyed and surprised by the shrewdness of his glance. 12. She has taught at a school in the north of England and at two schools in Germany, and has been given an excellent character. 13. "Why did you come?" "I have been turned out of the place where I live". 14. Within a very short time of being in America I was told that the Cathedral in New York was the largest "Gothic" erection in the world.

**Вправа 120.** Складіть і запишіть питання, використовуючи слова, подані у таблиці.

What system What What units	was used was distributed is used was intended were obtained	to be a standard of length. in our country. by multiplying or dividing the metre by tens.
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**Вправа 121.** Складіть і запишіть речення, використовуючи слова з таблиці:

A natural magnet The magnet Steel filings Iron pins One end of needle The unit of magnetic intensity Any body All changes Water in a tea-kettle The wire This book	was used is placed was called are attracted is called is brought will be transformed will be heated is known are known is called	loadstone. as a compass. in a mixture of filings. by a magnet. the north pole. the south pole. the oersted. from the library. into steam. by an electric current. a physical body. as phenomena.
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**Вправа 122.** Знайдіть українські еквіваленти, які відповідають формам присудка в англійських реченнях.

1. New and more exact methods have been developed for obtaining low temperatures. 2. New and more exact methods are being developed for obtaining low temperatures.	а) розробляються б) були розроблені
1. A new device for measuring pressure is being designed now. 2. A new device for measuring pressure has been designed.	а) був сконструйований б) конструюється

<p>1. A screen grid has been placed so as to enclose the cathode and control grid.</p> <p>2. A screen grid will be placed so as to enclose the cathode and control grid.</p>	<p>а) буде розміщена</p> <p>б) була розміщена</p>
<p>1. Heptodes and hexodes are used for special purposes.</p> <p>2. Heptodes and hexodes were used for special purposes.</p> <p>3. Heptodes and hexodes will be used for special purposes.</p>	<p>а) використовувались</p> <p>б) будуть використовуватись</p> <p>в) використовуються</p>
<p>1. The effect of a secondary emission was accompanied by other changes of valve characteristics.</p> <p>2. The effect of a secondary emission will be accompanied by other changes of valve characteristics.</p> <p>3. The effect of a secondary emission is accompanied by other changes of valve characteristics.</p>	<p>а) супроводжується</p> <p>б) буде супроводжуватись</p> <p>в) супроводжувався</p>
<p>1. Oxide cathodes are used almost exclusively for low power radio type valves.</p> <p>2. Oxide cathodes were used almost exclusively for low power radio type valves.</p> <p>3. Oxide cathodes will be used almost exclusively for low power radio type valves.</p>	<p>а) будуть використовуватись</p> <p>б) використовуються</p> <p>в) використовувались</p>
<p>1. Not only is the control grid screened from the effect of the anode, but there is also additional screening of the cathode from the anode.</p> <p>2. Not only the control grid will be screened from the effect of the anode, but there will be additional screening of the cathode from the anode.</p>	<p>а) буде екранована</p> <p>б) екранована</p>
<p>1. The tetrode is operated as an amplifier under certain conditions.</p> <p>2. The tetrode was operated as an amplifier under certain conditions.</p>	<p>а) працював</p> <p>б) працює</p>
<p>1. The anode characteristics of the valve has been affected by introduction of the screen grid.</p> <p>2. The anode characteristics of the valve will be affected by introduction of the screen grid.</p>	<p>а) впливає</p> <p>б) вплинуло</p>

3. The anode characteristics of the valve is affected by the introduction of the screen grid.	в) буде впливати
1. The mutual conductance of the valve is being governed by conditions in the cathode-control grid region. 2. The mutual conductance of the valve was being governed by conditions in the cathode-control grid region.	а) керувалась б) керується
1. The reduction of the anode-control grid capacitance is followed by other changes of valve characteristics. 2. The reduction of the anode-control grid capacitance has been followed by other changes of valve characteristics. 3. The reduction of the anode-control grid capacitance will be followed by other changes of valve characteristics.	а) настали б) настануть в) настають
1. The measurement is made by a meter. 2. The measurement was made by a meter. 3. The measurement will be made by a meter.	а) проводилось б) буде проводитись в) проводиться
1. A number of complex problems is solved by means of computer. 2. A number of complex problems were solved by means of computer. 3. A number of complex problems will be solved by means of computer.	а) вирішились б) будуть вирішуватись в) вирішується
1. These problems are required to be more complicated. 2. These problems will be required to be more complicated. 3. These problems were required to be more complicated.	а) необхідно було б) необхідно в) необхідно буде
1. Collisions between electrons in some cases are neglected. 2. Collisions between electrons in some cases were neglected. 3. Collisions between electrons in some cases will be neglected.	а) будуть нехтуватись б) нехтуються в) нехтувались

1. Our considerations will be limited to three types of bonds. 2. Our considerations are limited to three types of bonds. 3. Our considerations were limited to three types of bonds.	а) обмежуються б) обмежувались в) будуть обмежуватись
1. When two atoms are brought into close proximity to each other, they may form a stable molecule. 2. When two atoms were brought into close proximity to each other, they formed a stable molecule.	а) наближувались б) наближуються
1. He told the engineer to test this device. 2. He was told to test this device.	а) йому б) він
1. The engineer was shown this type of computer. 2. The engineer shows us this type of computer.	а) інженер б) інженеру
1. I told them about a new method. 2. I was told about a new method.	а) мені б) я

**Вправа 123.** *Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на переклад пасивних зворотів з формальним підметом it.*

1. It is proved that light travels in straight lines. 2. It is considered that a television system possesses means for transmitting sounds synchronously with visual images. 3. It is assumed that this value increases. 4. It is considered that these values are in good agreement with experimental ones. 5. It is known that the density changes with temperature. 6. It was assumed that the nucleus consisted of neutrons and protons. 7. It is expected that the distance will be shown indirectly. 8. It was supposed that the value was derived from the above equation. 9. It was found that materials, classed as conductors and semiconductors, possess electrons, which can move from atom to atom. 10. It was proved that an ordinary light consisted of waves all out of phase with each other. 11. It was proved that all the waves in a laser beam had the same wavelength. 12. It was found that the predicted precision was difficult to obtain in practice. 13. It is supposed that more than 100 elements are on the Earth. 14. It is known that each element is made of one kind of atoms. 15. It is expected that this apparatus will give the results required. 16. It is found that the price is too high. 17. It is proved that they pay this price. 18. It was proved that they had paid this price. 19. It is found that this process is too complicated. 20. It was thought that the same physical law had been applied. 21. It is known that photocells are used in sound films. 22. It is known that electronics is the basis of

modern automation. 23. It is well known that Faraday discovered benzene in 1825. 24. It is known that these terms exist unchanged and are used constantly in science. 25. It is known that industrial electronic equipment plays a very significant role in the world. 26. It is considered that Newton's "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy" is the greatest scientific work ever written. 27. It is considered that a non-ionized clean air is a good insulator. 28. It is thought that electrons lie in different groups about the nucleus. 29. It was found that the rays from uranium compounds differed from X-rays. 30. It is known that everything around us is composed of atoms. 31. It is known that plastics are classified according to their behaviour when they are heated. 32. It is often considered that the 19<sup>th</sup> century is the century of steam and electricity. 33. It is said that magnet attracts only metal objects. 34. It is known that in solids atoms are situated very closely to each other. 35. It is found that in intrinsic semiconductors the current is carried by two types of carriers, electrons and holes. 36. It is known that an amplifying effect in a vacuum tube is based on the control of an electron flow in a vacuum. 37. It is said that this method is accurate enough. 38. It is supposed that this phenomenon has not been studied. 39. It is reported that this device will be used in this experiment. 40. It is found that the conductivity increases very strongly with increasing temperature. 41. It is said that the computer is able to do computations in milliseconds. 42. It is known that the emitter injects holes into the semiconductor, the emitter current being composed of electrons. 43. It is believed that heavier atoms are built up of protons, neutrons, and electrons. 44. It is known that self-induction opposes not only the increase of current in a coil but the decrease also. 45. It is known that in modern life a computer plays an important role as a data processing device.

