

1 ГЛАГОЛ TO BE

Упражнение 1. Проанализируйте формы глагола **to be**, приведенные в таблице. Отнесите события, о которых идет речь ниже, сначала к будущему, затем к прошлому, используя **Future** и **Past Indefinite** глагола **to be** и соответствующие обстоятельства времени: **yesterday, tomorrow, next week, last month, next year, at 5 o'clock** и т. д. (глагол **to be** в **Indefinite Active**):

Present	Past	Future
am (I)	was (ед. ч.)	shall be (1-е лицо ед. и мн. ч.)
is (he, she, it)	was (ед. ч.)	will be
are (we, you, they)	were (мн. ч.)	will be

- 1 Victor is free in the evening.
- 2 John is in America.
- 3 I am very busy.
- 4 She is at the lecture.
- 5 The child is 10 years old.
- 6 This work is interesting.
- 7 The expedition is in Africa.
- 8 The new film is long.
- 9 My mother is at home.
- 10 The workers are at the factory.
- 11 The children are at school.
- 12 The students are at the Institute.

Упражнение 2. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы, следуя образцу.

Образец: Is Kovalev present at the lesson? – Yes, he is. No, he is not.

- 1 Is Tverskaya Street long?
- 2 Was it cold last winter?
- 3 Are your friend's sisters beautiful?
- 4 Is it hot today?
- 5 Is it Sunday today?
- 6 Is the clock on the wall?

- 7 Are you twenty years old?
- 8 Will you be at home in the evening?
- 9 Are the trees green now?
- 10 Is your house in the centre of the city?
- 11 Will your mother be at home at five o'clock?
- 12 Were you free yesterday?
- 13 Is his answer good?
- 14 Will you be in town on Sunday?
- 15 Is mathematics difficult for you?
- 16 Are your summer plans interesting?
- 17 Is your Institute large?

Упражнение 3. Вставьте глагол *to be* в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.

- 1 My father ... a teacher.
- 2 He ... a pupil 20 years ago.
- 3 I ... a doctor when I grow up.
- 4 My sister ... not... at home tomorrow.
- 5 She ... at school tomorrow.
- 6 ... you ... at home tomorrow?
- 7 ... your father at work yesterday?
- 8 My sister ... ill last week.
- 9 She ... not ill now.
- 10 Yesterday we ... at the theatre.
- 11 Where ... your mother now? – She ... in the kitchen.
- 12 Where ... you yesterday? – I ... at the cinema.
- 13 When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home.
- 14 Where ... your books now? – They ... in my bag.

Упражнение 4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол *to be* в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.

- 1 Мой брат сейчас в университете.
- 2 Моя сестра не была вчера в кино.
- 3 Мой брат будет завтра дома.
- 4 Ты будешь дома в воскресенье?
- 5 Она была вчера в парке?
- 6 Он сейчас во дворе?
- 7 Где вы были вчера?
- 8 Где он будет на следующей неделе?
- 9 Мои книги были на столе. Где они сейчас?
- 10 Мой друг вчера не был в институте.

11 Моя сестра была студенткой в прошлом году, а сейчас она врач. Ты тоже будешь врачом? – Нет, я буду инженером.

Упражнение 5. Проанализируйте формы оборота there is/are, приведенные в таблице (оборот there + to be в Indefinite Active):

Present	Past	Future
there is (ед. ч.) there are (мн. ч.)	there was (ед. ч.) there were (мн. ч.)	there will be

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My name is Natasha. I am Russian. Now I study English in London. There are six students in my class. I have friends among them. My friend Nicole is French. She is 20 years old. She is from France. She has a big family in Paris. George is Greek. He is from Greece. He is 18 years old. His parents are rich. They have a bank. George thinks he will be a banker too. I like my new life. I visited many places. I was in Oxford and Cambridge. My friends and I were in Scotland. We had a very good time. There were many interesting things to see there.

Упражнение 6. Отнесите факты, о которых идет речь, сначала к будущему, затем к прошлому, используя соответствующие формы глагола to be.

- 1 There are twelve students in our group.
- 2 There is a beautiful garden near the house.
- 3 There is a big blackboard in the classroom.
- 4 There is a letter for him on the table.
- 5 There are two lifts in the house.
- 6 There are 300 pages in the book.
- 7 There is a new stadium in the town.
- 8 There is a table in the middle of the room.
- 9 There is a hospital in the village.
- 10 Are there many sentences in this exercise?
- 11 Is there much work to do at home?
- 12 There are no pictures in the book.
- 13 There is no theatre in the town.
- 14 There are no maps on the walls of the classroom.
- 15 There isn't a University in that town.
- 16 There aren't any plants in our town.

Упражнение 7. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопроситель-

ную форму.

- 1 There is a blackboard in our classroom.
- 2 There are some English books on the table.
- 3 There were very many mistakes in your dictation.
- 4 There is a new grammar rule in lesson 5.
- 5 There was a telegram on the table.
- 6 There was little ink in my pen.

Упражнение 8. Раскройте скобки, выбрав нужную форму глагола.

- 1 There (is, are) a large table in my room.
- 2 There (is, are) three windows in my flat.
- 3 There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my sister's room.
- 4 There (is, are) a text-book and two exercise-books on my table.
- 5 There (wasn't, weren't) a school here in 1990.
- 6 There (was, were) very many children in the park yesterday.

Упражнение 9. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

- 1 There's a nice park in our city.
- 2 There are five chairs in the room.
- 3 There are some English textbooks on my table.
- 4 There are a lot of mistakes in your exercise book.
- 5 There were three mistakes in my dictation.
- 6 There's a new cinema near my house.

Запомните:

**this is – these are
there is – there are**

**that is – those are
it is – they are**

Упражнение 10. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

- 1 This is a spider.
- 2 That is a snail.
- 3 This is a star.
- 4 This is a film star.
- 5 That is a cartoon.
- 6 This is a boy.
- 7 This is a baby.
- 8 That is a plate.
- 9 That is a flower.
- 10 That is a bookshelf.
- 11 Is this a sofa?
- 12 Is this a bookcase?
- 13 Is this a man?
- 14 Is that a ball?
- 15 Is that a train?
- 16 Is that a plane?
- 17 Is the window open?
- 18 Is the door closed?
- 19 Is the boy near the window?
- 20 That is not a king.
- 21 That is not a queen.
- 22 That is not a bus.
- 23 This isn't a mountain.
- 24 That isn't a goose.
- 25 This isn't a mouse.
- 26 It is a sheep.
- 27 It is a cigarette.
- 28 It is a cat.
- 29 It is not a girl.
- 30 It isn't a bag.
- 31 It isn't a tree.
- 32 It is not a bad bag.
- 33 It is a good bag.
- 34 Is that a flower?
- 35 Is this a rose?
- 36 This is a pot.

Упражнение 11. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1 This man is an engineer. 2 That woman is my sister. 3 This child is my son. 4 That goose is big. 5 This mouse is white. 6 This man is a doctor. 7 That woman is my cousin. She is a teacher. 8 That girl is my niece. She is a pupil. 9 This girl has a blue sweater. 10 This boy has a warm coat. 11 My uncle has a large flat. 12 There is a table in the room. 13 I have a good pen. My pen is in my pocket. 14 There is a flower in the vase. 15 This child's foot is sore. 16 This cup is dirty. 17 That book is dull. 18 This hotel is very expensive but it's very nice. 19 There is a children's playground in the park. 20 There is a new supermarket in our town. 21 It's a delicious lemon pie for dessert. 22 It's a nice cotton dress for my niece.

Упражнение 12. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1 This phone in the office is out of order. 2 That blouse is made of silk. 3 This is an excellent painting. 4 His book is very popular and it really interests me. 5 It's a difficult word to write. 6 My son is a journalist and he has been very successful. 7 This purse isn't made of leather. 8 That is my neighbour's car. 9 Has he got a camera? 10 It's a new cassette recorder. 11 This room is very large. 12 There is a match in the box. 13 There is a knife over there. 14 There are a man and a woman in the street. 15 This lady is that gentleman's wife. 16 This shoe is too large for my foot. 17 The child is sitting on a bench. 18 My tooth is white. 19 This key is made of steel. 20 A potato is a vegetable and a cherry is a fruit. 21 This is my friend's study. 22 My chief is very competent.

2 ГЛАГОЛ TO HAVE

Упражнение 1. Проанализируйте формы глагола to have, приведенные в таблице. Затем отнесите события, о которых идет речь ниже, сначала к будущему, затем к прошлому, используя Future и Past Indefinite глагола to have (глагол to have в Indefinite Active):

Present	Past	Future
have (got) has (got)	had	shall have will have

- 1 They have a big house in the country.
- 2 My friend has many interesting books.
- 3 His mother has a nice garden.

- 4 She has a good map of London.
- 5 We have a good dog.
- 6 I have a beautiful picture.
- 7 These students have five examinations.
- 8 His parents have a comfortable flat.
- 9 Ted had good work.
- 10 These pupils have four lessons every day.

Упражнение 2. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную форму.

- 1 I have got a lot of English books at home.
- 2 He has got two sisters.
- 3 Mary has got a family.
- 4 My children have got a lot of friends.
- 5 They have their English in the morning.
- 6 They had a dictation yesterday.
- 7 We shall have an English lesson tomorrow.
- 8 He had a nice house in the country.
- 9 I shall have a computer next year.

Упражнение 3. Составьте предложения, используя данные слова.

Образец 1: I've got a family. – I haven't got a family. – Have you got a family? A son, a sister, a friend, a wife, a mother, a father, skates, skis, a text-book, a question.

Образец 2: I have (had) dinner at two. – Do (did) you have dinner at two? – I don't (didn't) have dinner at two. To have breakfast (supper), a dictation, a test, classes.

3 СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Степени сравнения односложных и двусложных прилагательных		
Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
small	smaller	<i>the smallest</i>
large	larger	<i>the largest</i>
big	bigger	<i>the biggest</i>
happy	happier	<i>the happiest</i>

Упражнение 1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени следующих прилагательных. Не забудьте употреблять определенный артикль перед превосходной степенью прилагательных.

Hot, long, short, clever, silly, great, red, black, white, thin, thick, fat, nice, warm, cold, merry, small, tall, high, weak, strong, heavy, light, green, dry, clean, dirty, wide, deep, brave.

Запомните особые случаи образования степеней сравнения.		
Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
old	elder older	<i>the eldest</i> <i>the oldest</i>
far	farther	<i>the farthest</i>
good	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
bad	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>

Упражнение 2. Переведите на английский язык.

Старый, старше, самый старый, самый старший, мой старший брат, мой старый друг, дальше, самый дальний, самый длинный, короче, счастливый, счастливее, самый счастливый, самый лучший, самый черный, длиннее, хуже, лучше, теплее, ее лучший друг, ее младший сын, его старший сын.

Степень многосложных прилагательных		
Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Interesting	<i>more interesting</i>	<i>the most interesting</i>
beautiful	<i>more beautiful</i>	<i>the most beautiful</i>

Упражнение 3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

- а) я знаю интересную историю;

б) он знает более интересную историю;

в) она знает самую интересную историю.
- а) это длинный путь;

б) это более длинный путь;

в) это самый длинный путь.
- а) ее работа очень важна;

б) его работа важнее;

в) моя работа самая важная.
- а) это плохая песня;

б) это еще более плохая песня;

в) это самая плохая песня.

5. а) он хороший инженер;
б) он более хороший инженер;
в) он самый лучший инженер.
6. а) он принес ей красивый цветок;
б) он принес ей более красивый цветок;
в) он принес ей самый красивый цветок.
7. а) он рассказал нам о счастливом человеке;
б) он рассказал нам о более счастливом человеке;
в) он рассказал нам о самом счастливом человеке.

Упражнение 4. Измените данные словосочетания, используя сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных:

an old book
a good friend
a funny story
late news
much snow
a beautiful flower
a comfortable flat
bad weather
a big table
an easy question
little time
a high building
clean water
many cars
a difficult exercise
thin ice
few mistakes
a new dress
a thick dictionary

Упражнение 5. Прочитайте предложения, употребив нужную форму прилагательного по смыслу.

- 1 Moscow is (large) than Petersburg.
2 John is (short) than William.
3 Henry is (tall) of all.
4 This summer is (hot) than last summer.
5 December 22 is (short) day of the year.
6 This is (beautiful) house in the city.

- 7 He is (good) student in the group.
- 8 Which is (large) city in your country?
- 9 Mathematics is (difficult) for him than physics.
- 10 The Volga is one of the (long) rivers in the world.
- 11 January is (cold) than March.
- 12 Agatha Christie is one of (famous) English writers.
- 13 There were (many) students at the lecture today than yesterday.
- 14 The Assembly Hall is (large) room in the Institute.
- 15 Yesterday our team played football very badly. I think it was their (bad) match.
- 16 Their house in the country is (little) comfortable than their flat in the town.

Упражнение 6. Дайте полные ответы на вопросы.

- 1 Who is the youngest in your family?
- 2 Who is the oldest in your family?
- 3 Is your father older than your mother?
- 4 Are you as young as your friend?
- 5 Which is the most difficult subject for you?
- 6 Which is the easiest subject for you?
- 7 Is mathematics more difficult for you than English?
- 8 Is English easier for you than physics?
- 9 Is chemistry as difficult for you as physics?
- 10 Which is the most interesting subject for you?
- 11 Which is the longest day of the year?
- 12 Which is the shortest month of the year?
- 13 Is Washington bigger than New York?
- 14 Which is the largest city in the world?
- 15 Which is the highest mountain peak in the world?
- 16 Who is the most famous Russian singer now?
- 17 Is it warmer today than it was yesterday?
- 18 Do you have more or less free time now than you had last year?

Упражнение 7. Найдите в каждом ряду прилагательное в сравнительной степени.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Father, foreigner, faster | 8 Larger, mother, dinner |
| 2 Receiver, summer, richer | 9 Letter, last, less |
| 3 Better, brother, farmer | 10 Their, longer, her |
| 4 Word, worse, worker | 11 Smaller, worker, paper |
| 5 Colder, corner, car | 12 Floor, answer, more |
| 6 Door, daughter, darker | 13 Older, poor, brother |
| 7 Water, teacher, higher | 14 Sister, shorter, summer |

Упражнение 8. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1 Это очень легкая задача. Дайте мне более трудную задачу. 2 Летом дни длинные, а ночи короткие. 3 22 июня – самый длинный день. 4 В июле дни короче. 5 В декабре дни самые короткие. 6 Твое платье, конечно, очень красивое, но мое платье красивее. 7 Мой папа – высокий мужчина. 8 Это более теплое пальто. 9 Я думаю, что наш учитель английского языка был очень терпелив. 10 Наш старый доктор был очень занят. Наш новый доктор даже более занят. 11 Моя учительница немецкого языка – самый энергичный человек. 12 Мы знаем, твой сосед – очень скучный человек. 13 Я считаю, твой дедушка – самый щедрый человек, которого я когда-либо встречал. 14 Часы Рональда точные, но часы его тети более точные. 15 Она купила часы в Швейцарии, потому что она считает, что швейцарские часы самые точные в мире. 16 Тот телевизионный фильм гораздо хуже, чем сегодняшний. 17 Какая самая смешная телевизионная программа? 18 Это были самые счастливые дни в ее жизни.

Упражнение 9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1 – How do you like Smucker's Sweet Orange Marmalade, Mrs. Johnson? – I think it's (delicious). It's much (delicious) than the marmalade I usually buy. – We agree with you, Mrs. Johnson. We think Smucker's Sweet Orange Marmalade is (delicious) marmalade in the world. 2 The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England. 3 The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland. 4 What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia? 5 The English Channel is (wide) than the Straits of Gibraltar. 6 Russia is a very (large) country. 7 Which is (large): the United States or Canada? 8 What is the name of the (big) port in the United States? 9 Moscow is the (large) city in Russia. 10 The London underground is the (old) in the world. 11 There is a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia. 12 St Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.

Запомните:

as ... as – также (такой же) ... как
not so ... as – не так (не такой) ... как
not as ... as – не такой... как
the ... the – чем..., тем
than – чем

Упражнение 10. Ознакомьтесь с союзами сравнения и их значениями. Переведите предложения и словосочетания на русский язык.

- 1 It was not so warm yesterday as it is today.
- 2 I do not get up so early on Sunday as on weekdays.
- 3 Lesson One is not so difficult as Lesson Three.
- 4 She does not work at her English as much as she did last year.
- 5 Chemistry is not so interesting to him as mathematics.
- 6 As black as coal (уголь).
- 7 As heavy as lead (свинец).
- 8 As light as feather (перо).
- 9 As wet as a fish.
- 10 He knows English better than you.
- 11 This book is more interesting than yours.
- 12 English is easier than Russian.
- 13 This flat is less comfortable than ours.
- 14 The more we study, the more we know.
- 15 The more we know, the more we forget.
- 16 The more we forget, the less we know.
- 17 The less we know, the less we forget.
- 18 The less we forget, the more we know.
- 19 So why study?

Упражнение 11. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1 English is as difficult as German. 2 My composition is not as long as yours. 3 It isn't as warm today as it was yesterday. 4 The house his aunt lives in is as old as the one his uncle lives in. 5 His apartment isn't as elegant as her apartment, but it's much bigger. 6 Johnny isn't as rich as Don but he is younger and much happier. 7 My dog isn't as friendly as your dog. 8 You can eat as much as you like. 9 A football match isn't as exciting as a hockey match. 10 The hotel isn't as cheap as we expected. 11 His songs aren't as popular as the Beatles' songs. 12 Her brother is as intelligent as his wife.

Упражнение 12. Вставьте as ... as или so ... as.

1 Mike is ... tall ... Pete. 2 Kate is not ... nice ... Ann. 3 My room is ... light ... this one. 4 This book is not ... thin ... that one. 5 Sergei is ... old ... Michael. 6 She is ... young ... Tom's brother. 7 This woman is ... good ... that one. 8 Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's. 9 I am not ... tall ... Pete. 10 This woman is ... young ... that one. 11 I am ... thin ... you. 12 Kate is ... lazy ... her brother. 13 This child is not ... small ... that one.

Упражнение 13. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1 The new cinema in our district is much bigger than the old one. 2 He is one of the most dangerous criminals in the world. 3 Nevsky Prospect is much more beautiful than our street. 4 Our house isn't as big as yours. 5 That's the funniest story I've ever heard. 6 She's getting better. That's the most important thing. 7 What is your height? You are taller than me. 8 She felt as strong as her brother. 9 We started earlier than you. 10 He was more careful than I was. 11 This student is the most attentive in our group. 12 I need a warmer coat. 13 He is as tired as you. 14 He was one of the most experienced workers at the factory. 15 Better late than never. 16 She was not so attractive as her mother. 17 His work is not so difficult as mine. 18 He was the eldest in the family. 19 It is easier to swim in the sea than in the river. 20 This is the smallest room in our flat.

Упражнение 14. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1 We should eat (healthy) food. 2 Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be. 3 It's (bad) mistake he has ever made. 4 This man is (tall) than that one. 5 Asia is (large) than Australia. 6 The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 7 Which building is the (high) in Moscow? 8 Mary is a (good) student than Lucy. 9 The Alps are (high) than the Urals. 10 This garden is the (beautiful) in our town. 11 She speaks Italian (good) than English. 12 Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"? 13 The Thames is (short) than the Volga. 14 The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. 15 Chinese is (difficult) than English. 16 Spanish is (easy) than German. 17 She is not so (busy) as I am. 18 It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday. 19 She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is. 20 Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday. 21 This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year. 22 January is the (cold) month of the year. 23 My sister speaks English (bad) than I do. 24 Which is the (hot) month of the year? 25 Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country? 26 This good-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

4 МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Упражнение 1. Ознакомьтесь с формами модальных глаголов, их эквивалентами и постарайтесь запомнить их.

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

долженствование – must, should, to have to, to be to
физическая возможность – can, could, to be able to

разрешение – may, might, to be allowed to

Прочитайте тексты 1 и 2 и постарайтесь определить, в каких случаях употребляется выделенная форма глагола.

1 My TV set broke yesterday. I called a TV repair man. But he **could not come** yesterday. He **can't come** today either. He is too busy. He says he **will not be able to** come tomorrow, because tomorrow is Sunday, and he does not work on Sunday.

2 Maria **had to** make an important decision recently. She lost her job as a bookkeeper when her company went bankrupt, and she **had to** decide what to do. She **could** find another job as a bookkeeper, but she decided to study computer programming. Maria thinks she made the right decision.

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами *can, may, must, should*.

- 1 Nina is ill. She ... stay in bed.
- 2 Drivers ... stop when they see the red light.
- 3 Betty asked'. "... I open the window?"
- 4 Betty asked her father". "... I go to the concert tonight?" Her father said, "Yes, you ... go."
- 5 Mary is free tonight. She ... go to the dance.
- 6 Alec will have an English lesson tomorrow. He ... study tonight.
- 7 Mark is a good student. He ... speak English well.
- 8 There is no ink in my pen ... I write with a pencil?
- 9 My friend gave me an interesting book to read. She said, "You ... keep it for seven days."
- 10 You ... do what the doctor says.
- 11 You ... study much if you want to pass the examination well.
- 12 You ... not smoke in the dining-room.
- 13 Little children ... go to bed early.
- 14 If you are ill, you ... consult a doctor.

Упражнение 3. Отнесите информацию, о которой идет речь, к будущему и прошлому, используя соответствующую форму модального глагола или его эквивалент.

Образец 1: He must learn the new words regularly. He had to learn the new words regularly. He **will have to** learn the new words regularly.

- 1 We must pass the examination in physics.
- 2 He must leave early in the morning.
- 3 You must read the text again.
- 4 They must begin their work at 9 o'clock.
- 5 She must go there at once.

Образец 2: He **can** skate well. He **could** skate well. He **will be able** to skate well.

1 He can continue his studies at the evening department.

2 I can meet you at the Metro station.

3 His father can help him in his studies.

4 I can translate this text without a dictionary.

5 She can play tennis after work.

Образец 3: You may open the window. You **were not allowed to** open the window.
You **will be allowed to** open the window.

1 You may go home after classes.

2 They may continue the experiment.

3 The students may use dictionaries at the translation test.

3 He may take my pen.

4 The tourists may attend the sitting of the Parliament.

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов.

1 Who can translate this sentence?

2 You can go to Vologda by train or by airplane.

3 Could you speak English a year ago?

4 I hope they will be able to reach the village before it grows dark.

5 You may go away now I shall finish the work myself.

6 Every engineer must know at least one foreign language.

7 Your son must stay in bed because he is still ill.

8 You should take a taxi if you don't want to be late for the concert.

9 Students are not allowed to smoke in the classrooms.

10 He was not allowed to enter the concert hall after the third bell.

11 As he received a bad mark, he had to go over the material again.

12 We were to meet at the station at six.

13 He was to stay at the office until the report was ready.

14 You will have to repeat the material of the lectures before the examination.

15 We were to send his letter of recommendation by air mail.

16 You should try to find out all the essential facts connected with his work in the Antarctic.

17 The team of experts is to study the present situation in the country.

18 Do you know the student who is to make a report at our next meeting?

19 You should influence your friend. He is not studying the way he should.

Упражнение 5. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 He had much work to do yesterday.

- 2 You must not cross the street on the red light.
- 3 The new words should be repeated as often as possible.
- 4 I shall have to tell him everything.
- 5 He is to come at 5.
- 6 You may open the window, it is hot here.
- 7 They were to meet at the station.
- 8 The experiment should be finished today.
- 9 Children under 16 are not allowed to see this film.
- 10 Can you tell me where she lives?
- 11 He could not show me the way to the nearest Metro station.

Упражнение 6. Вставьте модальные глаголы *may* или *can*.

1 ... you see anything in this inky darkness? 2 You ... go when you have finished your compositions. 3 What shall we do if the train is late? It ... be late, you know, after the terrible snowstorms we've had. 4 When ... you come and see me? – Let me see: I ... not come tomorrow, for I must be at the meeting, but on Sunday I'll find time. Yes, you ... expect me on Sunday about two o'clock. Will that be all right? 5 You ... come in when you have taken off your boots. 6 Be careful: you ... spill the milk if you carry it like that. 7 Most children ... slide on the ice very well. 8 I don't think I ... be here by eleven o'clock tomorrow, but I ... be.

Упражнение 7. Вставьте модальные глаголы *may* или *can*.

1 ... I come in? 2 Let me look at your exercises. I ... help you. 3 I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim. 4 Libraries are quite free, and anyone who likes ... get books there. 5 I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time. 6 Take your raincoat with you: it ... rain today. 7 Do you think you ... do that? 8 I ... finish the work tomorrow if no one bothers me any more. 9 ... we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon? 10 What time is it? – It ... be about six o'clock, but I am not sure. 11 Only a person who knows the language very well ... answer such a question.

Упражнение 8. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами *can*, *may* или *must*.

1 What ... we see on this map? 2 ... you speak Spanish? – No, unfortunately I ... 3 At what time ... you come to school? 4 ... I come in? 5 You ... not smoke here. 6 ... I take your book? – I am afraid not: I need it. 7 He ... not speak English yet. 8 I have very little time: I ... go. 9 They ... not go to the park today be-

cause they are busy. 10 You ... read this text: it is easy enough. 11 She ... still live in Paris. 12 He is busy. He ... be writing a book about his travels. 13 But he is happy. He ... enjoy life. 14 My friend Danielle isn't a famous artist. 15 But she ... even paint Russian icons. 16 I ... only admire her beautiful pictures. 17 She ... be a woman of great talents. 18 She ... speak German, French and English. 19 She ... translate a lot of articles for the Museum of her native town in Switzerland. 20 She ... also teach these languages at school. She is fantastic. I am fascinated by everything that she does.

Упражнение 9. Переведите на русский язык.

1 I was to wait for her at the railway station. 2 We were to go to the cinema that afternoon. 3 We were to get there before the others. 4 He was to tell her where to find us. 5 She was to graduate from Oxford that year. 6 She was to wear that dress at the graduation party. 7 He is to come here at five o'clock. 8 The train was to leave at 5 am. 9 They were to start on Monday. 10 He was to telephone the moment she was out of danger. 11 Roses were to be planted round the pond. 12 It was to be a discussion later on.

Упражнение 10. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя модальный глагол to be to.

E.g. 1) The lecture is supposed to begin at eight. The lecture is to begin at eight.

2) I expect her to come and help. She is to come and help.

3) It was planned that we should wait for them at the door. We were to wait for them at the door.

4) It was arranged that he should meet her at the station. He was to meet her at the station.

5) Who will take care of the children? Who is to take care of the children?

1 What am I supposed to do if they come too early? 2 It was arranged that the youngest children would play on the beach. 3 We expect you to show the place to her. 4 I am expected to leave tomorrow at the latest. 5 Where am I supposed to be taken? 6 This is Dora. It is arranged that she will share the room with you. 7 And who will do the cooking? 8 It is expected that two more apartment houses will be built here. 9 It was arranged that the cup final would be played that afternoon. 10 Who will meet you at the station?

Упражнение 11. Дайте совет, используя модальный глагол should и слова, данные в скобках.

• E.g. Her diction is not very good. (to read aloud) She should read aloud.

1 I have a slight irritation in my throat. (to smoke less) 2 This child doesn't want to eat soup. (not to give her sweets before dinner) 3 She makes a lot of spelling mistakes. (to copy passages out of a book) 4 The dog is afraid of him. (not to shout at the dog) 5 The students are unable to follow what I am saying. (not to speak so fast) 6 The boy is a little pale. (to play out of doors) 7 I am afraid you will miss that train. (to take a taxi) 8 There is no one in. (to try the room next door).

Упражнение 12. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами.

1 The doctor said, "The child is very ill. He ... be taken to the hospital at once." 2 A man ... help his parents when they become old. 3 There are no buses or taxis, so we ... walk. 4 Everybody ... learn a foreign language. 5 We ... live without food and water. We ... eat and drink. 6 I ... get up early tomorrow, so I ... go to bed late tonight. 7 You ... drive a car at night without lights. 8 Tom's father told him that he ... ask silly questions. 9 Man ... live by bread alone. 10 The matter ... be discussed in tomorrow's debate. 11 You ... sit there in your wet clothes; you will catch cold if you do. 12 They ... do all the exercises, it will be sufficient if they do four of them. 13 You ... do whatever you like. 14 We ... go away just yet; our train doesn't leave for half an hour yet. 15 I ... read to the end of the story, because I want to see who gets the treasure. 16 Why ... I go there? 17 She ... sing quite well. 18 You ... say anything. Just nod your head and he will understand. 19 ... I use your phone? - You ... ask for permission, you ... use it whenever you like. 20 You ... leave your dog with us if you don't want to take him with you. 21 You ... take a horse to water but you ... make him drink. 22 The ice is quite thick. We ... walk on it. 23 If you don't know the meaning of a word you ... use a dictionary.

5 ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Числа	23 – twenty-three 247 – two hundred and forty-seven 3,200 – three thousand two hundred 2,045,328 – two million forty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight
Даты	in 1972 – in nineteen seventy-two May 9, 1945 – May the ninth, nineteen forty-five in 1905 – in nineteen o [ou] five
Дроби	1/2 kilometer – half a kilometer 1/3 ton – one third of a ton 0.5 – point five 3.152 – three point one five two

Упражнение 1. Прочтите по-английски:

а) 5; 15; 3; 13; 30; 51; 18; 11; 12; 20; 74; 112; 201; 946; 698; 10,575; 576,276; 7,000,000; 1,022; 0.85; 5.3; 1/2; 1/4; 2/3; 11/2; 2 5/6;

б) 1,005 magazines; 506 students; 4,790 specialists; 5,400,000 books; 6,75 miles; 1,431 kilometers; 627 roubles; on page 733; by bus 9; by tram 27; in room 218; on the 12th day;

в) on the 1st of May; on January 18th, 1967; on November 7th, 1947; at the end of 1789; October 25, 1917; 1903; at the beginning of 1970;

г) 5.4 tons; 2/3 of a kilometer; 0.2 mile; 2.75 tons.

