

Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации  
Забайкальский аграрный институт – филиал ФГБОУ ВО  
«Иркутский государственный аграрный университет имени  
А.А. Ежевского»  
Факультет экономический  
Кафедра естественно-научных и гуманитарных дисциплин

## **Практикум по грамматике английского языка**

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Составитель: Т. В. Кузнецова (кафедра естественно-научных и гуманитарных дисциплин ЗабАИ)

Рецензент: Л.А.Ишина (к.п.н, доцент ЗабАИ)

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Данный практикум предназначен для студентов как очной, так и заочной формы обучения всех специальностей и направлений подготовки. Целью практикума является развитие грамматических навыков.

Практикум включает краткий грамматический справочник по каждому из указанных разделов и упражнения к нему.

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## Введение

Современный мир становится все меньше. Каждый день расстояния между различными странами кажется меньше. По этой причине становится все более и более важно знать различные языки, особенно английский. Один миллиард человек говорит по-английски сегодня. Это около 20% населения мира. Для 400 миллионов людей английский язык родной. Для остальных 600 миллионов людей это либо второй язык, либо иностранный язык.

Знать английский язык сегодня абсолютно необходимо для каждого образованного человека, для каждого хорошего специалиста. Изучение языка не является легким делом. Это долгий и медленный процесс, который отнимает много времени и терпения. Но это необходимо.

Безусловно, основой основ в любом языке является грамматика. Без грамматических правил даже самый обширный словарный запас на иностранном языке становится бесполезным. Без элементарного знания структуры языка ни говорить, ни читать, ни переводить не смог бы никто, так как грамматика акцентирует свое внимание на закономерностях построения правильных речевых отрезков, несущих определенный смысл. При этом важно, что, однажды разобравшись в английской грамматике, вы сможете свободно строить предложения, интуитивно угадывать подходящую временную форму и т.д. Согласно традиционным методикам в начале изучения правила заучиваются, постепенно вырабатывается навык, а значит знания применяются на практике автоматически, без обдумываний. Чем больше вы занимаетесь, тем эффективнее и быстрее идет образовательный процесс. Выполнение письменных упражнений помогает доводить знания до автоматизма.

Знание английского языка в современном мире является своеобразным окном в мир. Владея этим языком международного общения, можно достичь поставленных целей с помощью новых возможностей.

## 1. Множественное число имени существительного

Множественное число существительных образуется путем прибавления окончания **-s** к имени существительному в единственном числе.

*a table – tables*

*стол – столы*

*a bag – bags*

*сумка – сумки*

Окончание **-s** произносится как [s] после глухих согласных:

*a lamp – lamps, a cat – cats*

и как [z] после звонких согласных и гласных:

*a flag – flags, a boy – boys.*

Если существительное в единственном числе оканчивается на **-s, -ss, -sh, -o –x**, то его множественное число образуется путем прибавления окончания **-es**, которое произносится как [iz]:

*a bus – buses*

*a brush – brushes*

*a glass – glasses*

*a bench – benches*

*a hero – heroes*

*a fox – foxes*

Если существительное оканчивается на **-y** с предшествующей согласной, во множественном числе **-y** меняется на **-i** и добавляется окончание **-es**:

*a family – families a duty – duties*

Существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-f (-fe)** образуют множественное число с заменой **-f** на **-v + es**:

*a life – lives a wife – wives a shelf – shelves*

Некоторые существительные образуют множественное число не по правилам:

*a man – men*

*мужчина – мужчины*

*a woman – women*

*женщина – женщины*

*a child – children*

*ребенок – дети*

*a foot – feet*

*нога – ноги*

*a tooth – teeth*

*зуб – зубы*

Ряд существительных имеют одну форму для единственного и множественного числа:

*a fish – fish*

рыба – рыбы

*a deer – deer*

олень – олени

Некоторые существительные употребляются только в единственном числе:

*gold* – золото    *water* – вода    *snow* – снег

*love* – любовь    *music* – музыка    *sand* – песок    *milk* – молоко

Некоторые существительные имеют форму только множественного числа:

*trousers* – брюки    *spectacles* – очки

*stairs* – ступеньки    *clothes* – одежда

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 1.1 Make the nouns plural:

a class, a box, a system, a room, water, a salesman, a tooth, a computer, a market, a shop, a child, a bridge, a leaf, a chance, a wife, an idea, a fish, a foot, a woman, a family, a company, a change, a husband.

### 1.2 Make the nouns in bold plural. Change sentences if necessary.

*Model: He is a businessman. They are businessmen*

1. *My sister* is a manager. 2. I saw *a boy* in the street. 3. He received *a letter* from England. 4. There is *a fish* on the table. 5. Send *the fax* to him. 6. Don't sign *the contract*. 7. *The director* is out. 8. *He* became *the president* of a big *company*. 9. This is a very good *idea*. 10. There is some *water* in your *glass*.

### 1.3. Make the nouns in bold plural. Change sentences if necessary.

1. A **copy** of the contract was sent to London.
2. The last **leaf** fell from the **tree**.
3. The **woman** standing by the window is our **secretary**.

4. This **shoe** is too large for my **foot**.
5. “Is this **worker** an **Englishman** or a **German**?” — “He is a **Frenchman**”.
6. The **mouse** was caught.
7. What is the **child’s name**?
8. The **roof** of the **house** was covered with snow.
9. A **potato** is a **vegetable** and a **cherry** is a **fruit**.

**1.4. Make the nouns in bold singular. Change sentences if necessary.**

1. These **factories** produce furniture.
2. The **wives** of the **sailors** came to the shore.
3. I have hurt my **feet** and **hands**.
4. In the farmyard we could see **oxen, sheep, cows** and **geese**.
5. Do your **teeth** still ache?
6. These are my **friends’ studies**.
7. He keeps his **toys** in the **boxes**.
8. These **ladies** are those **gentlemen’s wives**.
9. The **children** are sitting on the **benches**.

## 2. Артикль

В английском языке перед существительным обычно ставится артикль. Это особое служебное слово, один из признаков существительного, которое не изменяется ни по лицам, ни по числам, ни по падежам. Есть два вида артикля: неопределенный и определенный.

### НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ А (AN)

Артикль **a (an)** употребляется только с существительными в единственном числе, когда речь идет об одном (любом) из ряда однородных предметов.

*Take a map.* Возьмите карту (какую-нибудь, одну из карт, любую).

Вариант неопределенного артикля **an** ставится перед существительными, начинающиеся с гласной: *an apple, an orange.*

### ОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ THE

Определенный артикль **the** произошел от слова «этот», поэтому он употребляется преимущественно с названиями предметов, о которых уже шла речь. Этот артикль употребляется с существительными в единственном и множественном числе. На русский язык артикль сам по себе не переводится, но следует учесть (при переводе), что существительное известно как говорящему, так и слушающему:

*This is a text-book.* Это учебник (а не тетрадь).

*The text-book is on the shelf.* Учебник (о котором только что шла речь) на полке.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 2.1. Put the article (definite or indefinite). Translate the sentences into Russian.



1. This is ... pencil-box. ... pencil-box is shut. Now open ... pencil-box. What can you see in ... pencil-box? You can see ... pencil there. ...pencil is black.
2. Look at ... plate there is ... apple. ... apple is big and yellow. Take ... apple? please.
3. This is ... classroom. In ... classroom you can see ... teacher's desk, ... blackboard, student's desk.

### **2.2. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Мой брат – врач. 2. Его родители работают в госпитале. 3. Столица России – Москва. 4. Мы живем в новом доме. Дом очень высокий, в нем 14 этажей. 5. Вчера я встретил друга (одного). 7. Достаньте мне газету (любую).

### **2.3. Use the necessary form of the indefinite article (*a* or *an*).**

..... academy, ..... album, ..... bright album, ..... actor, .....great actress, ..... arch, ..... marble arch, ..... chance, ..... unlucky chance, ..... dove, ..... ear, ..... elf, ..... tiny elf, .....horse, ..... hour, ..... long hour, ..... institute, ..... lemon, ..... mill, ..... obelisk, ..... opera, ..... Italian opera, ..... owl, .....paper, ..... rabbit, ..... quarter, ..... train, ..... wing, ..... voyage, ..... year, ..... example, ..... good example.

### **2.4. Change the nouns in the following sentences into the plural and make all the necessary changes.**

1. She is a truly good person.
2. I have a special treat for tea today, a strawberry cake.
3. Never trust a stranger!
4. It's a question of principle, of ethics.
5. She is a most dependable business partner.
6. The girl was wearing a sheepskin coat.
7. That's a sensation, sir.
8. There is a small difficulty, madam.
9. He is a tea-taster.
10. What an exotic creature!
11. The city has a proud history.
12. You are a romantic fool.
13. It's a medieval saga.
14. This young man is such a virtuoso at playing the piano.

**2.5. Change the nouns in the following sentences into the singular and make all the necessary changes.**

1. They are super actresses. 2. What enchanting moments! 3. These are unusual stories, very moving. 4. They turned out *The Article* to be fine illustrators. 5. They are tough guys. 6. Oh, what fantastic houses! 7. There are a few coffee-shops in this street. 8. These are recipes for customers to consider. 9. They seem to be rather thrilling prospects. 10. Teachers are educated people. 11. Buskers are street musicians who play outside cinemas or in the metro. 12. Accountants keep financial records. 13. Teenagers are people between thirteen and nineteen years of age. 14. These are very helpful rules, thank you.

**2.6. Read and translate the following sentences.**

**Comment on the meanings of the indefinite article.**

1. — Jeeves! You are a marvel! — Thank you, sir, but you've just called me an idiot. 2. A loved child usually grows up into a loving adult. 3. A fortune teller is a person who will tell you your future. 4. The party was a real bore. 5. What is man? What has he got if not himself? 6. I expect a hotel to be "a home away from home". 7. Yesterday life was such an easy game to play. 8. Oh, what a lovely surprise! 9. I'm a real Londoner, though I wasn't born there. 10. I have a mountain of work to do by tomorrow. 11. She took a step forward. 12. It was a lucky choice on my part, I think. 13. Catherine gave him a loving smile. 14. Robert had a very good education. 15. There is a secret in her life, I feel it. 16. It's a magical story to be enjoyed by folks of all ages. 17. Miss Honey gave the tiny child a big hug and a kiss. 18. She loved her son with an everlasting love.

**2.7. Insert the article if necessary.**

1. Bill is ..... workaholic. 2. It was ..... long-term agreement. 3. He is ..... eccentric. It's in his nature. 4. In my opinion you deserve ..... medal. 5. Amanda had ..... passion for ..... order. 6. Marigold. It's such ..... lovely name for ..... child.

7. Lord, what ..... day! 8. Mum gave me ..... list of things to do about the house which was ..... mile long. 9. He is making ..... film about Everest. 10. Saunas give ..... good impression of how ..... turkey must feel on Christmas Day. 11. Keep ..... cool head, stay calm, she cautioned herself. 12. — ..... penny for your thoughts! — You can have them for nothing! 13. .... life is ..... gift, ..... life is for you to enjoy it. 14. Alex kissed him on the cheek and gave him ..... bear hug. “I love you, ..... daddy of mine!” “And I love you too, ..... daughter!” 15. She took ..... deep breath. 16. England had made ..... lasting impression on her. 17. She made ..... trip from Paris to New York to visit ..... client. 18. I’m Mrs. Stratton. You don’t know me. I’m ..... friend of ..... friend.

### **2.8. Make up sentences of your own with the following phrases.**

1. one thing at a time 2. to have a good head for something 3. To know a thing or two 4. to have a go 5. a hard nut to crack 6. Not have a clue 7. to keep a level head 8. a man (woman) in a million 9. a black sheep in the family 10. to tell a white (black) lie 11. a big fish in a small pond 12. a storm in a teacup 13. a redletter day 14. to make a man of ..... 15. to be at a loss 16. to be hit with somebody.