**Вправа 124.** *Визначте часові форми дієслів в поданих нижче реченнях; перекладіть речення українською мовою.*

1. By the end of the year they will have settled all the problems and will begin their tests. 2. The scientists of our laboratory had been carrying out experiments with a new type of insulating material for several years before they got positive results. 3. Our engineers had been testing the new device for some months before it was put into service. 4. Modern telegraph systems are based on the fact that electronic current will flow through a wire which forms a circuit. 5. When the key is pressed the circuit is closed. 6. Through the years other machines were invented, both to receive and transmit messages. 7. These machines are called teleprinters. 8. In the early years of telegraphy direct current was used. 9. 10. The use of electronics will be expanded in all branches of science. 11. Professor was told about the students' research work in the area of negatronics. 12. Alternating current is changed into direct current when necessary. 13. A new plan is being discussed now. 14. The work was being done all the day. 15. The device has been designed by the engineering group.

16. The indications will have been taken by the end of the week. 17. In fact the radio waves travel in straight lines, but they are reflected from the sky back to the earth's surface. 18. The world's first receiver was constructed in 1895 by the great Russian scientist Popov. 19. Ever since, thanks to the work of many scientists of the world, the methods of transmission and reception have been constantly improved. 20. The ratio of the amplitude of the output signal to that of the input signal is called the gain. 21. Amplifiers are named by the frequency range over which they operate. 22. Amplifiers which have the required characteristics at zero frequency and higher are called d.c. amplifiers. 23. A power amplifier is designed to transfer the most power to its load. 24. Some amplifiers are designed to be non-linear. 25. The main effect of amplification is that current, voltage and capacity of an electric signal are increased. 26. The question which it is necessary to clarify is that all components of the output signal are delayed by the same amount. 27. At the end of the 18th century an experimental procedure was developed by Young for measuring the wavelength of light. 28. The evidence for the wave theory of light was shown in Young's experiment. 29. When this was done it was quite obvious why diffraction and interference of light waves had not been observed before. 30. In 1820 the ancient doctrine that magnetism and electricity are related was suddenly given new life to.

**Вправа 125.** *Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на дієслова в пасивному стані.*

1. Our group was joined by some new persons. 2. The telephone connects you to a person directly and your question will be answered immediately. 3. The lecture will be attended by all the students. 4. The experiment was watched with great interest. 5. Morse invention was followed by a number of new machines. 6. The underwater cable is affected by sea water so it is well isolated. 7. The e-mail will be answered at once. 8. In telegraphy direct current was substituted by alternating current. 9. Modern telegraph systems have been influenced by achievements of science and technology. 10. The delegation was joined by a group of students. 11. The message has just been sent. 12. Attention has been paid to the speed of the fax machine. 13. Care is taken not to heat the machine. 14. All the requirements are met in the experiment. 15. Steps have been taken to increase the speed of sending up messages. 16. Great attention is given to the study of electricity. 17. Reference has been made to this invention lately. 18. They will be permitted to do the experiment. 19. We are informed that many scientists are working on the problem of space communication. 20. The work is being done now and soon it will be finished.

**Вправа 126.** *Перекладіть українською мовою.*

1. The synchronizing pulses are added to the picture signal on the amplifier chain. 2. When a permanent magnet is gradually heated it is observed

that its magnetic moment changes. 3. A continuous spectrum is the spectrum of the wave the components of which are being continuously distributed over a frequency region. 4. If a gas at any pressure is permitted to expand, its temperature falls. 5. Magnetism is usually accounted for by the assumption that there are negative charges moving about the positive nuclei of the atom. 6. The electron - volt (EV) and one million electron-volts (MEV) are often used as units of energy of particles. 7. X-rays are produced whenever electrons of sufficient speed strike matter. 8. When the charge is measured in coulombs and the potential in volts, the capacity is given in farads. 9. The nucleus is now usually thought of as composed of protons and neutrons. 10. In the nineteenth century matter and electricity were thought of as two separate and independent entities. 11. Mechanical energy is usually measured in foot-pounds. 12. Huygens was one of the supporters of the wave theory at the time long before the phenomenon of interference had been discovered. 13. Although there exist many semiconductors, only a few are used in electronics. 14. If enclosed in a tube from which the air has been removed, the electrons flow across the space more easily. 15. It has been proved by many experiments that when energy is changed from one form to another the whole amount of energy remains unchanged. 16. By the end of the year all the experiments necessary for the completion of our research will have been made. 17. When heat is added the motion of molecules becomes more rapid.

**Вправа 127.** *Перекладіть українською мовою, визначте час дієслів в пасивному стані.*

1. The rate of vibrations is called the audio frequency. 2. After the audio frequency has been amplified, it is combined with the carrier frequency. 3. A new device, the transistor, is now being used to replace the vacuum tubes in many radiosets, hearing aids, and other types of electronic equipment. 4. Sounds are produced by the vibrations of matter. 5. If sound vibrations are regular, they are pleasant to the ear and are known as musical sounds. 6. The waves are carried in all directions from the vibrating body. 7. Sound waves are usually carried to our ears by the air. 8. These cathode rays are now called electrons. 9. One positive charge is now called a proton and its charge is equal to that of one electron. 10. The laser is now being used in communication lines. 11. This possibility has been realized in the so-called multichannel computers. 12. These devices are used for amplifying energy. 13. The first laser beam was created in 1900. 14. Laser beams are used for operating on the human eyes as they can be delicately controlled. 15. Flow of an electric current is now accepted as being a slow drift of the so-called "free-electrons" through a conductor. 16. When a voltage is applied to the ends of a circuit, it creates a field of force inside the conductor. 17. The semiconductor is illuminated by a high energy light source that frees electrons from groups of atoms. 18. This process is called avalanche

breakdown. 19. A wallet-size, solid-state television camera capable of taking sharp pictures even by candlelight has been developed by General Electric Research and Development Center of Schenectady, N.Y. 20. When the capacitors are discharged by scanning circuits, the result is an electronic pulse that can be decoded into a television picture in the manner of a conventional camera tube. 21. An electromagnetic field is applied between each pair of electrodes by means of a source of suitable construction which is connected to the electrodes in phase opposition. 22. A pair of electrodes facing one another are provided at each coil and, for example, are encased or embedded in the walls of the vessel or enclosure. 23. Means have been found to measure the intensity of the current. 24. If a magnet is heated to redness, it loses its magnetism. 25. This process, which is known as electrolysis, is used in electroplating and is also closely related to what happens when the accumulator or "battery" of a motor-car is charged. 26. Such charged atoms are called "ions". 27. The electronic stream by which minute objects under inspection are "illuminated" is provided by an electron gun. 28. When the microscope is in use, the filament is heated to incandescence by an electric current. 29. The anode is grounded, while the filament, which is located inside a metal cylinder, is kept at a negative voltage. 30. If any substance is put in a magnetic field it becomes magnetized and itself behaves like a magnet.