Числительное (the numeral)

Количественные

1 – one

2 – two

3 – three

4 – four

5 – five

6 – six

7 – seven

8 – eight

9 – nine

10 – ten

11 – eleven

12 – twelve

13 – thirteen

20 – twenty

21 – twenty-one

100 – one (a) hundred

101 – one hundred and one (books)

1001 – one thousand and one (books)

1200 – one thousand two hundred (books) = twelve hundred (books)

2,045,328 books – two million forty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight books

Порядковые

the first

the second

the third

the fourth

the fifth

the sixth

the seventh

the eighth

the ninth

the tenth

the eleventh

the twelfth

the thirteenth

the twentieth

the twenty-first

the hundredth

Хронологические даты

in 1900 – in nineteen hundred – в 1900 году

in 2005 – in twenty five – в 2005 году

in 1964 – in nineteen sixty-four – в 1964 году

on the 15th of January, 1968 – 15 января 1968 года

on the fifteenth of January, nineteen sixty-eight
 on January 15, 1958 – on January the fifteenth, nineteen fifty-eight – 15 января 1958 года

Номера страниц, комнат, автобусов и т. д.

on page 305 – three hundred and five = three o [ou] five – на странице 305
 in room 418 – four hundred and eighteen – в комнате 418
 to take the 134 bus – the one three four bus – ехать 134 автобусом

Дробные числа (простые и десятичные)

1/4 kilometer – a quarter of a kilometer – 1/4 км
 3/5 ton – three fifths of a ton – 3/5 тонны
 0.6 – point six – 0,6
 3.217 – three point two one seven – 3,217
 54.85 tons – fifty-four point eighty-five tons – 54,85 тонны

Упражнение 2. Переведите на английский язык:

а) 9 мая 1945 года; 23 февраля 1917 года; 12 февраля 1962 года; к 31 января 1971 года; в ноябре 1957 года; к 27 ноября 1947; 9 января 1905; в 1812; 1941; в 2004 году;

б) 25 км; 175 тысяч рублей; 20 миллионов людей; 3,500 студентов; 8,750 книг; 375,285 машин; 17 слов; 75 портфелей; 13 лошадей; 30 часов; 19 комнат; 90 страниц; 3,5 мили; 3/4 пути; 0,5 кг.

6 МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ SOME, ANY, NO, EVERY И ИХ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ

Some обозначает некоторое количество.

Форма	Употребление
Утвердительная	We have got some dictionaries.
Отрицательная	We have got no dictionaries.
Вопросительная	We haven't got any dictionaries. Have you got any dictionaries?

Упражнение 1. Вставьте some, any или no.

А

1 There are ... pictures in the book. 2 Are there ... new students in your group? 3 There are ... old houses in our street. 4 Are there ... English textbooks on the desks? – Yes, there are 5 Are there ... maps on the walls? – No, there aren't 6 Are there ... pens on the desk? – Yes, there are 7 Are there ...

sweets in your bag? – Yes, there are 8 Have you got ... English books at home? – Yes, I have 9 There are ... beautiful pictures in the magazine. Look at them. 10 There is ... ink in my pen: I cannot write. 11 Is there ... paper on your table? 12 I haven't got ... exercise books. Give me ... , please. 13 It is winter. There are ... leaves on the trees. 14 I didn't buy ... bananas yesterday.

B

1 I need ... sugar, ... flour, ... eggs, ... butter and ... milk to make a cake. 2 There is ... butter in the fridge, but there isn't ... milk. 3 Are there ... cakes? – There aren't ... cakes left. 4 We haven't got ... flour. 5 To make cabbage soup I need ... cabbage, ... onions, – carrots, and ... salt. I don't need ... plums or ... pineapples. 6 I need to buy a lot of things. There isn't ... time to waste. 7 Oh, dear! There is ... money in my purse. But I can use my credit card.

Something – что-нибудь, что-то.

Форма	Употребление
Утвердительная	I can see <i>something</i> on the table.
Отрицательная	I can see <i>nothing</i> on the table.
Вопросительная	I cannot see <i>anything</i> on the table. Can you see <i>anything</i> on the table?

everything – всё

Упражнение 2. Вставьте something, anything, nothing или everything.

1 My husband taught his son ... he knows. 2 Her patient has a bad memory. She can't remember 3 I think there is ... wrong with my watch. 4 We've got ... to eat. We've got only ... to drink. 5 The student didn't understand ... because she heard 6 Does he know ... about computers? – Yes, he knows ... because he is the best specialist in computer science at Harvard University. 7 He felt terrible. He couldn't do ... else. 8 ... is all right, the patient is much better today. 9 Is there ... interesting in the programme of the concert? 10 I could see ... : it was quite dark. 11 Give me ... to drink. 12. I didn't take any money with me, so I couldn't buy 13 My new eyeglasses are very good, I can see ... now. 14 I saw ... near the wood that looked like a tent. 15 My friends had ... they wanted, but they weren't happy, because they were unhealthy.

Somebody – кто-нибудь, кто-то

Форма	Употребление
Утвердительная	He asked <i>somebody</i> to help him.
Отрицательная	He asked <i>nobody</i> to help him. He did not ask <i>anybody</i> to help him.
Вопросительная	Did he ask <i>anybody</i> to help him?

everybody – все

Упражнение 3. Вставьте somebody, anybody, nobody или everybody.

1 Don't tell ... about it. It's a secret. 2 Life is tough! ... has problems. 3 ... has eaten all the ice cream. That's terrible! ... will be able to have it for dessert tonight. 4 I think, ... in our class is honest. That's why we trust 5 If you look in the yellow Pages, I am sure you'll find ... who can fix your TV. 6 I am not a perfectionist. ... is perfect in this world. 7 Is there ... in the office? 8 ... needs good friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed. 9 Has ... in this group got a dictionary? 10 ... left a magazine in our classroom yesterday. 11 The question was so difficult that ... could answer it. 12 I am afraid I shan't be able to find ... in the office now: it is too late. 13 ... knows that water is necessary for life. 14 Is there ... here who knows French? 15 You must find ... who can help you. 16 ... knew anything about America before Columbus discovered it. 17 I saw ... in the train yesterday that looked like you. 18 There is ... in the next room. I don't know him. 19 Please tell us the story. ... knows it. 20 Is there ... in my group who lives in the hostel? 21 Has ... here got a red pencil? 22 ... can answer this question. It is very easy.

Somewhere – где-нибудь, куда-нибудь, где-то, куда-то.

Форма	Употребление
Утвердительная	I saw this man somewhere.
Отрицательная	I saw this man nowhere.
Вопросительная	I did not see this man anywhere. Did you see this man anywhere?

everywhere – везде

Упражнение 4. Вставьте somewhere, anywhere, nowhere или everywhere.

1 I can't find my book I have looked all over the house. 2 Johnny lives ... near Chicago. 3 It so happened that he had ... to go to. So last summer he stayed at home in his beloved city for his holidays. 4 This book can be found Let's buy it. 5 Do you live ... near them? 6 Is it ... in Russia? – Yes, it's ... in Russia. 7 Where are you going? – I am not going 8 I put my dictionary ... yesterday and now I can't find it – Of course, that is because you leave your books 9 You must go ... next summer. 10 Did you go ... on Sunday? 11 Let's go The weather is fine. I don't want to stay at home in such weather. 12 I cannot find my glasses I always put them ... and then look for them for hours. 13 Today is a holiday. The streets are full of people. There are flags, banners and flowers

Упражнение 5. Вставьте some, any, no, every или их производные.

1 To know ... is to know 2 ... is rotten in the state of Denmark (W. Shakespeare). 3 Wealth is ... without health. 4 ... is good in its season. 5 Can I have ... milk? – Yes, you can have 6 Will you have ... tea? 7 Give me ... books, please. I have ... to read at home. 8 Put ... sugar in her tea: she does not like sweet tea. 9 Is ... the matter with you? Has ...offended you? I see by your face that ... has happened 10. We did not see ... in the hall. 11 ... was present at the lesson yesterday. 12 He is busy. He has ... time to go to the cinema with us. 13 Do you need ... books to prepare for your report? 14 Have you ... questions? Ask me ... you like, I shall try to answer ... question. 15 ... liked that play: it was very dull. 16 If ... is ready, we shall begin our experiment. 17 Money isn't ... in the world. 18 She's got ... in common with her brother. 19 Don't believe ... she says.

Упражнение 6. Вставьте some, any, no, every или их производные.

1 Can you see ... in an empty box? No, I can't see ... in an empty box. I can see ... in an empty box. Why not? Because there is ... in an empty box. There isn't ... in an empty box. What is an empty box? An empty box is a box that has ... in it. An empty box is a box without ... in it. An empty room is a room without ... in it.

2 Can ... see? No, ... people can't see. ... people are blind. Blind people can't see. They can't see ... ; they can see

3 Can ... hear? No, ... people can't hear. ... people are deaf. People who are quite deaf can't hear. They can't hear ..., they can't hear

4 Can we see ... ? No, we can't see We cannot see the air. ... can see the air.

5 We can't walk without legs and feet. People without legs and feet can't walk. They can't walk They can walk

Упражнение 7. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на неопределенные местоимения и их производные.

- 1 Something important took place there.
- 2 Nobody failed in this examination yesterday.
- 3 I wasn't shown any interesting photographs.
- 4 Have you got any questions?
- 5 Can anybody show me the way to the station?
- 6 He didn't try to do anything.
- 7 The commission has found nothing wrong.
- 8 They made no changes in the working plan.
- 9 Nothing interesting happened while I was away.
- 10 No traffic was allowed along the street because of the accident.

- 11 He could think of nothing really interesting.
- 12 Some new safety rules were considered by the committee.
- 13 I couldn't understand anything from his letter.
- 14 The old man didn't get any education.

Упражнение 8. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на неопределенные местоимения и их производные.

1 Something important took place there. 2 Nobody failed in this examination yesterday. 3 I wasn't shown any interesting photographs. 4 Have you any questions? 5 Can anybody show me the way to the station? 6 He didn't try to do anything. 7 The commission has found nothing wrong. 8 They made no changes in the working plan. 9 Nothing interesting happened while I was away. 10 No traffic was allowed along the street because of the accident. 11 He could think of nothing really interesting. 12 Some new safety rules were considered by the committee. 13 I couldn't understand anything from his letter. 14 The old man didn't get any education.

Упражнение 9. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

In the Train

Talkative passenger (to a lady who is in the same compartment):

"Have you any family, Madam?"

"Yes, Sir, one son."

"Does he smoke?"

"No, Sir, he never touches a cigarette."

"That's wonderful. Tobacco is poison. Does he belong to any club?"

"He never goes to any."

"Then I congratulate you. Does he come home late at night?"

"Never. He always goes to bed directly after dinner."

"He is a model young man, Madam. How old is he?"

"Four months today."

7 ПРЕДЛОГИ

Предлоги места и направления			
В целях выработки беглости речи полезно запомнить следующие словосочетания:			
ГДЕ?		КУДА?	
НА столе	ON	НА стол	ON
On the table, on the floor, on the sofa, on the chair, on the windowsill, on the ground, on the grass, on the roof, on the bridge, on the platform, on the shelf, on the cupboard, on the bench, on the snow, on the ice, on the wall, on the table, on the floor, on the sofa, on the chair, on the windowsill, on the ground, on the grass, on the roof, on the bridge, on the platform, on the shelf, on the cupboard, on the bench, on the snow, on the ice, on the wall, on the blackboard.	On the table, on the floor, on the sofa, on the chair, on the windowsill, on the ground, on the grass, on the roof, on the bridge, on the platform, on the shelf, on the cupboard, on the bench, on the snow, on the ice, on the wall, on the table, on the floor, on the sofa, on the chair, on the windowsill, on the ground, on the grass, on the roof, on the bridge, on the platform, on the shelf, on the cupboard, on the bench, on the snow, on the ice, on the wall, on the blackboard.		

ГДЕ?		КУДА?	
В комнате	IN	В комнату	INTO
In the room, in the kitchen, in the house, in the car, in the box, in the cupboard, in the bag, in the pocket, in the hall, in the plate, in the cup, in the glass, in the bottle, in the snow, in the water, in the river, in the lake, in the sea, in the wood, in the park, in the garden, in the yard, in the classroom.	Into the room, into the kitchen, into the house, into the car, into the box, into the cupboard, into the bag, into the pocket, into the hall, into the plate, into the cup, into the glass, into the bottle, into the snow, into the water, into the river, into the lake, into the sea, into the wood, into the park, into the garden, into the yard, into the classroom.		

Упражнение 1. Вставьте предлоги on, in или into.

1 Where is the book? – It is ... the table. 2 Where is the tea? – It is ... the cup.
 3 Put the plates ... the table. 4 Put the book ... the bag. 5 There is a beautiful picture ... the wall. 6 He went ... the room. 7 I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room.
 8 Mother is cooking dinner ... the kitchen. 9 She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa. 10 There are many people ... the park today. 11 There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? – She has dropped her doll ... the water.

12 There is no tea ... my cup. 13 Pour some tea ... my cup. 14 Put these flowers ... the windowsill. 15 I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. 16 We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench. 17 The teacher hung a picture ... the blackboard. 18 I opened the door and went ... the classroom. The teacher was writing some words ... the blackboard. The pupils were writing these words ... their exercise books. There were some books and pens ... the teacher's table. There were two maps ... the wall and some flowers ... the window sills. I saw a pen ... the floor. I picked it up and put it ... the table. 19 He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mailbox which hung ... the wall of the house. Then he got ... his car and drove off.

Запомните также следующие словосочетания:	
ГДЕ?	КУДА?
У стены АТ	К стене ТО
At the wall, at the door, at the window, at the blackboard, at the map, at the bookcase, at the tree, at the river.	To the wall, to the door, to the window, to the blackboard, to the map, to the bookcase, to the tree, to the river.
И следующие словосочетания:	
ГДЕ?	КУДА?
ЗА столом – АТ the table ЗА партой – АТ the desk	ЗА стол – АТ the table ЗА парту – АТ the desk

Упражнение 2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя предлоги on, in, at, to, into.

- 1 Идите к доске.
- 2 Напишите число на доске.
- 3 Повесьте картину на доску.
- 4 Она налила в вазу воды и поставила в нее цветы. Потом она пошла к окну и поставила вазу на подоконник.
- 5 Учитель стоит у доски. Он пишет на доске предложение. Ученики сидят за партами. Они пишут это предложение в своих тетрадях.
- 6 Ник вошел в кухню и сел за стол. Мама стояла у плиты. Она подошла к столу, поставила на стол чашку и налила в чашку чаю.
- 7 Мы собрали в лесу много грибов.
- 8 Маша открыла дверь и вошла в дом. В доме никого не было. Медведи были в лесу. В комнате Маша увидела стол. Она подошла к столу. На столе она увидела три тарелки.
- 9 Катя была в комнате. Она стояла у книжного шкафа.
- 10 На полу лежал толстый ковер. Дети сели на ковер и начали играть.

- 11 Где мальчики? – Они играют во дворе.
 12 Сейчас зима. На земле лежит снег. На реке лед.
 13 Она подошла к доске, взяла мел и начала писать на ней (на доске).
 14 Масло на столе. Поставь его в холодильник. А теперь садись за стол. В этом стакане сок. Выпей его и поставь стакан на полку.
 15 Где твоя ручка? – Она в (моем) кармане.
 16 Положи в карман платок.
 17 Он прыгнул в реку и быстро поплыл к острову.

Запомните словосочетания	
ГДЕ?	КУДА?
At the theatre, at the cinema, at the museum, at the swimming pool, at the library, at the shop, at the port, at the railway station, at the concert, at the exhibition, at the stadium, at the stop, at the factory, at work, at school, at the lesson, at the lecture.	To the theatre, to the cinema, to the museum, to the swimming pool, to the library, to the shop, to the port, to the railway station, to the concert, to the exhibition, to the stadium, to the stop, to the factory, to work, to school, to the lesson, to the lecture.

Предлог времени AT
в пять часов – at five o'clock в полдень – at noon в полночь – at midnight на восходе солнца – at sunrise на закате – at sunset

Упражнение 3. Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания.

В четыре часа, в половине шестого, без четверти три, на закате, в четверть пятого, в полночь, в пять минут шестого, без десяти два, в полдень, на восходе солнца, в двадцать пять третьего.

Предлог времени ON

в воскресенье – on Sunday пятого марта – on the 5th of March

Упражнение 4. Вставьте предлоги at или on.

1 I get up ... seven o'clock or ... a quarter past seven. 2 ... Sunday I usually get up ... nine o'clock or ... half past nine. But last Sunday I slept very long and got up only ... noon. 3 My birthday is ... the ninth of July. 4 The school year begins ... the first of September. 5 ... the twenty-fifth of December people celebrate Christmas. 6 ... Wednesday I usually have a lot of homework. 7 Lev Tol-

stoy liked to get up ... sunrise. 8 Our lessons are usually over ... twenty minutes to two. 9 They returned from the wood ... sunset. 10 I began writing my composition ... seven o'clock and finished only ... midnight.

Предлог времени IN	
	в 1997 году – <i>in</i> 1997 в марте – <i>in</i> March
Но:	в этом году – this year в прошлом году – last year в будущем году – next year
А также:	в этом месяце – this month в прошлом месяце – last month в будущем месяце – next month
А также:	на этой неделе – this week на прошлой неделе – last week на будущей неделе – next week

Упражнение 5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя предлоги at, on, in, to.

В прошлом месяце моя тетя не ходила на работу. Она вставала в десять часов и ложилась спать в полночь. Она часто ходила в театр и кино. Но в этом месяце она встает на восходе солнца, потому что она опять ходит на работу. Она работает в нашем университете. Учебный год в университете начинается в сентябре, а кончается в мае. В январе и июне студенты сдают экзамены. Тетя ходит в университет во вторник, среду, четверг и субботу. В понедельник она всегда работает в библиотеке. В пятницу она обычно ездит за город. Она встает в семь часов и едет на вокзал. За городом она проводит целый день и возвращается в город на закате. На будущей неделе моя тетя поедет в Лондон, а в будущем году – в Нью-Йорк.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания с предлогом in :	
весной – <i>in</i> spring	утром – <i>in</i> the morning
летом – <i>in</i> summer	днем – <i>in</i> the afternoon
осенью – <i>in</i> autumn	вечером – <i>in</i> the evening
	зимой – <i>in</i> winter
Но: ночью – <i>at</i> night	

Предлог времени BY
к пяти часам – by 5 o'clock к 2020 году – by 2020 к завтрашнему дню – by tomorrow

Предлог времени SINCE
с прошлого года – since last year с весны – since spring с 1998 года – since 1998 с утра – since morning с трех часов – since 3 o'clock

Упражнение 6. Вставьте предлоги to или of.

1 The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment. 2 London is the capital ... Great Britain. 3 The embankments ... the Neva are faced with granite. 4 It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson. 5 He was devoted ... his friend. 6 I explained ... the teacher that by the end ... the lesson I had not finished the translation ... the text and that's why I had not handed it ... him. The surprise ... the teacher was great. My explanation seemed strange ... the teacher. 7 He bought a book ... English poems and gave it ... his sister. 8 I wrote ... him asking to send me a box ... chocolates. 9 The roof ... the house is very old. 10 There is a monument ... Pushkin in Arts Square. 11 Would you like to try a piece ... lemon pie? 12 He was standing outside the door ... his house and explaining ... the mechanic what was wrong with his car. 13 He gave her a big bunch ... beautiful flowers. 14 I sent a letter ... my friend. 15 The streets ... St Petersburg are straight. 16 Many pages ... this book are torn.

Сочетания существительных с предлогами with и by соответствуют русскому творительному падежу.
Не путайте употребление этих предлогов: with обозначает орудие (чем произведено действие) by обозначает деятеля (кто совершил действие) • with a knife – ножом • by my brother – братом

Упражнение 7. Вставьте предлоги with или by.

1 He was taken to hospital ... an ambulance. 2 He was treated ... very effective drugs. 3 He was cured ... a very skilful doctor. 4 He wrote his letter ... a pencil. 5 He was scolded ... his mother. 6 The boy cut his finger ... a knife. 7 The boat was carried ... the waves into the open sea. 8 The teacher was pleased ... our work. 9 America was discovered ... Columbus. 10 "Hamlet" was written ... Shakespeare. 11 We eat soup ... a spoon. 12 He was killed ... a knife.

13 He was killed ... the robbers. 14 He was knocked down ... a big stick. 15 He was knocked down ... a car.

Запомните употребление предлогов со следующими глаголами и выражениями:

They waited for me. – Они ждали меня.

They looked at me. – Они смотрели на меня.

They spoke to me. – Они говорили со мной.

They listened to me. – Они слушали меня.

They laughed at me. – Они смеялись надо мной.

They complained of illnesses. – Они жаловались на болезни.

They complained about me. – Они жаловались на меня

They were afraid of me. – Они боялись меня.

They answered my question. – Они ответили на мой вопрос.

They entered the room. – Они вошли в комнату.

They turned the corner. – Они повернули за угол.

Упражнение 8. Вставьте предлоги, где необходимо.

1 We tried to speak ... him, but he did not want to listen ... us. He did not even look ... us and did not answer ... our questions. 2 Your brother complains ... you. He says you always laugh ... him, never speak ... him and never answer ... his questions. 3 When I entered ... the room, everybody looked ... me with surprise: they had not expected ... me. 4 At the end ... the street she turned ... the corner, walked the bus stop and began waiting ... the bus. 5 My mother is afraid ... rats. 6 "What do you complain?" asked the doctor. 7 Don't enter ... the room. 8 What are you laughing ... ? 9 They did not want to listen ... me. 10 Wait ... me. I'll be back ... a few minutes. 11 Yesterday the teacher spoke ... us about the architecture ... St Petersburg. 12 My grandmother often complains ... headache. 13 I am sorry, I cannot speak ... you now, the professor is waiting ... me. I must go ... the institute and explain ... him some details ... our work. Come ... the evening, I shall listen ... you very attentively and answer ... all your questions. 14 Turn ... the corner ... the house and look ... the flowers grown ... my mother: aren't they beautiful? 15 He was an excellent pupil, and the teachers never complained ... him. 16 She complained ... feeling bad and could not answer ... the questions ... the teacher. 17 ... nine o'clock the lecturer entered ... the hall, walked up ... the table, put his bag ... it, looked ... everybody and began his lecture. The lecture, as all the lectures ... this professor, was very interesting, and the students listened ... him with great attention.

Обратите внимание на способы перевода русского предлога **через**:

через час – *in an hour*

через дорогу – *across the road*

через поле – *across the field*

через лес – *through the wood*

через реку (вброд, вплавь, на лодке) – *across the river*

через реку (по мосту, по воздуху) – *over the river*

через забор – *over the fence*

Обратите внимание на способы перевода русского предлога **по**:

по улице – *along (down) the street*

по реке – *down (up) the river*

по морю – *across the sea*

по городу – *about the town*

по комнате – *about the room*

по коридору – *along the corridor*

по стране – *about the country*

8 УСИЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИЯ

It is (was) ...

{ who
what
when

В английском языке существует особая конструкция для выделения отдельных членов предложения. В русском языке в подобных случаях употребляются лексические средства усиления: *только, как раз, именно, только тогда* и т. д.

It was Nick who told me the news.	<i>Именно</i> Николай и рассказал мне эту новость.
It is the gravitation that makes the satellites move round the Earth.	<i>Именно</i> сила земного притяжения и заставляет спутники вращаться вокруг Земли.
It was yesterday when we got his letter.	<i>Как раз</i> вчера мы получили его письмо.
It was yesterday that I met him at the Institute.	<i>Я</i> встретил его в институте <i>только</i> вчера.

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

Образец: It was Popov who invented the radio. Именно Попов изобрел радио.

1 It is with the help of the radio that we receive most of the information from the satellites. 2 It was in 1869 that Mendeleev published his Periodic Table. 3 It was the Russian scientist Lodygin who invented the electric lamp. 4 It was the Soviet Union that liberated the peoples of Europe from fascism during World War II. 5 It was in April when the equipment was brought to the laboratory. 6 It was his brother who brought me the letter yesterday. 7 It was yesterday when we discussed the plan of work at the International Club. 8 It was Yuri Gagarin, a citizen of the Soviet Union, who started the era of cosmic flights. 9 It is the gravitation that makes the satellites move round the Earth.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения с усилительной конструкцией.

1 It was the discovery of new materials that helped the architectures to design modern buildings. 2 It is the use of a steel framework that has made it possible to build walls almost all of glass. 3 It was a computer that the boy wanted to get as a birthday present. 4 This is the woman who helped us to find the way to the station. 5 It was in 1898 when Marie Curie discovered radium.

9 КОНВЕРСИЯ

Конверсия – это одна из форм словообразования. При конверсии от существующего слова без изменения его графической формы образуется новое слово, относящееся к другой части речи. Например, от существительного могут быть образованы глаголы:

place – место;	to place – помещать;
house – дом;	to house – вмещать;
seal – изоляция;	to seal – изолировать.

Нередко встречаются совпадающие по форме прилагательные и глаголы:

clean – чистый; to clean – чистить;
empty – пустой; to empty – опустошать;
free – свободный; to free – освобождать.

В некоторых случаях совпадение форм встречается у нескольких частей речи. Например, **back** может быть существительным со значением *спина*, прилагательным со значением *задний*, глаголом со значением *поддерживать* и наречием со значением *обратно*.

Показателями того, к какой части речи относится данное слово, являются служебные слова (артикли и частицы) и порядок слов.

The bright light came in through the window. Яркий *свет* проникал через окно.

He stopped **to light a cigarette**. Он остановился, *чтобы зажечь* сигарету.

house n – дом, жилище, здание	Modern houses are comfortable.
v – вмещать(ся), поместить	The building houses a library and a reading hall.

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод слов, образованных по способу конверсии.

1 Do you know Ned's new address? 2 The letter was not addressed to him. 3 The telephone is the invention of the 20th century. 4 Sam didn't telephone me yesterday. 5 Nelly's visit has come to an end. 6 Why don't you visit her? 7 The city was in ruins. 8 That fact ruined John's career. 9 Have you got many mistakes in your test? 10 You have mistaken me for somebody else. 11 I don't know this girl's name. 12 The boy was named after his grandfather. 13 Pete wants to pilot modern airplanes. 14 He wants to become a pilot. 15 I haven't received an answer to my letter. 16 She didn't answer my last letter.

Упражнение 2. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод слов, образованных по способу конверсии.

1 Concrete has become an important construction material. 2 The large hole was concreted over. 3 He carefully studied the shape of the stones. 4 Clay is easily shaped. 5 There is no need to heat the substance. 6 You needn't accompany him to the station. 7 The region is cut into two parts by the river. 8 There was a deep cut on his hand. 9 We couldn't find a dry place anywhere. 10 Why have they placed the bridge here? 11 There close cultural ties between our countries. 12 The battalion approached the town under the cover of the

night. 13 Rivers are covered with ice in winter.

Упражнение 3. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод слов, образованных по способу конверсии.

1 How much fuel has been stored? 2 They had stores of food and fresh water on board. 3 The engine needs refueling. 4 What sort of fuel does this car work on? 5 He doubted whether they would be able to research into such a difficult problem. 6 He has done some very interesting research in the field of electronics. 7 There was no mention of this fact in his report. 8 Did he mention the place where he was going to spend his vacation? 9 Gravitation forces the planets to move along elliptical orbits around the Sun. 10 Man has learned to govern the forces of nature. 11 Because of the cracks in the ice they had to change the place of their camp. 12 The wall of the building cracked in some places. 13 According to the legend Prometheus was chained to a rock. 14 The bridge was suspended on chains.

Упражнение 4. Переведите следующие предложения без словаря, обращая внимание на слова, образованные по способу конверсии.

1 Besides his work Einstein liked most of all playing the violin and boating. 2 He didn't know her likes and dislikes. 3 A small boat couldn't hold so many people. 4 They supply us with all necessary information. 5 Our supplies of fuel have come to an end. 6 When was this ship built? 7 The supplies are shipped to Antarctic stations in summer. 8 It was a fine day, and many people were boating on the lake. 9 There was no wind and the sails were down. 10 The ships sailed across the Atlantic as early as 15th century. 11 A submarine of this design can cross the Arctic under water. 12 Large supplies of fuel were stored during summer. 13 Fuelling stations are situated along the highway. 14 Will you step aside, please? 15 He took one step forward. 16 Can you repair my watch? 17 The house needs only small repairs. 18 I didn't like his last remark. 19 He remarked on the kind of work they would have to carry out.