### **2.9. Read and translate the following sentences. Comment on the use of articles.**

1. A nickel will get you on the subway, but garlic will get you a seat. (*old New York proverb*) 2. Italy is a never-ending voyage of discovery. 3. You should live in a different cultural climate. 4. Grammar isn’t just a set of models. 5. Even a masterpiece may not last forever. 6. For as little as one pound you can buy a perfect gift for a loved one. 7. She made a face at the thought. 8. His heart missed a beat. 9. Come, Teddy dear, give me a goodnight kiss and let’s go to sleep. 10. It’s a herculean task, so it may take a while. 11. A still tongue and a wise head. 12. A double bass is a musical instrument. It has deep sound. 13. He’s a funny bird, I must admit.

14. This year my birthday fell on a Tuesday. 15. Taking a step forward, I gave her a quick hug. 16. A man walked into the kitchen, a man she had never seen before. 17. Stevie was a pragmatist at heart. 18. I see that you have a problem on your mind. 19. He who buys a diamond, purchases a bit of eternity, runs an ancient Hindu saying. 20. Derek Raynes was now a living legend on the English stage.

### **2.10. Insert the article if necessary.**

1. New York is ..... most exciting city. 2. She could afford it, since she was ..... millionairess in her own right. 3. Are you trying to be ..... matchmaker? 4. She was ..... good looking woman with ..... great deal of personal style. 5. There was, after all, ..... supersonic flight on the timetable. 6. The general register office is ..... place of records, and it's ..... mine of ..... information. 7. You've won, and I'd like to drink ..... toast to that. 8. Patrick O'Shea was ..... tall man, well-built, with ..... greying hair and ..... pleasant manner. 9. If you have ..... afternoon sleep, you'll have ..... headache. 10. There is ..... good progress in her studies, I'm sure. 11. .... washing machine saves a lot of time and energy. 12. We brought ..... thermos of ..... iced tea. 13. You are ..... very special woman. I've never met anyone like you. 14. Richard had ..... quick wit and ..... good sense of humour. 15. "You are ..... dark horse," he grinned. 16. She had ..... enormous capacity for ..... work. 17. She was not ..... troublemaker. 18. It was ..... three-hour operation, but she came through it well. 19. She made ..... mental note to cancel the flight. 20. This writer has ..... sharp eye for detail.

### **2.11. Comment on the use of the definite article in the following sentences.**

1. The arch of the sky was the darkest of blues. 2. She believed people like Wilf to be the salt of the earth. 3. Ah, it's the other side of the coin, so to speak. 4. The cycle of life is endless, and it never changes. 5. The following day I passed the morning making phone

calls. 6. Like all the best ideas, it's a simple one. 7. This is the most modern shopping centre in the world. 8. That's the key question. 9. The house was quiet. The staff ad gone to bed. 10. She'll be the second to answer. 11. We live on the seventh floor. 12. The kitchen was equipped with all the latest appliances. 13. I know this road like the back of my hand. 14. Don't forget that Monday is the deadline. 15. The story which you told me is very romantic. 16. — Where are the children? — They are in the garden.

### 2.12. Insert the right article.

1. .... most windows are made of glass. 2. .... glass of my watch is broken, and one of .... hands is missing. 3. .... first concern of any government should be .... education of .... people of .... country. 4. .... stars are very bright tonight. 5. .... president said that he didn't want .... trouble, but .... troubles of .... country had to be settled quickly. 6. .... trees in our garden bear a lot of fruit every year. 7. .... audience was stone silent. 8. .... girl is really .... great talker. 9. In America "neighbour" has .... friendly connotation, in England it is .... chilly word, nearly always .... stranger. 10. .... rain was still beating on the windows. 11. .... road snaked its way across .... hills. 12. Emma hoped .... baby would be .... girl. 13. .... Queen smiled. She had told .... black lie. 14. In .... middle of .... year he made .... second trip to Fairley Hall. 15. — I don't like .... policemen. — Neither do I. But I do like .... English policemen. 16. .... village where my relatives live is such .... idyllic place. 17. .... bell rang .... third time to indicate .... beginning of .... class. 18. .... girl is .... born peacemaker.

### 3. Притяжательный падеж имени существительного

Существительное в английском языке имеет два падежа: общий (Common Case) и притяжательный (Possessive Case).

**Общий падеж** имеют все существительные; это форма, в которой оно дается в словаре. В общем падеже у существительного нет особого окончания.

Форму **притяжательного падежа** обычно имеют одушевленные существительные, обозначающие живое существо, которому принадлежит какой-нибудь предмет, качество или признак. Она образуется при помощи окончания **-s**, перед которым стоит апостроф: *the girl девочка — the girl's bag сумка девочки.*

ПРАВИЛО	ПРИМЕР
Если существительное оканчивается на <b>-s</b> , то возможны два варианта.	Dickens' novels = Dickens's novels <i>романы Диккенса</i>
Если существительное во множественном числе оканчивается на <b>-s</b> , то притяжательный падеж образуется путем добавления апострофа.	workers' caps <i>кепки рабочих</i> , cats' paws <i>лапы кошек</i> , nurses' toys <i>игрушки няnek</i>
Существительные, не имеющие во множественном числе окончания <b>-s</b> , в притяжательном падеже приобретают окончание <b>-s</b> ,	children's toys <i>детские игрушки</i> , men's coats <i>мужские пальто</i> women's umbrellas <i>женские зонты</i>

<p>перед которым стоит апостроф.</p>	
<p>Если предмет или признак принадлежит нескольким лицам, то апостроф и окончание <b>-s</b> ставятся после последнего из них, если же каждому в отдельности, то после каждого.</p>	<p>If and Petrov's novel <i>роман Ильфа и Петрова</i> (т. е. роман, написанный ими <b>совместно</b>), Shelly's and Byron's poems <i>стихи Шелли и Байрона</i> (т. е. написанные ими <b>в отдельности</b>)</p>
<p>В сложных существительных апостроф и окончание <b>-s</b> ставят после последнего элемента.</p>	<p>the teacher of art's room <i>комната учителя искусства,</i> the sister-in-law's bag <i>сумка невестки</i></p>
<p>Неодушевленные существительные обычно не имеют притяжательного падежа.</p>	<p>the roof of this house <i>крыша этого дома</i></p>
<p>Возможны, однако, случаи употребления неодушевленных существительных притяжательном падеже. <b>В</b></p>	<p>a mile's distance <i>расстояние в милю,</i> a month's holiday <i>каникулы на месяц,</i> a five days' trip <i>пятидневная поездка,</i> the world's resources <i>мировые ресурсы,</i> the Earth's rotation <i>вращение Земли</i></p>

Абсолютное употребление притяжательного падежа.

a dog of my friend's *собака моего друга,*  
at her grandmother's *у (её) бабушки,*  
at the baker's *в булочной*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 3.1. Replace the of-phrase by the noun in the possessive case.

1. The friend of my mother. 2. The speech of the President. 3. The farm of old McDonald. 4. The novels by D. Steel. 5. The hobbies of the children. 6. The poems by Burns. 7. A break for five minutes. 8. A conference of doctors. 9. The life of a bodyguard. 10. The policy of France. 11. The streets of London. 12. The bank of the river. 13. The rays of the sun. 14. The way of Nature. 15. The teas of India. 16. The history of the world. 17. The difficulties of the companies. 18. The crew of a ship. 19. A holiday for a week.

### 3.2. Answer the following questions, using the phrases given below.

Where do you go if you want to ...

1. get fast food? 2. buy some vegetables? 3. have your eyes examined? 4. buy some nails and a hammer? 5. get your hair cut? 6. have some clothes cleaned? 7. buy some cigars and cigarettes? 8. buy a wedding ring? 9. get pens, pencils, paper? 10. Buy cakes and chocolate? 11. buy a lot of small different things? 12. have your teeth examined? 13. buy some medicine? 14. Buy some meat? 15. buy some flowers? 16. get some information about travelling? 17. have your watch repaired? 18. buy the most expensive things in London? 19. have your pet examined? 20. have advice about your health?

Answers: the florist's, the butcher's, the greengrocer's, the supermarket, the travelling agent's, McDonald's, the



ironmonger's, the jeweller's, Harrods, the vet's, the chemist's (the drugstore), the tobacconist's, the watchmaker's, the optician's, the doctor's, the dentist's, the confectioner's, the (dry) cleaner's, the stationer's, the hairdresser's the barber's)

### **3.3. Add s/'s/s'/' where necessary.**

1. Student grades depend on their tests. 2. Charles met Helen at my parents house. 3. We all went to Charles wedding. 4. The Brown painted their cottage green. 5. The Brown cottage is shining like a new pin. 6. The juror gave a fair verdict. 7. The juror verdict was fair. 8. Tedd is driving someone else car today. 9. Let's drop in at "The Smith". 10. Women fashions change more frequently than men. 11. Their house stood on the water edge. 12. The sun rays give us light, warmth and energy. 13. Last night game was something. 14. I need some children toys for my small nephew. 15. By going to the sale I hope to get my money worth. 16. His work was much better than many other student works. 17. Frederick was satisfied with his semester work.

### **3.4. Use the words in brackets in the possessive case.**

1. Last week was my (daughter) sixth birthday. 2. (Children) toys are very attractive these days. 3. Have you ever met (Denis) wife? 4. I'll see you in an (hour) time. 5. The house will be sold in two (week) time. 6. We'll be in Paris in three (hours) time. 7. (Boys) clothes wear out very quickly. 8. How much does a (boy) jacket cost these days? 9. What's the name of (Charles) partner? 10. Are (policemen) uniforms comfortable? 11. Prague isn't more than a (day) journey from here. 12. Look at the roses in (Mrs. Jones) garden. 13. I'm trying to attract the (waitress) attention. 14. This church was twenty (years) work. 15. The oceans cover 70% of the (earth) surface. 16. Now comes the (journey) end.

### **3.5. Read the following phrases and find their Russian equivalents. Learn them by heart.**

To one's heart's content; at one's fingers' ends; at a hair's breadth; in the mind's eye; one's money's worth; out of harm's way; at

arm's length (reach); for Heaven's sake; for Goodness' sake; for appearance's sake; at death's door; to be nobody's fool; to know someone for donkey's years; at razor's edge; (at) a stone's throw from ..... ; to be at one's wit's end; at gun's point; from a bird's eye view.

### **3.6. Read and translate the following sentences, paying attention to the phrases in bold type.**

1. He held her **at arm's length**, scrutinizing her intently. 2. I've never grown to like him, not one iota, even though I've known him and his family **for donkey's years**. 3. What saved the situation was that Alan's office was only **(at) a stone's throw from** the club. 4. **In his mind's** eye, Maxim pictured the people who were important in his life. 5. My mother loves the house and the grounds and she can garden away **to her heart's content**. 6. We are **at our wit's end** how to solve the dilemma. 7. The guns were now hidden, **out of harm's way**. 8. She made a will **at death's door**. 9. Mind, we did it just **for old times' sake**. 10. From this tower you can get **a bird's eye view** of the city.

### **3.7. Make up ten sentences of your own using the phrases given in exercise 3.5.**

### **3.8. Read the following phrases and explain their meaning.**

1. Noah's ark 2. Pandora's box 3. Hobson's choice 4. Rubik's cube  
5. Parkinson's disease 6. Aesop's fables 7. Achilles' heel 8. Aladdin's lamp 9. Murphy's law 10. Cleopatra's needle.

### **3.9. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Possessive Case.**

1. The office of our manager is very big.  
2. They will consider the proposals of Mr. Black at their next meeting.  
3. This is, in the opinion of the critics, their best record for years.