**Вправа 128.** *Перекладіть українською мовою, використовуючи різні способи перекладу пасивних зворотів.*

1. This view is supported not only by the fact that neutrons and protons are knocked out of the nuclei in many reactions but also by the mass of the nuclei. 2. This is explained by the binding energy of the nuclei. 3. The conductivity of any substance is changed with the change in temperature, and also with the change of state. 4. The explanation for this had been given a long time ago. 5. Such atoms of the same chemical nature but different mass are known as "isotopes". 6. Electrons which are not bound in the valence bonds are thus free to move on this way and they are called conduction electrons. 7. This missing bonding electron is called a "hole". 8. All of the electrons are used in forming the covalent bonds. 9. As germanium has a conductivity intermediate between that of an insulator and that of metal, it is regarded as a semiconductor. 10. Indium is used in an acceptor impurity in germanium. 11. The collector-base junction is reverse biased by the positive collector voltage, and very little current flows in the absence of the emitter current. 12. The conductivity provided by conduction electrons will be determined by the number of electrons and the ease of their movement in an applied electric field. 13. When a current is passed through a semiconductor, heat is absorbed at one semiconductor-metal junction and is liberated at the other. 14. Energy is transferred in this case from right to left. 15. When a current is passed through a semiconductor the latter becomes uniformly heated. 16. In Fig.10 the *p-n-p* transistor is shown, i.e. a device that

has been made using both silicon and germanium. 17. The left-hand junction is biased in the forward direction and is called the "emitter junction", because under this bias condition electrons are emitted or injected into the *p*-region, and holes are emitted into the *n*-region. 18. The right-hand junction, however, is reverse biased. 19. A large voltage and power gain is achieved from the device. 20. The potential barrier between the two regions is lowered and the forward currents of both holes and electrons are greatly increased. 21. This modulated intermediate frequency has been amplified up to several volts. 22. In transistor equipments a positive going voltage is often required as this reduces gain when applied to the bases of transistors. 23. Where a semiconductor diode is used it can be included anywhere in the circuit. 24. The resistor is required to protect the amplifier in case the output is short-circuited or the power supplies are abruptly shut down while the capacitor is charged. 25. Low-efficient large-sized mercury rectifiers have been replaced by powerful semiconductor ones. 26. A circuit is therefore required to deliver a voltage output which is linearly related to frequency. 27. Each tuned circuit is provided with its diode detector, and the outputs of these detectors are connected in opposition. 28. The synchronizing impulses are added to the picture signal in the amplifier chain. 29. As will be shown later, in order to obtain a maximum signal-to-noise ratio it may be necessary to make the gain of the first two stages as high as possible. 30. The gain, the d. c. level, etc., are controlled in this amplifier, and any special signals which may be necessary are added.

**Вправа 129.** *Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на форму дієслів в пасивному стані.*

1. When a variable resistance of very low ohmage is required, it is customary to use a slide wire. 2. The effective resistance of a composition resistor considered independently of the equivalent shunting capacity is influenced by two factors. 3. A perfect condenser when discharged gives up all the electrical energy that was supplied to it in charging. 4. A circuit consisting of a resistance, inductance and capacity connected in series with a voltage applied as shown in Fig.3 is termed a series resonant circuit. 5. This ratio is customarily represented by the symbol  $Q$ , and is called the circuit  $Q$ . 6. An alternative form of equivalent secondary circuit is given in Fig.5. 7. The power loss and peak voltage to which the line is subjected are then less than with any other mode of operation. 8. Transmission lines are frequently used for transmitting audio-frequency energy at short distances, such as from one part of a building to another part. 9. Transformers are also frequently used in impedance matching. 10. This arrangement is shown in Fig.7, and employs an auxiliary line as an impedance matching network. 11. The load is connected to one end of this auxiliary line and the position of an adjustable short circuit at the other end is varied until the line with the associated load is in resonance. 12. The load is first connected directly to the transmission line, as in the case of resonant operation.

13. The network is made up of resistances, inductances, capacities and mutual inductances connected together in some manner. 14. The resistances, inductances, mutual inductances, and capacities involved are termed network constants or parameters. 15. The term two-terminal is applied to networks operated under the conditions shown in Fig.9. 16. A four-terminal network is equivalent to a transmission system, and is sometimes referred to as a transducer. 17. The electron is the smallest particle whose mass and charge have been determined. 18. If a metal is heated to a sufficiently high temperature emission will occur. 19. Thoriated tungsten emitters are formed by using tungsten wire that has from 1 to 2 per cent of thorium oxide mixed with it. 20. It should be noted that the filament is heated to a high temperature such as 2800° K. 21. The filament is maintained at 2100°K for considerable time. 22. No secondary electrons are produced for primary velocities below about 9 volts. 23. If the adjacent electrode has a potential lower than that of the bombarded surface, the former will receive only the highest velocity secondaries, and the low-velocity electrons will be returned to the surface from which they came. 24. Most vacuum tubes are designed so that the emitting surface gives off a surplus of electrons with the result that the actual current that flows is limited by the mutual repulsion between the electrons and not by the emission capabilities of the cathode. 25. The space-charge limitation of current is brought about by the presence of electrons in the space between electrons. 26. The potential is finally reduced to the point at which the potential gradient at the emitting surface is zero or even slightly negative. 27. The grid is usually operated at a slight negative potential and thus does not attract electrons.

**Вправа 130.** *Перекладіть українською мовою.*

1. This resistance is known as the dynamic plate resistance of the tube and is generally designated by the symbol  $R_p$ . 2. The screen grid is operated at a relatively large positive potential relative to the cathode. 3. The suppressor grid is operated at cathode potential. 4. The total current passed by the control grid to the screen grid is determined mainly by the control-grid potential. 5. The fraction of the space current that is delivered to the plate depends upon the relative screen-grid and plate potentials. 6. Current is returned from the screen-grid-plate region when the plate potential is low. 7. Electrons with velocity higher than average will get past this region, while those with velocity less than average will be reflected from this region back toward the screen grid. 8. The tetrode is also known as a screen-grid tube. 9. In screen-grid tubes the secondary electrons from the screen are attracted to the plate when the plate potential is higher than the screen-grid potential. 10. In this same region the screen-grid current is increased by the amount of the secondary-electron current that flows from plate to screen grid. 11. Amplifiers are classified in a variety of ways descriptive of their character and properties. 12. Amplifiers are also often referred to as Class A, Class AB, Class B, linear or Class C amplifiers,

according to the methods of adjusting the tube. 13. Frequency distortion occurs when different frequency components are not amplified equally. 14. Pentode tubes can be used with transformer-coupled amplifiers, provided a resistance is shunted across the primary of the transformer. 15. Transformer-coupled amplifiers are sometimes operated with a resistance shunted across the transformer secondary. 16. The chief use of such a resistance is to eliminate a high-frequency peak that results when a transformer is associated with a plate resistance that is too low. 17. In this arrangement the grid-leak resistance is replaced by high inductance coil. 18. A transformer used to couple a transmission line, microphone, or other low impedance source of energy to the grid of a tube is termed an input transformer. 19. The term relaxation oscillator is applied to those oscillators in which the frequency is controlled by the charge or discharge of a condenser or inductance through a resistance. 20. The frequency of relaxation oscillators is also readily controlled by voltages injected into the circuit. 21. The blocking oscillator is widely used in television work to produce pulses that can be synchronized by control voltage. 22. The resulting voltages appearing at various places in the circuit have the wave shape shown in Fig.20, and it is seen that pulses and saw-tooth waves are generated. 23. Water cooling is also employed with large tubes. 24. The power of a modulated wave is divided between the carrier and the side-band components. 25. The plate-modulated Class C amplifier is an ordinary amplifier of that type in which the modulating voltage is superimposed upon the d-c plate supply voltage. 26. The power amplifier developing the voltage that is superimposed upon the plate-supply potential of the Class C tube in order to modulate the output is termed the modulator. 27. Frequency-and phase-modulated signals are received in the same way.