10 PRESENT SIMPLE

Спряжение глагола **to work** (работать) в *Present Simple Tense*
(*Present Indefinite Tense*)
(действие совершается обычно)

I work He works She works It works We work You work They work	I do not work He does not work She does not work It does not work We do not work You do not work They do not work	
Do I work? Does he work? Does she work? Does it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?	Yes, I do Yes, he does Yes, she does Yes, it does Yes, we do Yes, you do Yes, they do	No, I don't No, he doesn't No, she doesn't No, it doesn't No, we don't No, you don't No, they don't

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

1 My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk).

(USUALLY) 2 My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 3 She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 4 Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 5 For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6 After breakfast she (to go) to school. 7 It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. 8 She (to speak) French well.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

(USUALLY) 1 Andrea Schatzmann, an exchange student from Switzerland, (to live) with the Connor family in San Francisco. She (to get) up at 7 am and (to take) a shower. She normally (not to have) breakfast. At half past seven she (to catch) the bus. Her first class (to start) at a quarter past eight. She always (to have) lunch at 12 o'clock in the cafeteria. The cafeteria food (to be) OK and it (to be) cheap too. Her afternoon classes (to be) from 1.15 till 3.00 pm, so she (to be) at school all day. She usually (to have) dinner with the Connors at about 8.00. On Saturdays she (to have) lunch at the restaurant. Once a week, usually on Sunday mornings, she (to go) swimming. A few friends usu-

ally (to go) along, too. One of her friends has got a car, so he (to pick) them up and then he (to drive) them home. After swimming they often (to go) out for a pizza. On Saturday evenings she sometimes (to go) out with friends to a party or maybe to a concert. Sometimes she (to invite) friends to her house and they (to listen) to music and (to talk). Mr. and Mrs. Connor often (to take) them for a camping weekend to the seaside or to the mountains. From time to time she (to call) her family in Switzerland. They never (to talk) for very long because it (to be) expensive. She usually (to call) on Sundays because it (to be) cheaper then.

2 What time Andrea usually (to get) up? 3 When she (to catch) the bus? 4 She (to take) a shower in the morning? 5 She (to go) home for lunch? 6 When she (to go) swimming? 7 How she (to get) to the pool? 8 What she (to do) on Saturday evenings?

Упражнение 3. Выберите из скобок нужную форму глагола.

1 She (swim/swims) very well. 2 Luc (live/lives) in London. 3 Jack (come/comes) from the USA. 4 Betty (dance/dances) a little. 5 He (have/has) three brothers. 6 My granny (are/is) in Smolensk. 7 The Thames (is/are) a big river in Britain. 8 I (is/am) a student. 9 Ted (like/likes) music. 10 Chris (cook/cooks) cakes quite well.

Упражнение 4. Заполните пропуски, используя don't или doesn't.

1 We ... listen to the radio every night. 2 Mr. Johnson ... have a private office. 3 The boys ... study at the library every day. 4 These exercises ... seem very difficult. 5 The men ... always eat at that cafeteria. 6 That tall man ... work for this company. 7 The people ... speak English very well.

Упражнение 5. Заполните пропуски, используя do или does.

1 ... you want cream and sugar in your coffee?
2 ... the children go to bed very early?
3 ... that girl come from South America?
4 ... you know that Italian student?
5 ... Miss Stewart prefer coffee or tea?
6 ... your English lessons seem very difficult?
7 ... those two women understand that lesson?

Упражнение 6. Вставьте вместо точек does, is или has.

1 My sister ... very clever. 2 What ... she do? 3 Who ... he? 4 She ... a teacher at school. 5 Where ... your sister live? 6 Gret ... a little house in the

country. 7 ... Mary married? 8 ... Sam have any pets? 9 This girl ... called Mary. 10 She ... a lot of friends.

Упражнение 7. Составьте вопросы к данным предложениям, начиная словами, указанными в скобках.

- 1 The engineer lives in Tomsk. (Who).
- 2 She lives in Green Street. (Where).
- 3 Grace usually has supper at nine o'clock. (When).
- 4 Tim reads many books. (Does).
- 5 Sally speaks Spanish. (Does).
- 6 We have English lessons on Tuesdays and Fridays. (Do ... or...).
- 7 They work on a farm. (Where).
- 8 I make my bed in the morning. (Do).
- 9 The children play in the park, not in the square. (Do ... or ...).
- 10 They do their homework after school. (When).
- 11 I have a glass of milk for supper. (What).
- 12 We like watching TV in the evening. (Do).

Упражнение 8. Сделайте данные предложения отрицательными.

1 Bess helps her mother. 2 My friend plays the piano. 3 We listen to music. 4 You make a lot of mistakes. 5 The farmer works in the field. 6 The small boy rides a bike. 7 He looks at the pictures in the book. 8 The work-man paints the house. 9 Richard and Henry swim in the river in summer. 10 John goes to school by tram. 11 She gets up at eight o'clock. 12 He has tea for breakfast. 13 She usually has dinner at two o'clock. 14 Mike is my best friend. 15 Peter lives in London.

Упражнение 9. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

(ОБЫЧНО) 1 Я работаю. 2 Мы работаем. 3 Они не работают. 4 Вы работаете? – Да. 5 Он работает? – Нет. Он учится. 6 Мой брат не учится. Он работает. 7 Ты носишь очки? 8 Вы помогаете людям? 9 Он любит читать сказки? 10 Она любит играть на скрипке? 11 Моя сестра не читает книги. 12 Наша бабушка любит спать на диване. 13 Вы любите отдыхать в кресле? 14 Мы едим и пьем в кухне. 15 Мой брат не любит читать газеты. 16 Мы спим в спальне. 17 Мой брат спит на диване в жилой комнате. 18 Моя сестра одевается перед зеркалом. 19 Мой дядя пишет книги. 20 Мы пишем упражнения в школе. 21 Я трачу свои карманные деньги на мороженое. 22 Он читает все время и не любит смотреть телевизор.

Упражнение 10. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

Мой дядя – инженер. Он очень занят. Его рабочий день начинается рано утром. Он встает в семь часов. Он умывается, одевается и завтракает. После завтрака он идет на работу. Он работает в институте. Он любит свою работу. Он женат. Его жена – врач. Она работает в больнице. Вечером она изучает французский язык. Она посещает курсы французского языка. Мой дядя не говорит по-французски. Он говорит по-русски и по-немецки. Он изучает английский язык. Вечером он посещает курсы английского языка. Сын моего дяди – ученик. Он ходит в школу. В школе он изучает английский язык.

11 PAST SIMPLE

Спряжение глагола to work (работать) в <i>Past Simple Tense</i> (<i>Past Indefinite Tense</i>)		
<i>Правильные глаголы</i> (действие совершалось в прошлом)		
I worked He worked She worked It worked We worked You worked They worked	I did not work He did not work She did not work It did not work We did not work You did not work They did not work	
Did I work? Did he work? Did she work? Did it work? Did we work? Did you work? Did they work?	Yes, I did Yes, he did Yes, she did Yes, it did Yes, we did Yes, you did Yes, they did	No, I didn't No, he didn't No, she didn't No, it didn't No, we didn't No, you didn't No, they didn't

Спряжение глагола to write (писать) в <i>Past Simple Tense</i> (<i>Past Indefinite Tense</i>)

<i>Неправильные глаголы (действие совершалось в прошлом)</i>		
I wrote He wrote She wrote It wrote We wrote You wrote They wrote		I did not write He did not write She did not write It did not write We did not write You did not write They did not write
Did I write? Did he write? Did she write? Did it write? Did we write? Did you write? Did they write?	Yes, I did Yes, he did Yes, she did Yes, it did Yes, we did Yes, you did Yes, they did	No, I didn't No, he didn't No, she didn't No, it didn't No, we didn't No, you didn't No, they didn't

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1 What your neighbours (to do) yesterday? 2 Mr. Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning. 3 His wife (to water) plants in the garden. 4 Their children (to clean) the yard and then they (to play) basketball. 5 In the evening their boys (to listen) to loud music and (to watch) TV. 6 Their little girl (to cry) a little and then (to smile). 7 Her brothers (to shout) at her. 8 Mrs. Smith (to work) in the kitchen. 9 She (to bake) a delicious apple pie. 10 She (to cook) a good dinner. 11 She (to wash) the dishes and (to look) very tired. 12 The children (to brush) their teeth, (to yawn) a little and (to go) to bed. 13 Their mother (to change) her clothes and (to brush) her hair. Then she (to talk) on the phone. 14 Her husband (to smoke) a cigarette and (to talk) to his wife. 15 They (to wait) for the bus. The bus (to arrive) at 9 o'clock. 16 They (to visit) their friends. 17 They (to dance) a lot there. 18 Mr. and Mrs. Smith (to rest) very well last night. They really (to have) a wonderful time at their friends.

Упражнение 2. Образуйте от глаголов в скобках прошедшее время.

Last weekend we (go) to Edinburgh by train from London. We (stay) at a hotel in Princess Street. It (be) cold and windy when we (arrive) in Scotland, but the hotel (be) warm and comfortable. On Sunday morning, we (get up) at 8 o'clock and (have) a good breakfast. Then we (walk) down Princess Street and (look) at the lovely shops. We (visit) the castle in the afternoon and (enjoy) sitting in the gardens. We (not/go out) in the evening, but we (stay) in the hotel and (talk) to some people from America.

Упражнение 3. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

Упражнение 4. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени (что рассказала мама).

On Tuesday I get up at half past six. I go to the bathroom and wash my hands and face and clean my teeth. Then I dress, go to the kitchen and cook breakfast for my family. At half past seven my son gets up and has breakfast. I have breakfast with my son. My son eats a sandwich and drinks a cup of tea. I don't drink tea. I drink coffee. After breakfast my son leaves home for school. I don't leave home with my son. On Tuesday I don't work in the morning. I work in the afternoon. In the evening I am at home. My husband and my son are at home, too. We rest in the evening. My son watches TV, my husband reads newspapers and I do some work about the house. At about eleven o'clock we go to bed.

Упражнение 5. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick! Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bathroom. He has just time to take a cold shower and drink a glass of tea with bread and butter. He is in a hurry to catch the eight o'clock train. At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small backpacks and fishing rods. In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming. They return home late at night, tired but happy.

Сравните употребление Present Simple и Past Simple

Упражнение 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Simple.

1 His sister (to study) English every day. 2 She (to study) English two hours ago. 3 You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? – No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 4 I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 5 I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 6 My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 7 Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 8 I (not to have) history lessons every day. 9 We (not to rest) yesterday. 10 My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 11 My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 12 You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? – Yes, I But yesterday I (not to talk) to them. I (to be) very busy yesterday. 13 Your sister (to go) to school every day? – Yes, she 14 Mary (to like) writing stories. 15 Last week she (to write) a funny story about her pet. 16 You (to tell) your mother the truth about the money? 17 You (to wear) your polka-dot dress to work? – Yes, I I (to wear) it yesterday. 18 We (to like) to go to the beach. We (to enjoy) swimming in the ocean last weekend.

Упражнение 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Simple.

1 Torn always (to eat) breakfast. 2 Yesterday he (not to eat) breakfast because he (to get) up late. 3 We (to like) to cook but we (not to like) to wash the dishes. 4 He never (to shout) at his students. He (to be) a wonderful teacher, I remember. 5 My friend (to know) Spanish very well. 6 Who (to ring) you up an hour ago? 7 He (to live) on the third floor. 8 It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday? 9 When your lessons (to be) over on Monday? 10 I (to have) dinner with my family yesterday. 11 Her friends (to be) ready at five o'clock. 12 One of her brothers (to make) a tour of Europe last summer. 13 Queen Elizabeth II (to be) born in 1926. She (to become) Queen of England in 1952. 14 You always (to get) up at seven o'clock? – No, sometimes I (to get) up at half past seven. 15 Antonio Stradivari (to make) wonderful violins. 16 Who (to paint) the world-known picture "Mona Lisa"? 17 She (to know) all the works of Chopin. She (to enjoy) listening to his waltz last night. 18 Steven's friends (to come) to his birthday party last night and (to give) him wonderful presents. His parents (to cook) a special dinner for him. His girlfriend (to promise) to come, but she (not to be) there. He (to try) to phone, but he couldn't get through. He (to be) really upset. Only she (not to wish) him a Happy Birthday.

Сравните употребление Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple

Упражнение 8. Составьте вопросы из данных слов. Ответьте на них.

Помните о порядке слов в предложении.

1 morning/you/time/get/up/what/in/the/did?

2 dinner/night/have/what/last/you/for/did?

3 did/train/last/you/by/when/travel?

4 do/what/Sunday/you/last/did?

5 did/summer/go/where/last/you?

6 visit/you/art/gallery/an/last/did/when?

7 travel/on/you/How/work/did/to/Monday?

12 FUTURE SIMPLE

Спряжение глагола to work (работать) в <i>Future Simple Tense</i> (<i>Future Indefinite Tense</i>) (действие будет совершаться в будущем)		
I shall work He will work She will work It will work We shall work You will work They will work	I shall not work He will not work She will not work It will not work We shall not work You will not work They will not work	
Shall I work? Will he work? Will she work? Will it work? Shall we work? Will you work? Will they work?	Yes, I shall Yes, he will Yes, she will Yes, it will Yes, we shall Yes, you will Yes, they will	No, I shan't No, he won't No, she won't No, it won't No, we shan't No, you won't No, they won't

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1 I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow. 2 He (to give) me a complete examination. 3 The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms. 4 I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown. 5 Dr. Setton (to come) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) "hello". 6 I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight. 7 He (to take) my pulse. 8 Then he (to take) my blood pressure. 9 After he takes my blood pressure, he (to take) some blood for a blood analysis. 10 He (to examine) my eyes, ears, nose and throat. 11 He (to listen) to my heart with a stethoscope. 12 Then he (to take) a chest X-ray and (to do) a cardiogram (EKG). 13 After the checkup I (to go) home and (to wait) for Dr. Setton's call. 14 Dr. Setton (to call) me tomorrow afternoon and (to say) to me: "Stop worrying! Your blood analysis is excellent." He is a very good doctor.

Сравните употребление Present Simple и Future Simple

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1 Before you (to cross) the park, you will come to a supermarket. 2 When you (to cross) the park, you will see the hospital. 3 If you (to translate) this article into Russian, I shall use it in my report. 4 If she (to be) in St. Petersburg now, she will meet you at the railway station. 5 If you (not to hurry), you will miss the train. 6 If it (to rain), we shan't go to the country. 7 When my friend (to come) to St. Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum. 8 What will you be doing when he (to come) to your place? 9 Don't forget to pay for your dinner before you (to leave) the canteen. 10 I shall be able to translate this article if you (to give) me a dictionary. 11 You will have to work hard at home if you (to miss) the lesson. 12 Where will you go when you (to come) to London? 13 The child won't be healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit. 14 I shan't have dinner before mother (to come) home. 15 What will you do if you (not to finish) your homework tonight? 16 What will he do if his TV set (to break)?

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple: (все предложения относятся к будущему).

1 If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk. 2 He (to go) to the Public Library very often when he (to be) a student. 3 As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up. 4 You (to pass) many towns and villages on your way before you (to arrive) in Moscow. 5 I (to stay) at home till she (to come). Then we (to go) to the theatre if she (to bring) tickets. 6 After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University. 7 When he (to return) to St. Petersburg, he (to call) on us. 8 If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter. 9 We (to gather) at our place when my brother (to come) back from Africa. 10 I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words. 11 I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country house the next time. 12 What you (to do) when you (to come) home? 13 When they (to cross) the road, they (to see) the hotel. 14 Before she (to get) to the theatre, she (to go) past the shopping centre. 15 What we (to do) if it (to rain) tonight? 16 What she (to do) if she (to see) her best friend again? 17 If the bus (to be) very crowded, you (to be) exhausted by the time you (to get) to work. 18 If it (to be) very cold tonight, our car (not to start) in the morning.

Упражнение 4. Укажите номера предложений, в которых сказуемое выражено формой глагола:

а) в прошедшем времени;

б) в настоящем времени;

в) в будущем времени.

1 My friend entered the Medical Institute last year.

2 All students take exams in winter.

3 The delegation will leave Tomsk on Monday.

4 Do you receive letters from your friends?

5 The students of our group attend all the lectures.

6 Some students failed in their entrance exams.

7 The lecture will last two hours.

8 Shall we go to the disco in the evening?

9 He was good at mathematics, but he failed in physics.

Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1 I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2 I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3 I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4 I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5 I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6 I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7 You (to watch) TV every day? 8 You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9 You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10 When you (to leave) home for

school every day? 11 When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13 My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14 You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? – No, I 15 What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? – I (to buy) a book. 16 Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

Упражнение 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1 He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons every morning. 2 He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons yesterday morning. 3 He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons tomorrow morning. 4 I always (to go) to the Altai Mountains to visit my relatives there. 5 I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. 6 I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money and I can't afford it. 7 They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening? 8 Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 9 How often you (to go) to the dentist's? 10 We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time during our short stay in London. 11 She (to do) all the washing in their house. 12 He even (not to know) how to use the washing machine. 13 I (to write) a letter to my cousin yesterday. 14 You (to write) a dictation tomorrow? 15 I (not to write) a report today. 16 Mother (to cook) a very tasty dinner yesterday. 17 Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to school.

Упражнение 7. Отнесите события, о которых идет речь, сначала к будущему, затем к прошлому, используя соответствующие формы глаголов. Предварительно повторите формы неправильных глаголов come, go, have, read, take, begin, leave, swim, tell.

- 1 I come to the Institute at 9.
- 2 He goes to the Institute by Metro.
- 3 We have dinner at 3.
- 4 They read newspapers in the morning.
- 5 My friend takes books from the library.
- 6 I know many English words.
- 7 The lectures begin at 8.30.
- 8 The plane leaves Minsk for Moscow at 11.05.
- 9 I play tennis in summer.
- 10 The boy tells us everything.
- 11 He swims well.

- 12 He helps me in my work.
- 13 The students repeat new words before the lesson.
- 14 She does her homework in the evening.
- 15 The little boy skates well.
- 16 We listen to the radio in the morning.

Упражнение 8. Прочтите предложения, поставив глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени.

- 1 My friend (to work) at the factory.
- 2 This group (to go) to the theatre next month.
- 3 We (to get) books from the library last week.
- 4 I (to come) home later than usual yesterday.
- 5 This student (to answer) well at the last lesson.
- 6 They (to translate) Text two tomorrow.
- 7 He (to read) the book about Robinson Crusoe in his childhood.
- 8 We (to want) to live in peace.
- 9 Schoolchildren (to have) the longest holidays in summer.
- 10 The great Russian poet Pushkin (to be born) in 1799.
- 11 I (to speak) with my teacher tomorrow after classes.
- 12 The farmer (to like) to work in his garden every day.
- 13 The child always (to wash) his hands before dinner.
- 14 The teacher (to ask) the new grammar rule at the next lesson.
- 15 Last Sunday his little sister (to sleep) till ten o'clock.

Упражнение 9. Прочитайте следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски глаголами to be, to have в соответствующих формах. Переведите предложения.

- 1 I know that his father ... many books in different foreign languages.
- 2 Usually he ... at home on Sunday.
- 3 Next year there ... new equipment in our school laboratory.
- 4 Tomorrow I... either at the Institute or at home.
- 5 Now there ... a beautiful garden near the house.
- 6 Ten years ago there ... only a primary school in our village.
- 7 Now his parents ...a comfortable flat.
- 8 I.V. Kurchatov ... a well-known Russian physicist.
- 9 There ... two terms in the academic year.

Упражнение 10. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы.

- 1 I often meet this engineer here.

- 2 You go to the factory every day.
- 3 I read newspapers every morning.
- 4 His sisters always give me books to read.
- 5 They often go there.
- 6 She usually reads the newspaper at home.
- 7 Nina often comes here.
- 8 We write questions at home.
- 9 He opened the window before classes.
- 10 I finished work at 5 o'clock yesterday.
- 11 They returned home in the evening.
- 12 Ann translated a lot of foreign letters at the office a week ago.
- 13 I read his article last week.
- 14 He met his school friend the day before yesterday.
- 15 We went to the country for the last weekend.
- 16 They began learning English a year ago.
- 17 I shall forget about it.
- 18 He will remember us.
- 19 He'll finish the work if you help him.
- 20 We shall go to the country tomorrow if the weather is good.
- 21 They will see a new film on Sunday.

13 PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Спряжение глагола to work (работать) в <i>Present Continuous Tense (Present Progressive Tense)</i> (действие в процессе, совершается в тот момент, когда о нем говорят)		
I am working He is working She is working It is working We are working You are working They are working		I am not working He is not working She is not working It is not working We are not working You are not working They are not working
Am I working? Is he working? Is she working? Is it working? Are we working? Are you working? Are they working?	Yes, I am Yes, he is Yes, she is Yes, it is Yes, we are Yes, you are Yes, they are	No, I am not No, he isn't No, she isn't No, it isn't No, we aren't No, you aren't No, they aren't

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.

(NOW) 1 Timothy (to feed) his dog. 2 Mr. Jones (to clean) his yard. 3 Nancy (to paint) her kitchen. 4 Our neighbours (to wash) their car. 5 I (to wash) my hair. 6 Who (to fix) your TV-set? 7 What she (to do) now? – She (to dance). 8 The children (to brush) their teeth. 9 What he (do) at the moment? – He (to fix) his bicycle. 10 They (to have) a big dinner together. 11 The boys (to run) about in the garden. 12 I (to do) my homework. 13 John and his friends (to go) to the library. 14 Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) geography. 15 A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette. 16 The old man (to walk) about the room. 17 The dog (to lie) on the floor. 18 You (to have) a break? 19. What language you (to study)? 20 Who (to lie) on the sofa? 21 What they (to talk) about? 22 It still (to rain). 23 I (to open) an umbrella. 24 John (to play) computer games.

Упражнение 2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.

(СЕЙЧАС) 1 Я сижу в парке на скамейке и кормлю птиц. 2 Мама сидит на диване в гостиной и смотрит телевизор. 3 Это фотография моих друзей. Том играет на гитаре, а Джейн поет. 4 А здесь они танцуют на моем дне рождения. 5 Мы делаем упражнение. 6 Мы не купаемся. 7 Они играют во дворе? 8 Нина и Аня моют пол. 9 Коля помогает маме. 10 Ты помогаешь папе? 11 Моя сестра читает интересную книгу. 12 Они идут в

школу. 13 Вы идете в школу? 14 Он работает? 15 Твоя бабушка идет в магазин? 16 Он покупает конфеты. 17 Что делает твоя сестра? 18 Где играют дети? 19 Почему ты смеешься? 20 Куда они идут? 21 Что несут эти мальчишки? 22 Я читаю. 23 Он не пишет. 24 Мы не работаем. 25 Вы читаете? 26 Он спит? 27 Коля и Миша играют в футбол. 28 Катя играет на рояле. 29 Она не поет. 30 Моя сестра спит. 31 Папа пьет чай? 32 Твои родители пьют чай? 33 Я не сплю. 34 Она сидит за столом.

Сравните употребление Present Continuous и Present Simple

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I (to take) my sister to school now. | I (to take) her to school every day. |
| 2 He (to help) his father now. | He (to help) his father very often. |
| 3 At the moment they (to go) to the river for a swim. | They usually (to go) to the river for a swim. |
| 4 She (to play) the violin now. | She (to play) the violin every day. |
| 5 I (to read) now. | I (to read) every day. |
| 6 He (to sleep) now. | He (to sleep) every night. |
| 7 We (to drink) tea now. | We (to drink) tea every morning. |
| 8 They (to go) to school now. | They (to go) to school every morning. |
| 9 I (not to sleep) now. | I (not to sleep) in the daytime. |
| 10 She (not to drink) coffee now. | She (not to drink) coffee after lunch. |
| 11 We (not to watch) TV now. | We (not to watch) TV in the morning. |
| 12 They (not to eat) now. | They (not to eat) at the lesson. |
| 13 My mother (not to work) now. | My mother (not to work) at an office. |
| 14 You (to work) now? | You (to work) every day? |
| 15 He (to play) now? | He (to play) in the afternoon? |
| 16 They (to eat) now? | They (to eat) at school? |
| 17 Your sister (to rest) now? | Your sister (to rest) after school? |
| 18 What you (to do) now? | What you (to do) every morning? |
| 19 What you (to read) now? | What you (to read) after dinner? |
| 20 What they (to eat) now? | What they (to eat) at breakfast? |
| 21 What your brother (to drink) now? | What your brother (to drink) in the evening? |
| 22 Everybody (to have) a good time now? | Everybody (to have) a good time every Saturday? |
| 23 She (to take) medicine now? | How often she (to take) medicine? |
| 24 Where they (to go) now? | Where they (to go) on Sunday? |
| 25 They (to speak) English now? | What language they usually (to |

Speak)?

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1 He (to work) in the centre of Chicago. 2 He (to work) in the centre of Chicago? 3 He (not to work) in the centre of Chicago. 4 They (to read) many books. 5 They (to read) many books? 6 They (not to read) many books. 7 The children (to eat) soup now. 8 The children (to eat) soup now? 9 The children (not to eat) soup now. 10 You (to play) volleyball well? 11 When you (to play) volleyball? 12 What Nick (to do) in the evening? 13 He (to go) to the cinema in the evening? 14 We (not to dance) every day. 15 Look! Kate (to dance). 16 Kate (to sing) well? 17 Where he (to go) in the morning? 18 He (not to sleep) after dinner. 19 My granny (to sleep) after dinner. 20 When you (to sleep)? 21 Nina (not to sleep) now. 22 Where John (to live)? – He (to live) in England. 23 My friends from Switzerland (to speak) four languages. 24 Elvire (to speak) English, German and French? Yes, she does 25 She only (not to speak) Italian.

Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1 Tom (to play) football on Saturday. 2 He (not to play) football every day. 3 I (to wear) a suit now. 4 I (not to wear) jeans now. 5 My friend (not to like) to play football. 6 I (not to read) now. 7 He (to sleep) now? 8 We (not to go) to the country in winter. 9 My sister (to eat) sweets every day. 10 She (not to eat) sweets now. 11 They (to do) their homework in the afternoon. 12 They (not to go) for a walk in the evening. 13 My father (not to work) on Sunday. 14 He (to work) every day. 15 I (to read) books in the evening. 16 I (not to read) books in the morning. 17 I (to write) an exercise now. 18 I (not to write) a letter now. 19 They (to play) in the yard now. 20 They (not to play) in the street now. 21 They (to play) in the room now? 22 He (to help) his mother every day. 23 He (to help) his mother every day? 24 He (not to help) his mother every day. 25 You (to go) to school on Sunday? 26 She (to work) in a shop now? 27 He (to deliver) letters now? 28 You (to go) to the opera with your friends?

Упражнение 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1 In the evening I often (to go) to see my friends. 2 On Sunday we sometimes (to go) to the cinema or to a disco club. 3 Andrew (to get) up very early as he (to live) far from school. He (to be) never late. 4 It (to be) six o'clock in the evening now. Victor (to do) his homework. His sister (to read) a book. His mother and grandmother (to talk). 5 I (to write) a letter to my grandmother who (to live) in Novgorod. I (to write) to her very often. 6 It (to take) me forty minutes to get to school. 7 Hello, Pete, where you (to go)? – I (to hurry) to school. 8 When your lessons (to begin) on Monday? – They (to begin) at nine o'clock. Where your sister (to be)? – She (to do) her homework in the next room. 10 It usually (to take) me an hour to do my written exercises. 11 Where Boris (to be)? I (to look) for him. – He (to have) dinner. 12 I (to look) for a cassette recorder. You (to have) anything on sale? – Take a look at this little Sonic Walkman. – No, I (not to want) that kind. – Well, this Supersound might interest you. It (to be) a good size, it (to be) stereo and it (to have) a radio to listen to the news.

Упражнение 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1 You (to keep) to any special diet? – Well, I (not to think) it (to be) good to eat a lot of meat. I usually (to have) meat only once a week. I (to eat) lots of fruit and vegetables. 2 He (to learn) English now because he (to want) to get a better job. 3 The teacher (to know) the girl often (not to argue) with pupils. 4 I (to think) she often (to worry). 5 Barbara's boss (to see) she (to be) always late for work 6 I (to call) my son in Cedar Falls now. I (to want) to call him every month but it (to be) very expensive. 7 You (to hear) me now? How your job (to go)? – Great! I (to enjoy) it a lot. The only problem I (to have) here (to be) that the food (to be) so good. I (to eat) too much! I (to get) really fat. 8 Ruth (to learn) English now because she (to like) learning languages and she (to want) to impress everybody. 9 Listen to that man! You (to understand) what language he (to speak)? 10 Your English (to get) better? – Yes, I (to think) so. 11 We (to know) he never (to take) risks. 12 They (to think) he (to learn) fast, he (to know) English well and he (to speak) English fluently. 13 Don't disturb him. He just (to work) at his English. 14 I (not to like) to watch TV very often. But at the moment I (to enjoy) my favourite film "Gone with the Wind". And I (to be) very happy. 15 You (to have) any idea where Rick (to be)? I (not to see) him at work now. – He (to visit) his friends in Spain. 16 Hurry up! We (not to have) much time left. – I (to come)! 17 She (to try) to lose weight, I (to think). She always (to have) light lunches. 18 She (to try) to do her best.

19 My little brother (not to play) the piano very well. That (to be) why he (to practice) the piano again. 20 My grandmother (to be) busy. She (to bake) an apricot pie. She (to bake) pies every Sunday. 21 Tom (to be) tired. He (to be) embarrassed because he (to brake) his bike. 22 I (to be) sad. That (to be) why I (to cry).

Упражнение 8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или в Future Simple.

1 I (to play) chess tomorrow. 2 I (not to play) chess tomorrow. 3 You (to play) chess tomorrow? 4 He (to play) chess every day. 5 He (not to play) chess every day. 6 He (to play) chess every day? 7 They (to play) chess now. 8 They (not to play) chess now. 9 They (to play) chess now? 10 Nick (to go) to the park now. 11 Nick (to go) to school every day. 12 Nick (to go) to school tomorrow. 13 I (to miss) your excellent cooking! 14 You ever (to buy) presents? 15 You (to think) it (to be) easy or difficult to choose the right presents for people? 16 What present your mother (to receive) for her next birthday? 17 A. The weather (to be) unpredictable these days. B. Well, maybe it (to be) warm and sunny. A. It (to get) cold, and look at those clouds. I (to think) it (to be) cold and damp. B. You (to be) right. It (to get) cold. My feet (to freeze). You (to know), it might snow. A. You never (to know). They (say) fog (to cover) the area early tomorrow morning-. It (to clear) and (to become) sunny by noon. So it might be beautiful this afternoons, too. B. You (to kid)? I (to freeze). Where (to be) the bus? We (to wait) for the bus now. We always (to wait) for the bus. And tomorrow we (to wait) for the bus, too.