4. The computer of Tom and Helen is modern.
5. We have not yet received the answer of buyers.
6. The working day of our Commercial Director begins at 9 o'clock in the morning.
7. Do you know the telephone number of the Petrovs?
8. My husband knows a lot about detective novels of Agatha Christie.
9. She put the wet boots of the boys near the stove.

## 4. Числительные

Числительные обозначают количество или порядок предметов и делятся на количественные и порядковые. **Количественные** числительные обозначают количество и отвечают на вопрос **how many? Сколько?** **Порядковые** числительные обозначают порядок предметов и отвечают на вопрос **which? Который?**

The first – первый, the fifth – пятый и т. д.

Обратите особое внимание на написание следующих числительных: thirteen, fifteen, thirty, forty, fifty.

Числительные			
Количественные			Порядковые
1-12	13-19	20-90	
1- one			1-the first
2 - two		20 – twenty	2-the second
3 - three	13 – thirteen	30 – thirty	3-the third
4 - four	14 – fourteen	40 – forty	4-the fourth
5 - five	15 – fifteen	50 – fifty	5-the fifth
6- six	16 – sixteen	60 – sixty	13-the thirteenth
7 – seven	17- seventeen	70 – seventy	15-the fifteenth
8 – eight	18 - eighteen	80 – eighty	17-the seventeenth
9 – nine	19 - nineteen	90 - ninety	21- the twenty-first
10 – ten			30-the thirtieth
11 – eleven			40-the fortieth
12 - twelve			100-the hundredth

В отличие от числительных русского языка, английские числительные **hundred, thousand, million** не принимают окончания множественного числа (-s), когда перед ними стоит количественное числительное, которое является его определением: *three hundred students, five thousand houses, ten million books.*

Сложные числа читаются следующим образом: 1001 – one thousand and one; 2,045,328 books –two million forty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight books.

### Чтение дробных числительных

Простые дроби (Common Fractions)	Десятичные дроби (Decimal Fractions)
$\frac{1}{2}$ - a (one) half	0.1-nought point one <i>или</i> : point one
$\frac{1}{3}$ - a (one) third	0.01- nought point nought one
$\frac{2}{3}$ - two thirds	<i>или</i> : point nought
	2.35-two point three five
	32.305-three point (thirty-two) point three nought five

**Хронологические даты.** Годы, в отличие от русского языка, обозначаются **количественными** числительными, причем слово *год* отсутствует.

1900-**nineteen hundred**-тысяча девятисотый год

in 1907-**in nineteen o** [ou] **seven**-в тысяча девятьсот седьмом году

1965- **nineteen sixty-five** – тысяча девятьсот шестьдесят пятый год

Даты обозначаются количественными или порядковыми числительными.

April 12, 1961

April the twelfth,

April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1961 читаются

nineteen sixty-one *или*:

12<sup>th</sup> April, 1961  
one

the twelfth of April, nineteen sixty

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 4.1. Give the right form of the figures in brackets in letters.

1. My birthday is on ..... of ..... . 2. They got flat (40) on (5) floor in house (123). 3. Find file (11) and correct (2) sentence. 4. Catherine (2) put a monument to Peter (1) in St. Petersburg. 5. — What's the date today? — It's ..... of ..... today. 6. Read (3) paragraph. 7. My son is (21) today. 8. They are celebrating their (15) anniversary on Saturday. 9. Take (1) turning to the right. 10. You'll find text (12) on (30) page. 11. We live on (6) floor. 12. Is (2) o'clock all right with you? 13. There are more than (200) languages spoken in Nigeria. 14. A (1000) is a (1000) years. 15. In the jungle we were attacked by (1 000 000) of mosquitoes. 16. If you need money badly, we can give you a loan of (200) dollars. 17. Will you give me (2) chance? 18. (2) song will certainly become a hit. 19. He was said to have salted away (4 000 000) dollars. 20. There are (300) kinds of macaroni in Italy. 21. Statistics say that more than (4 000 000) adults in Britain have trouble with reading and writing.

### 4.2. How do you say these numbers in English? Write your answers after each one.

1. 462 2. 0.25 3. 47% 4.  $-5^{\circ}$  Centigrade 5.  $21\frac{1}{2}$  6.  $3\frac{1}{3}$  7. 10 September 8. in 1903 9. 2,345 10. 1,250,000 11. 3 July 12. in 2008 13. 6.75 14. 10,04 15. 602-8477 (phone number) 16. 0.7

### 4.3. Insert the right article if necessary.

1. Today in court we are listening to ..... case 243. 2. .... second part of the book was much more interesting than ..... first one. 3. .... participle one is used for building up progressive tenses. 4. .... second participle is used to build up passive forms. 5. .... flight 579 starts at five sharp. 6. The planes came again for ..... second attack. 7. Let's regard it as

..... first step, just ..... beginning. 8. It was ..... first-night and the actors were nervous. 9. .... exercise 27 begins at ..... page 44. 10. .... year passed, then ..... second, and ..... third, but there was still no news. 11. They agreed to meet on ..... Fifth Avenue near ..... building No. 112. 12. .... two years in Africa taught him a lot. 13. .... flat 55 is on ..... fifth floor. 14. The room was at ..... sixes and sevens. 15. This style was in fashion in ..... eighties. 16. It was ..... fifty-fifty deal. 17. She was ..... third-year medical student.

#### **4.4. Write answers to these problems.**

1) 23 and 36 is ..... . 2) 24 times 8 is ..... . 3) 80 minus 20 is ..... . 4) 65 divided by 13 is ..... . 5) Add 10 and 6, multiply by 8, then subtract 40 and divide by 11. What have you got left? 6) Divide 33 by 11, multiply by 7, and subtract 16. What number is left?

#### **4.5. Answer these questions. Write your answers in words.**

1. When were you born? 2. How much do you weigh? 3. What is the number of the flat or the house where you live? 4. Is that an odd or an even number? 5. What is the approximate population of your town? 6. What is the approximate population of your country? 7. What is the normal temperature of a healthy person? 8. How many kilometers are there in a mile? 9. How many years are there in a millennium?

#### **4.6. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the words in bold type.**

1. She is a **second cousin** of Mark's father. 2. He was quite certain she had no need or desire to meet with him a **second time**. 3. Edvina returned to her book without giving her mother a **second glance** or a **second thought**. 4. It's said that everything goes in **threes**. 5. And then, to be a **second wife** was so much more difficult than to be a **first**. 6. I'm glad they've

gone to Venice for a **second honeymoon**. 7. He was heavily defeated in a **second round** of local elections. 8. In the bookshop to his delight Maxim spotted a copy of “The Young Lions” by Irwin Shaw, his favourite writer. It was a **first edition**, published in 1948. 9. Over the years I have acquired a **sixth sense** about my mother’s mood. 10. Is it possible to find a **second job**? 11. A **third clerk** left her desk and prepared to leave. 12. Without a **second thought** Blackie said urgently, “I have a solution, Emma! Marry me!” 13. The boy slopped through the ledge **on all fours**. 14. I think it’s better this way, that we go out in **twos** and **threes** — less noticeable, for one thing. 15. I was worried. Everything seemed to be at **sixes** and **sevens**. 16. I began, as they say, to put **two** and **two** together. 17. A **first class college** offers you the highest standards of educating. 18. **Elevenes** is a light snack that you have in the middle of the morning.

**4.7. Write the following cardinal numerals with letters and make the corresponding ordinal numerals.**

1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 11; 12; 14; 15; 21; 25; 28; 30; 52; 67; 74; 83; 99; 100.

**4.8. Write it in English.**

1. 245; 533; 816.
2. 3,562; 7,324.
3. Сто книг; сотня страниц; сотни людей.
4. Тысяча машин; тысячи людей; миллион книг.
5.  $2+3=5$ ;  $7-4=3$ ;  $3 \times 5=15$ ;  $10:2=5$ .
6. 1 Января; 8 Марта.
7. Глава 5; автобус 6.
8. 3.45; 8.09.
9.  $2/3$ ;  $4/5$ .



## 5. Наречия

**Наречием** называется часть речи, указывающая на признак действия или на различные обстоятельства, при которых протекает действие. Наречие относится к глаголу и показывает **как, где, когда** и т. п., совершается действие.

He works *hard*. Он работает *усердно*.

I have not met him *lately*. Я его не встречал *последнее время*.

Наречие может также относиться к прилагательному или другому наречию, указывая на их признаки:

He is a *very* good student. Он *очень* хороший студент.

She translated the article **quite** well. Она перевела статью вполне хорошо.

В предложении наречие служит обстоятельством.

Наречия делятся по форме на две группы: **простые** и **производные**.

Простые наречия: **now** теперь, **there** там, туда, **almost** почти, **here** здесь, сюда, **soon** скоро и др.

Производные наречия – образуются от имен прилагательных при помощи суффикса -**ly**: **easily** легко, **quietly** спокойно, **slowly** медленно и т.д. Ряд наречий образован от других частей речи: **daily** ежедневно, **weekly** еженедельно.

### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

#### 5.1. Read the sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. I like living. I have sometimes been wildly, despairingly, acutely miserable, racked with sorrow, but through it all I still know quite certainly that just to be alive is a grand thing. (Agatha Christie) 2. There was a solution and it had come to Emma in a flash. The solution was planning. She suddenly knew that if the work was planned properly and systematically, in a sensible way,

and distributed more intelligently it would be easier to manage. Of this she was absolutely confident, and the more she thought about it, the more convinced she had become. 3. I fell blindly, madly, irrevocably in love with him. And he with me, as I was eventually to discover. He captivated me entirely. 4. He stood up when he saw her and smiled faintly, almost apologetically, but he made no move in her direction, as he would normally have done. 5. We were close friends and then we started to work together professionally, when suddenly, unexpectedly, we broke. 6. You are old enough to discuss this calmly and intelligently. In a reasonable manner. 7. Just as a newborn baby grows physically, so you will grow spiritually. 8. May you always laugh heartily, cry openly, sing loudly, dance wildly, love unashamedly!

**5.2. Fill in the blanks with the words from the right column.**

1. Mind, it is ..... confidential. a) brightly
2. He'll have to limit his expenses ..... b) well
3. It changes ....., like night and day. c) hopefully
4. We'll contact you ..... d) badly
5. They never took me ..... e) briefly
6. This morning they quarrelled ..... f) automatically
7. In the grate a log fire burned ..... g) occasionally
8. This chap plays the piano so ..... h) regularly
9. He expresses his ideas ..... i) directly
10. They didn't think twice and came ..... j) seriously
11. I go to the theatre ..... k) clearly
12. Her mind on her son, she cooked ..... l) immediately
13. They considered the contract ..... m) severely
14. I ..... get up at 8 o'clock. n) normally
15. "Can we come in?" she asked ..... o) strictly
16. Always try to breathe ..... p) deeply

**5.3. Give the degrees of comparison of the following adverbs.**

Badly, briefly, carefully, clearly, distinctly, early, effectively, efficiently, far, fast, frankly, frequently, hard, heartily, honestly, late, little, much, often, patiently, soon, well, willingly.

#### 5.4. Put the words in brackets into the right form.

1. Statistics say that women drive (carefully) than men. 2. Please talk a bit (quietly) and (little) aggressively. 3. There's nothing (annoying) than losing your door key. 4. Tom prefers to be lone. He is (sociable) person in the office. 5. This time he tried (hard) than last time. 6. A big car can be parked (easily) than a small one. 7. We walked (far) than we had planned. 8. Today David acted (generously) than ever before. 9. The final exam was (little) difficult of all. 10. This month Caroline worked (badly) of all, though actually she works (well) of all the pupils of her class. 11. You don't remember some details. You should study the papers (closely). 12. They can get here at 7 o'clock at (early). It's a long way from here. 13. Changes will become necessary by the autumn, at (late). 14. Really, Alex, you could work (efficiently)!