**Вправа 131.** *Перекладіть українською мовою, поясніть вживання часових форм пасивного стану.*

1. Modulated amplifiers are practically always used in preference to modulated oscillators. 2. The rate at which energy is thus absorbed depends upon the gas pressure and upon the average velocity of the vibrating electron. 3. In recent years, therefore, a great deal of attention has been given to this problem of increasing the reliability of electronic components and circuit construction. 4. Since an elementary understanding of semiconductors is essential to understanding of the construction and behaviour of molecular electronic systems, some basic concepts of semiconductors will be discussed. 5. Electrons and holes are often collectively referred to as charge carriers. 6. A device which contains a single junction is usually referred to as a diode. 7. If a second junction is properly built into the semiconductor crystal, the diode becomes a transistor. 8. The introduction of impurity atoms into a semiconductor material is called doping. 9. The technology of molecular electronics has progressed to the point that functional electronic blocks of

several different types are being made available commercially for experiment and evaluation. 10. Progress is being reported to be found in the development of new processing techniques for the fabrication of functional blocks. 11. However, two junction transistors may be connected in a such manner that a negative resistance is "seen" at the input terminals of the circuit. 12. Unfortunately, the diode is overloaded when in the negative-resistance condition and is soon damaged by overheating. 13. The devices chosen for review in this article are d-c-operated, and they are qualified as resistances. 14. Further, if a small resistor  $R_2$  is inserted in series with base 2, temperature compensation may be achieved. 15. If precision is required  $R_2$  may be calculated for individual units. 16. Yet another device has been marketed which has basically the same construction, but is used with the output taken from the intermediate layer. 17. The gate is usually operated so that the  $pn$  junction is reverse biased and therefore the gate input impedance is high. 18. If the voltage is increased still more, junction breakdown finally occurs. 19. A new type of field effect transistor called Metal Oxide Semiconductor Transistor (MOST) has recently been developed. 20. The emitter current is carried in the metal conductors that cross over the base. 21. If the collector resistivity is increased, the effective output capacitance and the collector base break-down voltage are both increased. 22. These defects have been overcome in a commercial instrument. 23. However, manufacturing methods have not yet been perfected. 24. The backward diode has also been successfully used for scale-shaping of meters. 25. The numerous mechanisms that may produce this phenomenon are being studied in many semiconductor laboratories. 26. One difficulty was encountered with the diode used.

**Вправа 132.** *Перекладіть українською мовою конструкції з формальним підметом її.*

1. It will be noted that when the resistance is low, the impedance tends to be inductive, whereas high-resistance units have a capacitive phase angle. 2. It has been discovered that thorium or tungsten gives the highest emission of any practical combination of this character. 3. It has been found that the energy corresponding to these variations is proportional to the magnitude of the average or direct current. 4. It will be observed from the defining relations of the tube constants mentioned above that the product of the transconductance and plate resistance is numerically equal to the amplification factor. 5. It will be noted that these operating conditions correspond to sufficient grid excitation to cause the Class C amplifier to operate under relatively saturated conditions except possibly at peak of the modulation cycle. 6. It was found that proton and neutron have almost the same weight. 7. It is said that the cell is "polarized". 8. It is found that the common dry cell develops 1.5 volts of electrical force regardless of the size of the cell. 9. It is known that the volt is the unit of measure for electrical force. 10. It is said that the current heats the body through which it is flowing. 11. It is known that a magnet attracts only things containing iron. 12. It

is said that the circuit is open when no charges can move due to a break in the path. 13. It is known that the flow of electricity in a conductor heats it. 14. It is known that iron and steel are attracted by magnets. 15. Previous to that time it was thought that heat was some weightless fluid which escaped from materials when they burned. 16. It is considered that a television system possesses means for transmitting sounds synchronously with visual images. 17. It is seen therefore, that the  $p$ - $n$  junction is a rectifier. 18. It is supposed that an electron moves with great velocity. 19. It is known that the first transistor was developed in 1948. 20. It was expected that this situation would occur at very high temperatures. 21. It was suggested that such elements were in fact mixtures of different kinds of atoms of different weights which were chemically indistinguishable. 22. It was further found that the quantity of each substance deposited in this way is directly dependent on the amount of electric charge which has been passed through the liquid. 23. It is claimed that copper has a relatively large conductive value. 24. It has been stated that the grid-anode capacitance in the tetrode is very small. 25. It is believed that heavier atoms are built up of protons, neutrons, and electrons. 26. It was found that in intrinsic semiconductors the current was carried by two types of carriers, electrons and holes. 27. It will be seen that the number of majority carriers is greater than that of minority carriers. 28. It will be seen later that this result is not quite correct but that the number of electrons is still far greater than the number of positive holes. 29. It is proved that materials, classed conductors or semiconductors possess electrons which can move from atom to atom. 30. It has been assumed that collisions between electrons and neutral molecules or positive ions are very infrequent.

**Вправа 133.** *Перекладіть речення з дієсловами-присудками в пасивному стані, звертаючи увагу на різні способи перекладу.*

1. The “Double-Gate” transistor has been fabricated in IBM’s SOI (silicon-on-insulator) process and nearly doubles the speed of today’s transistors while improving control over the electric current and hence the power dissipation. 2. The layers are positioned to take advantage of the fact that silicon absorbs different colors of light at different depths, so one layer records red, another layer records green, and the other layer records blue. 3. To capture color, pixels are organized in a grid or mosaic, resembling a three-color checkerboard. 4. In the photonic band diagram of the two-dimensional (2-D) photonic crystal shown, photons with frequencies within this gap are not allowed to propagate in the 2-D photonic crystal plane. 5. Various photonic crystal waveguides and devices such as tight bending, Y-junction, and add/drop filters have been reported. 6. As mentioned previously, the propagation of light is disallowed in the photonic bandgap. 7. The one-dimensional (1-D) photonic crystal is a simple multilayer thin film that is routinely used for a laser mirror.

8. Historically, 1-D photonic crystals have been widely and successfully adapted for various lasers such as vertical cavity surface-emitting lasers (VCSELs) and distributed feedback (DFB) laser diodes. 9. In fact, an in-plane complete photonic bandgap has been found from the triangular lattice. 10. Two-dimensional photonic crystal slabs are easily fabricated using the standard microlithographic techniques. 11. It is confirmed from the computer simulation that the introduction of a small post in the middle of the resonator does not introduce appreciable optical losses and therefore the quality factor of the cavity is not degraded appreciably. 12. The 2-D triangular photonic crystal is widely studied because it has a large photonic bandgap. 13. This form of the mode is usually observed in circular microdisk lasers and named as the whispering-gallery mode. 14. The single-frequency-generating DFB laser diode is currently used in the real world as the light source for long-distance optical-fiber communications. 15. The first example of the photonic band-edge laser is made by wafer fusion techniques. 16. Experimentally, two kinds of 2-D slab photonic crystal structures are widely used: the air/air slab structure and the air/dielectric slab structure. 17. It is not surprising that the continuous operation of the laser at room temperature was not observed from this structure. 18. The fabrication procedure of the wafer-fusion technique is explained in Fig. 12. 19. Finally, Fig. 6 shows the power gain, output power, and power-added efficiency of a power amplifier that was designed for a Bluetooth product. 20. This work was supported by the Semiconductor Research Corporation. 21. There is considerable incentive to correct this situation, since the infrared spectral range has long been recognized as one of great scientific interest and technological importance. 22. The details of this approach are described below. 23. Furthermore, since the devices require specialized semiconductor processing capabilities, the technique has been limited to a relatively small number of researches. 24. The infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum is made up of the far-infrared (or THz) and mid-infrared spectral regions and lies between the microwaves and near-infrared frequencies. 25. The mid-infrared is typically described in terms of wavelengths and extends from approximately  $30\mu\text{m}$  to  $2\mu\text{m}$ .

**Вправа 134.** *Перекладіть подані нижче речення українською мовою.*

*Речення, в яких вказано суб'єкт дії, перекладіть особовими реченнями з дієсловом в активному стані.*