Упражнение 9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или в Future Simple.

1 You (to come) to my place next Sunday? 2 You (to read) this book next week? 3 You (to read) books every day? 4 You (to read) a book now? 5 I (not to see) him tomorrow. 6 What you (to do) tomorrow? 7 What your friend (to do) tomorrow? 8 Where you (to go) next summer? 9 Where you (to go) every morning? 10 Where you (to go) now? 11 Look! Mary (to dance). 12 She (to dance) every day. 13 She (to dance) tomorrow? 14 He (to go) to the theatre tomorrow. 15 We (to go) to school in the morning. 16 Look! Kate (to go) to school. 17 You (to help) your mother tomorrow? 18 I (not to play) the guitar now. 19 My brother (to play) the guitar every evening. 20 They (not to take) care of the garden next summer. 21 You (to like) apples? 22 You (to eat) apples tomorrow? 23 Nick (to read) many books. 24 Mother (to work) every day. 25 He (not to sleep) now. 26 Your brother (to go) to the exhibition next Sunday? 27 We (not to go) to the zoo tomorrow. 28 I (not to learn) the poem now. 29 She (to live) in San Francisco. 30 My father (to shoot) very well. 31 He is very strong. Look! He (to carry) a very heavy box.

14 PAST CONTINUOUS

Спряжение глагола <i>to work</i> (работать) в <i>Past Continuous Tense (Past Progressive Tense)</i> (действие в процессе, совершалось в определённый момент или протекало в течение чётко ограниченного периода времени в прошлом)		
I was working He was working She was working It was working We were working You were working They were working	I was not working He was not working She was not working It was not working We were not working You were not working They were not working	
Was I working? Was he working? Was she working? Was it working? Were we working? Were you working? Were they working?	Yes, I was Yes, he was Yes, she was Yes, it was Yes, we were Yes, you were Yes, they were	No, I wasn't No, he wasn't No, she wasn't No, it wasn't No, we weren't No, you weren't No, they weren't

Сравните употребление *Present Continuous* (действие протекает в момент речи) и *Past Continuous* (действие протекало в определенный момент в прошлом).

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Continuous* или *Past Continuous*.

1 I (to write) an English exercise now. 2 I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3 My little sister (to sleep) now. 4 My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5 My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6 My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 7 She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 8 She (not to read) now. 9 Now she (to go) to school. 10 What you (to do) now? – I (to drink) tea. 11 You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? – No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 12 My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 13 Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 14 When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees. 15 You (to eat) ice

cream now? 16 You (to eat) ice cream when I rang you up yesterday? 17 What your father (to do) now? 18 What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 19 Why she (to cry) now? 20 Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday?

Сравните употребление *Past Simple* и *Past Continuous*

Обратите внимание на обстоятельства времени, характерные для *Past Continuous*:

at... o'clock yesterday
when mother came home
from 5 till 6 yesterday
the whole evening

Обратите также внимание на следующие два предложения:

We played chess in the evening (*вечером*) – *Past Simple*
We were playing chess the whole evening (*весь вечер*) – *Past Continuous*

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1 I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2 I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 3 I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4 I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5 I (to do) my homework when mother came home. 6 I (to do) my homework yesterday. 7 I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 8 I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday. 9 I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend. 10 I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book. 11 He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework. 12 When I (to go) to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. They (to talk) and (to laugh). They told me a funny story. Soon I (to laugh), too. I still (to laugh) when we came to school. After school I (to tell) this story at home. My father and mother (to like) it very much. 13 When we were in the country last summer, I (to go) to the wood one day. In the wood I (to find) a little fox cub. I (to bring) it home. I (to decide) to tame the cub. Every day I (to feed) it and (to take) care of it. I (to tame) it the whole summer. Now the fox cub is quite tame. It lives in my house.

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1 I (to play) computer games yesterday. 2 I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday. 3 He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 4 We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5 My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday. 6 My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening. 7 When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook). 8 She (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 9 We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday. 10 We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday. 11 You (to do) your homework yesterday? 12 You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday? 13. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday? 14 He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday. 15 What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? 16 What you (to do) when I rang you up? 17 I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 18 What he (to do) yesterday? – He (to read) a book. 19 What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? – He (to read) a book. 20 She (to sleep) when you came home?

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1 When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2 When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3 When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework. 4 When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5 When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6 When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7 When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV. 8 When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football. 9 When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 10 When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fir tree. 11 When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall). 12 When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend. 13 When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 14 When grandmother (to go) home, she (to see) many children in the yard. 15 When Henry (to walk) about in the forest, he (to find) a bear cub. 16 When we (to walk) about in the forest, we (to see) a hare. 17 When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa. 18 When granny (to read) a book on the sofa, she (to fall) asleep. 19 When I (to play) in the yard, I suddenly (to see) my old friend. 20 When Nick (to run) about in the yard, he (to fall).

Обратите внимание на следующие предложения:

- **When mother came home, I was reading.**
came – однократное действие (пришла) *Past Simple*
was reading – действие в процессе (читал) *Past Continuous*
- **When mother was reading, I came home.**
was reading – действие в процессе (читала) *Past Continuous*
came – однократное действие (пришел) *Past Simple*

15 FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Спряжение глагола to write (писать) в <i>Future Continuous Tense</i> (<i>Future Progressive Tense</i>) (действие в процессе, будет совершаться в определенный момент в будущем)		
I shall be writing He will be writing She will be writing It will be writing We shall be writing You will be writing They will be writing	I shall not be writing He will not be writing She will not be writing It will not be writing We shall not be writing You will not be writing They will not be writing	
Shall I be writing? Will he be writing? Will she be writing? Will it be writing? Shall we be writing? Will you be writing? Will they be writing?	Yes, I shall Yes, he will Yes, she will Yes, it will Yes, we shall Yes, you will Yes, they will	No, I shan't No, he won't No, she won't No, it won't No, we shan't No, you won't No, they won't

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски глаголами в Future Continuous или в Future Indefinite и переведите предложение на русский язык.

- 1 He ... a test at 10 o'clock tomorrow (to write).
- 2 What ... you ... when the bell rings (to do)?
- 3 I shall not be here tomorrow because I ... to the country (to go).
- 4 We ... not ... to the cinema with you because we ... in the garden at this time (to go, to work).
- 5 This time tomorrow, they ... the Atlantic (to cross).
- 6 We ... you at the cinema tomorrow at nine o'clock (to wait for).
- 7 They ... football next Saturday at seven o'clock (to play).

16 PRESENT PERFECT

Спряжение глагола to write (писать) в Present Perfect Tense (действие, совершившееся в прошлом, связано с настоящим)		
I have written He has written She has written It has written We have written You have written They have written	I have not written He has not written She has not written It has not written We have not written You have not written They have not written	
Have I written? Has he written? Has she written? Has it written? Have we written? Have you written? Have they written?	Yes, I have Yes, he has Yes, she has Yes, it has Yes, we have Yes, you have Yes, they have	No, I haven't No, he hasn't No, she hasn't No, it hasn't No, we haven't No, you haven't No, they haven't
<p>Запомните типичные для Present Perfect обстоятельства: already, not yet, just, ever, never.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Сравните также:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have bought a book today (this week, this month) <i>неистекший отрезок времени – Present Perfect</i> • I bought a book yesterday (last week, last month) <i>истекший отрезок времени – Past Simple</i> <p>Запомните также следующие предложения:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I have never been to France. Have you ever been to London? I haven't seen you for ages. I haven't met him for a long time. I haven't been to Moscow since last year.</p>		

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времен.

He came by car yesterday.

He has just come by car.

They did not go to Kiev last year.

They have never been to Kiev.

I knew him in 1998.

I have known him since 1998.

Упражнение 2. Выполните задание: а) повторите основные формы следующих глаголов; б) поставьте следующие предложения в Present Perfect Tense, употребив соответствующие обстоятельства времени.

Образец: I am writing a letter. (already) 1 I have already written a letter
1 John spoke to me. (already) 2 He was reading a book (already) 3 They will go home. (just) 4 I saw him. (just)

Образец: I was in Kiev last year. (never) I have never been to Kiev. 5 He is in Leningrad. (never) 6 They gave me the book. (never) 7 I saw this film. (never) 8 She was in Siberia. (never)

Образец: I lived in Moscow in 1972. (since) I have lived in Moscow since 1972. 9 I did not meet you in Moscow in 1976. (since) 10 They did not speak English last year. (since) 11 I did not see her there in September. (since) 12 She did not read this book in her childhood. (since)

Образец: Nick is trying to learn driving. (this year) Nick has tried to learn driving this year. 13 Your friends are writing a letter to you. (this week) 14 He is leaving for Minsk. (this month) 15 I am learning grammar rules. (today) 16 They are finishing their work. (this year).

Упражнение 3. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит сказуемое.

1 I have attended lectures on history since May. 2 I attended lectures on history in May. 3 He has entered the Institute this year. 4 He entered the Institute last year. 5 Have you passed your examination? 6 Did you pass your examination on Friday well? 7 He has already returned to Moscow. 8 He returned to Moscow five days ago. 9 They haven't received any good results. 10 They didn't receive any good results when they worked with this type of equipment.

Упражнение 4. Сравните пары предложений и переведите их.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Sometimes he comes by car. | 1 He has just come by car. |
| 2 Every day the students translated one page. | 2 The students have translated the text. |
| 3 I knew him in the 1990s. | 3 I have known him since 1990. |
| 4 They were having lunch when I came into the room. | 4 They had already had lunch when I came into the room |
| 5 We'll finish the work tomorrow. | 5 We'll have finished the work by 5 o'clock tomorrow. |

Упражнение 5. Повторите основные формы следующих глаголов.

to give, gave, given;
to leave, left, left;
to read, read, read;
to meet, met, met;
to write, wrote, written;
to speak, spoke, spoken;
to go, went, gone;
to see, saw, seen;
to be, was (were), been.

Найдите недостающие формы глагола во второй и третьей колонках:

to write	gave	written
to speak	met	left
to go	left	read [e]
to see	read [e]	given
to be	went	met
to give	saw	spoken
to leave	spoke	gone
to read [i:]	wrote	been
to meet	was/were	seen

Упражнение 6. Поставьте предложения в Present Perfect Tense, употребив обстоятельства времени, данные в скобках.

Образец: I am writing a letter. (*already*). I have already written a letter.

1 John spoke to me. (*already*) 2 He was reading a book. (*already*) 3 They will go home. (*just*) 4 I saw him. (*just*)

Образец: I was in Kiev last year. (*never*). I have never been to Kiev.

5 He is in Leningrad, (*never*) 6 They gave me the book. (*never*) 7 I saw this film. (*never*) 8 She was in Siberia, (*never*)

Образец: I lived in Moscow in 1972. (*since*). I have lived in Moscow since 1972. 9 I did not meet you in Moscow in 1976. (*since*) 10 They did not speak English last year. (*since*) 11 I did not see her there in September. (*since*) 12 She did not read this book in her childhood. (*since*)

Образец: Nick is trying to learn driving, (*this year*). Nick has tried to learn driving this year. 13 Your friends are writing a letter to you. (*this week*) 14 He is leaving for Minsk. (*this month*) 15 I am learning grammar rules. (*today*) 16 They are finishing their work. (*this year*)

Упражнение 7. Ответьте на вопросы.

Образец: 1 Have you ever been to Italy? Yes, I've been there many times.
(once, twice, several times)

2 Have you ever been to Germany? No, I've never been there.

1 Have you ever been abroad? 2 Have you ever been to London? 3 Have you ever been to Moscow? 4 Have you ever walked along Red Square? 5 Have you ever been to Lake Baikal? 6 Have you ever been to China? 7 Have you walked along the Big Chinese Wall?

Упражнение 8. Задайте вопросы, выражающие удивление. Используйте *already* или *yet*.

Образец: 1 I am going to post the letter on my way home.

Have you written it already?

2 I'm going to write that letter now.

Haven't you written it yet?

1 They are going to sell their house. 2 We are going to report on the results of the experiment. 3 I am going to pack the suitcase. 4 Mr. Fox is going to discuss the plan with the chief engineer. 5 I am going to write a report for my manager. 6 William is going to take up an English course. 7 I am going to show you the contract. 8 Jack is going to test this machine. 9 I am looking for a new job.

Упражнение 9. Проанализируйте функции глаголов *to be* и *to have* и переведите их на русский язык.

A. 1 These experiments **are** regularly **carried out** in our lab.

2 This experiment **was** successfully **carried out** a few years ago.

3 The experiment **will be carried out** in December.

B. 4 According to the information we have, the experiment **is being carried out** in our lab.

5 The experiment **has been carried out** successfully, and the results will soon be published.

6 The experiment **has to be carried out** twice.

7 The experiment **is to be carried out** in December.

Упражнение 10. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит сказуемое.

1 I have attended lectures on history since May.

2 I attended lectures on history in May.

3 He has entered the Institute this year.

4 He entered the Institute last year.

- 5 Have you passed your examination?
- 6 Did you pass your examination on Friday well?
- 7 He has already returned to Moscow.
- 8 He returned to Moscow five days ago.
- 9 They haven't received any good results.
- 10 They didn't receive any good results when they worked with this type of equipment.
- 11 The temperature has been maintained at the point of 20 degrees since the beginning of the experiment.
- 12 During the experiment the temperature was maintained at the point of 20 degrees.
- 13 Has the new apparatus been already installed in the laboratory?
- 14 When was the new apparatus installed in the laboratory?
- 15 The new apparatus had already been installed when the delegation arrived.

Упражнение 11. В следующих предложениях измените время глагола на Present Perfect. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1 The pupils are writing a dictation. 2 My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 3 I am learning a poem. 4 She is telling them an interesting story. 5 Kate is sweeping the floor. 6 The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 7 I am eating my breakfast. 8 We are drinking water. 9 He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 10 You are putting the dishes on the table. 11 They are having tea. 12 She is taking the dirty plates from the table. 13 The children are putting on their coats. 14 Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party. 15 She is opening a box of chocolates. 16 I am buying milk for milk shakes. 17 James is ordering a bottle of apple juice. 18 We are looking for more CDs with good music. 19 You are recording your favorite film on his video recorder. 20 I am translating a difficult article from German into Russian.

Упражнение 12. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме так, чтобы получить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.

1 What are you (to do) here? – I am (to write) a letter to my friends.
2 Who has (to write) this article? 3 What language are you (to study)? 4 We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 5 What is she (to teach) them?
6 Who has (to teach) you to do it? 7 He has just (to do) something for us.
8 Have you (to find) the book? 9 What are you (to look) for? 10 What are you (to talk) about? 11 We have just (to talk) about it. 12 He has just (to say)

something about it. 13 She is (to tell) them some interesting story. 14 He has (to tell) us nothing about it. 15 She has (to tell) them some stories about dogs. 16 We have (to have) two lessons today. 17 They are (to have) a meeting. 18 She has not (to speak) yet. 19 They have (to ask) me several questions. 20 He has already (to learn) the rule. 21 I am (to write) an exercise. 22 What is he (to do)? – He is (to read) a newspaper. 23 Have you (to read) any stories by Jack London? 24 I am (to answer) the telephone right now. 25 He has (to fix) his car and now he is (not to have) any trouble with the brakes anymore. 26 You have just (to hear) tomorrow's weather forecast.

Упражнение 13. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме так, чтобы получить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.

1 What's the matter? Why he (to stop)? 2 My cousin (to look) for a job, but he (not to find) a job yet. 3 It (to be) impossible for her to feel at home here. 4 What you (to study) now? 5 They just (to give) you a pay rise. 6 Sophie is busy. She (to knit) a sweater for her grandson. 7 You only (to have) a piece of cake? You (not to eat) much. 8 People (to plant) carrots and tomatoes now. 9 You (to go) to plant tomatoes this year? 10 Johnny, who finally (to find) a new job, (to give) a big party. 11 How long you (to be) sick? 12 You (to see) any good movies recently? 13 What you (to look) forward to? 14 Nancy (to look) forward to this weekend. 15 She (to go) to read Shakespeare and she (not to go) to think about work. 16 Mike (to leave) for work yet? 17 They (to pay) their electric bill this month? 18 How long you (to know) each other? 19 Your car (to make) strange noises. Is anything wrong? 20 The boy (to do) his homework and (to take) a karate lesson now. 21 I (to have) dinner with my friends at the moment and I am very happy to see them again. 22 Jay never (to travel) overseas. 23 We always (to have) a dog and a cat. We love pets. 24 Larry never (to own) a sports car.

Упражнение 14. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Present Continuous.

1 Она все еще печатает свою статью. 2 Мы ее давно не видели. 3 Бабушка с дедушкой уже навестили своих внуков. 4 А теперь они сидят в гостиной и разговаривают о них. 5 Ты когда-нибудь был в Африке? 6 Он все сделал для нее. А сейчас он собирается купить ей дом. 7 Концерт еще не начался, и мы сидим в зале и обсуждаем свои проблемы. 8 Подожди меня! Я не взяла деньги. 9 Я только что позавтракал. 10 Он уже позавтракал. 11 Мы еще не завтракали. 12 Они все еще пьют чай в столовой. 13 Я уже сделал свои уроки. 14 Он все еще делает свои уроки.

15 У нас сегодня было три урока. 16 У них только что было собрание. 17 Она еще не читала эту книгу. 18 Она все еще читает. 19 Кто это написал? 20 Что вы ему написали? 21 Я только что была у зубного врача и чувствую себя намного лучше. 22 Он говорит неправду. Он не сделал уроки. 23 Почему он не обедает? – Он все еще разговаривает со своим другом по телефону. 24 Куда исчезла эта ленивая кошка? – Она вон там, спит перед камином.

Сравните употребление Present Perfect и Past Simple

Упражнение 15. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1 Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 2 She (to live) there last year. 3 The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 4 The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 5 Mary (to buy) a new hat. 6 I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 7 The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 8 The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 9 The wind (to change) in the morning. 10 We (to travel) around Europe last year. 11 My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 12 I (to see) Pete today. 13 She (to see) this film last Sunday. 14 Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 15 I just (to meet) our teacher. 16 The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 17 Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother. 18 I (not to see) you for a long time. I (to see) you in town two or three days ago, but you (not to see) me. I (to be) on a bus.

Упражнение 16. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1 Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early. 2 Where you (to spend) your holidays? 3 You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea? 4 While travelling in the Crimea I (to meet) your friend. 5 I never (to visit) that place. 6 He (to visit) that place last year. 7 I just (to get) a letter from Tom. 8 You (to take) any photographs while travelling in the south? 9 He (to be) abroad five years ago. 10 You (to be) in the Caucasus last year? 11 They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child. 12 He (not yet to come) back. 13 He (to go) already? 14 When you (to see) him last? 15 I (not to see) him for ages. 16 His health (to improve) greatly since I (to see) him last. 17 You (to pass) your driving test yet? – Yes, I (to pass) it in May, but I (not to buy) a car yet. 18 He already (to move). He (to find) a nice flat before Christmas and he (to be) there two years.

Упражнение 17. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1 I (not yet to eat) today. 2 He (not to eat) yesterday. 3 You (to play) the piano yesterday? 4 You (to play) the piano today? 5 What you (to prepare) for today? 6 Look at this birdhouse. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday. 7 Where you (to put) my pen? I cannot find it. 8 You (to see) Mary today? 9 When you (to see) Mary? – I (to see) her last week. 10 Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre? 11 Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself. 12 He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill. – When he (to fall) ill? – He (to fall) ill yesterday. 13 I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk. 14 I (to do) my homework yesterday. 15 He just (to come) home. 16 He (to come) home a minute ago. 17 Nick (to play) football yesterday. 18 She already (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework. 19 I (to read) this book last year. 20 I (to read) this book this year. 21 I never (to be) to Washington. 22 You ever (to be) to New York? 23 You ever (to see) the eruption of a volcano? 24 I (to invite) Linda to the party. – When you (to see) her? – I (not to see) her for ages. I (to call) her an hour ago.

17 PAST PERFECT

Спряжение глагола to write (писать) в <i>Past Perfect Tense</i> (предпрошедшее время)		
I had written He had written She had written It had written We had written You had written They had written		I had not written He had not written She had not written It had not written We had not written You had not written They had not written
Had I written? Had he written? Had she written? Had it written? Had we written? Had you written? Had they written?	Yes, I had Yes, he had Yes, she had Yes, it had Yes, we had Yes, you had Yes, they had	No, I hadn't No, he hadn't No, she hadn't No, it hadn't No, we hadn't No, you hadn't No, they hadn't

Сравните употребление Past Simple и Past Perfect

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1 Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock. 2 Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 3 I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock. 4 I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 5 He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 6 Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 7 When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner. 8 When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 9 When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books. 10 Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 11 Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 12 The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field. 13 Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 14 The teacher (to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework. 15 I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come). 16 When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work. 17 Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home. 18 Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner. 19 Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer. 20 When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1 By two o'clock the teacher (to examine) all the students. 2 On my way to school I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home. 3 All my friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all the examinations successfully. 4 Poor Oliver (to lie) unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him. 5 He (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him. 6 All the passengers (to see) at once that the old man (to travel) a great deal in his life. 7 By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home. 8 During the holidays my friend (to visit) the village where he (to live) in his childhood. 9 When they (to enter) the hall, the performance already (to begin). 10 When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandfather. 11 Where you (to work) before you (to enter) the institute? 12 He (to study) French before he (to enter) the university. 13 Lanny (to say) that he (to get) his education in Cape Town. 14 The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre. 15 Lanny (not to know) who (to attack) him in the darkness. 16 The girl (to be) glad that she (to find) a seat near the window. 17 Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in

the morning. 18 By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers. 19 When my uncle (to leave), he (to hurry) to the station to book a ticket. 20 She (to think) that Gert and Lanny (to quarrel).

Сравните употребление Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect.

1 By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2 By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3 By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4 When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street. 5 When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood. 6 When I (to see) Ann, she (to sort) the flowers which she (to pick) in the field. 7 When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that my little brother (to break) my pen and (to play) with its pieces. 8 When I (to open) the door of the classroom, I (to see) that the teacher already (to come) and the pupils (to write) a dictation. 9 When I (to come) home, my sister (to read) a book which she (to bring) from the library. 10 When mother (to come) home, the children (to eat) the soup which she (to cook) in the morning. 11 When I (to ring) up Mike, he still (to learn) the poem which he (to begin) learning at school. 12 When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) with a ball which Pete (to bring) from home. 13 By ten o'clock the children (to settle) comfortably on the sofa and at ten they (to watch) a film on TV.

18 FUTURE PERFECT

Спряжение глагола to write (писать) в <i>Future Perfect Tense</i> (действие уже совершится к определенному моменту в будущем)		
I shall have written He will have written She will have written It will have written We shall have written You will have written They will have written	I shall not have written He will not have written She will not have written It will not have written We shall not have written You will not have written They will not have written	
Shall I have written? Will he have written? Will she have written? Will it have written? Shall we have written? Will you have written? Will they have written?	Yes, I shall Yes, he will Yes, she will Yes, it will Yes, we shall Yes, you will Yes, they will	No, I shan't No, he won't No, she won't No, it won't No, we shan't No, you won't No, they won't

Сравните употребление трех будущих времен: **Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect**

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из будущих времен: Future Simple, Future Continuous или Future Perfect.

1 I (to do) my homework tomorrow. 2 I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow. 3 I (to do) my homework by six o'clock tomorrow. 4 Tomorrow I (to begin) doing my homework as soon as I come from school. I (to do) my homework from three till six. My father (to come) home at seven o'clock tomorrow. I (to do) all my homework by the time he comes, and we (to go) for a walk together. 5 When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 6 When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book. I (to do) my homework by the time you come. 7 Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening. 8 I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening. 9 What you (to do) tomorrow? 10 What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow? 11 You (to play) volleyball tomorrow? 12 You (to do) this work by next Sunday? 13 When you (to go) to see your friend next time? 14 How many pages you (to read) by five o'clock tomorrow?

19 PASSIVE VOICE

to be + III форма глагола		
Спряжение глагола to take (брать, отводить) во временах группы <i>Simple V Passive Voice</i>		
<i>Present Simple Passive</i>		
I am taken He is taken She is taken It is taken We are taken You are taken They are taken	I am not taken He is not taken She is not taken It is not taken We are not taken You are not taken They are not taken	Am I taken? Is he taken? Is she taken? Is it taken? Are we taken? Are you taken? Are they taken?
<i>Past Simple Passive</i>		
I was taken He was taken She was taken It was taken We were taken You were taken They were taken	I was not taken He was not taken She was not taken It was not taken We were not taken You were not taken They were not taken	Was I taken? Was he taken? Was she taken? Was it taken? Were we taken? Were you taken? Were they taken?
<i>Future Simple Passive</i>		
I shall be taken He will be taken She will be taken It will be taken We shall be taken You will be taken They will be taken	I shall not be taken He will not be taken She will not be taken It will not be taken We shall not be taken You will not be taken They will not be taken	Shall I be taken? Will he be taken? Will she be taken? Will it be taken? Shall we be taken? Will you be taken? Will they be taken?
Сравните: I take (я отвожу) – I am taken (меня отводят) I took (я отвел) – I was taken (меня отвели) I shall take (я отведу) – I shall be taken (меня отведут)		

Упражнение 1. Проанализируйте формы глагола Indefinite Passive, приведенные в таблице:

Прочитайте текст и скажите, в каких предложениях употреблены формы Indefinite Passive.

Moscow University is one of the oldest buildings in Moscow. It is situated in the centre of Moscow opposite the Kremlin. It was designed by the Russian architect Kazakov and built from 1782 to 1793. In 1812 it was completely destroyed by fire and restored in 1817–1819 by the Russian architect Zhilyardi

(Жилиарди). Now the building is officially registered as an old monument of Russian architecture and is protected by the Government.

Упражнение 2. Сравните пары предложений и переведите их на русский язык.

1 The teacher asks the students a lot of questions. The students are asked a lot of questions.

2 He told them an interesting story. He was told an interesting story.

3 She visited her friends. She was visited by her friends.

4 I will give you a good book. I will be given a good book.

5 The rector will receive you at 3 o'clock. You will be received on Wednesday.

6 They will show us a new film tomorrow. They will be shown a new film tomorrow.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на сказуемое в страдательном залоге.

A. 1 The books were borrowed from the central library.

2 An interesting problem was discussed at the lecture.

3 The newspapers are usually brought in the morning.

4 When was the Moscow University founded?

5 All the work will be done by automatic machinery.

6 New houses are built everywhere: in cities, towns, and villages.

7 The experiments will be completed by the end of the week.

8 The young workers are trained to use the new equipment.

9 A lot of time is given to the study of the new methods of work.

10 The lectures on mathematics were attended by all the students.

11 English sportsmen will be met by the students of the Institute of Physical Culture.

B. 1 Usually the students are examined in room 41.

2 At the Institute the students are taught many different subjects.

3 The academic year is divided into two terms.

4 The children of Sparta were given a military education.

5 In Athens special attention was paid to reading, writing and literature.

6 The boy was told to be back at home at 6 o'clock.

7 This road was built last year.

8 The electric lamp was invented by Yablochkov.

9 The telegram will be sent tomorrow.

10 This building will be completed very soon.

11 A new library will be opened in our district next week.

Сравните:

The documents were sent – Документы послали

The documents were sent for – За документами послали

Запомните этот шуточный мини-рассказ:

He was talked about.

He was sent for.

He was waited for.

He was looked at

He was listened to.

He was laughed at.

Запомните эти предложения:

The house wasn't lived in. The bed wasn't slept in.

Упражнение 4. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice, обращая внимание на место предлога.

• 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.

Упражнение 5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на глаголы, требующие после себя определенных предлогов:

to look at – смотреть на

to pay attention to – обращать внимание на

to look for – искать что-либо, кого-либо

to listen to – слушать что-либо

to look after – присматривать

to speak to smb. about smth. – говорить с кем-либо о чем-либо

to look through – просматривать что-либо

to work on – работать над

to take care of – заботиться о ком-либо

to wait for – ждать кого-либо

- to send for – посылать за кем-либо
to refer to – ссылаться на что-либо
- 1 He was listened to with great attention.
 - 2 The documents were sent for a week ago.
 - 3 This poet is much spoken about.
 - 4 The child was looked for everywhere.
 - 5 Her children will be taken care of.
 - 6 You are always waited for.
 - 7 The picture was attentively looked at.
 - 8 This book is often referred to.
 - 9 The work of this student was paid attention to.
 - 10 He worked hard on his new novel.
 - 11 She looked after her little sister when her mother was at work.
 - 12 He looked through the morning newspapers at breakfast.

Упражнение 6. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1 At last he returned to his native country to the little town where his childhood was spent. 2 The latest surgical instruments were used during this unique operation. 3 The trouble is that this student does not work properly at his English. 4 Before the experiment the substances are mixed in a large cup. 5 The commission will consider this offer carefully before accepting it. 6 In spite of the fact that the report was short, it covered the subject completely. 7 This instrument is preferred to all others because of its great reliability. 8 The doctor said that an urgent operation was needed. 9 They will do everything in their power to help us. 10 I hope we shall never deal with this matter again. 11 The last experimental results were constantly referred to by the professor. 12 This airplane crosses the Atlantic in about 10 hours. 13 The Houses of Parliament are situated in Westminster.