#### 5.5. Find adverbs in column B which suit the verbs in column

**A. In some cases there can be more than one verb.**

A	B
1. argue	a) deeply
2. behave	b) thoroughly
3. sleep	c) convincingly, forcefully
4. speak	d) spontaneously
5. explain	e) bravely
6. feel	f) truly
7. investigate	g) deeply, heavily
8. react	h) distinctly
9. sing	i) badly, stupidly
10. fight	j) softly, quietly
11. rain	k) concisely, briefly
12. remember	l) sweetly
13. love and respect	m) continuously
14. get mad	n) easily

### **5.6. Read and translate the sentences. Find adverbs-intensifiers.**

1. I definitely think she will win.
2. Olga is really competent.
3. Your garden is absolutely lovely.
4. Your English has greatly improved lately.
5. Mary hardly ever calls me.
6. This is very nice indeed.
7. What you suggest is simply ridiculous.
8. He particularly enjoyed the news.
9. Theodora was most certainly welcome to stay as long as she wished.
10. That's what my father said actually.
11. They almost never see each other.
12. This is an exceptionally good chance.
13. Happily, the snow melted.
14. The roof leaks, unfortunately.
15. Specifically, what is bothering you?
16. Actually, I didn't come here to listen to all this.
17. Personally, I have nothing to do with it.
18. Basically, it's a good idea.

### **5.7. Intensify the sentences by using the adverbials.**

1. It was ..... cold that night.
  2. He spoke ..... fast.
  3. This stamp is ..... valuable.
  4. He spoke ..... slowly.
  5. The food here is ..... awful.
  6. We get on ..... well together.
  7. Your work is ..... poor.
  8. She left ..... suddenly.
  9. He speaks Dutch, but not ..... well.
  10. The time passed ..... fast.
  11. It's a ..... difficult test.
  12. We are ..... keen to go.
- very, especially, particularly, pretty, rather, quite, fairly, not particularly, extremely

### **5.8. Use the following adverbs in sentences of your own.**

Actually, officially, geographically, frankly, confidentially, between you and me, funnily enough, surprisingly, undoubtedly, basically, ironically, apparently, surely, mainly, generally, curiously.

### **5.9. Put the adverbs in the right places.**

1. You are right. (absolutely) 2. I got to bed at twelve. (always) 3. Do you go to parties? (ever) 4. You can be sure of anything. (never) But you can trust me. (certainly) 5. They meet every weekend. (usually) 6. My friends invite me to the theatre. (occasionally) 7. I have had such a shock! (never) 8. They met again. (never) 9. I remember meeting those people. (definitely) 10. Something is happening. (definitely) 11. Does he tell you the truth? (always) 12. He tries to do his best. (always) 13. He talks sensibly. (never) 14. He's late. (always) He was late for his own wedding. (even) 15. Can you be sincere? (ever) 16. Expensive remedies are useful (always), if not to the sick, then to the chemist. (Russian proverb) 17. We fans give up hope. (never) 18. Are you all right? (really)

### **5.10. Paraphrase the sentences according to the models.**

*Model: That was a perfect dance. — They danced perfectly.*

*She is a friendly girl. — She behaves in a friendly way.*

1. Mr. Gibson is a creative teacher. 2. Frederick is a regular reader of "The Times". 3. They got instant access to the data. 4. That was a cowardly thing to do. 5. Little Tim is a quick learner. 6. Andy was a hard worker. 7. Helen is a very poor student. 8. She is a bad cook. 9. That was a provocative act on the girl's part. 10. Bill is a wise investor. 11. She is a slow thinker. 12. I am a good eater. 13. He is a heavy drinker. 14. You can buy cheap things in this shop. 15. It was a heroic act. 16. We had an early lunch. 17. That was a silly thing to do. 18. She is a graceful dancer. 19. You did good work. 20. They had a late dinner. 21. He is a fast driver. 22. That was a lively performance. 23. They gave a simultaneous reply. 24. Mr. Jones gave them precise instructions. 25. Susan was very competent at her work.

### **5.11. Choose an adjective or an adverb to make sentences grammatically correct.**

Examples: It is clear. I see it clearly.

1. It is (correct, correctly).

2. Spell the word (correct, correctly).
3. You know it (good, well).
4. Of course it is (good, well).
5. It is (cold, coldly) in the room.
6. Don't look so (cold, coldly) at me.
7. It is (easy, easily).
8. I can do it (easy, easily).
9. It is (warm, warmly) today.
10. He always greets us (warm, warmly).

## 6. Глагол to be

Глагол “to be” (быть, являться, находиться) во временах группы Simple

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
I am	I was (был)	I shall be (буду)
He is	He was (был)	We shall be (будем)
She is	She was (была)	He will be (будет)
It is (есть)	It was (было)	She will be (будет)
We are	We were (были)	It will be (будет)
You are	You were (были)	You will be (будете)
They are	They were (были)	They will be (будут)

В вопросительных предложениях глагол “to be” становится перед подлежащим:

*Is she a good student?*

*Are they friends?*

*Was he in the USA last year?*

Отрицательная форма образуется без помощи вспомогательного глагола, отрицание “not” следует непосредственно за глаголом “to be”:

*My father is not young.*

*We were not in the cinema yesterday.*

### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

#### 6.1. Put the subject and predicate in the plural:

*Model: I am an operator. We are operators*

1. This room is light.
2. He is a talented man.
3. This property is very important.
4. His brother is not in London now.
5. My child is at school.

#### 6.2. Change the sentences into interrogative and negative forms::

1.This is a large room. 2. I am a mechanic. 3. You are a good engineer. 4. My parents are doctors. 5. We are workers.

**6.3. The verbs given in brackets, put in the corresponding person and number in the Present Simple:**

1.Mr. Black (to be) a professor of mathematics. 2. I (to be) a student too. I (to be) at the lecture now. 3. All the students of our group (to be) present today. 4. We (to be) free in the evening.

**6.4. Put the following sentences in past and future tense by adding the relevant adverbial modifier, if this is necessary (at 5 o'clock, yesterday, tomorrow, next week, last month):**

1.David is free in the evening. 2. I am very busy. 3. This work is interesting. 4. The doctors are at the hospital. 5. students are at the University

### **Конструкция “there + to be”**

Оборот **there + to be** имеет значение «есть, находится, имеется, существует». Глагол “to be” ставится в личной форме и согласуется с последующим именем существительным. Перевод таких предложений следует начинать с обстоятельства места или со сказуемого, если обстоятельство отсутствует. Обычно такие предложения переводят с конца: *There were some students in the classroom.* В аудитории было несколько студентов.

*There are many kinds of birds.* Существует много видов птиц.

### **УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**6.5. Put the sentences in past and future tense. Translate.**

*Model: There are many good books in our library*

*There were many good books in our library*

*There will be many good books in our library*



1. There are twelve students in the group. 2. There is a beautiful garden near the house. 3. There is a new stadium in the town. 4. There is a big hospital in this village. 5. There are two lifts in the building.

**6.6. Fill in the blanks with the construction “there + to be” in the right tense and translate into Russian:**

1.... an interesting lecture on history yesterday. 2. ... many people in the park yesterday. 3. ... a meeting at our Institute tomorrow. 4. ... no mistakes in your exercise. 5. ... many visitors in the museum yesterday.

## 7. Глагол to have

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
I have - у меня есть	I had - у меня был	I shall have - у меня
We have - у нас есть	We had - у нас был	We shall have - у нас
You have - у вас есть	You had - у вас был	You will have - у вас
They have - у них есть	They had - у них был	They will have - у них
He has - у него есть	He had - у него был	He will have - у него
She has - у нее есть	She had - у нее был	She will have - у нее
It has - у него, нее есть	It had - у него был	It will have - у него, нее будет

Вопросительная форма глагола “to have” может быть образована путем постановки глагола перед подлежащим:

*Had you a lecture on history yesterday?*

*Has she children?*

Отрицательная форма может строиться при помощи отрицания “no (not)” перед существительным:

*They have no car*

*I have not a sister*

### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

#### 7.1. Change the sentences into interrogative and negative forms:

1. We have mathematics today. 2. I have a brother. 3. My friend has many relatives. 4. They have friend in Britain.

#### 7.2. Put the sentences in past and future tense:

*Model: My granny has a garden*

*My granny had a garden*

*My granny will have a garden*

1. They have a big house in the country.
2. My niece has many interesting books.
3. His father has a comfortable car.
4. These students have five exams this term.

5. I have many photos at abloom.
6. She has very many mistakes in her dictation.

**7.3. Fill in the blanks with the right form of the verb to have.**

1. ... you any paper? - I am sorry. I... no paper.
2. They... no French magazines.
3. Miss Cabston... no family of her own.
4. Mike and Jane... a new flat.
5. Miss Evance... a new coat.
6. My friend... no telephone.
7. ... your children many toys?
8. ... you any questions?

**7.4. Change the sentences into interrogative forms:**

1. He has a headache.
2. You had many German books.
3. They will have a form.
4. This woman has a black cat.
5. Little Ted has very many balls.
6. The students will have a seminar tomorrow.
7. We had an English class yesterday.

**7.5. Change the sentences into negative form:**

1. Danny has a new computer.
2. I have ninety stamps.
3. My parents have a big house.
4. This man has fifty English books.
5. They will have an exam in Literature next month.
6. My brother has a wife and two children.
7. She has got a new cap.

**7.6. Translate into English:**

- A. 1. У вас много книг по истории (on History)? - Да.  
2. У вашего друга есть гараж (a garage)? - Нет.  
3. У него большая семья? - Нет. Их трое.  
4. У Мэри есть дети? - Да, у нее двое детей.

5. У них есть свой сад? - Да.
  6. У этого преподавателя много групп? - Да, у него 5 групп.
  7. У вас есть какие-нибудь журналы? - Да.
  8. У него есть виды Лондона (pictures of London)?
- Б. 1. У нас нет фермы.
2. У него нет жены.
  3. У нас нет свободного времени.
  4. У моей жены нет летней шляпы (summer hat).
  5. У них нет занятий по немецкому языку сегодня.
  6. У его сестры нет детей.
  7. У их сына нет велосипеда.
  8. У нас нет лекций сегодня

## 8. Порядок слов в предложении

Современный английский язык характеризуется аналитическим строем, т.е. такой структурой, где основными средствами выражения грамматических значений является порядок слов и служебные слова, показывающие отношения между словами и группами слов. Вследствие отсутствия окончаний у слова его смысл определяется только местоимением в предложении, которое в английском языке имеет твердый порядок слов.

Повествовательное предложение характеризуется прямым порядком слов:

Обстоятельство	Подлежащее (группа подлежащего)	Сказуемое (группа сказуемого)	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
Yesterday	I	read	a book	

Свободным можно считать лишь место обстоятельства в предложении, оно может стоять в конце, начале или середине предложения:

*I saw my friend yesterday.*

*Yesterday I saw my friend.*

Под термин «группа подлежащего (сказуемого)» следует понимать подлежащее (сказуемое) с определяющими его словами

I	II	III
Some workers of our plant	have just come	from Kiev.

### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

#### 8.1. Translate the sentences and define the group of subject and predicate:

1. This young engineer works at the laboratory organized last year.
2. My friends take books from the central library.
3. I know many

English words. 4. We listen to the radio in the evening. 5. Last Sunday we went to the theatre.