1. It should be noted that low-frequency electromagnetic (“electrical”) waves are generated using alternating currents and fall under the realm of electronics. 2. These waves are usually described in terms of amplitudes and phases, because instrumentation is employed that can faithfully reproduce the variations in the electric field. 3. Transmission of the waves from the generator to the receiver is readily accomplished using wires (guided-wave) or antennas (free-space), and the propagation and loss properties of the waves are defined in

terms of impedances and other appropriate circuit concepts. 4. The upper-frequency limit for "electronics" is an ever changing boundary. 5. Here the electromagnetic waves are more typically described in terms of photons. 6. Optical waves may be transmitted from the emitter to the detector using dielectric waveguides (guided-wave) or lenses and mirrors (free-space), and the propagation and loss characteristics are defined in terms of the complex dielectric function of the transmission medium. 7. The basic system described above has been used extensively as a sensitive spectroscopic tool. 8. Finally, if ultrafast lasers are used as the optical source the setup is capable of producing and measuring the transient electric-field waveforms with very high time resolution. 9. Spectroscopic analysis of media is obtained by measuring baseband waveforms with and without the sample in the beam path. 10. The transistor has been fabricated in Intel's 0.13- $\mu\text{m}$  process which enables to manufacture conventional transistors with 0.06- $\mu\text{m}$  gate length and six layers of copper interconnection. 11. Over the years a number of techniques have been developed for generating baseband radiation using both photoconductive and nonlinear optical techniques. 12. In the photoconductive approach a suitable semiconductor is illuminated with an optical beam in which the photon energy is greater than the bandgap of the medium. 13. The photogenerated electron-hole pairs are accelerated under the influence of an external field inducing a time-varying current. 14. This field may be supplied by the built-in surface field or an embedded antenna structure that is biased. 15. The detection process and potential applications are discussed below. 16. This narrow linewidth radiation is commonly produced in photoconductive media using a technique referred to as photomixing. 17. In this approach, optical intensity beats at THz frequencies are produced by mixing two single-mode lasers or by mode beating within a single laser. 18. When the optical pump beam excites the photoconductive emitter the photoconductance is modulated at the beat frequency. 19. When ultrashort optical pulses are used, the photogenerated polarization may be regarded as a product of the beating of the various Fourier components of the input optical spectrum. 20. In the literature, this process is also referred to as optical rectification and varies as the second derivative of the second-order nonlinear polarization. 21. Since then numerous materials and geometries have been exploited to generate ultrashort electromagnetic transients. 22. The macroscopic optical nonlinearity that gives rise to the electro-optic properties is referred to as the second-order nonlinear susceptibility. 23. The linear electro-optic (EO) or Pockel's effect is a phenomenon in which the dielectric properties of an EO medium are altered by the application of an externally applied bias field. 24. By placing the EO crystal between two appropriately adjusted polarizers, the change in the polarization state is converted into a change in the optical transmissivity. 25. When ultrashort laser pulses are used the technique affords high time resolution.

**Вправа 135.** *Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на час пасивних зворотів.*

1. This approach was recently extended to the detection of freely propagating baseband radiation independently by three groups. 2. Since then, EO sampling of freely propagating baseband radiation has been examined in numerous materials and experimental geometries. 3. When ultrafast lasers are used the generation process creates an ultrashort transient as described earlier. 4. A trace of the electric-field waveform as a function of time is obtained by scanning the optical time delay of the probe laser pulse with respect to the baseband waveform. 5. The light beam is transmitted through the EO crystal placed between two orthogonal polarizers and, if desired, a wave plate. 6. For both optical rectification and electro-optic sampling, the maximum conversion efficiency is obtained when all of the relevant electromagnetic waves interact constructively over the entire length of the nonlinear optical medium. 7. This condition is referred to as phase matching and it is identical for electro-optic sampling and optical rectification. 8. Furthermore, angle tuning is required to achieve optimal conversion efficiency at any given THz frequency. 9. As it was mentioned earlier, the initial free-space EO detection experiments were performed in the far-infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum. 10. The detection bandwidth in those experiments was limited by the duration of the optical pulses and the properties of the nonlinear optical media. 11. In addition, the capability of generating intense ultra-broadband baseband radiation extending to several tens of THz has been demonstrated in several materials and devices. 12. In order to impart second-order nonlinear optical properties to the polymer, it was poled in a manner that is similar to ferroelectrics. 13. These transients were produced near the illumination surface since the absorption depth for the optical pump beam is only a few microns. 14. Upon propagation through the wafer the THz pulses were collected and refocused into the polymeric electro-optic medium using two off-axis paraboloidal mirrors. 15. The relation implies that phase-matching is achieved when the phase velocity of the baseband radiation matches the group velocity of the optical beam. 16. The corresponding phase retardation was measured using the amplitude modulator scheme described above. 17. This resolution is determined by the linewidth of the laser sources. 18. The optical source is derived from the superposition of two single-frequency laser diodes using a 50/50 beamsplitter. 19. The details of the detection process are described above. 20. When ultrafast lasers are used, the combination of phase-matched optical rectification for generation and electro-optic sampling for detection allows one to construct a time-domain spectrometer with the possibility of accessing a very wide bandwidth. 21. In contrast to the initial photoconductive approaches in which image information is obtained serially, EO detection allows for parallel data acquisition. 22. Using technology developed in conjunction with the U.S. Army tiny cameras detect heat from objects and are calibrated to be sensitive to the

wavelength of humans and animals. 23. Optical waveguides are useful devices for many applications such as in telecommunication and infrared radiation delivery. 24. They are the research subject of many groups around the world and are being studied as part of regular undergraduate and graduate courses. 25. This book is intended for anyone who is interested in optical waveguide analysis.

**Вправа 136.** *В поданих нижче реченнях знайдіть дієслова в пасивному стані і перекладіть речення українською мовою.*

1. Many novel microstrip filter configurations with advanced filtering characteristics, new design techniques and methods for filter miniaturization are presented. 2. Subsequent chapters are concerned with the four standard types of microstrip filters: lowpass, bandpass, highpass and bandstop. 3. Then the problem of coupled resonators is discussed and numerical results are presented to determine the coupling factor by numerical means. 4. On the basis of examples the difficulty of design optimization is presented and appropriate strategies are discussed. 5. The book ends with chapters where advanced RF/microwave, compact filters, and methods of miniaturization are presented by various types of bandpass filters. 6. Novel materials and manufacture technology are shown that can yield low-cost, high-performance filters. 7. Analog Devices' Fast FET amplifiers were developed to have both high performance and low price so that they can be used in almost any application requiring a high-speed operational amplifier. 8. In general, these circuits are fabricated using specialized processes and designs that increase their tolerance to ionizing radiation by several orders of magnitude. 9. Upset in these devices occurs if sufficient charge is collected at a struck node to compensate the original stored charge. 10. By the first half of the 1970s the fundamental laws of device scaling were well known. 11. The increase in the number of memory bits by 4X for every new technology node has been accomplished by the combination of three elements: technology, manufacturing and innovation. 12. All the physical parameters of a device are reduced (scaled) in accordance with a well-defined set of equations that also determine the relation among electrical parameters. 13. It is expected that MOS transistors with a gate length as small as 9 nm will be in production in the year 2016. 14. For over 35 years the IC industry has been following Moore's Law in rapidly and consistently improving IC technology by scaling the design rules, by increasing the chip and wafer size and by cleverly improving the design of devices and circuits. 15. High-performance logic is used mainly for high-end desktop and server applications (such as for microprocessor unit (MPU) chips) where the main goal is maximum chip speed. 16. The scaling and the device design are aimed at maximizing transistor speed with a tradeoff of relatively high MOSFET leakage current. 17. In contrast, low-power logic is used mainly in mobile systems where the main goal is preserving battery life by minimizing the chip power dissipation, particularly the static power dissipation. 18. Hence, the scaling and device design are aimed at minimizing the MOSFET

leakage current, with a tradeoff of reduced MOSFET speed. 19. The overall device requirements such as maximum MOSFET leakage current, minimum MOSFET drive current, desired transistor size and the required level of process control are determined to meet the overall circuit requirements. 20. Then the input parameters are tentatively chosen based on scaling rules, engineering judgment and physical device principles. 21. Hence, a realistic picture of scaled high-performance ICs is that the static power dissipation will be controlled by utilizing more than one type of transistor and by utilizing device/design/architectural techniques. 22. In the previous section it was assumed that scaled transistors with acceptable characteristics (including reliability, statistical control of key characteristics, electrical performance, etc.) can be successfully fabricated. 23. However, serious material, device, and process limits are being approached that will make it difficult to successfully fabricate highly scaled transistors with all the desired properties. 24. Some of the materials that are being considered are zirconium oxide, aluminum oxide, hafnium oxide and their respective silicates. 25. Very active research and development is being carried out on high K materials for the gate dielectric.