Упражнение 7. Прочитайте предложения и перефразируйте их, употребляя активный залог.

- 1 In this lesson special attention is paid to the translation of passive constructions.
- 2 I am often helped by my younger brother.
 - 3 The letter will be answered at once.
 - 4 If I am not mistaken, this book is often referred to.
 - 5 The secretary was sent for.
 - 6 The students will be shown a new film on the development of automobile industry in Russia.

Упражнение 8. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Active или Past Simple Passive.

Я рассказал – Мне рассказали.
Я показал – Мне показали.
Она привела – Ее привели.
Мы спросили – Нас спросили.
Мы ответили – Нам ответили.
Он помог – Ему помогли.
Он посоветовал – Ему посоветовали.
Он забыл – Его забыли.
Он вспомнил – Его вспомнили.
Мы пригласили – Нас пригласили.
Мы поправили – Нас поправили.
Он вылечил – Его вылечили.
Он позвал – Его позвали.

Упражнение 9. Переведите на английский, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

Мне рассказали – Мне рассказывают – Мне расскажут.
Мне показали – Мне показывают – Мне покажут.
Ее привели – Ее приводят – Ее приведут.
Нас спросили – Нас спрашивают – Нас спросят.
Нам ответили – Нам отвечают – Нам ответят.
Ему помогли – Ему помогают – Ему помогут.
Ему посоветовали – Ему советуют – Ему посоветуют.
Его забыли – Его забывают – Его забудут.
Его вспомнили – Его вспоминают – Его вспомнят.
Нас пригласили – Нас приглашают – Нас пригласят.
Нас поправили – Нас поправляют – Нас поправят.
Его позвали – Его зовут – Его позовут.

Упражнение 10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Passive.

(USUALLY) 1 The postbox (to empty) every day. 2 The stamps (to post-mark) 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 the different streets. 8 The letters (to deliver).

Упражнение 11. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Passive.

(YESTERDAY) 1 The postbox (to empty) yesterday. 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 the different streets. 8. The letters (to deliver).

Упражнение 12. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в 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 the different streets. 8 The letters (to deliver).

Упражнение 13. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или 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 PT 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.

Упражнение 14. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующуюся форму глагола.

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.

Упражнение 15. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Active или Present Simple Passive.

1 Я всегда хвалю моих друзей. 2 Меня всегда хвалят дома. 3 Каждую субботу папа показывает дедушке мои оценки. 4 Каждую субботу папе показывают мои оценки. 5 Мы часто вспоминаем вас. 6 Нас часто вспоминают в деревне. 7 Мне дают сок каждое утро. 8 Каждое утро я даю кошке молоко. 9 Он каждый день рассказывает нам что-нибудь интересное. 10 Ему каждый день рассказывают что-нибудь интересное. 11 Я часто посылаю письма друзьям. 12 Меня часто посылают на юг. 13 Меня часто приглашают в кино. 14 Моей сестре часто помогают в школе. 15 Я иногда забываю взять дневник. 16 Он пишет много писем. 17 Книги А. Кристи читают с интересом. 18 Собаки любят кости. 19 Собак любят во многих семьях. 20 Когда в вашей семье пьют чай? 21 Где хранят старые письма? 22 Почему эти правила всегда забывают? 23 Почему вы всегда забываете эти правила? 24 Где живут ваши друзья? 25 Где покупают хлеб? 26 Когда задают вопросы?

Упражнение 16. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Active или Past Simple Passive.

1 Я посоветовал моему другу поступить в спортивную секцию. 2 Мне посоветовали поступить в спортивную секцию. 3 Я показал доктору мои зубы. 4 Меня показали доктору. 5 Я дал своей собаке кусок сахара. 6 Мне дали на обед суп. 7 Вчера я попросил учителя помочь мне. 8 Вчера меня попросили помочь однокласснику. 9 Прошлым летом я научил сестру плавать. 10 Прошлым летом меня научили плавать. 11 Вчера нам задавали много вопросов на уроке. 12 Я ответил на все вопросы. 13 Учитель поставил мне хорошую оценку. 14 Дома меня похвалили. 15 Эти письма доставили утром. 16 Мой портфель купили в прошлом году. 17 Эти орехи принесли вчера. 18 Где вы купили эту книгу? 19 Где купили эту книгу? 20 Когда сварили обед? 21 Когда разбили чашку? 22 Когда ты разбил чашку? 23 Что ему обещали? 24 Когда починили машину? 25 Когда исправили ошибку?

Упражнение 17. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple Active или Future Simple Passive.

1 Новые коньки купят завтра. 2 Миша попросит меня помочь ему. 3 Мишу попросят рассказать о своем путешествии. 4 Доктор попросит меня открыть рот. 5 Доктора попросят вылечить меня. 6 Завтра я принесу новый фильм. 7 Завтра принесут новый фильм. 8 Мой друг поможет мне с математикой. 9 Моему другу помогут с немецким. 10 Я куплю

мороженого. 11 Билеты принесут завтра. 12 Диктант будут писать в следующий вторник. 13 Маму попросят не беспокоиться. 14 Маме дадут чашечку кофе. 15 Мама поблагодарит доктора. 16 Телеграмма будет отправлена сейчас же. 17 Ковер повесят на стену. 18 Книги положат на полку. 19 Когда пошлют письмо? 20 Когда проверят контрольную работу? 21 Как будут делать эту работу?

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

Упражнение 18. Поставьте следующие предложения в *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.

Упражнение 19. Поставьте следующие предложения в 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.

Упражнение 20. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время сказуемого.

The work is done well every day.	The work is being done now and soon it will be finished.
The work was done two days ago.	The work was being done all the day yesterday.
The work will be done next week	Время не употребляется

Упражнение 21. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.

1 When I came to Baku in 1962 the first metro line was being built there. 2 What questions are being discussed now? 3 They are organizing this kind of work at their laboratory. 4 He was being told the news when I entered the room. 5 I can't understand what he is saying. 6 Professor N. was being listened to with great attention. 7 Who is being examined now? 8 I don't know what book he is reading. 9 Now everything is being done to make life in the Far North of our country easier. 10 The experiments were still being made in some laboratories when the new term began. 11 Can you tell me who is sitting next to you? 12 All the way home he was being followed by a strange-looking man. 13 A new deep-level tunnel was being completed in London. 14 Numerous questions are being considered by the commission.

Упражнение 22. Выберите верный перевод выделенных слов.

- 1 It was his brother who brought me the letter yesterday.
 а) приносит; б) принес; в) был принесен.
- 2 Numerous questions were being discussed by the commission yesterday from ten to twelve.
 а) обсуждались; б) были обсуждены; в) обсуждали.
- 3 The new equipment will be tested on Monday.
 а) было испытано б) будет испытываться; в) испытывали.
- 4 They burnt coal to warm the house.
 а) сжигали; б) сожгут; в) был сожжен.
- 5 In spite of all the difficulties the people were saved.
 а) спаслись; б) будут спасены; в) были спасены.
- 6 The tube will be tunneled through the mountain.
 а) будут проложены; б) будет проложена; в) прокладывается.
- 7 Passenger transport has become quite a problem in all large cities of the world.
 а) становится; б) станет; в) стал.

Упражнение 23. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время и залог сказуемого.

- 1 а) The work on the apparatus is almost finished;
 б) The work on the apparatus is being finished;
 в) The staff of the laboratory is finishing the work on the apparatus.
- 2 а) The plans are usually discussed at the beginning of the year;
 б) They are discussing the plans of the next year;
 в) The plans of the next year are being discussed at the meeting.
- 3 а) While he was having dinner, his car was being cleaned (to clean – чистить);
 б) .Do you know who was cleaning the car?
 в) Was your car cleaned well?
- 4 а) The problems were worked at;
 б) The groups of experts were working at the problems;
 в) These important problems are being worked at in numerous research institutes.

Упражнение 24. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

- 1 New metro lines are being built in Moscow in different parts of the city.
 2 The article will be translated at the lesson. 3 You mustn't cross the street on the red light. 4 They were studying the subject when I joined them. 5 I am given English magazines every week. 6 You will have to find out where he is

now. 7 They were to prepare all necessary information by Friday. 8 The document was looked for everywhere. 9 John had to drive all the time at the speed of 90 km per hour. 10 Ted doesn't like when he is asked about his work. 11 It was the Soviet Union that liberated the peoples of Europe from fascism during World War II. 12 On Thursdays the foreign students were being shown lecture halls and laboratories of Moscow University. 13 Children under 16 are not allowed to see the film. 14 You can keep the book as long as you need it. 15 He couldn't bring me the magazine on Monday. 16 The report will be followed by a discussion. 17 The temperature in the Underground is maintained at 20 °C. 18 A totally new safety system is being installed. 19 You will be able to get a grant if you pass all your exams well. 20 It was on April 26, 1755 that the opening of Moscow University took place.

Упражнение 25. Прочитайте предложения, поставив глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующих временах группы Continuous. Переведите предложения.

1 Now a new railway (to be built) between the two cities. 2 Last year in June they (to construct) a tunnel through the mountain. 3 Now they (to organize) another kind of work at their laboratory. 4 When I came the problem (to be discussed). 5 When Sedov was in London a new deep-level tunnel (to be completed) there. 6 Numerous questions (to be considered) by the commission now.

Упражнение 26. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на время и залог сказуемого.

1 This type of computer is being manufactured now in many European countries.
2 A great deal of research was being done to improve this control system.
3 I'm being offered a good opportunity.
4 The building of the library is being reconstructed now.
5 The flowers are being watered at the moment.
6 The seats are being reserved.

Упражнение 27. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времен.

They were learning the new English words when I came into the room.
We shall finish the work tomorrow.

They had already learnt the new English words when I came into the room
We shall have finished the work tomorrow by 5 o'clock.

The experiment was completed two

The experiment had been completed

days ago.
Her plans are changed every day.

by the end of last month.
Her plans have been already changed.

Упражнение 28. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит сказуемое.

1 The temperature has been maintained at the point of 20 degrees since the beginning of the experiment. 2 During the experiment the temperature was maintained at the point of 20 degrees. 3 Has the new apparatus been already installed in the laboratory? 4 When was the new apparatus installed in the laboratory? 5 The new apparatus had already been installed when the delegation arrived.

20 СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН. КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

Сдвиг времен в придаточном дополнительном при главном предложении в прошедшем времени	
<i>Present Simple – Past Simple Present Continuous – Past Continuous</i>	Действие придаточного предложения происходит одновременно с действием главного
<i>Present Perfect</i> } <i>Past</i> <i>Past Simple</i> } <i>Perfect</i>	Действие придаточного предложения предшествует действию главного
<i>Future – Future-in-the-Past</i>	Действие придаточного предложения совершается позже действия главного
Употребляя простые предложения в роли придаточных дополнительных при главном предложении в прошедшем времени, сдвигайте времена, как указано в таблице.	
Sequence of Tenses	
He lives in New York. I thought that he lived in New York. Mother is sleeping . I knew that mother was sleeping .	Одновременное действие Одновременное действие
He has returned from London. I was told that he had returned from London. He bought a new car. I heard that he had bought a new car.	Предшествующее действие Предшествующее действие
He will send us a letter. I supposed that he would send us a letter.	Последующее действие

Упражнение 1. Выполните задания:

а) проанализируйте приведенные в таблице формы глагола, используемые в соответствии с правилом согласования времен.

Согласование времен	
He says that he works hard. that he worked hard. that he will work hard.	He said that he worked hard that he had worked hard. that he would work hard

б) прочитайте текст и проанализируйте случаи употребления правил согласования времен.

The Job Interview

Boris had a job interview a few days ago at the Insurance (страховая) Company. The interview lasted almost an hour and Boris had to answer a lot of questions.

First the interviewer asked Boris where he had gone to school and if he had had any special training. She also asked him where he had worked. Boris answered that he had graduated from a specialized English school and a financial college and had worked at the bank. Boris also mentioned that his English was good. He answered all the questions well and he hoped he would get a job at the company.

Упражнение 2. Выполните задания:

а) проанализируйте приведенные примеры в правой и левой колонках:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 He says that he knows your friend. | 1 He said that he knew your friend. |
| 2 She thinks that you passed your examination in physics. | 2 She thought that you had passed your examination in physics. |
| 3 They know you will graduate from the Institute next year. | 3 They knew you would graduate from the Institute the next year. |
| 4 The teacher asks if you can write English. | 4 The teacher asked if you could write English. |
| 5 She wants to know whether you worked the day before. | 5 She wanted to know whether you had completed your work yesterday. |
| 6 She says she has seen that magazine in our library. | 6 She said she had seen that magazine in our library. |

7 We know that the young writer is working on a novel. 7 We knew that the young writer was working on a novel.

b) переведите предложения, обращая внимание на согласование времен:

- 1 I did not know that my friend's son had failed in chemistry.
- 2 They thought I could drive a car.
- 3 The boy said he had scarcely enough money to return home.
- 4 I knew he was experimenting for hours.
- 5 They said that they had chosen their course and nothing could turn them from it.
- 6 We considered that she had already obtained her Master's degree in mathematics.
- 7 The student said that he could not translate the article without a dictionary.
- 8 I did not think that she would be refused a better room for her research.
- 9 He asks if he may keep this book as long as he needs it.
- 10 They told the child that the weather was fine and he could have a walk for two hours.
- 11 He asked how normal temperature was maintained in the underground.
- 12 He asked whether in the early days the trains had been driven by locomotives which burnt coal.
- 13 He said that entirely automatic driving would be developed.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте сказуемое главного предложения в Past Indefinite и произведите соответствующие изменения в придаточных предложениях.

1 He says he will drive a car himself. 2 She thinks that they will speak about great achievements in nuclear physics. 3 He asks whether you can read English. 4 They ask if he is expecting any visitors. 5 We consider that great changes have been made in modern industry. 6 The teacher considers that the level of his students' knowledge is high enough. 7 We know that safety is one of the main concerns of transportation. 8 We believe that they will be given every opportunity to go on with their experiments. 9 The mother asks the teacher if her child studied properly. 10 Nobody knows how this accident occurred. 11 We believe that she will win the first prize at the figure-skating competition. 12 He says his brother is taking his exam now. 13 He asks if the plan is changed. 14 The teacher cannot understand how the boys have solved that complicated problem in such a short time.

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

- 1 He said he didn't expect anybody to come in the evening.
- 2 He asked me if I knew who was performing at the theatre on Saturday.
- 3 We asked him if such minerals occurred in the Pamirs.
- 4 The head of the research laboratory said that he was not completely satisfied with the results achieved.
- 5 When I was leaving Moscow my adviser asked me whether I would have any opportunity to go on with my work.
- 6 I always believed that one day the explanation of the fact would be found.
- 7 We were told that we would have to consult the schedule.
- 8 It was decided that every member of the club would attend all the meetings.
- 9 He said he would return home about 3 o'clock.
- 10 We asked him whether it was possible to learn a foreign language in such a short time.
- 11 The professor asked him why he had chosen, of all professions, one in nuclear physics.
- 12 The professor asked the student if he had had any experience in physics research.
- 13 He asked if he would be given admission to the meeting of the committee.
- 14 He said that he had tried to telephone him several times, but nobody had answered the telephone in his office.
- 15 He explained that they hadn't come in time because they had lost their way.
- 16 He asked me whether I could wait for him while he was looking through the papers which his secretary had put on his table.
- 17 He explained that the task was very complicated and asked me if I would be able to carry it out.
- 18 In the interview with the students the head of the department tried to find out what had made them choose this profession.

Упражнение 5. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времен в русском и английском языках.

- 1 We did not know where our friends went every evening.
- 2 We did not know where our friends had gone.
- 3 She said that her best friend was a doctor.
- 4 She said that her best friend had been a doctor.
- 5 I didn't know that you worked at the Hermitage.
- 6 I didn't know that you had worked at the Hermitage.
- 7 I knew that you were ill.
- 8 I knew that you had been ill.
- 9 We found that she left home at eight o'clock every morning.
- 10 We found that she had left home at eight o'clock that morning.
- 11 When he learnt that his son always

received excellent marks in all the subjects at school, he was very pleased.
 12 When he learnt that his son had received an excellent mark at school, he was very pleased.

Упражнение 6. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного.

1 My uncle says he has just come back from the Caucasus. 2 He says he has spent a fortnight in the Caucasus. 3 He says it did him a lot of good. 4 He says he feels better now. 5 He says his wife and he spent most of their time on the beach. 6 He says they did a lot of sightseeing. 7 He says he has a good camera. 8 He says he took many photographs while travelling in the Caucasus. 9 He says he will come to see us next Sunday. 10 He says he will bring and show us the photographs he took during his stay in the Caucasus.

Упражнение 7. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного.

1 Mike says he is sure Ann and Kate will be excellent guides. 2 He says they have made good progress in English. 3 Oleg says that in a day or two several English students will come to pay a visit to their school and he will probably have to act as an interpreter. 4 Ann says she has just met Boris in the street. 5 She says Boris told her a lot of interesting things about his travels in the south. 6 Nick says he is going to the hotel to see his friends, who have just arrived in St Petersburg from the United States of America. 7 He says they have not been in their beloved city for a long time. 8 He says they were friends at school. 9 He says he will take them to the theatre on Sunday. 10 They say they will write him a letter when they return home.

21 ПРИЧАСТИЕ

Упражнение 1. Выполните задания:

а) проанализируйте формы причастия, приведенные в таблице.

Participle				
Participle I			Participle II	
Indefinite	Active	Passive	Основа стандартного глагола + -ed	asked
	asking	being asked		
Perfect	Active	Passive	Особая форма для нестандартных глаголов	gone
	having asked	having been asked		

б) прочитайте текст и скажите, какие формы причастия употреблены в нем.

People living in Japan have some customs different from ours. For example, we wipe our washed faces with dry towels (полотенце) they wipe their faces with wet towels. Entering houses our men take off their hats, the Japanese take off their shoes. We give presents when arriving, they leave them when departing. When in mourning (траур) we wear black, they wear white. We frown (хмуриться) when being scolded (бранить), they smile. When we say that Japanese are strange people, they could reply, "The same to you".

Упражнение 2. Выполните задания:

а) образуйте Participle I (Indefinite Active) от следующих глаголов и переведите их на русский язык.

To build, to grow, to think, to bring, to determine, to follow, to move, to refuse, to obtain, to contain, to produce, to use, to include, to offer, to enter, to get, to happen, to carry, to teach, to tell, to make, to begin, to keep, to divide, to return, to develop, to save;

в) образуйте Participle II от следующих глаголов и переведите их на русский язык.

To find, to send, to throw, to add, to change, to keep, to take, to save, to maintain, to install, to consider, to burn, to active, to show, to develop, to decide, to receive, to leave, to equip, to divide, to return, to write, to read, to make, to do, to give, to see, to say, to speak.

Упражнение 3. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на причастия.

1 The student attending all the lectures, the plan containing many details, the workers building a new house, the engineer using a new method, the car developing the speed of 80 km, the plant producing the machinery, the growing population of the country, the student studying foreign languages, the young man entering the Institute, the engineer carrying out the research.

2 Using new methods, constructing new machines, achieving good results, dividing the apple into three parts, discovering new lands, using new equipment, refusing to give an explanation, receiving important information, constructing new roads, moving at high speed, leaving the town, graduating from the Institute.

3 Having entered the Institute, having calculated the distance, having developed the speed of 120 km, having introduced new methods of work, having decided to leave the city, having divided the apple into three parts, having in-

stalled a new equipment, having obtained the necessary information, having found the new way, having changed his behaviour, having offered her his help, having passed all examinations, having returned home.

4 The achieved results, all developed countries, the apple divided into three parts, the information obtained recently, the railway built between the two towns, the boy saved by his dog, help offered by the teacher, the lecture read by a well-known professor, the research made in he laboratory, the film shown to the students, the letter sent to his parents, the book left on the table, the news brought by him, the land discovered by Columbus.

Упражнение 4. Переведите словосочетания на английский язык:

- a) профессор, читающий лекции;
студент, изучающий английский язык;
девочка, спрашивающая дорогу;
инженер, знающий иностранный язык;
человек, предлагающий свою помощь;
студент, сдающий экзамен;
развивающиеся страны;
инженер, использующий новые достижения науки;
- b) студент, опрошенный преподавателем;
книга, оставленная дома;
книга, взятая в библиотеке;
письмо, найденное в столе;
машина, сконструированная молодым инженером;
железная дорога, построенная молодыми рабочими;
оборудование, установленное в лаборатории;
экзамен, сданный успешно;
- c) изучая иностранный язык;
читая книгу;
сдавая экзамены;
строя дороги;
увеличивая скорость;
отказываясь помогать;
устанавливая новое оборудование;
производя новые автомобили;
покидая город;
улучшая уличное движение;
оставаясь дома;
применяя новые методы;
- d) изучив один иностранный язык;
прочитав интересную книгу;
оставив дочь дома;

окончив институт;
закончив работу;
получив новую информацию;
построив дорогу;
решив важную проблему;
получив письмо;
закрыв дверь;
соединив две части города;
сдав все экзамены.

Упражнение 5. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык предложения, обращая внимание на причастия.

1 The facts illustrating the theory sound convincing. 2 Illustrating the theory he gave a lot of facts. 3 What is the name of the police inspector questioning this woman? 4 What is the name of the woman being questioned? 5 Having questioned the woman the inspector no longer doubted that she was the criminal. 6 Having been questioned a second time the woman realized that she was suspected. 7 She is looking at the boys playing in the yard. 8 Not knowing her address I can't send her the letter. 9 Having finished the wok, she left the laboratory. 10 He sat at his desk writing something. 11 I think he is the best poet living. 12 Working on my report I read a number of interesting articles. 13 Being in London I couldn't help him.

Упражнение 6. Откройте скобки и используйте правильную форму причастия I.

1 That night, (go) up to his room he thought of his hard day. 2 She smiled (remember) the joke. 3 A new road will soon be built (connect) the plant with the railway station. 4 He speaks like a man (take) his opinion of everything. 5 (Not know) that she could trust them she did not know what to do. 6 And (say) this he threw himself back in the armchair. 7 I spent about ten minutes (turn) over the sixteen pages of *The Guardian* before I found the main news articles. 8 (Be) so far away he still feels himself part of the community. 9 The boy came out of the water (shake) from top to toe. 10 (Support) her by the arm he helped her out of the taxi.

Упражнение 7. Перефразируйте предложения, используя причастие I там, где это возможно.

Образец: The man who is speaking to Mary is a well-known surgeon. – The man speaking to Mary is a well-known surgeon.

1 The woman who is working in the garden is my sister. 2 The man who made a report yesterday came back from the USA. 3 I couldn't ring them up because I did not know their telephone number. 4 We went to see our friends who had just returned from a voyage. 5 The sidewalks were crowded with people who were watching the carnival. 6 He had a massive gold watch, which had belonged to his father. 7 He stood at the counter and hesitated, he did not know what to choose. 8 The conferences, which are held at the University every year, are devoted to ecological problems. 9 Unable to attend the conference that took place a month ago, we asked to send the typewritten reports. 10 I looked at the people who were lying on the beach. 11 The people who are waiting for the doctor have been sitting here for a long time. 12 The man who phoned you yesterday is waiting for you downstairs.

Упражнение 8. Перефразируйте предложения, используя причастие II.

Образец: These are only a few of the attempts which were made to improve the situation. – These are only a few of the attempts made to improve the situation.

1 The new job which has been offered to me lately seems to be very interesting. 2 He could recognize the square which was rebuilt while he was away. 3 The news which you've brought to us is exciting. 4 The things that are left behind by passengers are usually taken to the Lost Property Office. 5 The answer which had been so long expected came at last. 6 There was a dead silence in the room which was broken only by his cough. 7 The sunrays lighted the magnificent house which was built on the hill. 8 The castle which was built many years ago was in good order. 9 The typewriter that was bought a few days ago has gone wrong.

Упражнение 9. Откройте скобки и используйте причастия с союзами when, while, as if, as though, if, till, unless.

Образец: When you cross the street, be careful at the crossroads. – When crossing the street be careful at the crossroads.

1 When he was lying he spoke more quickly than when he was telling the truth. 2 She stood in front of the mirror as if she were speaking to herself. 3 She screamed as though she had been badly hurt. 4 He is a quiet man. He never hurries unless he is pressed for time. 5 While I was waiting for you I was looking through newspapers and magazines. 6 When he was asked about it he could say nothing. 7 When the article is translated it will be typed. 8 While I was crossing the street yesterday I saw an accident. 9 A promise accounts so little till it is kept. 10 When he was a student he used to study at the library. 11 He was hesitating whether to take the step which if it was mistaken could

put him to trouble.

Упражнение 10. Откройте скобки и используйте правильную форму Participle I Perfect.

1 (See) so little of the country I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions. 2 (Arrive) two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see Edinburgh. 3 I felt very tired (work) the whole day in the sun. 4 (Buy) a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department. 5 She left (tell) us all she had found out. 6 (Get) what he wanted he took his hat and left. 7 By this time (get used) to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger. 8 I felt refreshed and rested (sleep) for eight hours. 9 (Complete) all our preparations we hired a taxi and hurried off. 10 Never (experience) such difficulties she was at a loss.

Упражнение 11. Переведите предложения.

1 We saw the fire being put out. 2 The passers-by watched the house being pulled down. 3 I've never heard that name mentioned. 4 Both of them saw the plane shot down. 5 Neither of us saw the plane being shot down. 6 All of them watched the sunken ship being raised. 7 They said nothing of the kind. I heard the news being announced. 8 Have you ever seen a skyscraper being built? 9 None of us noticed the papers thrown away. 10 She watched the piano being carried up the staircase.

Упражнение 12. Составьте предложения:

None of us	Saw	The plane being shot down
Some of us	Heard	The question repeated
All of us	Watched	The cathedral being photographed
Many of them		The tree being planted
Neither of us		A salute being fired
Both of us		
Everybody		

Упражнение 13. Переведите предложения.

1 Мы слышали, как взорвали дамбу. 2 Дети наблюдали за тем, как тушили пожар. 3 Вы когда-нибудь видели, как поднимают затонувший корабль? 4 Прохожие наблюдали, как сносят дом. 5 Вы слышали, как вопрос был повторен? 6 Мальчики видели, как снимают фильм. 7 Я видел, как сажали это дерево.

Упражнение 14. Переведите предложения.

1 I have this suit cleaned every month. 2 I've just had a new coat made. 3 He said he had not had the visa renewed. 4 Why did you have your dress shortened? It was quite all right. 5 I've just had the knives sharpened. Don't cut yourself.

She watched the children writing the dictation. Writing the dictation he made only one mistake. The dictation written the day before was corrected.

Упражнение 15. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия.

1 Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2 The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother. 3 The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 4 Entering the room, she turned on the light. 5 Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 6 Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7 Hearing the sounds of music, we stopped talking. 8 She went into the room, leaving the door open. 9 Working at his desk, he listened to a new CD. 10 Running into the road, the young man stopped a taxi. 11 Looking through the newspaper, she noticed a photograph of her boss. 12 Using chemicals, the firemen soon put out the fire in the forest.

Упражнение 16. Замените придаточные определительные предложения причастными оборотами.

1 All the people who live in this house are students. 2 The woman who is speaking now is our secretary. 3 The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new. 4 The young man who helps the professor in his experiments studies at an evening school for laboratory workers. 5 People who take books from the library must return them in time. 6 There are many pupils in our class who take part in all kinds of extracurricular activities.

Упражнение 17. Замените придаточные предложения причины причастными оборотами.

1 As he now felt more at ease, the man spoke in a louder voice. 2 Since he knew who the man was, Robert was very pleased to have the chance of talking to him. 3 As he thought that it was his brother at the window, Steve decided to open it. 4 As the people were afraid of falling into a ditch in the darkness at any moment, they felt their way about very carefully. 5 Since he needed a shelter for the night, Peter decided to go to the neighbours' house.

Упражнение 18. Замените придаточные предложения времени причастными оборотами (не опускайте союз when).

1 You must have much practice when you are learning to speak a foreign language. 2 When you speak English, pay attention to the word order. 3 When you are copying English texts, pay attention to the articles. 4 When you begin to work with the dictionary, don't forget my instructions. 5 Be careful when you are crossing a street. 6 When you are leaving the room, don't forget to switch off the light. 7 When they were travelling in Central Africa, the explorers met many wild animals.

<i>Past Participle = Participle II</i> III форма глагола
broken – сломанный, разбитый written – написанный eaten – съеденный

Упражнение 19. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Past Participle.

1 She put a plate of fried fish in front of me. 2 The coat bought last year is too small for me now. 3 Nobody saw the things kept in that box. 4 My sister likes boiled eggs. 5 We stopped before a shut door. 6 Tied to the tree, the horse could not run away. 7 They saw overturned tables and chairs and pieces of broken glass all over the room. 8 This is a church built many years ago. 9 The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century England.

Сравните употребление <i>Participle I</i> ("ing"-форма) и <i>Participle II</i> (III форма глагола)
taking – берущий, беря taken – взятый doing – делающий, делая done – сделанный

Упражнение 20. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Participle I и Participle II.

- 1 a) A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
- b) He saw some people in the post office sending telegrams.
- c) When sending the telegram, she forgot to write her name.
- 2 a) Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.
- b) The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.
- c) While putting the apples into the basket, she dropped one of them.
- 3 a) A fish taken out of the water cannot live.