**8.2. Make a syntactic analysis of sentences according to the scheme and translate into Russian:**

Обстоятельство	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение
In the first year	the students	have	many important subjects
На первом курсе	у студентов (студенты имеют)		МНОГО ВАЖНЫХ предметов

1. My cousins live in Canada.
2. These girls go to the concert in the evening.
3. They get new books from the library every week.
4. All my relatives visit us on Sundays.

**8.3. Make sentences:**

1. usually / at 10 o'clock / out of the garage / in the morning / drives / his bike / Fred
2. a shower / after dinner / often / Mrs Lewis / takes
3. a parking place / near the library / we / find / seldom
4. to / I / on / a / night-club / sometimes / Saturdays / go
5. fly / my parents / to Australia / sometimes / I / in winter / and
6. enjoys / very much / swimming / in the pool / always / Mary
7. hardly / last year / could / skate / I
8. is / near / house / there / new / a / our / cinema
9. got / my / problems / I / with / have / home-task / some
10. well / think / your / very / I / don't / sister / drives
11. to / parents / once / the theatre / month / my / a / go
12. his / car / two / ago / Jim / sold / years
13. necklace / can't / anywhere / Cindy / her / find
14. been / to / India / Mike / has / year / already / this

15. lunch / never / weekdays / she / has / on

#### **8.4. Translate:**

1. Телевизор я смотрю редко.
2. На улице темно, и я скоро поду спать.
3. Они что-то очень шумно обсуждают в спальне.
4. Он медленно шел вдоль реки.
5. На уроках мы часто поем песни.
6. Я тихо закрыла дверь и сразу же пошла в ванну.
7. Мой дядя очень любит рыбалку.
8. Анна умеет хорошо играть в теннис.
9. Она все время кричит на детей.
10. Твои книги я положу на стол.
11. Я недостаточно хорошо его знаю.
12. По телевизору много хороших фильмов сегодня.
13. В парке есть красивый фонтан.
14. В прошлый вторник было очень ветрено.
15. Эти туфли я купила в Италии.

#### **8.5. Take the right word order:**

1. Could you tell us what time ... (it is – is it – does it)?
2. Do you know when ... (our bus leave – our bus leaves – does our bus leave)?
3. I wonder if ... (he is a doctor – is he a doctor – a doctor is he).
4. Do you remember what ... (did Jane wear – Jane wear – Jane wore) yesterday?
5. Do you think ... (she can cook well – can she cook well – she can well cook)?

## 9. Степени сравнения прилагательных

Имена прилагательные в английском языке, как и в русском, имеют положительную, сравнительную и превосходную степени.

Односложные прилагательные и двусложные, оканчивающиеся на **-er**, **-y**, **-ow** образуют сравнительную степень с помощью суффикса **-er**, а превосходную степень с помощью суффикса **-est**. Перед существительным, определяемым прилагательным в превосходной степени, стоит определенный артикль.

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
<i>long</i>	<i>longer</i>	<i>the longest</i>
<i>short</i>	<i>shorter</i>	<i>the shortest</i>
<i>happy</i>	<i>happier</i>	<i>the happiest</i>
<i>narrow</i>	<i>narrower</i>	<i>the narrowest</i>

Многосложные прилагательные образуют степени сравнения с помощью слов MORE и (THE) MOST

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
<i>beautiful</i>	<i>more beautiful</i>	<i>the most beautiful</i>
<i>important</i>	<i>more important</i>	<i>the most important</i>

Некоторые прилагательные образуют степени сравнения не по правилам, их нужно запоминать:

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
<i>good</i> хороший	<i>better</i> лучше	<i>the best</i> лучший
<i>bad</i> плохой	<i>worse</i> хуже	<i>the worst</i> самый плохой
<i>little</i> маленький	<i>less</i> меньше	<i>the least</i> самый маленький

Существуют также способы выражения сравнения с помощью союзов:

than – чем



as ... as – такой же ... как  
not so ... as – не такой ... как  
the ... the – чем ... тем

Для усиления сравнительной степени употребляются наречия **much** и **far**, которые ставятся перед прилагательными в сравнительной степени и переводятся на русский язык словами *гораздо, значительно*.

This distance from the Sun to the Earth is **much longer** *than* that from the Moon. Расстояние от Солнца до Земли *гораздо больше*, чем от Луны.

При сравнении двух предметов, которым в равной степени присуще одно и то же качество, употребляется сравнительный союз **as...as** *такой же ... как, так же...как*. Прилагательное употребляется в исходной форме:

Water is **as** necessary **as** air. Вода *так же* необходима, как и воздух.

Если степень качества различна, употребляется союз с отрицанием **not so ... as** *не такой ... как*:

Gold is **not so light as** aluminium. Золото *не такое* легкое, как алюминий.

В конструкции **the (more) ... the (better)** артикли, стоящие перед прилагательными или наречиями в сравнительной степени, переводятся союзом *чем ... , тем*.

**The** higher the temperature is, *Чем* выше температура, *тем* **the** more rapid the motion of the molecules is. быстрее движение молекул.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 9.1. Form comparative and superlative degrees of comparison of adjectives and translate groups of words into Russian:

a short story, a large garden, a big table, a good friend, a high building, a beautiful flower, a comfortable flat, a difficult task, a cold month.

## 9.2. Answer the questions:

*Model: Which is shorter: February or March? February is shorter.*

1. Which is wider: the Tom river or the Volga river? 2. Which is faster: a plane or a ship? 3. Which is smaller: Europe or Asia? 4. Which is colder: April or May? 5. Which is bigger: Washington or New York? 6. Which is warmer: autumn or summer? 7. Which is easier: English or Russian?

## 9.3. Put the adjectives in the comparative or superlative degree

1. Moscow is (large) then Kiev. 2. December 22 is (short) day of the year. 3. This is (beautiful) house in the city. 4. Mathematics is (difficult) for me than physics. 5. He is (good) student in our group. 6. Who is (young) in your family? 7. Who is (famous) singer now?

## 9.4. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the degrees of comparison:

1. Chemistry is not so difficult for him as physics. 2. As black as coal. 3. He knows English better than you. 4. The more we study the more we know. 5. The longer the night, the shorter the day. 6. My brother is taller than I.

## 9.5. Give the Comparative and Superlative Degrees.

Sad, grey, bad, old, happy, free, far, dry, big, near, shy, unusual, able, mountainous, little, polite, famous, well-known, heavy.

## 9.6. Put adjectives into correct forms.

1. John is (young) of the 3 brothers.  
2. The Sun is (bright) the Moon.  
3. Is the diameter of Jupiter (big) than that of the Earth?  
4. That room is (light) than yours.  
5. This room is (large) than the one upstairs.  
6. It doesn't take (much) than four days to cross the Atlantic, does it?

## 9.7. Choose the correct form of an adjective.

1. Jane is the (taller — tallest) of the 2 girls.
2. Father was the (eldest — elder) of seven sons.
3. Albert is (elder — older) than John.
4. I think your plan is the (best — better) of the two.
5. This is the (most large-largest) power — station, I've ever seen.
6. Henry is the (oldest — eldest) of the 3 brothers.

## 10. Местоимения

Личные		Притяж.
Именительный падеж	Косвенный (объектный) падеж	Зависимая форма
I – я	me – мне, меня	my – мой, моя
He – он	him – его, ему	his – его
She – она	her – ей, ее	her – ее
It – он, она (для неодуш. предметов)	it – его, ее, ему, ей	its – его, ее
We – мы	us – нас, нам	our – нам, ваш
You – вы, ты	you – вас, вам, тебя, тебе	your – ваш, твой
They – они	them – их, им	their – их

### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

#### 10.1. Put the right pronouns:

1. I take (свою) bag. 2. Ann takes (свою) brush. 3. Peter opens (свою) note-book. 4. Children write in (своих) copy-books. 5. My friends live in (своем) house. 6. We have a little kitten. It knows (свое) name.

#### 10.2. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. This is your room, but that hers. 2. This is my mistake, not yours. 3. Give me your pen, I cannot find mine. 4. Is that pencil yours? May I take it? 5. I like your house, do you want to see ours? 6. Give them our map, theirs is too small. 7. She says that chair is hers.

#### 10.3. Replace independent form of possessive pronouns by dependent form. Translate:

*Model: There are my notes. These notes are mine.*

1. Are your children older than my children? 2. Are his eyes darker than your eyes? 3. I begin my work at nine, when do

- they begin their work? 4. Their house is better than our house.  
5. I like our garden better than her garden.

**Неопределенные местоимения** (к ним относятся местоимения **some, any, every** и их производные и местоимение **one**; значение этих местоимений зависит от вида предложения).

**Some** употребляется в утвердительных предложениях и имеет следующие значения:

1) *несколько, некоторые*, если стоит перед исчисляемым существительным во множественном числе:

I have **some** friends here. У меня здесь есть *несколько* друзей,

2) *некоторое количество, немного* – перед неисчисляемыми существительными. В этом случае **some** обычно не переводится на русский язык:

There is **some** water in the tube. В трубе есть вода.

Местоимение **some**, как правило, не употребляется в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях. Оно заменяется местоимением **any** *какой-нибудь*:

*I have **some** friends here.*

*Have you **any** friends here?*

*I have **no (not any)** friends here.*

*There is **some** water in the tube.*

*Is there **any** water in the tube?*

*There is **no (not any)** water in the tube.*

3) *какой-то* – перед исчисляемым существительным в единственном числе:

The engineer read about this device in **some** book.

Инженер читал об этом приборе в *какой-то* книге.

4) *приблизительно, около* – перед числительным:

There are **some** 30 students at the lecture.

На лекции присутствует *приблизительно* 30 студентов.

Местоимение **any** употребляется также в утвердительных предложениях со значением *любой, всякий*:

You can find this book in **any** shop.

Вы можете найти эту книгу в *любом* магазине.

**Отрицательное местоимение *no*** *никакой, нет* имеет то же значение, что и **not any**, и употребляется перед существительным как в единственном, так и во множественном числе. При наличии **no** артикль перед существительным не употребляется, а глагол стоит в утвердительной форме, так как в английском предложении может быть только одно отрицание:

He has **no** lectures today. У него сегодня *нет* лекций.

Перед существительным в функции подлежащего обычно употребляется **no**, которое переводится как *никакой, ни один*:

**No** magazine writes about this discovery.

*Ни один (никакой)* журнал не пишет об этом открытии.

**No** information comes from him. От него не поступает *никакой* информации.

Отрицательное местоимение **none** заменяет как исчисляемое, так и неисчисляемое существительное.

**None** of them answered this question. *Никто* из них *не* ответил на этот вопрос.

Местоимения **some**, **any**, **every**, **no** употребляются в сочетании со словами: **thing** – для обозначения неодушевленных предметов, **body** и **one** – для одушевленных. В сочетании со словом **where** они образуют неопределенные наречия.

**Таблица производных слов от *same, any, no, every***

Местоимения		+ <b>thing</b> (что?)	+ <b>body</b> или <b>one</b> (кто?)	+ <b>where</b> (где? куда?)
В утвердительных предложениях	<b>Some</b> Несколько о Некоторый Какой-то	<b>Something</b> Что-то Кое-что	<b>Somebody, someone</b> Кто-то, кто-нибудь	<b>Somewhere</b> Где-то Куда-то

	<b>Any</b> Любой Всякий	<b>Anything</b> Все, что угодно	<b>Anybody, anyone</b> Любой, всякий	<b>Anywhere</b> Везде, куда угодно
В вопросите льных предложе ниях	<b>Any</b> Какой- нибудь Сколько- нибудь	<b>Anything</b> Что- либо	<b>Anybody, anyone</b> Кто-то, кто- нибудь	<b>Anywhere</b> Где- нибудь Куда- нибудь
В отрицател ьных предложе ниях	<b>Not any</b> Никакой	<b>Not... anything =nothing</b> Ничто, ничего	<b>Nobody, None</b> Никто, никого	<b>Nowhere</b> Нигде, никуда
Во всех видах предложе ний	<b>Every</b> Каждый Всякий	<b>Everythi ng</b> Все	<b>Everybody, everyone</b> Все, каждый	<b>Everywh ere</b> Везде, всюду

### Количественные местоимения **many, few, much, little**.

**Many** *много* и **few** *мало* употребляются с исчисляемыми существительными:

He has **many (few)** mistakes in his test-paper. У него в контрольной работе *много (мало)* ошибок.