**Вправа 137.** *Перекладіть українською мовою, визначте час дієлів у пасивному стані.*

1. This leakage is caused by junction depletion region encroachment upon the silicide-silicon interface, which is quite rough and hence has many defects that can serve as leakage-current generation centers. 2. The first three parameters in this figure (speed, size, and cost) are used to define a three-dimensional space and the fourth parameter (switching energy) is displayed as a color code. 3. In the absence of firm measured data, a number of assumptions were made to estimate the parameters for the emerging technologies. 4. A similar approach is used for neuromorphic and optical computing. 5. It shows that few of the new technologies are directly competitive with scaled CMOS and most are highly complementary. 6. Four of the information-processing technologies shown in Fig. 1 and Table 1 are included in tables given below. 7. Plastic transistors are defined to be thin-film transistor (TFT) devices fabricated on plastic substrates. 8. Optical computing is based on using light transmission and interaction with solids for information processing. 9. These structural changes are compared in Table 2 and discussed below. 10. Candidate structures are discussed briefly below. 11. The channel length is given by the vertical separation between source and drain which is usually determined by the thickness of an epitaxial layer and not by a lithographic step. 12. The channel length is given by the horizontal separation between source and drain and is defined by a lithographic step combined with an etch process. 13. Reading data is performed by measuring resistance changes in the cell compared to a reference. 14. The MTJ cell is made of two ferromagnetic layers separated by a thin insulating layer that acts as a tunnel barrier. 15. In contrast to giant

magnetoresistive (GMR) structures in which the sense current usually flows parallel to the layers of the structure, the current is passed perpendicular to the layers of the MTJ sandwich. 16. The real operation is performed by measuring spin-dependent tunneling current between the magnetic layers, thus the impedance is high and the difference between the 0 and 1 level can achieve 50 per cent of cell resistance. 17. Phase states are programmed by the application of a current pulse through a MOSFET which drives the memory cell into a high or low resistance state depending on current magnitude. 18. In this molecular memory data are stored by applying external voltage that causes the transition of the molecule into one of two possible conduction states. 19. Molecular logic devices are based on electron transport properties through a single molecule. 20. Experimental demonstrations to data have been performed using two-terminal molecular devices, although three-terminal molecular structures have been proposed and one has been recently demonstrated. 21. The mechanism of charge transport in molecules is not understood. 22. But when this overlap of orbitals is further changed (because the molecule has been twisted or its geometry has been otherwise changed) the flow of electrons is impeded. 23. In addition to two-terminal digital switches and analog diodes, several other molecular components have been recently studied both experimentally and theoretically. 24. Another motivation for 3-D integration is related to improving the performance of CMOS systems as the devices continue to scale down in size. 25. It has been shown that 3-D superposition of devices can decrease interconnection of delays by up to 60 per cent relative to an equivalent number of transistors arranged in a planar arrangement and is therefore one method of address interconnect delay.

**Вправа 138.** *Перекладіть подані речення українською мовою.*

1. For a conventional integrated circuit a description of the chip function is first developed, and then the hardware is constructed. 2. However, to make such a circuit operational a laborious process of testing is needed when the devices are trained to the desired level of proficiency with computer tutors that find the defects and record their locations in on-chip databases. 3. Even though three-terminal molecular devices with gain have recently been demonstrated, the extremely demanding interconnect requirements required for three-terminal operation dictate that molecular architecture will probably be memory based. 4. The development of molecular architectures will of course be gated by molecular devices which in turn is gated by interconnect issues. 5. Development of these and other nonclassical CMOS structures is aimed at attacking the scaling problem from a structural perspective. 6. Electrons and holes continuously leak through such thin oxides; in other words, the batteries of our cell phones continue to discharge even when the transistors are turned off (leakage problem). 7. Moreover, as the ICs are used month after month, voltages will be applied to these thin gate insulators billions of times - the question is:

how long will it be before the oxide can no longer sustain this voltage and is short circuited (reliability problem). 8. When a positive voltage is applied to the gate of a MOSFET electrons tunnel quantum-mechanically through the oxide. 9. Electrons are injected from the cathode to the anode when a gate bias is applied. 10. The theory predicts (solid line) a significant enhancement of voltage acceleration factor as stress voltage is reduced below 6 V reflecting the inefficiency of the holes generated by less energetic electrons, to tunnel through the oxide and generate damage in the process. 11. These estimates are based on the measurement results and nonlinear extrapolation principles discussed in this article. 12. This optimistic projection is based on higher than anticipated voltage-acceleration factors and Weibull slopes. 13. Unlike reliability, gate leakage has never been a fundamental problem. 14. Very little is known about these mechanisms, especially for thin oxides, and theoretical analysis still remains in its formative stage. 15. Considerable progress has been made in all three directions: functional transistors have been made with 0.8-nm thick oxides, double-gated structures have shown reasonable performance and high-K dielectrics continues to show improved performance with reasonable mobility and reliability. 16. The semiconductor industry is moving towards an era in which analog and digital subsystems are integrated together on large complex chips where several circuits of entirely different nature, operating modes and functionality are residing on the same substrate at short distances to one another. 17. EXICOM's Large Capacity Rack Power System is designed to power major telecommunication installations such as telephone exchanges and transmission equipment sites. 18. The 200 Amp Rectifier is powered from three phase AC and provides output Float, Equalise or Boost voltage. 19. Output voltage adjustment is also conducted from the Rectifier's front panel. 20. The Rectifier's output is designed for parallel operation which provides easy expansion. 21. EXICOM's 200 Amp Rack Power System is suited to applications such as medium size PABX's, small telephone exchanges, microwave systems, cellular mobile telephone base stations and optical fibre systems. 22. The Rectifier is powered from single phase AC and provides output Float and Equalise voltage when used as part of a 200 Amp Rack Power System. 23. To permit rapid installation and ease of operation all the displays, controls, alarms and connectors are located on the front. 24. The wide frequency range is produced without a doubler. 25. The AF synthesizer is also used as an AF signal source for external applications with an output level of 1 V.

**Вправа 139.** *Перекладіть речення українською мовою.*

1. When the keys are held down the corresponding variation is made continuously. 2. After a frequency offset has been selected, OFFSET is indicated on the frequency display. 3. The offset is entered via the keyboard and displayed. 4. Switchover between internal and external reference is made by keyboard entry. 5. After selection of the external reference REF EXT is

indicated on the frequency display. 6. Thanks to its high spectral purity, the SMH is ideally suited for measurements of L-band communication systems, IF components of satellite transmission as well as radar, avionics and navigation equipment. 7. The frequency range above 1 GHz is generated by frequency doubling. 8. To ensure smooth level switching for driving broadband power amplifiers the level is electronically decreased with a moderate slope and increased again prior to each switching of the attenuator. 9. The AF synthesizer is also used as an AF signal source for external applications with a level adjustable from 1 mV to 1V. 10. In case of a fault the erroneous conditions are indicated at the output via the IEC/IEEE bus. 11. A continuous frequency measurement range is obtained by frequency overlapping with the RF frequency counter. 12. The results (here: RF frequency) are indicated by large and easy-to-read digits in the illuminated display. 13. Highpass and lowpass filters are also used for suppressing interfering signal components both in the signal demodulated by the CMTA and in the audio signal applied to the AF connector. 14. For selective distortion weighting of the test tone the lowpass filter is adjusted so that the signal harmonics are weighted while the interfering pilot tone is suppressed; in this way, a subaudio pilot tone can also be suppressed by the programmable highpass filter. 15. A section of a time-compressed signal (Network C) where data have been inserted into the analog signal is shown. 16. A test sequence is defined by simply entering the test parameters or by calling up a particular measurement (as in manual mode) and then pressing the STORE key. 17. The printer log provides fault information before repairs are carried out and serves as a repair document after the repair. 18. The cellular-radio functional unit is designed as a three-processor system (coder, decoder, coordination processor). 19. They have been designed so that a cellular-radio mobile phone can be reliably checked for system conformity and all performance data measured. 20. If errors occur, the evaluation protocol is automatically called up in which the preceding telegrams can be displayed in a plain text or at a bit level. 21. Troubleshooting is facilitated by the possibility of defining an abort telegram during the evaluation. 22. Development of the key technological elements of the silicon-gate process which still represents the backbone of the semiconductor industry was completed in the late 1960s.