- b) A person taking a sunbath must be very careful.
- c) Taking a dictionary, he began to translate the text.
- 4 a) A line seen through this crystal looks double.
- b) A teacher seeing a mistake in a student's dictation always corrects it.
- c) Seeing clouds of smoke over the house, the girl cried: "Fire! Fire!"
- 5 a) The word said by the student was not correct.
- b) The man standing at the door of the train carriage and saying goodbye to his friends is a well-known musician.
- c) Standing at the window, she was waving her hand.
- 6 a) A word spoken in time may have very important results.
- b) The students speaking good English must help their classmates.
- c) The speaking doll interested the child very much.
- d) While speaking to Nick some days ago, I forgot to ask him about his sister.

Упражнение 21. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.

- 1 a) We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
- b) We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.
- 2 a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.
- b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
- 3 a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?
- b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
- 4 a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.
- b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
- 5 a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
- b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
- 6 Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.
- 7 Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
- 8 I picked up the pencil (lying, lain) on the floor.
- 9 She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
- 10 Yesterday we were at a conference (organizing, organized) by the second year students
- 11 (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand, she led her across the street.
- 12 It was not easy to find the (losing, lost) stamp.
- 13 I shall show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth.
- 14 Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.
- 15 Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden?
- 16 The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.
- 17 Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
- 18 We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
- 19 The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
- 20 (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann.
- 21 Look at the beautiful flowers (gathering, gathered) by the children.
- 22 His hat (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street.

- 23 "How do you like the film?" he asked, (turning, turned) towards me.
 24 When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.
 25 I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.

Сравните употребление Present Participle и Perfect Participle	
buying – покупая	
having bought – купив	

Упражнение 22. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Participle или Perfect Participle.

1 (to live) in the south of our country, he cannot enjoy the beauty of St. Petersburg's White Nights in summer. 2 (to talk) to her neighbour in the street, she did not notice how a thief stole her money. 3 (to read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf. 4 (to buy) some juice and cakes, we went home. 5 (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm. 6 (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 7 (to do) his homework, he went for a walk. 8 (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 9 (to sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 10 (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 11 (to drink) tea, she scalded her lips. 12 (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee. 13 (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article about UFOs. 14 (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily.

Формы причастия		
	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Present</i>	writing	being written
<i>Perfect</i>	having	having been written
<i>Past</i>	written	written

Как переводить разные формы причастия на русский язык		
Формы причастия	Как их переводить	
	причастием	деепричастием
reading	читающий	читая
having read	—	прочитав
being read	читаемый (т. е. который читают)	будучи читаемым (т. е. когда его читали), будучи прочитанным (т. е. когда его прочитали)
having been read	—	будучи прочитанным (т. е. когда его прочитали)
read	прочитанный	—
building	строящий	строя
having built	—	построив
being built	строящийся (т. е. которой строят)	будучи строящимся (т. е. когда его строили) будучи построенным (т. е. когда его построили)

having been built	—	будучи построенным (т. е. когда его построили)
built	построенный	—

Независимый причастный оборот

подлежащее + причастие The work being finished,.	подлежащее + сказуемое they went home
подлежащее + сказуемое The new method was tried,	подлежащее + причастие better results being obtained

Упражнение 23. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на независимый причастный оборот.

1 The working day being over, the city transport was overcrowded. 2 They all went away, he remaining at home. 3 All the problems having been solved, they stopped the discussion. 4 Nobody being on the highway, he was driving his car very fast. 5 The experiment having been made, everybody was interested in the results. 6 The population of the city increasing, much attention must be paid to housing construction. 7 A site for the construction having been chosen, the work started. 8 The train starting, I ran to catch it. 9 He works hard to pass his entrance examinations, his sister doing her best to help him. 10 The article having been translated, he could read the book for pleasure. 11 The goods having been loaded, the workers left the port. 12 No essential results having been obtained, the scientists had to carry out some more experiments. 13 Some hydroelectric stations having been built on big rivers of Russia, many villages and towns were electrified. 14 They all went away, he remaining at home.

Упражнение 24. Переведите предложения. При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.

1 The proposal being unconstitutional, the committee rejected it. 2 England being constitutional monarchy, the Queen of England is only a formal ruler. 3 The final round of the negotiations over, a joint communique was signed. 4 London is not only the centre of commerce and finance but also a great port with many of the imported and exported goods passing through it. 5 It being Sunday, the shops were closed. 6 There being a lot of things to discuss, the conference lasted long. 7 There are ten executive departments under the US President, the head of these departments forming a council known as the President's Cabinet. Besides these ten executive departments there are many independent offices, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) being one of them.

Упражнение 25. Переведите предложения.

A. 1 Explained again, the rule became quite clear to everybody. 2 The rule explained, we started the exercises. 3 The rule being explained is not easy. 4 The rule explained is difficult. 5 We would like it explained again. 6 If explained, the rule will not seem difficult.

B. 1 The man saved was a Norwegian. 2 The man saved a Norwegian sailor. 3 All the children having been saved, everybody felt relieved. 4 Having saved the boy's life, the doctor felt relieved. 5 I want him saved. 6 The passengers are being saved.

22 ГЕРУНДИЙ

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

Синтаксические функции герундия и способы его перевода на русский язык

Функция	Пример	Перевод
1 Подлежащее	1 Smoking is not allowed here.	1 Курить (курение) здесь не разрешается.
2 Именная часть составного сказуемого	2 His hobby is driving a car.	2 Его любимое занятие – водить (вождение) машины.
3 Дополнение: а) прямое б) предложное	3а. The car needs repairing . 3б. They spoke about their traveling to the North.	3а Машина нуждается в ремонте . 3б Они говорили о поездке на север.
4 Определение	4 There are different ways of obtaining this substance.	4 Существуют различные способы получения этого вещества.
5 обстоятельство	5 After receiving good results they stopped experiments.	5 Получив (после того, как получили) хорошие результаты, они прекратили эксперименты.

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1 Reading English technical magazines is important for an engineer. 2 It is no use speaking to her. 3 I remember attending his lectures on history. 4 He

remembers having added some water to the mixture. 5 They finished installing the apparatus only on Saturday. 6 The strange man stopped following me. 7 They began making the experiment in May. 8 He began determining the properties of the new material. 9 After failing in the examination in January he had to take it again in February. 10 After graduating from the Institute he worked in the Far North. 11 At the meeting they discussed different ways of improving their work. 12 There are different ways of obtaining the substance. 13 The problem of obtaining power was solved. 14 The organizers of the conference were informed of his refusing to take part in it. 15 We were informed of new results being obtained at the laboratory. 16 I remember his having been interested in languages in his childhood.

Упражнение 2. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на герундий.

1 I know of his having been sent to work to the Far East. 2 What is the reason for his having left our city so suddenly? 3 We heard of the experiment having been started last week. 4 He improved his report by changing the end. 5 They objected to his remaining at home. 6 Instead of restoring the old theatre they decided to build a new one in the centre of the town. 7 New possibilities for applying atomic energy open up. 8 It is possible to set up power stations based on utilizing the heat of the sun. 9 The idea of creating a multi-stage rocket belongs to Tsiolkovsky. 10 Before being sent up the balloon was filled with a special gas. 11 What apparatus do we use for measuring the air pressure? 12 Science requires experimenting. 13 Speaking foreign languages is of importance for every cultural man.

I like seeing a good film.

Seeing a good film is a pleasure.

We thought of seeing a film after supper.

He went home without seeing the film.

Упражнение 3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1 Repairing cars is his business. 2 It goes without saying. 3 Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air. 4 Iron is found by digging in the earth. 5 There are two ways of getting sugar: one from beet and the other from sugarcane. 6 Jane Eyre was fond of reading. 7 Miss Trotwood was in the habit of asking Mr. Dick his opinion. 8 Have you finished writing? 9 Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful. 10 I like skiing, but my sister prefers skating. 11 She likes sitting in the sun. 12 It looks like raining. 13 My watch

wants repairing. 14 Thank you for coming. 15 I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month. 16 I had the pleasure of dancing with her the whole evening. 17 Let's go boating. 18 He talked without stopping. 19 Some people can walk all day without feeling tired.

Упражнение 4. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

A. I'm really looking forward to going to Minsk.

B. Are you? I'm not. I can't stand visiting noisy cities.

A. But Minsk is wonderful. I love seeing the wide streets, the museums, the historical monuments, the parks... .

B. I hate visiting museums. I'm not looking forward to going at all.

A. Oh, it's so exciting! I like listening to the sounds of Minsk – the traffic, the different languages... .

B. The noise! I can tell you, I hate visiting noisy cities!

A. Oh, come on! It'll be fun. It is our sport capital. And our capital is worth seeing. It's so interesting!

B. That's what you think! And the city's so clean, you know.

A. You are right, it is clean. And it is beautiful, too. Minsk is really worth visiting!

Упражнение 5. В следующих предложениях замените придаточные дополнительные герундием с предлогом of.

• **E.g. She thought she would go to the country for the weekend.**

She thought **of going to the country for the weekend.**

1 I thought I would come and see you tomorrow. 2 I am thinking that I shall go out to the country tomorrow to see my mother. 3 What do you think you will do tomorrow? – I don't know now; I thought I would go to the zoo, but the weather is so bad that probably I shan't go. 4 I hear there are some English books at our institute bookstall now. – So you are thinking that you will buy some, aren't you? 5 I thought I would work in the library this evening, but as you have come, I won't go to the library.

Упражнение 6. В следующих предложениях замените придаточные времени герундием с предлогом after.

• **E.g. When she had bought everything she needed, she went home.**

After buying everything she needed, she went home.

1 After she took the child to the kindergarten, she went to the library to study for her examination. 2 When he had made a thorough study of the subject, he found that it was a great deal more important than he had thought at

first. 3 After I had hesitated some minutes whether to buy the hat or not, I finally decided that I might find one I liked better in another shop. 4 When she had graduated from the university, she left St. Petersburg and went to teach in her hometown. 5 When he had proved that his theory was correct, he started studying ways and means of improving the conditions of work in very deep coalmines.

Формы герундия		
	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Indefinite (Simple)</i>	writing	being written
<i>Perfect</i>	having written	having been written
Что значат эти формы? Рассмотрите предложения, иллюстрирующие значение разных форм герундия.		
Что он любит?		
<i>Indefinite (Simple)</i>	<i>Active</i>	He likes <u>telling</u> fairy tales. рассказывать
	<i>Passive</i>	He likes <u>being told</u> fairy tales. чтобы ему рассказывали
Чем он гордится?		
<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Active</i>	He is proud <u>of having spoken</u> to this outstanding person. что поговорил
	<i>Passive</i>	He is proud <u>of having been spoken to</u>. что с ним поговорили

Упражнение 7. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1 She has always dreamt of living in a small house by the sea. 2 She disliked living in her old house. 3 She was thinking of buying a new one. 4 Now, she enjoys living in a beautiful new house. 5 She misses seeing the neighbours of course. 6 She enjoyed talking to them and didn't mind helping them usually. 7 She likes cooking and is very good at it. 8 But she doesn't like washing and ironing. 9 She hates getting up early, but she has to. 10 She doesn't mind working a lot, you know. 11 She enjoys driving an expensive car. 12 She has always dreamt of travelling round the world. 13 But she hates flying and she's never been overseas. 14 She has risen to be head of the company in spite of being a woman in a man's world. 15 She loves meeting people because she can't bear being alone. 16 She loves talking to the press and appearing on TV shows. 17 She enjoys being photographed because she thinks she's beautiful.

18 She hates being laughed at. 19 She likes being stared at because she thinks she's attractive. 20 But she hates being ignored.

Упражнение 8. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные формы герундия.

1 I understand perfectly your wishing to start the work at once. 2 Everybody will discuss the event, there is no preventing it. 3 At last he broke the silence by inviting everybody to walk into the dining room. 4 On being told the news, she turned pale. 5 The place is worth visiting. 6 Watching football matches may be exciting enough, but of course it is more exciting playing football. 7 She stopped coming to see us, and I wondered what had happened to her. 8 Can you remember having seen the man before? 9 She was terrified of having to speak to anybody, and even more, of being spoken to. 10 He was on the point of leaving the club, as the porter stopped him. 11 After being corrected by the teacher, the students' papers were returned to them. 12 I wondered at my mother's having allowed the journey.

Запомните следующие глаголы и выражения, требующие после себя герундия:		
to avoid to burst out cannot help to deny to enjoy	to excuse to finish to forgive to give up to go on	to keep (on) to mind to postpone to put off to stop

23 INFINITIVE

Формы инфинитива		
	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Indefinite (Simple)</i>	to write	to be written
<i>Continuous</i>	to be writing	X
<i>Perfect</i>	to have written	to have been written
<i>Perfect Continuous</i>	to have been writing	X

Что значат эти формы? Рассмотрите предложения, иллюстрирующие значение разных форм инфинитива			
чему я рад?			
<i>Active</i>	<i>Indefinite (Simple)</i>	I am glad to speak to you	рад поговорить с вами (всегда радуюсь, когда говорю)
	<i>Continuous</i>	I am glad to be speaking to you	рад, что сейчас разговариваю
	<i>Perfect</i>	I am glad to have spoken to you	рад, что поговорил
	<i>Perfect Continuous</i>	I am glad to have been speaking to you	рад, что уже давно (все это время) разговариваю
<i>Passive</i>	<i>Indefinite (Simple)</i>	I am (always) glad to be told the news	всегда рад, когда мне рассказывают новости
	<i>Perfect</i>	I am glad to have been told the news	рад, что мне рассказали

Инфинитив в функции обстоятельства цели

We came here to study.

To know English well you must work hard.

Инфинитив в функции определения

They spoke about the method to be used in the near future.

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие словосочетания и предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив.

I am happy to help you.	to send the letter to inform them
I am glad to have helped him.	the house to be built
He was glad to have been helped.	to build the road to connect towns
I am glad to be helping them.	the story to listen to
I am glad to be helped.	the question to be answered
	the picture to speak of

Упражнение 2. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив.

1 They were glad to take part in our expedition. 2 She wanted to be answered at once. 3 He was happy to be working for many years with the famous scientist. 4 To drive a car in a big city is very difficult. 5 Water may be used to drive dynamos which generate electricity. 6 Sputniks do not need any additional energy to move along their orbit. 7 Newton made use of the three laws of motion to explain the movement of the moon around the earth and of the planets around the sun. 8 This method was introduced in the factory to achieve better results. 9 To extend the main street they had to destroy some old buildings. 10 The workers will use powerful machinery to assemble these huge units. 11 In this area there are no monuments to speak of. 12 Dalton's atomic theory was the first to make successful use of the old Greek theory of atoms in chemistry. 13 The new channel to be constructed here will be the longest in the country. 14 The valuable information to be collected by sputniks will help to improve previous results. 15 The new branches of industry to be developed in this part of the country are metallurgy and radio engineering. 16 Another reason to consider is the absence of necessary facilities for the experiment.

Запомните случаи, в которых инфинитив употребляется
без частицы "to":

- после модальных глаголов;
- после глаголов **to let** и **to make**;
- в сложном дополнении после глаголов восприятия: (**to see, to hear, to feel, etc.**);
- после выражений: **I would rather... You had better... .**

Упражнение 3. Вставьте частицу to перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.

1 I'd like ... dance. 2 She made me ... repeat my words several times. 3 I saw him ... enter the room. 4 She did not let her mother ... go away. 5 Do you like ... listen to good music? 6 Would you like ... listen to good music? 7 That funny scene made me ... laugh. 8 I like ... play the guitar. 9 My brother can ... speak French. 10 We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 11 They wanted ... cross the river. 12 It is high time for you ... go to bed. 13 May I... use your telephone? 14 They heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 15 I would rather ... stay at home today. 16 He did not want ... play in the yard any more. 17 Would you like ... go to England? 18 You look tired. You had better ... go home. 19 I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not ... find his telephone number. 20 It is time ... get up. 21 Let me ... help you with your homework. 22 I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday. 23 I'd like ... speak to you. 24 I think I shall be able ... solve this problem. 25 What makes you ... think you are right? 26 I shall do all I can ... help you. 27 I like ... dance.

Упражнение 4. Замените выделенные части предложений инфинитивными оборотами.

• **E.g.** The boy had many toys **which he could play with**. The boy had many toys **to play with**.

1 Here is something **which will warm you up**. 2 Here is a new brush **which you will clean your teeth with**. 3 Here are some more facts **which will prove that your theory is correct**. 4 Here is something **which you can rub on your hands**. It will soften them. 5 Here are some screws **with which you can fasten the shelves to the wall**. 6 Here are some tablets **which will relieve your headache**. 7 Here are some articles **which must be translated for tomorrow**. 8 Who has a pen or a pencil to spare? I need something **I could write with**. 9 I have brought you a book **which you can read now**, but be sure and return it by Saturday. 10 Soon we found that there was another complicated problem **that we were to consider**. 11 The girl was quite young when both her parents died and she remained alone with two younger brothers **whom she had to take care of**. 12 I have no books **which I can read**. 13 Is there anybody **who will help you with your spelling?** 14 Don't forget that she has a baby **which she must take care of**. 15 Have you got nothing **that you want to say on this subject?** 16 There was nothing **that he could do except go home**. 17 I have only a few minutes **in which I can explain these words to you**. 18 I have an examination **which I must take soon**, so I can't go to the

theatre with you. 19 King Lear decided to have a hundred knights **who would serve him** after he had divided up his kingdom.

Упражнение 5. Замените придаточные предложения инфинитивными оборотами.

• E.g. He is so old that he cannot skate. He is too old to skate.

1 She has got so fat that she cannot wear this dress now. 2 The accident was so terrible that I don't want to talk about it. 3 They were so empty-headed that they could not learn a single thing. 4 The window was so dirty that they could not see through it. 5 She was so foolish that she could not understand my explanation. 6 I have very little wool: it won't make a sweater. 7 The problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve it. 8 The box is so heavy that nobody can carry it. 9 The baby is so little that it cannot walk. 10 He is so weak that he cannot lift this weight. 11 She is so busy that she cannot talk with you. 12 She was so inattentive that she did not notice the mistake. 13 The rule was so difficult that they did not understand it. 14 He was so stupid that he did not see the joke.

Запомните следующие застывшие словосочетания с инфинитивом:

to cut a long story short – короче говоря

to tell (you) the truth – сказать (вам) по правде

to say nothing of – не говоря уже о

to put it mildly – мягко выражаясь

to say the least of it – по меньшей мере

to begin with – начнем с того что

Запомните следующие предложения:

The book leaves much to be desired. – Книга оставляет желать лучшего.

He is difficult to deal with. – С ним трудно иметь дело.

He is hard to please. – Ему трудно угодить.

She is pleasant to look at. – На нее приятно смотреть.

Упражнение 6. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя застывшие словосочетания с инфинитивом.

1 Для начала она открыла все окна. 2 С моим соседом трудно иметь дело. 3 По правде говоря, я очень устал. 4 Его поведение оставляет желать лучшего. 5 Мягко выражаясь, вы меня удивили. 6 На этих детей приятно посмотреть. 7 Короче говоря, они поженились. 8 Самая известная книга Джерома – "Трое в лодке, не считая собаки." 9 Вам трудно угодить. 10 По меньшей мере, мы были удивлены. 11 Мягко выражаясь, она была невежлива. 12 Ваша работа оставляет желать лучшего. 13 Сказать по правде, я не люблю бокс. 14 Вашей сестре трудно

угодить. 15 Начнем с того, что я занят. 16 На него было приятно смотреть. 17 Короче говоря, он не сдал экзамен. 18 Мы все были рады, не говоря уже о маме: она сказала, что это самый счастливый день в ее жизни. 19 Твое сочинение оставляет желать лучшего. 20 Это очень странно, по меньшей мере.

Обратите внимание на отсутствие союза "чтобы" перед инфинитивом в роли обстоятельства цели:

To get this book, you must go to the library. **Чтобы получить эту книгу,**
вы должны пойти в библиотеку.

Запомните следующие предложения:

I have nothing to read.	Мне нечего читать.
She has nobody to speak with.	Ей не с кем поговорить.
What is to be done?	Что делать?
Who is to blame?	Кто виноват?
I am not to blame.	Я не виноват.
To see is to believe.	Видеть значит верить.
He was the first (last) to come.	Он пришел первым (последним).
It is out of the question to go there.	Не может быть и речи о том, чтобы идти туда.

Упражнение 7. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя застывшие словосочетания с инфинитивом.

1 Сказать по правде, мне это не нравится. 2 Им было нечего есть. 3 Кто виноват? 4 Короче говоря, он не сделал урок. 5 В нашей семье мама всегда встает первая. 6 На нее приятно смотреть. 7 Чтобы перевести эту статью, вы должны воспользоваться словарем. 8 Мне некуда ехать летом. 9 О том, чтобы купаться в этой реке, не могло быть и речи. 10 Ему было не с кем обсудить эту проблему. 11 Вчера Катя пришла в школу последних дней. 12 Чтобы получить хорошую оценку вы должны упорно поработать. 13 С ней трудно иметь дело. 14 Что делать? 15 Начнем с того, что он болен. 16 Чтобы читать Диккенса в оригинале, вы должны хорошо знать язык. 17 Мягко выражаясь, он не прав. 18 Она была не виновата. 19 Ребенку не с кем играть. 20 Видеть значит верить. 21 Чтобы успеть на этот поезд, вы должны поторопиться. 22 Не может быть и речи о покупке машины в этом году. 23 Книга оставляет желать лучшего.

Сравните употребление *Active Infinitive* и *Passive Infinitive*
to write – to be written

I am glad **to help** you – рад помочь (рад, что я *помогаю*)

I am glad **to be helped** – рад, что *мне помогают*

Упражнение 8. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Active Infinitive и Passive Infinitive.

1 To play chess was his greatest pleasure. 2 The child did not like to be washed. 3 Isn't it natural that we like to be praised and don't like to be scolded? 4 Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents? 5 Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet. 6 To improve your pronunciation you should record yourself and analyze your speech. 7 This is the book to be read during the summer holidays. 8 To be instructed by such a good specialist was a great advantage. 9 He is very forgetful, but he doesn't like to be reminded of his duties.

Сравните употребление *Indefinite Infinitive* и *Perfect Infinitive*
to write – to have written

I am glad **to see** you – рад видеть вас (рад, что *вижу*)

I am glad **to have seen** you – рад, что *повидал*

Упражнение 9. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Perfect Infinitive.

1 The child was happy to have been brought home. 2 Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Rochester. 3 The children were delighted to have been brought to the circus. 4 I am sorry to have spoilt your mood. 5 Maggie was very sorry to have forgotten to feed the rabbits. 6 I am awfully glad to have met you. 7 Sorry to have placed you in this disagreeable situation. 8 I am very happy to have had the pleasure of making your acquaintance. 9 I am sorry to have kept you waiting. 10 Clyde was awfully glad to have renewed his acquaintance with Sondra. 11 Sorry not to have noticed you. 12 I am sorry to have added some more trouble by what I have told you. 13 When Clyde looked at the girl closely, he remembered to have seen her in Sondra's company. 14 I remembered to have been moved (растроган) by the scene I witnessed.

Цепочка определений

Артикль	Существительные в роли определения	Определяемое существительное
the	land	transport
the	land transport	improvement
the	land transport improvement	problem

Упражнение 10. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык.

the traffic speed; the traffic speed increase; the railway bridge; the railway bridge reconstruction; the London underground; the London underground problem; the thermoelectric generator development; the energy accumulation process; the modern house ventilation facilities; the car speed calculation; the arch bridge construction site; the high quality concrete; the research program result; the Moscow region newspaper; the temperature limit determination; the household goods; the house-hold goods store; the steam engine invention; the soil stabilization result; the transport animal; the wheel invention; the deep sea current measuring device; a rocket-propelled five ton sputnik spaceship, fourteen bird and animal stories and plays; wooden house advantages; automatic flight control equipment; essential research programme; beginning college student; improved traffic flow; free school bus service; two-page story; two-bed hotel room; life-long hobby; class words and expressions; federal highway office; Dynamo versus Spartak football match; National Coal Research Institute; Electronic Research and Engineering Laboratory

24 СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ (COMPLEX OBJECT)

Объектный инфинитивный оборот

А. Подлежащее + глагол-сказуемое + дополнение + инфинитив			
I	know	him	to study two foreign languages
Б. Подлежащее + глагол-сказуемое + дополнение + инфинитив без to			
I	see		
	hear		
	feel	her	sing at the concert.
	watch		
	notice		
	make (заставлять)		

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на объектный инфинитивный оборот.

А. 1 He wanted us to visit the art exhibition. 2 I expect you to tell me everything. 3 I suppose her to be about 50. 4 The teacher does not consider him to be a good student. 5 The engineer expected the work to be done in time. 6 We expect you to show good results. 7 The discovery showed the atomic nucleus

to be a vast source of energy. 8 We know him to have graduated from the Institute two years ago. 9 Everybody knows him to be writing a new book. 10 We know the cybernetics to be an important branch of modern technology. 11 We thought him to have taken part in their experiment. 12 Did you want the plan to be improved?

B. 1 She felt somebody look at her. 2 We heard him come in and close the door behind him. 3 Have you ever seen Ulanova dance? 4 She watched the boy buy a newspaper, open it, look it through and then throw it away. 5 Nobody noticed her leave the room. 6 I heard him mention my sister's name. 7 Many people like to watch the sun rise. 8 She saw her son fall. 9 He likes to watch his son play in the garden. 10 The students heard the bell ring. 11 You can't make me believe that all these stories are true. 12 In spite of bad weather the instructor made the sportsmen continue their training.

I want *him* to help me. I'd like *him* to help me.

Упражнение 2. Закончите предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение.

• **E.g.** "Bring me a book," said my brother to me.

My brother **wanted me to bring** him a book.

1 The teacher said to the pupils: "Learn the rule." – The teacher wanted
2 "Be careful, or you will spill the milk," said my mother to me. – My mother did not want
3 "My daughter will go to a ballet school," said the woman. – The woman wanted
4 The man said: "My son will study mathematics." – The man wanted
5 "Oh, father, buy me this toy, please," said the little boy. – The little boy wanted
6 "Wait for me after school," said Ann to me. – Ann wanted
7 "Fix the shelf in the kitchen," my father said to me. – My father wanted
8 "It will be very good if you study English," said my mother to me. – My mother wanted
9 "Bring me some water from the river, children," said our grandmother. – Our grandmother wanted
10 "Come to my birthday party," said Kate to her classmates. – Kate wanted
11 The biology teacher said to us: "Collect some insects in summer." – The biology teacher wanted
12 "Don't eat ice cream before dinner," said our mother to us. Our mother did not want

Упражнение 3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1 Я хочу, чтобы все дети смеялись. 2 Я хочу, чтобы все это прочитали. 3 Мне хотелось бы, чтобы доктор посмотрел его. 4 Дети хотели, чтобы я рассказал им сказку. 5 Я не хочу, чтобы она знала об

этом. 6 Он хотел, чтобы его друг пошел с ним. 7 Мой брат хочет, чтобы я изучала испанский язык. 8 Я бы хотел, чтобы мои ученики хорошо знали английский язык. 9 Я не хочу, чтобы ты получил плохую оценку. 10 Мне бы не хотелось, чтобы они опоздали. 11 Я не хотела, чтобы вы меня ждали. 12 Она бы хотела, чтобы ее брат получил первый приз. 13 Я хочу, чтобы вы прочли эту книгу. 14 Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы приехали к нам. 15 Она хотела, чтобы ее сын хорошо окончил школу. 16 Им бы хотелось, чтобы мы проиграли игру. 17 Она не хотела, чтобы я уехал в Москву. 18 Я бы не хотел, чтобы вы потеряли мою книгу. 19 Папа хочет, чтобы я была пианисткой. 20 Мы хотим, чтобы этот артист приехал к нам в школу. 21 Вам бы хотелось, чтобы я рассказал вам эту историю? 22 Хотите, я дам вам мой словарь?

I expect *him* to come. I know *him* to be a good pupil.

Упражнение 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение вместо придаточных дополнительных предложений.

- **E.g.** I expect that **she** will **send** me a letter. I expect **her to send** me a letter. I know that **he is** a great scientist. I know **him to be** a great scientist.

1 I know that my friend is a just man. 2 I expect that he will understand your problem and help you to solve it. 3 I expected that she would behave quite differently. 4 I did not expect that my brother would forget to send her flowers. 5 He knows that my mother is a very kind woman. 6 She expected that her brother would bring her the book. 7 I know that your uncle is an excellent mathematician. 8 People expect that the 21st century will bring peace on the Earth. 9 We know that it is true.

Упражнение 5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1 Учитель заставил ее переписать упражнение. 2 Она заставила собаку перепрыгнуть через забор. 3 Он заставил брата прыгнуть в воду. 4 Дождь заставил нас вернуться домой. 5 Заставьте ее надеть пальто: сегодня очень холодно. 6 Почему вы не заставили сына выучить стихотворение? 7 Я не могу заставить свою кошку ловить мышей. 8 Когда ты заставишь своего друга сделать зарядку? 9 Пожалуйста, не заставляйте меня пить молоко. 10 Она не могла заставить его ложиться спать рано. 11 Собака заставила кошку взобраться на дерево.

I saw him enter. – I saw him entering.
I heard her speak. – I heard her speaking.
I noticed him frown. – I noticed him frowning.
I felt him tremble. – I felt him trembling.

Упражнение 6. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение с причастием.

- E.g. He was reading in the garden. She saw him. She saw **him reading** in the garden.