**Little** и **few** могут употребляться с неопределенным артиклем - **a little** *немного*, **a few** *несколько*.

He has **little** time. У него *мало* времени.

We have **a little** time, let's go to the cinema. У нас есть *немного* времени, пошли в кино.

There are **few** English В библиотеке *мало*

magazines in the library.

английских журналов.

There are **a few** chemical magazines on that shelf.

На той полке есть *несколько* журналов по химии.

#### **10.4. Supply pronouns and underline the words which they replace.**

1. The fax has arrived. .... is on your table. 2. — Who told him the news? — Not ..... . 3. — Who's that? — ..... is my sister. She works here. 4. — Helen has had a baby. — Is ..... a boy or a girl? 5. I have a car, but I really don't need ..... . 6. Let's you and ..... do it together. 7. Please take these food scraps and give ..... to the dog. 8. He was loyal to whoever trusted ..... . 9. Everybody has a right to ..... own opinion. 10. What a sweet child ..... is; ..... seems the image of your friend Jack. 11. Maggie has got into a mess again! I sure wouldn't want to be ..... tonight. 12. William and I smiled at each other. .... smile was as affectionate as ..... . 13. She laughed gaily, in that special way of ..... . 14. The offer we made solved her problems as well as ..... . 15. They think that ..... is the best team. 16. — You are my destiny, Anastasia! — Yes, and you are ..... . 17. .... is an informational culture. We worship information. 18. My friend Pierre is as intelligent as ..... .

#### **10.5. Use the right form of the pronouns *this* or *that*.**

1. .... gloves are of the best quality. 2. I'll sign all the papers ..... morning. 3. — We can meet at 10. 30. — ..... will be fine. 4. .... was a really terrible air crash last week. 5. Think of all ..... people who need our help. 6. .... particular students are extremely bright. 7. .... is something one has to consider. 8. I don't think very much ..... days. 9. “ ..... way, sir.” 10. I am sorry to barge on you like ..... . 11. .... whole business worries me. 12. The prices ..... days are absolutely astronomical. 13. .... was a wrong thing to do. 14. Any chance of you getting away ..... summer? 15. .... was ages ago! 16. — It's a difficult area to get jobs in! — Yes, ..... 's true. 17.



..... dress we saw in the shop-window was from Paris. 18. They discussed ..... events at the briefing. 19. — Who was calling? — ..... was Freddie. 20. People were helpless against nature in ..... ages. 21. These pictures remind me of you, especially ..... one.

### **10.6. Fill in the blanks with suitable self-pronouns.**

1. They have only ..... to blame. 2. Who knows better than Mark ..... what he should do? 3. The mayor ..... cut the ribbon to open the new city hospital. 4. That woman has put ..... in a difficult position. 5. The governor ..... will speak at the university. 6. You can easily injure ..... while skiing. 7. You cannot expect a baby to take care of ..... . 8. You may burn ..... with matches. 9. After a busy day he likes to be ..... . 10. Bach dedicated .....to music. 11. We had to throw ..... on the mercy of “Intourist”. 12. The hunter accidentally shot ..... in the foot. 13. I had a good, proper look at ..... in the mirror tonight. 14. I’m sorry that I didn’t make ..... clear. 15. — It’s hot, Mommy. Can I take my T-shirt off? — I don’t think you should, darling. I don’t want you to expose ..... to the sun. 16. People like to unburden ..... to complete strangers. 17. He was beside ..... with anger. 18. She allowed ..... to be led from the room.

### **10.7. Insert *some* or *any* where necessary.**

1. My teacher lives ..... distance away from the school. 2. You should buy ..... new clothes for the New Year, I think. 3. Ruth still has ..... doubts about her marriage, but her boyfriend John hasn’t got any. 4. Mum was sure we had ..... honey left. At breakfast it turned out we didn’t have ..... . 5. — Has there been ..... discussion of the project? — Yes, ..... people are against it, I’m sorry to say. 6. There must be ..... way to get in touch with them, but so far I haven’t found ..... . 7. — Is there ..... reliable source of information you’ll use in your investigation, inspector? — I definitely have ..... , though I am not going to reveal ..... to you, sir. 8. .... people hate

seafood. 9. Let's talk about it ..... other time. 10. There aren't ..... markets on Monday. 11. — There is ..... dust on the furniture. — Oh, I haven't got ..... time for this. 12. — Do you speak ..... French? — No, but I speak ..... English.

**10.8. Comment on the use of *some* or *any* in the following sentences.**

1. Could I get you some fresh orange juice? I have just made some. 2. Yesterday I left the house without any money. 3. The council refused to give the designer any financial help. 4. Can I offer you some wine? 5. Any of the staff could have helped you. 6. If you have any questions, call me. 7. Shall I send you some other files? 8. There was never any question that she would leave her job. 9. Jackie hardly ever has any doubts about her abilities. 10. Could you buy some cheese in town? 11. There is seldom any world news on this channel. 12. The detective failed to find any further evidence. 13. Is there any water in the jug? 14. Would you like some juice?

**10.9. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.**

1. People usually have some free time on weekends. 2. Some of my friends also teach English. 3. There is some snow in the streets. 4. Wait, I'll make some coffee for us. 5. There's some soup left. 6. I think I need some help. 7. She has some relatives in England. 8. Some people are so annoying! 9. We have some new contracts this year. 10. I can get you some bread when I go shopping.

**10.10. Insert *some* or *any* where necessary.**

1. Irene's parents are ..... doctors. 2. .... doctors, like dentists, frighten me. 3. Could you lend me ..... money? 4. .... money is very important in this life. 5. .... cars parked in this area will be removed by the police. 6. If you have ..... old books that you don't need any longer, could you bring them to our library. 7. This car hardly uses ..... petrol. 8. Would you

like ..... brandy? 9. My mother bakes cakes with ..... brandy in them. 10. Do you like ..... olives? 11. Are there ..... olives left? 12. Mushrooms should be gathered with care as ..... can be very poisonous. 13. You'll like this new chocolate. Shall I save ..... for you? 14. .... of his paintings would sell for big money today. 15. Do you ever read ..... papers? 16. He hardly ever reads ..... papers. 17. .... papers are really boring.

**10.11. Use *some-, any-, every-, no-* + *one / body / thing / where*.**

1. Never trust ..... with such manners. 2. Let me see if there is ..... we can do for you. 3. Is there ..... at home? 4. If ..... happens to the car, how shall I get to the country? 5. There should be ..... behind all this. 6. Barbara was a teacher from ..... near Newcastle. 7. Emily refuses to have ..... to do with Jim. 8. Shall I bring you ..... to drink? 9. Nobody can find out ..... about that man. 10. Yesterday we couldn't find you ..... . Where were you? 11. Hardly ..... knew how to respond to this. 12. Many people think that the bad weather has ..... to do with all the satellites in space. 13. You're wrong. There's ..... strange about the man. He is a decent chap. 14. — What's the matter? — ..... is the matter. 15. We looked for a policeman, but there was ..... around. 16. — Do you have any clue to this? — ..... whatsoever. 17. I answered every single question. My opponent answered ..... . 18. .... of us understood the play. 19. Mind, I'm having ..... of that language here! 20. Don't be so nosy! It's ..... of your business. 21. .... comes to those who hustle while he waits. (*Thomas A. Edison*) 22. .... should believe in ..... . 23. Kindness, I've discovered, is ..... 24. Considering how dangerous ..... is, ..... is really very frightening. (*Gertrude Stein*)

**10.12. Insert *either* or *neither*.**

1. I was expecting you ..... today or tomorrow. 2. He spoke .....English nor French. 3. — Which one do you want? — I don't want ..... . 4. We can meet ..... at six or at seven. 5. Nelly has two friends. .... is in town now. 6. The weather is

..... cold  
nor warm today. 7. Doctor, you are not being ..... frank or fair.  
8. — Which one do you want? — I don't want ..... . 9. There  
was no sound from ..... of the flats. 10. She ..... drinks,  
smokes, nor eats meat. 11. In ..... case the answer is the same.  
12. They may be ..... here or there.

**10.13. Read the proverbs and give their Russian equivalents.**

1. One law for the rich and another for the poor. 2. One cannot be  
in two places at once. 3. One good turn deserves another. 4. One is  
never too old to learn. 5. One swallow does not make  
a summer. 6. They brag most who can do least. 7. You cannot  
have it both ways. 8. They also serve who only stand and wait. 9.  
You may lead a horse to the water, but you cannot make him  
drink. 10. You never know what you can do till you try. 11. You  
scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. 12. One learns by  
experience.

## 11. Предлоги

Предлог	Значение	Примеры
<b>at</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Местоположение (на, при, у, в определенной точке)</li> <li>2. Время (в <u>часах</u>)</li> </ol>	<p>She is <b>at</b> school. She is sitting <b>at</b> my table.</p> <p>Let us meet <b>at</b> 5 p.m.!</p>
<b>in</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Местоположение (в отдельном пространстве)</li> <li>2. Время (в месяцах, годах)</li> <li>3. <u>Работа</u> написанная на каком-то языке</li> </ol>	<p>He is <b>in</b> the study. The book is <b>in</b> my table.</p> <p>Summer begins <b>in</b> June. It took place <b>in</b> 2002.</p> <p>This article is written <b>in</b> English.</p>
<b>on</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Местоположение (на горизонтальной и по вертикальной поверхности)</li> <li>2. Посвященный чему-либо, на тему (о, об)</li> <li>3. Время (в днях)</li> </ol>	<p>The book is <b>on</b> my table. The picture is on the wall. This is an article <b>on</b> history.</p> <p>I was born <b>on</b> the 5th of November,</p>
<b>from</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Направление (от, из)</li> <li>2. Время (с, от)</li> </ol>	<p>The train is coming <b>from</b> Moscow.</p> <p>Take the pencil <b>from</b> the table. I'll be busy <b>from</b> 10 a.m.</p>
<b>to</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Направление (в, на)</li> <li>2. Время (до какого-то момента)</li> <li>3. Соответствует</li> </ol>	<p>We came <b>to</b> Moscow. They went <b>to</b> the theatre. I'll be busy <b>from</b> 10 p.m. <b>to</b> 3</p>

	дательному падежу	p.m. Give this book to me.
<b>since</b>	Время (от, с какого-то момента)	I'll have a rest <b>since</b> July <b>till</b> August.
<b>till</b>	Время (до, до какого-то момента)	<b>Till</b> Friday I'll be very busy.
<b>into</b>	Направление (внутри)	Put the book <b>into</b> the bag.
<b>onto</b>	Направление (на, на поверхность чего-либо)	Put the pen from the drawer <b>onto</b> the table.
<b>before</b>	Время (перед, до)	The accident took place <b>before</b> our era.
<b>after</b>	Время (после)	I went there <b>after</b> the stopped.
<b>about</b>	1. О (относительно) 2. Место (около, вокруг, приблизительно) 3. Время (около, приблизительно)	Please, tell me <b>about</b> him. Come <b>about</b> 2 p.m. It was <b>about</b> noon, when she came home.
<b>for</b>	1. Время (в течение конкретно указанного (в днях, годах) периода времени) 2. Цель (на) 3. Для 4. Направление (в) с глаголом to leave	I have lived there <b>for</b> 2 years. I went <b>for</b> a walk. That is a present <b>for</b> you. We left <b>for</b> St. Petersburg at 10 p.m.
<b>during</b>	Время (в течение периода времени,	I was in the countryside <b>during</b> my