**Вправа 140.** *Перекладіть речення українською мовою, визначте час присудка в пасивному стані.*

1. Inductance is preferably measured using the a.c. bridge. 2. When the battery key is depressed the capacitors are charged but no deflection will be obtained in the galvanometer if the points B and D are at the same potential. 3. The bridge is energized from an a.c. supply fed through a screened and balanced transformer; a variable frequency oscillator is employed as the a.c. source in order that measurements can readily be made at any desired frequency.

4. The electrons striking the body are termed "primary electrons" and the electrons liberated are "secondary electrons": the phenomenon is termed "secondary emission". 5. If a positively charged body (the anode) is brought near to a cathode some of the electrons will be attracted to the anode reducing the space charge and permitting further electrons to leave the cathode. 6. The diode valve comprises two electrodes, the cathode and the anode enclosed within a glass envelope, from which the presence of gas has been excluded. 7. Two main classes of cathodes are available according to whether they are heated directly or indirectly. 8. With a given filament condition the anode current increases with a rise in anode potential until all available electrons are being drawn to the anode. 9. The unidirectional property of the diode makes it suitable for use where rectification is required. 10. If a "reservoir" capacitance  $C$  is connected across the output terminals it will charge up during the d.c. voltage pulses and discharge into the load during the intervals when no supply is being transferred from the source, so tending to "smooth" the current output. 11. Equilibrium will be established when the charge fed by the rectifier is just equal to that of taken by the load. 12. Full-wave rectification is more commonly employed. 13. The filament is heated from an additional secondary winding upon the transformer. 14. It has been seen that the region of the space charge has a critical influence on the movement of electrons which have left the cathode. 15. If the grid is given a slight negative potential it will reduce the influence of the positive anode potential in this region: more electrons are repelled back to the cathode and the anode current is reduced. 16. The anode current (and grid current) will rise as the positive grid potential is increased until the saturation point is reached. 17. During the process of evacuation and sealing the electrons are heated by induced high-frequency eddy currents. 18. The anode current is read upon a low-resistance ammeter: a high-resistance voltmeter is connected across the anode and cathode. 19. In all cases the cathode condition is maintained constant. 20. With the anode potential maintained at a constant value the grid potential is varied and the corresponding changes in the anode current are observed. 21. The following readings were obtained on a particular triode at the two fixed values of anode potential indicated: the anode current / grid potential graph is plotted in Fig. 13. 22. It will be observed that these graphs have a considerable linear portion which for the two cases is parallel. 23. At heavy grid potentials the anode current is virtually reduced to zero. 24. With the grid potential at a constant value the anode potential is varied and the changes in anode current are observed. 25. Following a change in grid potential the anode potential is readjusted to restore the anode current to its original value. 26. Grid current is produced under certain conditions when the grid is positive to the filaments. 27. At the point where the grid current becomes zero as many electrons are being liberated from the grid as are absorbed by the grid. 28. When more electrons are being liberated than are being absorbed the reversed current increases until the positive grid potential becomes of the same order as the anode potential. 29. These signals are required to operate some instrument such

as a relay or a loudspeaker and for this purpose the valve is designed as a power amplifier. 30. No power is delivered by this battery which can therefore be of small dimensions. 31. The thermionic valve is most conveniently represented by a voltage source of magnitude equal to the product of amplification factor and input a.c. signal in series with the anode slope resistance.

**Вправа 141.** *Перекладіть речення українською мовою, визначте час присудка в пасивному стані.*

1. It is important that the grid circuit is not overloaded by a signal voltage whose magnitude causes the flow of grid current. 2. The carrier-frequency input is supplied from a constant frequency oscillator. 3. A balanced Carson modulator is used in certain carrier telephone systems. 4. Two valves are used on the grid modulation principle described. 5. The input circuits are arranged so that the valves are in phase opposition to the carrier input but not to the audio signal input. 6. This is the principle of the "push-pull" amplifier and it requires that characteristics of the two valves are closely matched. 7. These undesired components are eliminated by the frequency filter which is normally inserted in the output of the modulator. 8. The modulation of the carrier of the desired signal by an undesired signal is termed cross-modulation. 9. The output of each receiving band-pass filter is fed to a balanced demodulator together with the locally generated carrier at the appropriate frequency. 10. This requirement has been met by the development of a negative feedback amplifier. 11. It is known that silicon is the basic material for electronic industry. 12. The new plastics will be used as insulators both in electrical and electronic circuits. 13. If the device is installed the production process will be simplified. 14. The stream of electrons moving along the conductor is called an electric current. 15. If biological experiments are continued the problem of developing technology for growing plants in space condition will be solved.

**Вправа 142.** *Перекладіть речення українською мовою, використовуючи різні види перекладу пасивного стану.*

1. A change in phase is introduced by the valve. 2. The amplifiers are also classified according to the operating conditions as Class-A, Class-AB, Class-B, or Class-C amplifiers. 3. Class-C operation is used in certain radio-frequency amplifiers. 4. In each case the a.c. component of the output signal in the anode circuit of the first valve is applied to the grid circuit of the succeeding valve. 5. The input signal is applied across a high-resistance load in the grid circuit. 6. The alternative arrangement - the parallel feed circuit - is sometimes used to separate the a.c. and d.c. components of the anode current. 7. In series with a capacitor to prevent the flow of direct current the primary winding of the transformer is connected in parallel with the anode circuit. 8. The overall voltage amplification given by a transformer-coupled amplifier is increased by the

voltage transformation. 9. For this reason the triode is not suitable for amplification of signals at radio and carrier frequencies and therefore the screen grid valve is employed. 10. It is assumed that the whole of the voltage developed across the anode load of the first valve is applied across the grid circuit of the second valve. 11. Oscillation is normally desired at some frequency, which is accurately known and maintained: a major feature of the design of an oscillator is the means adopted to stabilize the frequency within close limits. 12. The transfer of energy from the anode to grid circuit is most conveniently effected by mutual inductance. 13. The circuit arrangement of such an oscillator is shown in Fig. 5. 14. Two conditions are required for continuous oscillation. 15. The phase relationship for the current and voltage in the oscillator are indicated in Fig. 6. 16. If these conditions are met a gradual build up in magnitude of the oscillatory voltage in the grid circuit will result. 17. The grid capacitor  $C_g$  is required to prevent the (d.c.) bias voltage across  $R_g$  from being shunted by the inductance  $L$ . 18. In this respect the value behaves as a grid rectifier: this device is frequently adopted for limiting a value output to a predetermined maximum value. 19. The output is fed from the anode via a capacitor which is required to prevent the flow of direct current in the load: with some oscillators, a third winding coupled to  $L_a$  and  $L$  is used as an output winding. 20. If a variable frequency oscillator is required a portion of the tuning capacitor  $C$  is made variable. 21. Since at this stage the screen grid is at a higher positive potential than the anode these secondary electrons will be attracted to the screen. 22. The anode current accordingly falls until the anode potential is further raised to equal the screen potential. 23. If any impedance is included in the external circuit of the screen grid this a.c. component will cause the potential of the screen grid to vary about its correct (fixed) operating potential. 24. To prevent this a path to the cathode is provided by a large capacitor  $C_{g2}$  having a negligible impedance at the working frequencies and placing the screen grid at the cathode potential for alternating currents. 25. The screen potential is conveniently obtained from a potentiometer (PQ). 26. The negative resistance characteristic of the screen grid valve is employed in the DYNATRON oscillator. 27. A tuned circuit LC is connected between anode and cathode. 28. The screen grid is held at a higher positive potential than the anode. 29. If the parallel impedance of the tuned circuit is just greater than the value of this negative resistance oscillations will be maintained. 30. A further advantage of the dynatron oscillator lies in the simplicity of the circuit and the fact that no feedback is required. 31. The BEAM TETRODE is designed to suppress secondary emission from the anode within the use of a suppressor grid. 32. The electron stream is focused at a point between the screen and anode. 33. The pentode is similar in construction to the screen grid tetrode but it is fitted with a fifth electrode: an additional grid termed the suppressor grid is inserted between the screen grid and anode. 34. The suppressor grid is connected directly to the cathode. 35. The anode current rises steeply at low values of anode potential and at an early stage reaches a condition where the anode current is but little affected by the anode potential. 36. The

pentode is preferably used as a voltage amplifier. 37. The shunt from of equivalent circuit is used owing to the high internal impedance of the valve.