1 We noticed a man. The man was cleaning his shoes. 2 He saw two girls. They were dancing on the stage. 3 She watched the children. They were running and playing in the garden. 4 I saw her. She was arranging her hair. 5 We saw our neighbour. He was listening to the latest news on the radio. 6 The cat was rubbing itself on my leg. I felt it. 7 They were fishing. We saw it. 8 The pupils were writing a paper. The teacher watched them. 9 A caterpillar was crawling on my arm. I felt it. 10 We heard I. Arkhipova last night. She was singing a Russian folk song. 11 I watched the sun. It was rising. 12 I heard him. He was singing an English song. 13 John heard his sister. She was talking loudly on the veranda. 14 We saw Ben. He was crossing the square. 15 They heard their father. He was playing the piano in the drawing room. 16 I can see the train. It is coming. 17 I watched the rain. It was beating down the flowers in the garden. 18 I saw a group of boys. They were eating ice cream. 19 We noticed a group of people. They were digging potatoes in the field. 20 Didn't you see her? She was smiling at you. 21 The girl was singing. I heard her. 22 They were talking about computers. He heard them. 23 You and your friend were walking along the street yesterday. I saw you. 24 The little girls were playing on the grass. We watched them. 25 The ship was leaving the port. He stood and looked at it. 26 She was sleeping peacefully in her bed. Mother watched her.

Упражнение 7. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом.

1 He felt her arm slipping through his. 2 She felt her hands tremble. 3 Now and then he could hear a car passing. 4 He felt his heart beat with joy. 5 He felt his heart beating with joy. 6 She could hear her father walking up and down the picture gallery. 7 We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right. 8 I felt the wind blowing through a crack in the wall. 9 We stood on deck and watched the sun going down. 10 I heard him playing the piano in the

house. 11 It is nice to see people enjoying themselves. 12 We watched the planes circling above us. 13 Nobody noticed him come in and sit down. 14 I felt Nick put his hand on my shoulder. 15 She felt tears roll down her cheeks. 16 I was so weak that I felt my knees shaking. 17 We saw them jump with parachutes. 18 He heard a car approaching from the opposite direction. 19 In the room he could see a man sitting in an old armchair. 20 I heard the door of the entrance hall open and close softly. 21 In the little summerhouse at the bend of the garden path he saw someone sitting. 22 He went back to the window and, looking through it, suddenly saw her walking down the path. 23 They all gathered on the hill to watch the sun rise. 24 She watched her mother bending over the tea things. 25 The people living in the north do not see the sun come out for months. 26 The door creaked. He saw Irene come in, pick up the telegram and read it. 27 At the stop she saw another girl waiting for the bus. 28. I heard him tell the teacher about it. 29 I heard him telling the teacher about it. 30 She heard people walking in the corridor. 31 She heard somebody walk up to her door. 32 We saw some people washing clothes in the stream.

25 СЛОЖНОЕ ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ (COMPLEX SUBJECT)

Субъектный инфинитивный оборот

Подлежащее+глагол-сказуемое+инфинитив			
The delegation	is reported	to come	on Monday.
They	seem	to know	the subject well

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на субъектный инфинитивный оборот.

1 The lecture was said to be very interesting. 2 The members of the committee are reported to come to an agreement. 3 The English delegation is believed to come at the end of the month. 4 She seems to know English and French. 5 He proved to be a good teacher. 6 This school is considered to be the best in the town. 7 The weather appears to be improving. 8 The doctor happened to be there at the time of the accident. 9 She seems to be waiting for you. 10 Lake Baikal is said to be the deepest in the world. 11 This picture proved to be the best at the exhibition. 12 These two scientists happened to work at the same problem.

He is said to know six languages.	Говорят, что он знает шесть языков.
He was said to know six languages.	Говорили, что он знает шесть языков.
He is said to have gone to London.	Говорят, что он уехал в Лондон.
He was said to have gone to London.	Говорили, что он уехал в Лондон.
Обратите внимание, что сказуемое выражено глаголом в <i>Passive Voice</i>.	

Следующая таблица поможет вам переводить предложения, содержащие <i>Complex Subject</i> .	
He was said to work a lot.	– Говорили, что он много работает.
... was said to ...	– Говорили, что...
... was seen to ...	– Видели, что...
... was heard to ...	– Слышали, что...
... was supposed to ...	– Предполагали, что...
... was believed to ...	– Полагали, что...
... was expected to ...	– Ожидали, что...
... was reported to ...	– Сообщали, что...
... was considered to ...	– Считали, что...
... was thought to ...	– Думали, что...
... was found to ...	– Обнаружили, что...
... was announced to ...	– Объявили, что...
... was known to ...	– Было известно, что...

Упражнение 2. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1 He is said to know all about it. 2 He was said to have known the whole truth about it. 3 Yuri Gagarin is known to be the first man in the world to travel into space on the 12th of April, 1961. 4 He is supposed to be a very good film actor. 5 He is believed to be innocent of the crime. 6 Innocent people were announced to have been murdered by terrorists. 7 The terrorist was announced to have been killed by his own bomb. 8 The exhibition of 19th-century French painting is expected to open by the end of next week. 9 Monet's painting is reported to be on exhibition until the end of the month. 10 The President of Russia was reported to speak to the nation on television tonight. 11 The American astronaut Neil Armstrong is known to be the first man to walk on the moon in 1969. 12 He is considered to be the richest man in the world. 13 She is said to borrow money but not bother to return it. 14 You are expected to be an obedient and smart boy. 15 The students were supposed to come in time and take part in the marathon. 16 You are supposed to check your change before you leave the cashier. 17 He was expected to pass the mathematics exam. 18 Mother is said to know the right thing to do. 19 Sergei

is thought to have a gift for languages. His English is known to be excellent. 20 Anna Mutter is believed to be one of the finest violinists in the world. 21 Leonardo da Vinci is known to be a great Italian painter of the Renaissance. The Mona Lisa is considered to be one of his most famous works. 22 True friends are known to be like diamonds, precious but rare. False friends are said to be like autumn leaves found everywhere.

Упражнение 3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1 Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 2 You are supposed to graduate in four years. 3 Radium is said to be very radioactive. 4 This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory. 5 His invention is considered to be of great importance. 6 The sun is known to represent a mass of compressed gases. 7 The new rocket is reported to go into operation next year. 8 This type of rocket is supposed to have many advantages. 9 For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible. 10 The helium atom was found to have two electrons. 11 I did not know what I was expected to say to that, so I said nothing. 12 He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists. 13 He is said to be a good translator. 14 Roberta was known to be an honest and hard-working girl. 15 Clyde was expected to arrive at the weekend. 16 Becky and Tom were supposed to have stayed at the widow Douglas'. 17 The number of the unemployed is reported to be increasing every year. 18 Many new textbooks are expected to be published soon. 19 The Moscow Underground is said to be the finest in the world. 20 A hare is known to run very fast. 21 The man was seen to take off his coat. 22 The diamond content of the mines in Western Yakutia is said to be in no way inferior to that of the world-famous South African mines. 23 My close friend is known to have learned "Eugene Onegin" by heart. 24 These devices are considered to be very effective.

Упражнение 4. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на инфинитивные конструкции.

1 A lot of people came to watch the ocean liner return home after a long voyage. 2 Everybody thought him to be quite a reliable person. 3 The captain declared the load to be too much for his small boat. 4 He seems to know a great deal about the history of navigation. 5 The boat, though very small, proved to be quite reliable. 6 The 20th century was considered to be the century of space travels. 7 The motor proved to be quite efficient. 8 Atomic ice-breakers are known to operate on negligible quantities of

atomic fuel. 9 The results of the test were found to be very interesting. 10 I know them to be working at the problem of protecting the cosmonauts from the effect of sun radiation. 11 Rubber is known to have been brought from South America. 12 Ink is supposed to have been invented in Egypt. 13 We expected him to be appointed director of a new automobile plant. 14 This question appears to be of great importance. 15 The plan proved to be a great success. 16 He happened to leave the institute very early that day. 17 The travelers found the people of the small island to be very friendly. 18 They reported the capacity of the new engine to have been increased. 19 The owner of the motor car wanted the old engine to be replaced. 20 All the country watched the motor car expedition cross the desert.

Функции слов one, ones

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 He has given me one of his English books.2 One must always observe traffic rules3 He hasn't got a radio-set he wants to buy one.4 One must always keep one's word. |
|---|

Упражнение 5. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на значения слов one, ones.

1 I shall have to buy a new coat for myself and another one for my sister. 2 One thing is clear to everybody: one must study hard if one wants to pass one's examinations well. 3 This TV set is very expensive, show me another one. 4 One never knows what may happen. 5 What other methods will they use? The ones they used were not effective. 6 The more one studies, the more one knows. 7 These trucks are too small; they will need bigger ones. 8 This apparatus is more powerful than the one installed in our laboratory. 9 He is one of the most experienced drivers. 10 This article is much more difficult than the one we translated yesterday.

Функции слов that, those

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Give me that text-book please. (Give me those text-books.)2 That was a hard day. (Those were hard days.)3 He thought that they would arrive tomorrow.4 I shall show you the engine that we must test.5 The year on the Earth is twice as short as that on Mars.6 That he is a good driver is a well-known fact. |
|--|

Упражнение 6. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на значение слов *that, those*.

1 I am afraid that he has fallen ill. 2 That he agreed to help his comrades is only natural. 3 She said that she would come back in two minutes. 4 The book that you gave me is very interesting. 5 The question that was discussed at the meeting yesterday is of great importance. 6 That happened the year when I entered the institute. 7 Those children are always very noisy. 8 He thought that all those things were not important. 9 That was the thing that he wanted. 10 The cities that were destroyed during the war were reconstructed.

Упражнение 7. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на значения слов *one (ones), that (those)*.

1 This dictionary is very large, show me a smaller one. 2 One should be very attentive when taking notes of the lecture. 3 The trouble is that they haven't calculated the exact speed of the car. 4 This device is an ordinary one. 5 The scientist answered that they were going to find a new way of getting valuable minerals. 6 He said that the question should be discussed at once. 7 This advanced method allows one to get good results. 8 The head of the laboratory said that they should take part in the work on the device. 9 They knew that the building had collapsed. 10 One should be very careful when crossing the street. 11 The remark that he made was of no importance. 12 That was the distance they covered in one hour. 13 The properties of gold are different from those of iron. 14 One never knows what to expect in this case. 15 This was one of the reasons for the lengthening of the bus route. 16 The problems of water supply in this town are as important as those of lighting. 17 That Professor Fox held an open house was rather important for Eric.

26 УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Запомните три типа условных предложений:		
I	If the weather <i>is</i> fine, we <i>shall</i> play outside. If you <i>ring me up</i>, I <i>shall</i> tell you something.	Если погода будет хорошая, мы будем играть на открытом воздухе. Если ты мне позвонишь , я тебе кое-что расскажу .
II	If the weather <i>were</i> fine, we <i>should</i> play outside. If you <i>rang</i> me up, I <i>should</i> tell you something.	Если бы погода была хорошая (<i>сегодня; завтра</i>), мы бы играли на открытом воздухе. Если бы ты мне позвонил (<i>сегодня, завтра</i>), я бы тебе кое-что рассказал .

III	<p>If the weather <i>had been fine</i>, we <i>should have played outside</i>.</p> <p>If you <i>had rung me up</i>, I <i>should have told you something</i>.</p>	<p>Если бы погода была хорошая (вчера), мы бы играли на открытом воздухе.</p> <p>Если бы ты мне позвонил (<i>вчера</i>), я бы тебе кое-что рассказал.</p>

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения.

1 If I come home early, I shall be able to write my report today. 2 If he were at the Institute now, he would help us to translate the article. 3 If you had come to the Institute meeting yesterday, you would have met with a well-known English writer. 4 You will get good results if you apply this method of calculation. 5 If he had taken a taxi, he would have come in time. 6 If the speed of the body were 16 km per second, it would leave the solar system. 7 If it had not been so late now, I should have gone to the country. 8 If the air were only composed of nitrogen burning would be impossible. 9 If you press the button, the device will start working. 10 The design would be ready by the end of the year if they supplied us with all the necessary equipment.

Упражнение 2. Выполните задание: а) скажите или напишите данные предложения так, чтобы они выражали маловероятное предположение.

Образец: I see him tomorrow I shall tell him about the meeting.

If I saw him tomorrow, I should tell him about the meeting.

1 If they find the exact meaning of this word, they will understand the sentence easily. 2 If he works much at his English he will pass his exam well. 3 If I get a good dictionary, I shall translate this text. 4 If you go to the Lenin Library, you will find there all the books you need. If we receive the documents tomorrow, we shall start loading the lorries on Monday. 6 If the student observes the rules, he will not make mistakes. 7 If you help me, I shall repair the engine in an hour. 8 If they receive all the necessary equipment, they will be able to carry out their experiment. 9 If we drive at such speed all-the-time, we shall arrive at the village before night. 10 If they change some details, they will be able to improve the design.

б) скажите или напишите данные предложения так, чтобы они выражали упущенную возможность совершить действие.

Образец: If I see him, I shall tell him about the meeting.

If I had seen him yesterday, I should have told him about the meeting.

1 If you go there by plane, you will come in time for the conference. 2 If I know the time of his arrival, I shall meet him at the station 3 If the builders do not work hard, the canal will not be opened in time 4 If the satellite's speed is much less than the necessary one, the satellite will drop and enter the atmosphere. 5 If the students are more careful, they will not break the new apparatus. 6 If he has all the necessary instruments he will repair the machine much quicker. 7 If the driver is more careful, the accident will not happen. 8 If he knows the reason of the trouble, he will repair the engine himself. 9 If you don't know the design of the motor, you will not be able to operate it properly. 10 If the oil supply does not stop, the motor will work efficiently.

Упражнение 3. Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение три раза, образуя условные предложения I, II и III типов.

• E.g. If you (to be) free, I (to come) to see you. If you **are** free, I **shall come** to see you. If you **were** free, I **should** come to see you. If you **had been** free, I **should have come** to see you. If I (to see) her, I (to be) glad. If I **see** her, I **shall be** glad. If I **saw** her, I **should be** glad. If I **had seen** her, I **should have been** glad.

1 If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone. 2 If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad. 3 If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party. 4 If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry). 5 If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) the exam. 6 If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Art Gallery every year. 7 If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic. 8 If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms. 9 If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together. 10 If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.

Упражнение 4. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на союзы условных придаточных предложений if, unless, provided.

1 If they needed the equipment urgently, it would be sent by plane. 2 The accident would not have happened if they had been more carefully. 3 If I were in his place, I should refuse to stop the experiment. 4 If the goods are shipped in April, they will arrive before the expedition starts. 5 The sputnik will keep to its orbit provided it travels at uniform speed of 8 kilometers per second. 6 It

would have been impossible to send up sputniks unless the laws governing the motion of planets had been studied. 7 We shall carry out our production plan provided everybody does his work well. 8 If I were you, I should first test the car. 9 If a student got interested in the construction of that engine he could obtain all the necessary data in the reference book on engines. 10 If computers had not been worked out, many important problems would not have been solved. 11 If he did not know how to operate the new device, I should explain it to him.

Упражнение 5. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1 If he had repaired the engine yesterday, we should have left the town before sunrise. 2 He asked me if we had repaired the engine. 3 The chief engineer asked me if we could make the design more efficient. 4 He did not remember whether he had informed everybody of the new test. 5 He was not certain whether the new system would work well. 6 The results of the experiment would have been much better if he had used the new equipment. 7 The expert was interested if the speed of the car had been brought to its maximum. 8 The members of the delegation asked if the old methods of production had been changed. 9 The quality of the goods produced by the plant would be improved if the old methods of production were changed. 10 The captain of the ship didn't know if he would be able to pass his ship through that old and narrow canal. 11 If you had taken some precautions we shouldn't have found ourselves in such a difficult situation now; almost no fuel left and some 100km between us and the nearest station. 12 It's a pity we didn't have enough time to discuss the plan in detail before it was put into operation. Had we pointed out all the drawbacks, we should have found the ways to solve the problem. 13 Unfortunately there are no cars available at the moment. Had you told us that your mission is so urgent we should have left a car for you. 14 The apparatus would weigh less provided in some parts plastic were used instead of steel. Then its transporting would be facilitated and it would arrive at your plant without delay. 15 The designer of the bridge should be very careful. Unless all his calculations are reliable the bridge may collapse. 16 How soon will you be able to repair the road? If it isn't repaired by tomorrow we'll have to change the route and try to approach the town from the North. 17 The committee is expected to meet tomorrow. If they decide that new rules for traffic safety should be introduced, they would be put into practice by October. 18 If the construction of the canal is started as it is agreed upon in April, it will be well under way by September. 19 Has the goods been sent by aircraft they would have already reached you on Monday.

Инверсия

Упражнение 6. Измените следующие предложения по образцу, и переведите их на русский язык.

If I were in your place, I should do this work myself.

Were I in your place, I should do this work myself.

If he had known the subject better, he wouldn't have failed in his exam.

Had he known the subject better, he wouldn't have failed in his exam.

1 If it were necessary to increase the speed of this particular engine, it could be achieved by using a special device. 2 If the road had been better, we should have been here in due time. 3 If the engineer had been informed of the results before, he would have allowed you to repeat the test. 4 If we had used new methods, we should have saved much time. 5 The plan would not have been fulfilled in time if the people had not worked with such energy. 6 If the oil supply had stopped even for a moment, serious damage might have resulted. 7 If the mechanic were there, he would repair the equipment. 8 If the air within the cylinder were motionless, only a small proportion of the fuel would find enough oxygen. 9 If the books on that subject were available in our library, I should be able to make a good report. 10 If he had all the necessary materials, he would accomplish his model in time.

Многозначность слов

hand 1) рука; 2) работник, исполнитель; 3) команда корабля; 4) почерк; 5) стрелка (часовая); 6) участие в чем-либо передавать, вручать
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Упражнение 7. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на различные значения слова hand.

1 Where can I wash my hands? 2 Will you hand me that pencil? 3 You can see his hand in this experiment. 4 He worked several years as a farm hand. 5 Do you have a hand in this project? 6 The hour hand in my watch is broken. 7 The letter was written in a strange hand. 8 He handed me a telegram.

Упражнение 8. Переведите данные предложения без словаря, обращая внимание на выделенные слова.

I 1 An aircraft with engine **trouble** must land. 2 We didn't get to town until late at night because there was serious engine **trouble** in our car. 3 Cars with **troubles** of this sort are easily repaired at every service station. 4 Stoppage of fuel supply caused serious **trouble** in the engine.

II 1 The bombers were quickly converted for use by passengers by fitting **extra** seats and windows. 2 Have you got an **extra** ticket? 3 On Sundays they

run an **extra** train. 4 People who work and study get **extra** leave during examination time.

III 1 After World War II bigger and **faster** airliners were introduced. 2 If you get a ticket for the **fast** train, you'll get there in time. 3 Which of you runs **faster**? 4 The plane is the **fastest** means of transport.

IV 1 Helicopters **gain** in needing very little space for taking off and landing. 2 Comrade Petrov **gained** a lot from his trip to the north of our country. 3 By reading this journal you'll **gain** a lot of important information on the research going on in this field.

V 1 Air transport cannot be relied upon for regular services in places or seasons with **low** clouds and mist. 2 The temperature is very **low** today you should put on warm clothes. 3 **Low** hills were covered with green grass and flowers. 4 The picture hangs too **low**, move it up a little.

Упражнение 9. Найдите в словаре нужные значения выделенных слов и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1 I want a room with two **beds**. 2 People try to explore the ocean **bed**. 3 They crossed a dry river **bed**. 4 The machine rests on a **bed** of concrete. 5 They **shared** one hundred rubles among five men. 6 He **shared** his dinner with a friend. 7 He does more than his **share** of the work. 8 Two children **shared** the room. 9 The table was **piled** with books. 10 The house was built on **piles**. 11 The workers **piled** bricks on each other. 12 In the middle of the room there was a **pile** carpet. 13 We all have civil rights and **civil** duties. 14 The boy gave a **civil** answer. 15 He left army and entered a **civil** life. 16 In English colleges students are sometimes **suspended**. 17 The work of the conference was **suspended**. 18 The water was not pure. There was some **suspended** matter in it. 19 The child was **fast** asleep. 20 If you take a **fast** train you can get there in two hours. 21 The scale of housing construction is increasing very **fast**. 22 There has been considerable **gain** in the population of the city. 23 The doctor said that the patient was **gaining** health rapidly. 24 Their loss is our **gain**.

Упражнение 10. Определите, к какой части речи относятся выделенные в данных предложениях слова; затем найдите в словаре нужные значения этих слов и переведите предложения.

I Stay

1 The expedition will **stay** in the arctic zone for three months. 2 I met him twice during my **stay** in Kiev. 3 I am sorry we can't **stay** here any longer.

II Truck

1 **Trucks** are usually used for carrying heavy loads. 2 The supplies for the mountain observatory can be **trucked** only in summer. 3 Where can I park this

truck?

III Cost

1 The new improvement in engine design has increased its **cost**. 2 How much does the new model of the car **cost** now? 3 The **cost** of transportation of bulky loads is very high here.

IV Flow

1 This device controls the air **flow**. 2 The river **flows** between the high banks. 3 What is the speed of the water **flow** under the bridge?

V Release

1 He **released** the brake and the car started. 2 At the end of World War II the Soviet Army **released** all the prisoners from fascist concentration camps. 3 The **release** of the new bus was given much attention in the press.

VI Fit

1 The seats of modern design were **fitted** in the motor car. 2 The water in this lake is not **fit** to drink. 3 The engine is not **fit** for the work in the cold climate conditions.

VII Value

1 Timber has gone up in **value**. 2 I **value** your opinion very highly. 3 What do you **value** this car at?

27 МНОГОЗНАЧНОСТЬ ГЛАГОЛОВ SHALL, WILL, SHOULD, WOULD, TO BE, TO HAVE

shall

will

should

would

to be

to have

1) I shall make this experiment next week.

2) They shall make this experiment by all means.

1) He will come to see you.

2) I will come to see you.

1) You should send for a doctor.

2) I should send for a doctor if I felt bad.

3) They knew I should send for a doctor.

1) He would translate this article if you gave him the journal.

2) He said he would easily translate this article.

3) He would translate articles from English into Russian when he was free.

4) I said I would not go there.

1) The students were in the laboratory.

- 2) The students were left in the laboratory.
- 3) The students were making experiments in the laboratory.
- 4) The students were to come to the laboratory at 3 o'clock.
- 1) They have a good motor-car.
- 2) They have bought a good car.
- 3) He had to buy a car as he worked far from his house.

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на глаголы shall, should, will, would, to be, to have.

1 I shall take my examination in June. 2 They shall improve their method of work, if they want to obtain better results. 3 This new car will be tested tomorrow. 4 I will replace the old parts of the car. 5 You should do it by all means. 6 If I had read yesterday's newspaper, I should have learned about the accident. 7 They knew that I should fly to London. 8 I said I would not change my plans. 9 If he had not made a mistake in the calculations, the bridge would not have collapsed. 10 She said she would be at the Institute. 11 He would sit for hours on the shore and look at the water. 12 The plant was far away from the city. 13 The channel was deepened. 14 He was travelling in the north. 15 He was to come at 7. 16 They have a good plan. 17 They have already passed their exams. 18 They had to test the engine twice.

Упражнение 2. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на многозначность глаголов shall, should, will, would, to be, to have.

1 The load is distributed among all piles. 2 The builders are to erect the structure in two months. 3 The theory which is being evolved is of great importance. 4 The chain was long enough to reach the opposite bank. 5 Have you taken all the influencing factors into consideration? 6 The committee had certain doubts concerning the project. 7 You will have to take measures to prevent spring waters from penetrating the foundation. 8 You should acquire certain skill before beginning the work you are so interested in. 9 I was told that a temporary bridge would be built across the river. 10 If the concrete were of a better quality, no cracks would appear. 11 Had the beams of that cross-section been used before their defects could have been readily discovered. 12 You should increase the width of the bridge. 13 He said that some interesting facts concerning the problem had been obtained. 14 Our aim is to facilitate the work of the builders as much as possible. 15 After the war the country was in ruins and the people had to work hard to restore national economy. 16 Having widened and deepened the canal, they made it suitable for use by ocean-going ships. 17 By the end of the discussion everybody had to recognize he was right.

28 СОСТАВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ И СОЮЗЫ

- 1 according to
- 2 as far as
- 3 because of
- 4 by means of
- 5 due to
- 6 in addition to
- 7 in front of
- 8 in order to
- 9 in spite of
- 10 instead of
- 11 on account of
- 12 owing to
- 13 thanks to

According to the information received by us the ship will arrive on the 10th of April.

I go by bus as far as the Lenin Library and then walk a few blocks to my office.

They didn't go to the country because of the rain.

In big ports ships are loaded and unloaded by means of cranes.

The train did not arrive in time due to the snow storm.

In addition to the trouble in the engine there appeared another in the transmission.

Who is sitting in front of him?

The new equipment was used in order to test the vibration of the engine.

He left in spite of all my protests.

What book can you give me instead of that one?

The match was delayed on account of heavy rain.

Owing to the new system of regulations the number of accidents went down.

Thanks to his help we finished our work early

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на составные предлоги.

1 By means of this device we can carry out more operations now in shorter time. 2 The work is going on according to schedule. 3 The engine didn't operate well because of bad fuel. 4 In order to protect the surface from heat and cold it was covered with special substance. 5 Due to the establishment of new trolley-bus routes the passenger service in the city was improved. 6 The mon-

ument was restored in spite of many difficulties. 7 Who can repair the apparatus instead of him? 8 No planes took off on that day on account of low clouds. 9 Is there any high buildings in front of your house? 10 Owing to his works not only was the problem solved at last but a wholly new approach to it was introduced. 11 The expedition sailed as far as Borneo. 12 In addition to sails the boat was also supplied with a motor. 13 In addition to the usual methods of computation they made use of computers.

Составные союзы

either... or
in order that
neither... nor
so that
the ... the
as ... as
as long as
as soon as
as well as
both ... and

My younger brother is as tall as I am.

I shall remember you as long as I live.

I'll telephone you as soon as I return home.

This book is interesting as well as useful.

Both the bridge and the tunnel will be finished in time

I shall leave either tonight or tomorrow.

In order that the comfort of the driver may be improved the design of the seat was changed.

I could find him neither at home nor in the office.

They crossed the mountains so that they could reach the village before dark.

The longer I think of your plan, the more I like it.

Упражнение 2. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на составные союзы.

1 The shorter the lever (рычаг) arm, the greater is the effort necessary to lift the weight. 2 Both the bridge and the dam will be completed before the navigation season. 3 You can get to that part of the city either by bus or by the underground. 4 As soon as all the calculations are completed, we shall begin the tests. 5 The Soviet people knew neither crises nor unemployment. 6 As long as you refuse to apply new methods the output will remain unchanged. 7 The strength of this synthetic material is as high as that of steel. 8 Special

containers were used in order that the supply of food could be improved. 9 The sun gives us both light and heat; it gives us energy as well. 10 The investigations at the Arctic research station are carried out daily in good as well as in bad weather according to a carefully worked out plan. 11 We decided to cross the mountains so that we could reach the airfield in the day-time.

Упражнение 3. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на составные предлоги и союзы.

1 According to the data made available by the survey, highway construction in this area was impossible. 2 The access to the mountain was difficult due to the great amount of snow which had fallen during the last week. 3 Preliminary survey was carried out by means of air photography. 4 Because of frequent breakdowns of the computer the task wasn't carried out in time. 5 In order to get the vital information the researchers had to look through great amount of technical literature. 6 The new plastic to be used for this purpose has to be both strong and elastic. 7 In order that the information should become available a computerized system was designed. 8 As soon as you check whether all parts of the machine function well, you may begin the test. 9 The larger the area to be investigated the more difficult is the task, especially if the area is entirely unpopulated. 10 Before constructing the bridge an engineer has to have certain information about the river to be bridged: the speed of the water stream as well as the amount of water, have to be carefully measured. 11 The excavation of the coal was easy owing to the fact that the deposits were situated near the surface. 12 If the work were not organized properly, you would not achieve good results in spite of all the modern equipment you may have had. 13 He studies four hours every evening in addition to the work he does during the day. 14 We went as far as the forest and then we turned to the river. 15 Neither Monday nor Friday will be a suitable day for the meeting. 16 They are going to start the construction of the airport either this or next summer.

29 СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

WORD – BUILDING

Упражнение 1. Выполните задания:

а) проанализируйте модели образования слов, прочитайте и переведите слова, созданные на их основе.

М о д е л ь 1

Основа глагола + *-tion, -sion, -ion* → существительное

to include – включать	inclusion – включение
to continue – продолжать	continuation –
to produce – производить	production –
to absorb – поглощать	absorption –
to consider – рассматривать	consideration –

М о д е л ь 2

Основа глагола + *-er/ -or* → существительное со значением лица, производящего действие, или орудие действия

to generate – генерировать	generator – генератор
to distribute – распределять	distributor –
to cool – охлаждать	cooler –
to operate – оперировать	operator –
to consume – потреблять	consumer –

б) прочитайте текст и найдите в нем слова, имеющие общий корень со словами перед текстом. Определите, к какой части речи они относятся и каковы их значения. Переведите текст.

to converse – разговаривать	to speak – говорить
to pronounce – произносить	to hear – слышать

When you speak the sound waves (звуковые волны) travel through the air at the rate of 1200 feet per second. In a normal conversation the hearer really hears only about 50 % of the sounds produced by the speaker. That explains why foreign languages are often easier to speak than to understand. Recording instruments show that no two native speakers of one language pronounce any word or sound of that language alike (одинаково). There is always some difference between your pronunciation and that of another speaker and this enables (давать возможность) us to recognize (узнавать) a person by his pronunciation.

Упражнение 2. Проанализируйте модели образования слов, прочитайте и переведите слова и словосочетания, созданные на их основе.