	выраженного существительным)	weekend.
<b>of</b>	1. Соответствует родительному падежу (чего?, кого?) 2. О (относительно)	All the students <b>of</b> this group passed the exams perfectly. You must never think <b>of</b> him badly.
<b>with</b>	1. Соответствует творительному падежу (чем?) 2. С, вместе 3. От (удивления, страха)	We write <b>with</b> pens. He went to the station <b>with</b> her. His face was pale <b>with</b> fear.
<b>by</b>	1. Соответствует творительному падежу (кем?) 2. Место (возле, рядом) 3. Время (к какому-то моменту)	This poem was written <b>by</b> Pushkin. He was standing <b>by</b> the window. He had already come <b>by</b> 3 p.m.
<b>between</b>	Местоположение (между 2-мя объектами)	The father divided the apples <b>between</b> his 2 sons.
<b>among</b>	Местоположение (между несколькими предметами или объектами)	The father divided the apples <b>among</b> all his children.
<b>except (for)</b>	Кроме (за исключением тех, кто присутствует)	Everybody likes it <b>except</b> me.
<b>besides</b>	Кроме (помимо, по количеству больше присутствующих)	There were 5 boys in the room <b>besides</b> me.
<b>over</b>	1. Над, выше	A flight <b>over</b> the lake —

	2. Через 3. За, в, в течение (период времени)	полёт над озером. <b>Over</b> the last five years — за последние пять лет.
<b>below</b>	Ниже, под	<b>Below</b> zero — ниже нуля.
<b>out</b>	Снаружи, вне, за пределами	My crossbow is already <b>out</b> . — Я уже вытащил свой арбалет.
<b>behind</b>	За, сзади, позади	The sun is <b>behind</b> a cloud. — Солнце скрылось за тучей.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 11.1. Put the words in brackets into English:

1. They go (в Англию). 2. They come (из Парижа). 3. The box is (на столе). 4. I give the map (своему другу). 5. I see many workers (в этом здании). 6. Go (к окну) and look (в него). 7. Put your pencil-box (в портфель) and close it.

### 11.2. Translate into Russian:

1. The tower is at the right-hand side of the bridge. 2. The apples are in the bag. 3. Put your hand into the bag and take a pencil. 4. Go into the building. 5. From the top of that house we can see the sea. 6. Our house is at the south end of the city. 7. This evening they go to the station.

### 11.3. Put prepositions: at, on, in.

*Model: He works out ... the morning every day. —  
He works out in the morning every day.*

1. We had holidays ... July.
2. ... the 25th of March I met my future wife.
3. ... last year they had a baby.



4. I should be there ... 6 p.m.
5. Mike had a great party ... his birthday.

**11.4. Choose the right answer:**

1. She has taught English ... five years.  
a) by b) at c) for
2. We have been living here ... March.  
a) for b) since c) about
3. I'll become a senior lieutenant ... next month.  
a) in b) - c) for
4. I won't be out very long. I'll be back ... ten minutes.  
a) since b) at c) in

**11.5. Put the right preposition: at, on, in.**

*Model: Where is your bag? It is ... my car. - Where is your bag?  
It is in my car.*

1. There were a lot of interesting people ... the party.
2. My mother works .... the university.
3. I left my keys ... the bedstand.
4. These butterflies were grown ... Africa.
5. My friend lives ... the first floor.

**11.6. Translate:**

*Model: Джон, забери детей из школы. - John, pick up the children from the school.*

1. Она перебегает улицу.
2. Железная дорога идёт через лес.
3. Идите вдоль шоссе, а затем поверните налево.
4. Какая прекрасная погода! Пойдём на пляж.
5. Он положил наушники в сумку.

## 12. Модальные глаголы

Модальные глаголы обозначают не само действие, а указывают на отношение к нему говорящего. Они употребляются только в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы “to”. Эти глаголы не изменяются ни по лицам, ни по числам и образуют вопросительную форму путем постановки глаголов *can, must, may* перед подлежащими, а отрицательную форму – путем добавления отрицания “not” после модального глагола:

*Can you play tennis?* Вы умеете играть в теннис?

*You must not translate this article.* Вам не нужно переводить эту статью.

**MUST** выражает необходимость или обязательность действия:

*You must tell me the truth.* Ты должен сказать мне правду.

**SHOULD** выражает необходимость или обязательность действия:

*You should visit your friend.* Вам следует навестить своего друга.

**TO HAVE TO** выражает долженствование вытекающее из предварительной договоренности или плана:

*We were to meet at the station* Мы должны были (договорились) встретиться на вокзале.

Глаголы долженствования: *must, should, to have to, to be to.*

Глаголы физической возможности: *can (could), to be able to.*

Глаголы разрешения: *may (might), to be allowed to.*

### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

#### 12.1. Translate:

1. You may go away now, I shall finish the work myself. 2. Every young specialist must know at least one foreign language. 3. You should take a taxi if you don't want to be late. 4. I shall have to tell him everything. 5. Students are not allowed to smoke at the

Institute. 6. He could not show me the way to the nearest Metro station. 7. They had to wait for the director.

**12.2. Put the right modal verb:**

1. Kate is ill. She ... stay in bed. 2. He asked: "... I open the window?" 3. You ... study much if you want to pass the exams well. 4. Drivers ... stop when they see a red light. 5. My friend give me an interesting book to read. She said: "You ... keep it for seven days"

### 13. Простые формы глагола

#### Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple

Глагол в формах Simple выражает действие безотносительно к их продолжительности или завершенности:

*They go to school.*

Они ходят в школу.

*They went to school last year.*

Они ходили в школу

в прошлом году.

*They will go to school next year.*

Они будут ходить в

школу в след. Году.

#### **PRESENT SIMPLE Настоящее неопределенное время**

Форма глагола в этом времени совпадает с инфинитивом без частицы “to”, лишь в 3 лице единственного числа добавляется суффикс –s:

I

We

You

They

He

She

It

work at the factory

works at the factory

#### **PAST SIMPLE Прошедшее неопределенное время**

Стандартные (правильные) глаголы образуют личные формы в Past Simple путем прибавления к инфинитиву (без частицы “to”) суффикса –ed (-d) для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа:

*to translate – translate – translated*

переводить перевозжу перевел

*to play play played*

играть играю играл

Нестандартные глаголы (неправильные) образуют личные формы в Past Simple различными способами. Их нужно запоминать:

<i>to go</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>went</i>
идти	иду	ходил
<i>to make</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>made</i>
делать	делаю	сделал
<i>to take</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>took</i>
брать	беру	брал

### **FUTURE SIMPLE Будущее неопределенное время**

Формы глагола в Future Simple образуются при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **shall** (для первого лица) и **will** (для всех других лиц) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы “to”:

*We shall go to the country tomorrow*

Мы поедем за город завтра

*He will make his report next week*

Он сделает доклад на будущей неделе

Отрицательная форма глаголов во временах Simple образуется путем добавления отрицательной частицы “not” после вспомогательных глаголов:

в Present Simple это **do** и **does** (для 3 лица единственного числа)

в Past Simple это **did**

в Present Simple это **shall** (для 1 лица) и **will**

do not = don't                      does not = doesn't

did not = didn't                      shall not = shan't                      will not

= won't

Смысловый глагол остается в инфинитиве без частицы “to”:

*My friends don't study English (Pr. S)*

*My friend doesn't like fish (Pr. S)*

*They didn't come to see me on Saturday (P. S)*

*I shan't help them (F. S)*

*He won't return to his town (F. S)*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 13.1. Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form

1. Our students (to devote) great attention to their English. 2. Last year Charles (to study) German. 3. My friend's brother (to work) at this factory. 4. Next term we (to study) physics.

### 13.2. Translate:

1. Я – студент первого курса. 2. Мы изучаем много предметов. 3. Студенты будут изучать экономику во втором семестре. 4. В прошлом году мы часто встречались с ним. 5. Мой брат поступил в университет в прошлом году. 6. Мы не получали писем от нее. 7. Учитель не будет спрашивать тебя на следующем уроке.

### 13.3. Say the following sentences in the future and the past tense. Repeat forms of irregular verbs: come, go, have, read, take, begin, leave, tell, know.

1. I come to school at 9. 2. He goes to the Institute by bus. 3. We have dinner at 3. 4. They read newspaper in the morning. 5. The lectures begin at 4:30. 6. My mother leaves Moscow. 7. The boy tells us everything.

### 13.4. Translate using Present Simple or Future Simple.

1. Он сделает упражнение по английскому языку, если у него не будет других дел. 2. Если я не помогу ему, он не напишет контрольную работу завтра. 3. Он не пойдет в библиотеку сегодня вечером. 4. Если он не пойдет в библиотеку, он будет дома. 5. Мы будем дома завтра. 6. Если мы будем дома завтра, мы посмотрим эту программу по телевизору. 7. Ее не будет завтра дома. 8. Если ее не будет завтра дома, оставьте ей записку. 9. Завтра погода будет хорошая. 10. Если завтра погода будет хорошая, мы поедем за город. 11. Когда она приходит в школу, она снимает пальто. 12. Когда она придет в школу, она снимет пальто. 13. Как только он вспоминает эту

смешную сцену, он начинает смеяться. 14. Как только он вспомнит эту смешную сцену, он начнет смеяться. 15. Я приду домой в шесть часов. 16. Когда я приду домой, я позвоню вам. 17. Она позвонит нам вечером. 18. Если она позвонит вам, попросите ее принести мне книгу. 19. Я увижу Тома завтра. 20. Как только я увижу Тома, я расскажу ему об этом. 21. Я поеду в Париж на будущей неделе. 22. Перед тем, как я поеду в Париж, я позвоню вам.

### **13.5. Translate using Present or Past Simple.**

1. His sister (to study) English every day. 2. She (to study) English two years 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.

### **13.6. Use verb in Present Simple, Past Simple or 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.

## 14. Длительные формы глагола

Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Future Continuous)

Глаголы в формах Continuous употребляются, когда требуется подчеркнуть, что действие продолжается, продолжалось или будет продолжаться в то время, о котором идет речь, т.е. когда нужно выразить действие в процессе его совершения.

### **PRESENT CONTINUOUS Настоящее длительное время**

Форма глагола в этом времени образуется следующим образом:

to be в настоящем времени (am, is, are) + Participle – I смыслового глагола

*They are translating a new article now.*

Они переводят новую статью сейчас.

Present Continuous выражает действие, которое происходит в настоящий момент. Обстоятельства времени (now, at this moment) употребляется в начале или в конце предложения.

### **PAST CONTINUOUS Прошедшее длительное время**

Формы глагола в Past Continuous образуется так:

to be в прошедшем времени (was, were) + Participle – I смыслового глагола

*He was writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock.*

Он делал (писал) упражнение с 6 до 8 часов.

Past Continuous употребляется для выражения двух основных оттенков длительного действия:

- действие происходило в течение определенного времени в прошлом:

*He was reading a book all the evening yesterday.*

Вчера весь вечер он читал книгу.

- действие происходило в момент начала другого действия:

*I was reading a book when my friend came in.*



Я читал книгу, когда пришел мой друг.

### **FUTURE CONTINUOUS Будущее длительное время**

Это время употребляется для выражения длительности действия в будущем. Образуется:

to be в будущем времени (shall be, will be) + Participle – I смыслового глагола

*I shall be working all the day tomorrow.*

Завтра я весь день буду работать.