38. For radio communication it is necessary to employ a high-frequency carrier current whose characteristics are controlled by the audio-or video-frequency signal to be transmitted in such a way that the signal can be detected at the receiving end. 39. This control is effected by a process of demodulation in which, for example, the amplitude of the high-frequency carrier wave is varied by the low-frequency impressed signal. 40. The complementary process at the receiving end is referred to variously as demodulation, detection or rectification.

**Вправа 143.** *Перекладіть речення українською мовою.*

1. The modulated wave is characterized by constant frequency and varying amplitude. 2. Demodulation is defined as the process of reproduction of an original modulating signal from a modulated one, i.e. the inverse of modulation. 3. The carrier frequency component is suppressed if a balanced demodulator is employed. 4. The synchronizing impulses are added to the picture signal in the amplifier chain. 5. The carrier component is filtered out by the low-impedance shunting capacitor in the anode circuit. 6. Whichever method of rectification is used there will usually be some anode current flowing when there is no a.c. voltage applied to the grid of a triode. 7. This type of voltmeter should not be used to measure a voltage which includes a d.c. component or the bias potential will be modified and the calibration upset occurs. 8. The calibration is not appreciably affected by small changes in anode or filament voltage, permissible tolerances being indicated upon the instrument. 9. For measuring peak values of voltage a diode is used in series with a capacitor. 10. Other materials, notably germanium and silicon, have been actively developed during recent years for rectification purposes. 11. It will be seen from the graphs that the temperature coefficient of resistance is always negative. 12. When a voltage is applied to a rectifier in the forward direction the current which flows is dependent upon the voltage provided that the temperature does not change. 13. The operation of such a tube is influenced by incident radiation such as light. 14. The principle of transfer electrodes is used in multielectrode tubes for special purposes. 15. For the supply of d.c. power full-wave rectification is almost always employed. 16. Metal rectifiers are extensively used in power units for providing d.c. supplies over a wide range of voltage and current outputs. 17. For high voltages a sufficient number of elements is connected in series. 18. Elements up to one cm<sup>2</sup> are best made in the form of disks which are assembled in insulating tubes. 19. Apart from their use in power units metal rectifiers find wide application in telephone, telegraph and radio circuit design for a variety of applications where polarization or variable impedance are required. 20. Modulation by reversed d.c. signals is effected by varying the value of this secondary impedance reflected to the primary winding. 21. This phenomenon is referred to as photo-conductivity. 22. An e.m.f. is

developed across the boundary between two different substances when in contact and subjected to illumination. 23. The electrons released from the cathode are collected by the anode maintained at a positive potential. 24. Some applications based upon the occurrence of ionization are briefly described below. 25. When heavy direct currents are to be taken from a.c. supplies mercury arc rectifiers are employed. 26. The energy given up by the positive ions on reaching the cathode is converted to heat and tends to maintain the temperature of the cathode spot. 27. Provided that the necessary anode potential is maintained the process is continuous, once started. 28. The heater, the cathode accelerator and the modulator electrode are insulated from one another. 29. The entire assembly is enclosed in a glass envelope from which the air is evacuated. 30. These electrons travel with sufficient velocity to impinge upon the fluorescent screen producing a small spot of light whose colour depends upon the material with which the glass has been coated. 31. The electron beam after passing through the accelerator will be deflected according to the potentials of the deflecting electrodes. 32. In an oscilloscope the current or voltage being examined is applied across one pair of plates - those designated Y1 and Y2 in the diagram. 33. Following the establishment of the metal rectifier, many attempts were made to use this principle to triode in which a small power input could control a large power output. 34. Success was achieved only when the semiconductor germanium became available. 35. Nevertheless these problems have been overcome and the point-contact transistor has been the subject of mass-production for a variety of applications. 36. However, they are no longer important commercially: their use in telecommunication equipment has not been found favourable. 37. Consequently the point-contact transistor will not be further described. 38. It will be seen that the transistor depends upon a monocrystalline structure. 39. It is defined that germanium containing added donors or acceptors (to make it n-type or p-type) is to be "doped". 40. It was found that after extraction of germanium to high standards of commercial purity the remaining impurities are more soluble in liquid germanium at its melting point (936 °C) than in solid germanium. 41. Furthermore, the planar construction is being extended to the production of integrated circuits. 42. The interdependence between the input and output of a transistor has already been mentioned. 43. The principle of the oscillator has already been described for valve circuits.

## Додаток А

## Таблиця найуживаніших нестандартних дієслів

I. Infinitive	II. Past Indefinite	III. Past Participle
arise виникати	arose	arisen
awake прокидатися	awoke	awoken /awaked
be бути	was (were)	been
bear носити	bore	born
become ставати	became	become
beat бити	beat	beaten
begin починати	began	begun
bend гнути	bent	bent
bind зв'язувати	bound	bound
blow дуети	blew	blown
break розбивати	broke	broken
bring приносити	brought	brought
build будувати	built	built
burn горіти	burnt	burnt
buy купувати	bought	bought
catch ловити	caught	caught
choose вибирати	chose	chosen
come приходити	came	come
cut різати	cut	cut
deal with мати справу з	dealt	dealt
do робити	did	done
draw креслити, тягнути	drew	drawn
drink пити	drank	drunk
drive приводити в дію	drove	driven
eat їсти	ate	eaten
fall падати	fell	fallen
feed годувати	fed	fed
feel почувати	felt	felt
fight боротися	fought	fought
find знаходити	found	found
fly літати	flew	flown
forget забувати	forgot	forgotten
freeze замерзати	froze	frozen
get отримувати	got	got
give давати	gave	given
go їти, ходити	went	gone

I. Infinitive	II. Past Indefinite	III. Past Participle
grind молоти	ground	ground
grow рости	grew	grown
hang висіти	hung	hung
have мати	had	had
hear чути	heard	heard
hide ховатись	hid	hidden
hit ударяти	hit	hit
hold тримати	held	held
keep зберігати	kept	kept
know знати	knew	known
lay класти	laid	laid
lead вести	led	led
learn вчити	learnt/learned *	learnt/learned
leave залишати	left	left
lend позичати	lent	lent
let дозволяти	let	let
lie лежати	lay	lain
light запалювати	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
lose губити	lost	lost
make робити	made	made
mean означати	meant	meant
meet зустрічати	met	met
pay платити	paid	paid
put класти	put	put
read читати	read	read
ring дзвонити	rang	rung
rise підніматися	rose	risen
run бігти	ran	run
shake трясти	shook	shaken
shine світити	shone	shone
shoot стріляти	shot	shot
show показувати	showed	shown
shut закривати	shut	shut
sing співати	sang	sung
sink занурюватися	sank	sunk
sit сидіти	sat	sat
sleep спати	slept	slept
slide ковзатися	slid	slid
speak розмовляти	spoke	spoken

I. Infinitive	II. Past Indefinite	III. Past Participle
spend проводити	spent	spent
split розщепляти	split	split
spread розповсюджувати	spread	spread
spring стрибати	sprang	sprung
stand стояти	stood	stood
steal красти	stole	stolen
stick приклеювати	stuck	stuck
strike вдаряти	struck	struck
swim плавати	swam	swum
swing коливати(ся)	swung	swung
take брати	took	taken
teach навчати	taught	taught
tear рвати	tore	torn
tell розповідати	told	told
think думати	thought	thought
throw кидати	threw	thrown
understand розуміти	understood	understood
wear носити	wore	worn
win вигравати	won	won
wind намотувати	wound	wound
write писати	wrote	written

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