М о д е л ь 1

Основа прилагательного + *-ly* → наречие

free – свободный	freely – свободно
possible – возможный	possibly – _____
deep – глубокий	deeply – _____
safe – безопасный	safely – _____

easy – легкий
simple – простой

easily – _____
simply – _____

М о д е л ь 2

Основа существительного + *-ic* → прилагательное

cube – куб
atmosphere – атмосфера
history – история
metal – металл
base – основа

cubic – кубический
atmospheric – _____
historic – _____
metallic – _____
basic – _____

М о д е л ь 3

Основа глагола + *-ment* → существительное

to attach – прикреплять
to assess – оценивать
to move – двигать
to establish – устанавливать
to replace – заменять
to develop – развивать
to punish – наказывать

attachment – крепление
assessment – _____
movement – _____
establishment – _____
replacement – _____
development – _____
punishment – _____

Упражнение 3. Переведите словосочетания (правый столбец)

to engage – зацеплять
to manage – руководить
to invest – вносить вклад
to improve – улучшать
to embellish – приукрашивать
to displace – смещать
to align – выравнять
considerable – значительный
correct – правильный
successful – успешный

engagement of parts –
good management –
large investments –
great improvement –
embellishment of facts –
displacement of parts –
alignment of machine elements
to change considerably –
to speak correctly –
to pass an examination
successfully –
to find easily –
to know exactly –
realistic approach (подход) –
systematic work –
to speak loudly
metal cutter –

easy – легкий
exact – точный
real – реальный
system – система
loud – громкий
to cut – резать

Упражнение 4. Найдите в тексте слова, имеющие общий корень

со словами перед текстом. Определите, какими частями речи они являются и каковы их значения:

to sleep – спать

particular – особенный

energy – энергия

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The data (данные) show that just as too little sleep is detrimental (вредный) to human organism, too much sleep is detrimental as well, particularly if one sleeps two hours more. People who sleep six hours or less a day are more energetic. Those who require 9 hours are slow movers. The long sleepers are passive. Long sleepers and short sleepers spend about equal amounts of time (равное количество времени) in deep sleep, but the long sleepers dream (видеть сны) much more.

Упражнение 5. Выполните задания:

а) проанализируйте модели образования слов, прочитайте и переведите слова и словосочетания, созданные на их основе.

М о д е л ь 1

Основа прилагательного + - (i) *ty* → существительное

regular – регулярный

regularity – регулярность

human – человеческий

humanity

intense – напряженный

intensity

individual – индивидуальный

individuality

dense – густой, плотный

density

formal – формальный

formality

loyal – верный, лояльный

loyalty

mental – умственный

mentality

local – местный

locality

possible – возможный

possibility

М о д е л ь 2

Основа глагола + -*ive* → прилагательное

to attract – привлекать

attractive – привлекательный

to compare – сравнивать

comparative

to restrict – сокращать

restrictive

to talk – разговаривать

talkative

to collect – собирать

collective

to create – создавать

Creative

to decorate – украшать

decorative

to describe – описывать	descriptive
to impress – производить впечатление	impressive

М о д е л ь 3

Основа существительного + *-al* → прилагательное

centre – центр	central – центральный
culture – культура	cultural
post – почта	postal
logic – логика	logical
industry – промышленность	industrial

б) переведите словосочетания:

intensity of traffic
 local train
 industrial centre
 descriptive geometry
 attractive person
 density of population
 cultural life
 impressive view
 rare possibility

to decide – решать	decisive influence
to exclude – исключать	exclusive material
orbit – орбита	orbital laboratory
stable – устойчивый	industrial stability
inconvertible – необратимый	inconvertibility of processes
to add – добавлять	additional measures
season – сезон	seasonal work

6 Выполните задания:

а) проанализируйте модели образования слов, прочитайте и переведите слова и словосочетания, созданные на их основе.

М о д е л ь 1

un, in, ir, il, im + основа прилагательного → прилагательное с отрицательным значением

known – unknown –

common –
dependent –
accessible –
regular –
possible –

uncommon –
independent –
inaccessible –
irregular –
impossible –

М о д е л ь 2

Основа глагола + **-able, -ible** → прилагательное со значение возможности совершения действия, обозначаемого глаголом

to reproduce – воспроизводить	reproducible – то, что можно воспроизвести, воспроизводимый
to permit – разрешать	permissible –
to interchange – заменять	interchangeable –
to break – ломать	breakable –
to bear – терпеть	bearable –
to profit – приносить выгоду	profitable –

М о д е л ь 3

Основа глагола + **-ure, -ture** → существительное

to create – создавать	creature – создание
to depart – уезжать	departure –
to mix – смешивать	mixture –
to please – доставлять удовольствие	pleasure –
to press – давить	pressure –
to sign – подписывать	signature –
to seize – захватывать	seizure –

b) переведите словосочетания:

to accept – принимать	acceptable conditions – приемлемые условия
to eat –	eatable fruit –
to drink –	drinkable water –
to recommend –	recommendable methods –
to change –	changeable conditions –
to solve –	solvable problem –
incomplete group –	improper behaviour –
unimportant problem –	irresponsible person –
unnecessary work –	fuel-air mixture –
impossible task –	the departure of the ship –
unordinary person –	the signature of the manager –

7 Выполните задания:

а) найдите в тексте слова, имеющие общий корень со словами перед текстом. Определите, к какой части речи они относятся и каковы их значения:

to foresee – предвидеть to profit – приносить пользу
to research – исследовать to achieve – достигать
orbit – орбита

б) прочитайте и переведите текст.

In the foreseeable future we may have long-term (долгосрочный) orbital station and laboratories with researchers. Passenger rockets will be different from present-day spaceships (космические корабли). At present passenger rockets carrying people to other planets are still a dream (мечта). It might happen that the achievement of supersonic (сверхзвуковой) aviation will make the passenger rocket unprofitable and mail and cargo rockets will be used on the Earth routes but these rockets will be used when traveling to orbital laboratories and stations on other planets.

Упражнение 8. Выполните задания:

а) проанализируйте модели образования слов, прочитайте и переведите слова.

М о д е л ь 1

Основа существительного + *-ous* → прилагательное

monotony – монотонность	monotonous – монотонный
nerve – нерв	nervous –
danger – опасность	dangerous –
ceremony – церемония	ceremonious –
religion – религия	religious –
glory – слава	glorious –
harmony – гармония	harmonious –

М о д е л ь 2

Основа глагола + **-ance/-ence** → существительное

+ **-ant/-ent** → прилагательное

to differ – различаться	difference – различие
	different – различный
to insist – настаивать	insistence, insistent –
to depend – зависеть	dependence, dependent –
to correspond – соответствовать	correspondence, correspondent –
to resist – сопротивляться	resistance, resistant –
to assist – помогать	assistance, assistant –
to signify – иметь значение	significance, significant –

М о д е л ь 3

Основа прилагательного + **-ness** → существительное

black – черный

blackness – чернота

deaf – глухой

deafness –

clean – чистый

cleanness –

cold – холодный

coldness –

dark – темный

darkness –

great – великий

greatness –

white – белый

whiteness –

б) переведите предложения:

absence – отсутствие

John is absent –

confident – уверенный

I have no confidence in you –

competence – компетентность

a competent specialist –

prudent – осторожный

an incompetent person –

ignorance – невежество

necessary prudence –

to coexist – сосуществовать

an ignorant person –

conscience – совесть

peaceful coexistence –

contempt – презрение

coexistent countries –

curiosity – любопытство,

a conscientious person –

любопытность

a contemptuous smile –

access – доступ

a curious person –

rude – грубый

an accessible mountain –

quick – быстрый

accessibility of the mountain –

the rudeness of the boy –

the quickness of the decision – _____

Упражнение 9. Выполните задания:

а) проанализируйте модели образования слов, прочитайте и переведите слова, созданные на их основе:

М о д е л ь 1

Основа глагола + **-ing** → существительное

to open – открывать

opening – открытие

to break – ломать

breaking –

to repair – чинить

repairing –

to measure – измерять

measuring –

to build – строить

building –

М о д е л ь 2

re + основа глагола → глагол, означающий повторное действие	
to read – читать	to reread – перечитывать, прочитывать заново
to form – формировать	to reform –
to do – делать	to redo –
to cover – покрывать	to recover –
to elect – избирать	to reelect –
to establish – устанавливать	to reestablish –

М о д е л ь 3

Существительное + **ful** → прилагательное, означающее наличие качества

beauty – красота	beautiful – красивый
care – забота	careful –
doubt – сомнение	doubtful –
fruit – плод	fruitful –
peace – мир	peaceful –
use – польза	useful –
hope – помощь	hopeful –
success – успех	successful –

М о д е л ь 4

Существительное + **less** → прилагательное, означающее отсутствие качества

aim – цель	aimless – бесцельный
fruit – плод	fruitless –
help – помощь	helpless –
home – дом	homeless –
hope – надежда	hopeless –
shame – стыд	shameless –
use – польза	useless –

в) переведите словосочетания:

to reconstruct the old house	homeless children
to reconsider the problem	it is useless
to reinstall the motor	peaceful talks
to re-use the substance	careful driving
to recalculate the program	landless farmers
to reunite the country	
to design – конструировать	a designer of the ship
occasion – случай	occasional meetings
	we met occasionally

to communicate – общаться
 fertile – плодородный
 pervious – проницаемый

modern communications
 fertility of the land
 impervious to water

Упражнение 10. Найдите в тексте слова, имеющие общий корень со словами, данными перед текстом. Определите, к какой части речи они относятся и каковы их значения. Затем прочитайте и переведите текст.

to drive – водить машину	certain – определенный
to observe – наблюдать	subsequent – последующий
to collide – сталкиваться	to vary – различаться
to direct – направлять	to pave – мостить (улицу)
to govern – управлять	to mark – отмечать
immediate – немедленный	to question – подвергать сомнению
determination – определение	

In 1911 in Wayne County (округ), Michigan, an automobile driver observed a collision on a narrow bridge between a horse and a buggy (повозка), and an automobile going into opposite directions. Each of the drivers was sure that he was on his own side of the road. The observer was Edward Hines, the governor of the county. Mr. Hines immediately decided that it must be possible for drivers to determine with certainty where their side of the road was. He ordered a white line painted (рисовать) on the centre of every bridge and every curve (поворот) within his county. Subsequently he had his idea extended (распространять) to the highways of the county. The centre line and various pavement markings have unquestionably saved many lives. They are now one of the most effective means of controlling traffic.

30 GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Table 1 Plural of Nouns

Singular (one)	Plural (two, three, four, etc.)
government; bank	governments [s]; banks [s]
action; way; key rule; consumer	actions [z]; ways [z]; keys [z] rules [z]; consumers [z]
tax; branch; wage size; dash; business	taxes [iz]; branches [iz]; wages [iz] sizes [iz]; dashes [iz]; businesses [iz];
industry; society subsidy; agency	industries [iz]; societies [iz] subsidies [iz]; agencies [iz]
hero; zero; portfolio radio; cargo	heroes [z]; zeroes [z]; portfolios [z] radios [z]; cargoes [z]

life, half	lives [z]; halves [z]
man woman foot	men women feet
Phenomenon, datum, crisis [kraisis] stimulus, formula, index	phenomena, data, crises [kraisi:z], stimuli formulae (formulas), indices (indexes)
editor-in-chief	editors-in-chief

Table 2 Possessive case

<i>Common Case</i>	<i>Possessive Case</i>
Kennedy, a proposal, Roosevelt, a program	Kennedy's proposal, Roosevelt's program
my government, policies, our nation, a balance	my government's policies, our nation's balance
the farmers, a revolt, the countries, exports	the farmers' revolt, the countries' exports
the men, the jobs	the men's jobs
Mr Jone, house	Mr Jone's house
my brother-in-law, guitar	my brother-in-law's guitar
the MP, secretary	the MP's secretary
the daughter of the politician	the politician's daughter
a week, holiday, in two years, time	a week's holiday, in two years' time

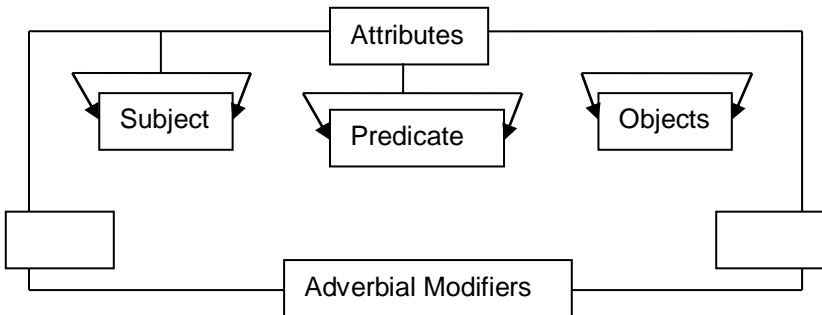
Table 3 Personal, Possessive and Reflexive Pronouns

Person	Number	Personal Pronouns		Possessive Pronouns		Reflexive Pronouns
		Nominative	Objective	acting as determiners	acting as pronouns	
1 st person	singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
	plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 nd person	singular	You		your	yours	yourself
	plural					yourselves
3 d person	singular	he	him	his		himself
		she	her	her	hers	herself
		it		its		itself
	plural	they	them	their	theirs	them-

							selves
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Table 4 Comparison of Adjectives

Base Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
Late, old, slow	Later, older, slower	Latest, oldest, slowest
Thin, big	Thinner, bigger	Thinnest, biggest
Heavy, easy	Heavier, easier	Heaviest, easiest
difficult famous productive successful	more difficult more famous more productive more successful	most difficult most famous most productive most successful
{ good well	better	best
bad little	worse less	worst least
{ many much	more	most
far	{ farther further	{ farthest furthest
near	nearer	{ nearest next
late	{ later latter	{ latest last
old	{ older elder	{ oldest eldest



Picture 1 – Constructing the Sentence

Table 5 Types of Questions

Yes/no questions	Do you work? Is she reading?	Yes, I do. No, I don't. Yes, she is. No, she isn't.
Wh – questions	Where do you work? What is she reading?	I work at an Institute. She is reading a book.
	Who knows this story?	He (does).
Tag Questions	You work much, don't you? She can't sing, can she?	Yes, I do. No, I don't. No, she can't. Yes, she can.
Alternative Questions	(have you) Have you a flat or a room?	I have a flat.
	(does he know) Does he know French or English?	He knows English.

Table 6 Conjugation of the verbs to be, to have, to do, to work in the Present, Past and Future Simple

		Present Simple		Past Simple		Future Simple	
to be	I am	You are	I was	We were	I shall be	We shall be	
	you are	They are	You were	You were	You will be	You will be	
to have	He, she, it is		He, she, it was	They were	He, she, it will be	They will be	
	I have	We have	I had	We had	I shall have	You will have	
to do	You have	You have	You had	You had	You will have	They will have	
	He, she, it has	They have	He, she, it had	They had	He, she, it will have		
to work	I, do	We do	I did	We did	I shall do	We shall do	
	You do	You do	You did	You did	You will do	You will do	
to work	He, she, it does	They do	He, she, it did	They did	He, she, it will do	They will do	
	I work	We work	I worked	We worked	I shall work	We shall work	
to work	You work	You work	You worked	You worked	You will work	You will work	
	He, she, it works	They work	He, she, it worked	They worked	He, she, it will work	They will work	

Table 7 Main Tenses

		<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>		<i>Future</i>	
<i>Simple</i>	I He She It We You They	give (work) gives (works) give (work)	I He She It We You They	gave (worked)	I We He She It You They	shall give (work) will give (work)
	<i>Continuous</i>	I He She It We You They	am giving (work- ing) is giving (work- ing) are giving (work- ing)	I He She It We You They	was giving (working) were giving (working)	I We He She It You They
<i>Perfect</i>	I He She It We You They	have given work- ing has given (worked) have given (worked)	He She It We You They	had given (worked)	I We He She It You They	shall have given (worked) will have given (worked)

Table 8 Simple Tenses

<i>Present simple</i>	<i>Past simple</i>	<i>Future simple</i>
<i>Positive form</i>		

<p>Инфинитив без частицы to для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица ед. ч. (I write letters every day) <i>Я пишу письма каждый день.</i></p> <p>В 3-м лице ед.ч. глаголы принимают окончание -s или -es. He writes letters every day. Он <i>пишет письма каждый день.</i></p>	<p>II форма глагола. I wrote a letter yesterday. Я <i>писал (написал) письмо вчера.</i></p>	<p>Вспомогательные глаголы shall в I лице ед. и мн.ч и will для всех остальных лиц. I shall write a letter tomorrow. Я буду <i>писать (напишу) письмо завтра.</i></p> <p>He will write a letter tomorrow. Он <i>будет писать (напишет) письмо завтра.</i></p>
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Interrogative form

<p>Вспомогательный глагол do или does (в 3-м лице ед.ч.). Do you write letters every day? Does he write letters every day?</p>	<p>Вспомогательный глагол did (do в прошедшем времени). Did you write a letter yesterday? Did he write a letter yesterday?</p>	<p>Вспомогательные глаголы shall и will. Shall I write a letter tomorrow? Will he write a letter tomorrow?</p>
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Negative form

<p>I do not (don't) write letters every day. He does not (doesn't) write letters every day.</p>	<p>I did not (didn't) write a letter yesterday. He did not (didn't) write a letter yesterday.</p>	<p>I shall not (shan't) write a letter tomorrow. He will not (won't) write a letter tomorrow.</p>
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Слова, которые чаще всего сопровождают эти времена

<p>usually (<i>обычно</i>), always (<i>всегда</i>), every day (<i>каждый день</i>), sometimes (<i>иногда</i>), often (<i>часто</i>), seldom (<i>редко</i>), as a rule (<i>как правило</i>)</p>	<p>yesterday (<i>вчера</i>), last week (<i>на прошлой неделе</i>), last month (<i>в прошлом месяце</i>), last year (<i>в прошлом году</i>), ago (<i>тому назад</i>), the day before yesterday (<i>позавчера</i>)</p>	<p>tomorrow (<i>завтра</i>), the day after tomorrow (<i>послезавтра</i>), next week (<i>на следующей неделе</i>), next month (<i>в следующем месяце</i>), next year (<i>в следующем году</i>), in (<i>через</i>), in a day (<i>через день</i>)</p>
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Table 9 Continuous (Progressive) Tenses

Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
Positive form		

I am (I'm) He is (He's) We are (We're) } writing letters now. <i>Я (он, мы) пишу (пишет, пишем) письма сейчас</i>	I was We were } writing letters at 5 o'clock. <i>Я (мы) писал (писали) письма в 5 часов</i>	I shall He will } be { (I'll be) (He'll be) writing letters tomorrow at 5 o'clock. <i>Я (он) буду (будет) писать письма в 5 часов завтра</i>
Interrogative form		
Am I Are we Is he } writing letters now.	Was I Were we } writing letters at 5 o'clock.	Shall I Will he } be writing letters tomorrow at 5 o'clock.
Negative form		
I am He is We are } not { (I'm not) (He isn't) (We aren't) } writing letters now.	I was (I wasn't) not We were (We weren't) } writing letters at 5 o'clock yesterday.	I shall He will } not be writing letters tomorrow at 5 o'clock.
Обстоятельства времени, употребляемые во временах группы Continuous		
now (<i>сейчас</i>), at this moment (<i>в этот момент</i>)	all day long (<i>весь день</i>), all the time (<i>все время</i>), from 6 to 7, the whole morning (<i>все утро</i>)	tomorrow (<i>завтра</i>), from 5 to 6, all the evening (<i>весь вечер</i>)

Table 10 Perfect Tenses

<i>Present Perfect</i>	<i>Past Perfect</i>	<i>Future Perfect</i>
Positive form		
I have (I've) He has (He's) } written the letter. <i>Я (он) написал письмо</i>	I had (I'd) written the letter by 2 o'clock. <i>Я написал письмо к 2 часам</i>	I shall (I'll) He will (He'll) } have written the letter by 2 o'clock. <i>Я (он) напишу (напишет) письмо к 2 часам</i>
Interrogative form		
Have I Has he } written the letter?	Had I written the letter by 2 o'clock?	Shall I Will he } have written the letter by 2 o'clock.

<i>Negative form</i>			
I have } He has }	not written the letter.	I had not written the letter by 2 o'clock.	I shall } He will } not have written the letter by 2 o'clock.
I've } He's }	not written the letter.	I'd not written...	I'll } He'll } not have written

Распознавательные элементы времен группы <i>Perfect</i>		
Действие совершилось к на- стоящему моменту. Результат этого действия налицо. Время широко употребляется в разговорной речи со следующими словами: <i>ever (когда- нибудь, когда-либо), never (никогда), al- ready (уже), just (только что), lately (недавно), yet (еще), since (с какого-то момента)</i>	Действие совершилось к определенному моменту в прошлом. Этот момент передается обстоятельствами времени: by that time (<i>к тому времени</i>), by 2 o'clock (<i>к 2 часам</i>), by the end of the year (<i>к концу года</i>). Past Perfect употребляется также в тех случаях, когда мы хотим подчеркнуть пред- шествование одного действия другому: He said that he had left his key at home. <i>Он сказал, что оставил ключ дома</i>	Действие совершится к или до определенного момента в будущем. Момент может быть указан: by Sunday (<i>к воскресенью</i>), by 2 o'clock (<i>к 2 часам</i>), by that time (<i>к тому времени</i>). Future Per- fect употребляется <i>редко, чаще оно заменяется формой Future Indefinite</i>

Table 11 Perfect Continuous (Progressive) Tenses

<i>Present Perfect Continuous</i>	<i>Past Perfect Continuous</i>	<i>Future Perfect Continuous</i>
<i>Positive form</i>		

I have } been He has } writing the letter for an hour.	I had been writing the letter for an hour when he came.	I shall } have been He will } writing the letter for an hour
Я пишу письмо (уже) час. (Он пишет...)	Я писал письмо (уже) час, когда он пришел	when he comes. Я буду писать письмо (уже) час, когда он придет. (Он будет писать...)
Interrogative form		
Have I } been Has he } writing the letter for an hour?	Had I been writing the letter for an hour when he came?	Shall I } have been Will he } writing the letter for an hour when he comes?
Negative form		
I have } not been He has } writing the letter for an hour. (I haven't..., He hasn't...)	I had not been writing the letter for an hour when he came. (I hadn't...)	I shall } not have been } He will writing the letter for an hour when he comes. (I shan't..., He won't...)

Распознавательные элементы времен <i>Perfect Continuous</i>		
<p>Выражает длительное действие, которое началось в прошлом и еще совершается в настоящее время. Всегда указан период времени: for an hour (<i>в течение часа</i>), for a long time (<i>долгое время</i>), since five o'clock и т.д. Кроме того, выражает длительное действие, которое началось в прошлом и закончилось перед моментом речи</p>	<p>Выражает длительное прошедшее действие, которое началось ранее другого прошедшего действия и все еще происходит в момент его наступления или закончилось непосредственно перед моментом наступления другого прошедшего действия. Период действия может быть указан: for two hours (<i>в течение двух часов</i>), for three months (<i>в течение трех месяцев</i>), for a long time (<i>долго, давно</i>) и т. д. В том случае, когда действие закончилось, то период может быть не указан</p>	<p>Выражает длительное будущее действие, которое начнется ранее другого будущего действия и будет еще совершаться в момент его наступления. Это время употребляется очень редко</p>

Table 12 Passive Voice

Simple	Continuous	Perfect
---------------	-------------------	----------------

Present	I am } He is } invited We are }	I am } being He is } invited We are }	I have } been He has } invited We have }
Past	I was } invited We were }	I was } being We were } invited	I had been invited We have been invited
Future	I shall } be invited He will }	-	I shall } have been He will } invited
Future in the Past	I should } be invited He would }	-	I should } have been He would } invited

Table 13 The Sequence of Tenses

He says	Одновременное действие	he works is working (работает)
	Предшествующее действие	he worked was working (работал)
	Будущее действие	he will work will be working (будет работать)
He said	Одновременное действие	he worked was working (работает)
	Предшествующее действие	he had worked had been working (работал)
	Будущее действие	he would work would be working (будет работать)

Table 14 Direct and Indirect Speech

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
He said to me , "I shall do it tomorrow".	He told me (that) he would do it the next day
She asked me , "Have you written the paper?"	She asked me if (whether) I had written the paper (написал ли я)
He asked me , "Where do you live?"	He asked me where I lived (где я живу)
She said to him , "Come at 3 o'clock"	She asked him to come at 3 o'clock
He said to me , "Don't go there!"	He told me not to go there
this (these) now today yesterday tomorrow ago here	that (those) then that day the day before the next day before there

Table 15. Substitutes of Nouns and Verbs

Nouns Substitutes		
one (s) that (of) those (of)	Translated by nouns	The result of the experiment is much better than that of the previous one. The results of the experiments are much better than those of the previous ones.
Verbs Substitutes.		
To do (did)	Translated by verbs	Do (did) you work? Yes, I do (did). He works (worked) as well as the chief engineer does (did).

31 LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

<i>Simple Present tense</i>	<i>Simple Past tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Present Participle</i>	<i>Перевод</i>
be	was/were	been	being	быть
beat	beat	beaten	beating	бить
become	became	become	becoming	становиться, делаться
begin	began	begun	beginning	начинать
<i>Simple Present tense</i>	<i>Simple Past tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Present Participle</i>	<i>Перевод</i>
bend	bent	bent	bending	сгибаться
bet	bet	bet	betting	держат пари
bite	bit	bitten	biting	кусать
blow	blew	blown	blowing	дуть; цвести
break	broke	broken	breaking	ломать
bring	brought	brought	bringing	приносить
build	built	built	building	строить
burst	burst	burst	bursting	раздражаться, взрывать (ся)
buy	bought	bought	buying	покупать
catch	catch	catch	catching	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	choosing	выбирать
come	came	come	coming	приходить
cost	cost	cost	costing	стоить
cut	cut	cut	cutting	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	dealing	иметь дело, обходиться
dig	dug	dug	digging	копать
do	did	done	doing	делать

draw	drew	drawn	drawing	тащить, тянуть; рисовать
drink	drank	drunk	drinking	пить
drive	drove	driven	driving	гнать, ехать
eat	ate	eaten	eating	есть
fall	fell	fallen	falling	падать
feed	fed	fed	feeding	кормить
feel	felt	felt	feeling	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	fighting	сражаться
find	found	found	finding	находить
fly	flew	flown	flying	летать
forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	запрещать
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgiving	прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	замерзать, замораживать
get	got	got	getting	получать, достигать, делаться
get	got	got	getting*	(амер.)
give	gave	given	giving	давать
<i>Simple Present tense</i>	<i>Simple Past tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Present Participle</i>	<i>Перевод</i>
go	went	gone	going	идти, уходить
grow	grew	grown	growing	расти
hang	hung	hung	hanging	висеть, вешать
have	had	had	having	иметь
hear	heard	heard	hearing	слышать
hide	hid	hidden	hiding	прятать
hit	hit	hit	hitting	ударять, попадать
hold	held	held	holding	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	причинять, вред, боль
keep	kept	kept	keeping	хранить
know	knew	known	knowing	знать
lay	laid	laid	laying	класть
lead	led	led	leading	вести
leave	left	left	leaving	оставлять
lend	lent	lent	lending	одалживать
let	let	let	letting	пускать
lie	lay	lain	lying	лежать
light	lit	lit	lighting	освещать

lose	lost	lost	losing	терять
make	made	made	making	делать
mean	meant	meant	meaning	значить; подразумевать
meet	met	met	meeting	встречать
pay-	paid	paid	paying	платить
put	put	put	putting	класть, ставить
read	read	read	reading	читать
ride	rode	ridden	riding	ехать (верхом и т. п.)
ring	rang	rung	ringing	звонить
rise	rose	risen	rising	подниматься
run	ran	run	running	бегать
say	said	said	saying	говорить, сказать
see	saw	seen	seeing	видеть
seek	sought	sought	seeking	искать
sell	sold	sold	selling	продавать
send	sent	sent	sending	посылать
set	set	set	setting	устанавливать
sew	sewed	sewn/ sewed	sewing	шить
shake	shook	shaken	shaking	трясти
shine	shone	shone	shining	светить (ся); сиять
<i>Simple Present tense</i>	<i>Simple Past tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Present Participle</i>	<i>Перевод</i>
shoot	shot	shot	shooting	стрелять; давать побеги
show	showed	shown	showing	показывать
shrink	shrank	shrunk	shrinking	сокращать (ся); отступать
shut	shut	shut	shutting	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	singing	петь
sit	sat	sat	sitting	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	говорить
spend	spent	spent	spending	тратить
split	split	split	splitting	расщеплять(ся)
spread	spread	spread	spreading	распространять(ся)
spring	sprang	sprung	springing	вскакивать; возникать
stand	stood	stood	standing	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	stealing	красть(ся)
stick	stuck	stuck	slicking	колоть, втыкать; приклеивать(ся)
string	strung	strung	stringing	натягивать;

				нанизывать
stink	stank	stunk	stinking	вонять
strike	struck	struck	striking	ударять(ся)
swear	swore	sworn	swearing	клясться
sweep	swept	swept	sweeping	мести
swim	swam	swum	swimming	плавать
swing	swung	swung	swinging	качать (ся), размахивать
take	took	taken	taking	брать
teach	taught	taught	teaching	учить
tear	tore	torn	tearing	рвать
tell	told	told	telling	рассказывать, сказать
think	thought	thought	thinking	думать
throw	threw	thrown	throwing	бросать
understand	understood	understood	understanding	понимать
wake	woke	woken	waking	просыпаться; будить
wear	wore	worn	wearing	носить(ся) (об одежде и т. п.)
win	won	won	winning	выигрывать, добиваться
write	wrote	written	writing	писать

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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Под редакцией *Н. А. Гришанковой*

Одобен методической комиссией
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