Отрицательная форма глаголов во временах Continuous образуется путем добавления частицы “not” после вспомогательных глаголов:

в Present Continuous – am, is, are      is not = isn't  
are not = aren't

в Past Continuous – was, were (для мн. числа)      was not =  
wasn't were not = weren't

в Future Continuous – will, shall (для 1 лица)

### **УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

#### **14.1. Replace Simple by Continuous, adding *now, at 5 o'clock, when you came:***

1. She prepares her lessons in the library. 2. They read your book.  
3. They will listen to the records tomorrow. 4. The car went along the street at high speed. 5. The student worked in the chemical laboratory the day before yesterday.

#### **14.2. Finish the following sentences: *in two days, in 1971, now, when I came in, twice a week.***

1. We have English lessons ... 2. Victor is speaking English ... 3. They were playing chess ... 4. My brother graduated from the University ... 5. The students of our group will go to the theatre ...

#### **14.3. Translate:**

1. Она готовит домашнее задание сейчас. 2. Завтра весь вечер она будет делать уроки. 3. Когда мы пришли навестить ее, она занималась уроками. 4. Я не могу понять, что он говорит. 5. Что делает малыш? Он все еще спит. 6. Он порезал руку когда ремонтировал свой автомобиль.

#### **14.4. Use Present Continuous or Present Simple.**

1. His father (not to watch) TV at the moment. He (to sleep) because he (to be) tired. 2. Pat (not to cook) dinner at the moment. She (to talk) dinner every Monday. 3. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise. 4. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning. 5. Your friend (to do) his homework now? 6. Your friend (to go) to school in the morning? 7. Look! The baby (to sleep). 8. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner. 9. My grandmother (not to work). She is on pension. 10. My father (not to sleep) now. He (to work) in the garden. 11. I usually (to get) up at seven o'clock in the morning. 12. What your sister (to do) now? – She (to wash) her face and hands. 13. When you usually (to come) home from school? – I (to come) at three o'clock. 14. Where your cousin (to work)? – He (to work) at a hospital. 15. Your sister (to study) at college? – No, she (to go) to school. 16. My cousin (to go) to school every day. 17. My mother (not to play) the piano now. She (to play) the piano in the morning. 18. When you (to listen) to the news on the radio? 19. Who (to make) breakfast for you now? 20. You (to read) a magazine and (to think) about your holidays at the moment? 21. They (to be) good dancers but they (not to do) to discos very often. 22. What she (to talk) about right now?

#### **14.5. Use Present Continuous or Present Simple.**

1. I (not to know) what to give my brother for his birthday. 2. They (to want) publish this book in July? 3. She (to think) he (to drive) dangerously. 4. He (to understand) that he (to eat) noisily, but he always (to forget) about it. 5. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? 6. I (to have) no time now, I (to have) dinner. 7. Your family (to leave) St. Petersburg in summer? – Yes,

we always (to go) to the seaside. We all (to like) the sea. Mother (to stay) with us to the end of August, but father (to return) much earlier. 8. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? – They (to have) a smoke in the garden. 9. What you (to do) here now? – We (to listen) to tape recordings. 10. You (to want) to see my father? – Yes, I ... . 11. Michael (to know) German rather well. He (to want) to know English, too, but he (to have) little time for it now. 12. What magazine you (to read)? – It (to be) a French magazine. There (to be) good articles on sports here. You (to be) interested in sports? – Yes, I ... . but I (not to know) French. 13. We (to have) an English lesson now. 14. He (to feel) in a position to lend her money. 15. I (to think) she (not to feel) safe there. 16. You (to see) what I (to mean)? 17. You (to hear) what she (to say)? 18. He (not to feel) at liberty to tell you the truth. 19. Ron has got a new job. He (to earn) a fortune as a managing director. They (to think) he (to be) a bag of money.

#### **14.6. Use Present Continuous, Present Simple or Future Simple.**

1. My sister (not to like) coffee. 2. When you (to go) to bed every day? 3. What he (to read) now? 4. What he (to read) every day? 5. What he (to read) tomorrow? 6. You (to give) me this book tomorrow? 7. Where she (to be) tomorrow? 8. Where she (to go) tomorrow? 9. She (to go) to the country with us tomorrow? 10. They (to stay) at home tomorrow. 11. What you (to do) now? I (to see) that you (not to read). 12. When you (to finish) your homework? It (to be) very late, it (to be) time to go to bed. 13. How you usually (to spend) evenings? 14. What you (to do) in the country next summer? 15. They (not to drink) tea now. I (to think) they (to watch) TV. 16. What your father (to drink) in the evening? 17. When you (to get) up every day? - I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 18. My brother usually (not to get) up at seven o'clock. As a rule, he (to get) up at six o'clock, but tomorrow he (to get) up at seven o'clock. 19. Why she (to come) home so late tomorrow? 20. We (to go) to the country the day after tomorrow. 21. Our friends always (to go) to the country for the weekend. 22.

Look! The kitten (to play) with its tail. 23. Your parents (to watch) TV now? 24. My sister (not to rest) now. She (to help) mother in the kitchen. She (to help) mother in the kitchen every day.

#### **14.7. Use Present Simple or Future Simple (All sentences are in Future).**

1. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) 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.

#### **14.8. Use Present Continuous, Present Simple or Future Simple.**

1. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow). 2. The weather (to be) fine today. It (to be) warm, the sun (to shine) brightly. A soft wind (to blow) Small white clouds (to sail) in the sky. 3. Don't go out: it (to rain) heavily. 4. Take your raincoat with you. I am afraid it (to rain) in the evening and you (to get) wet through if you (not to put) on your raincoat. 5. Every spring birds (to come) to our garden and (to sing) in the trees. 6. Listen! Somebody (to sing) in the next room. 7. It usually (not to

snow) at this time of the year. 8. What the weather (to be) like now? It (to snow)? - No, it ... . 9. We (to go) out of town to ski on Sunday? - Yes, we ... if it (to snow) this week and if there (to be) a lot of snow everywhere. 10. What you (to do) tomorrow? - We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? - With pleasure, if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home. 11. If we (to have) televisions at our supermarket, they (to inform) customers about things in the store. 12. If we (to play) music, it (to produce) the right atmosphere. 13. If we (to put) in cameras, they (to stop) **people** stealing things. 14. If we (to employ) more assistants, they (to help) our customers.

#### **14.9. Use Present Continuous or 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.

#### **14.10. Use Past Simple or 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. 10. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book.

#### **14.11. Use Past Simple or 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.

#### **14.12. Form Participle I.**

sing, read, run, help, write, look, stay, eat, take, pick, go, brush, sit, swim, do, clean, play, jump, buy, set, make, begin, sleep, talk, speak, hit, meet, fly, spend, shave, drop, lie, live, die, type, wish, rain, cut, listen, trick.

#### **14.13. Use 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 sink? 7. What she (to do) now? – She (to dance). 8. The children (to brush) their teeth. 9. What he (to do) at the moment? – He (to fix) his bicycle. 10. They (to have) a big dinner together. 11. The boys (to run) about 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) 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.

#### **14.14. Translate using Present Continuous.**

(СЕЙЧАС) 1. Я читаю. 2. Он не пишет. 3. Мы не работаем. 4. Вы читаете? 5. Он спит? 6. Коля и Миша играют в футбол. 7. Катя играет на рояле. 8. Она не поет. 9. Моя сестра спит. 10. Папа пьет чай? 11. Твои родители пьют чай? 12. Я не сплю. 13. Она сидит за столом. 14. Мы делаем упражнение. 15. Мы

не купаемся. 16. Они играют во дворе? 17. Нина и Аня моют пол. 18. Коля помогает маме. 19. Ты помогаешь папе? 20. Моя сестра читает интересную книгу. 21. Они идут в школу. 22. Вы идете в школу? 23. Он работает? 24. Твоя бабушка идет в магазин? 25. Он покупает конфеты. 26. Что делает твоя сестра? 27. Где играют дети? 28. Почему ты смеешься? 29. Куда они идут? 30. Что несут эти мальчики? 31. Я сижу в парке на скамейке и кормлю птиц. 32. Мама сидит на диване в гостиной и смотрит телевизор. 33. Это фотографии моих друзей. А они здесь они танцуют на моем дне рождения.

## 15. Перфектные формы глагола

Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect

Времена данной группы указывают на законченность действия к определенному моменту настоящего, прошедшего или будущего времени.

Эти времена образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола “to have” в соответствующем времени и третьей формы смыслового глагола (Participle - II):

**Present Perfect** – have, has (для 3 лица ед. числа) + Participle – II

*He has written a letter.* Он написал письмо.

**Past Perfect** – had + Participle – II

*He had translated the text by 2 o'clock.* Он перевел текст к двум часам.

**Future Perfect** – shall have, will have + Participle – II

*I shall have passed my exams by the end of June.*

Я сдам экзамены к концу июня.

Глаголы в формах Perfect обычно переводятся на русский язык глаголами в форме прошедшего или будущего времени совершенного вида, чем и подчеркивается завершенность действия. Однако с указателями времени “since” – с тех пор, как и “for” – в течение глагол обычно не переводится на русский язык глаголами настоящего времени:

*I have know him since 1970.* Я знаю его с 1970 года.

*I have known him for 10 years.* Я знаю его уже 10 лет.

Отрицательная форма глаголов во временах Perfect образуется путем добавления частицы “not” после вспомогательных глаголов:

в Present Perfect – have, has

в Past Perfect - had

в Future Perfect – shall have, will have

*I have not sent the letter yet (Pr. P).* Я еще не отправил письмо.

*My parents hadn't had dinner when I came into the room.*



Мои родители еще не пообедали, когда я вошел в комнату.  
*He won't have received a telegram by tomorrow evening.*  
Он не получит телеграмму к вечеру завтра.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 15.1. Translate:

1. We have made friends with George since he returned from the North. 2. Please, don't take the book from the shelf: since yesterday I have begun reading it. 3. The students have studied English since last year: now they can speak English with their teacher and read technical literature with the help of a dictionary. 4. We have known each other for two years.

### 15.2. Translate:

1. He has never been there. 2. When you see him next time, he will have passed the last exam. 3. By that time we had already changed our plans. 4. He told me that he had never gone to the doctors. 5. Our engineers haven't yet built a new power station. 6. The Oxford University has trained many famous people.

### 15.3. Use Present Continuous or 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.

### 15.4. Translate using Present Perfect or Present Continuous.

1. Она все еще печатает свою статью. 2. Мы ее давно не видели. 3. Бабушка с дедушкой уже навестили своих внуков. 4. Сейчас они сидят в гостиной и разговаривают о своей поездке. 5. Ты когда-нибудь был в Африке? 6. Он все сделал

для нее. Теперь он еще 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.

### **15.5. Use Present Perfect or 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.

### **15.6. Use Present Perfect or 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 traveling in the Crimea I (to meet) your friend. 5. I never (to visit) that place. 6. He (to visited) that place last year. 7. I just (to get) a letter from Tom. 8. You (to take) any photographs while traveling in the south? 9. He (to be) abroad five years ago. 10. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year?

### **15.7. Use Present Continuous or Present Perfect.**

1. What are you (to talk) about? 2. We have just (to talk) about it. 3. He has just (to say) something about it. 4. She is (to tell) them some interesting story. 5. He has (to tell) us nothing about it. 6. She has (to tell) them some stories about dogs. 7. We have (to have) two lessons today. 8. They are (to have) a meeting. 9. She has not (to speak) yet. 10. They have (to ask) me several questions. 11. He has already (to learn) the rule. 12. I am (to write) an exercise. 13. What is he (to do)? , — He is (to read) a newspaper. 14. Have you (to | read) any stories by Jack London? 15. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends. 16. Who

has (to write) this article? 17. What language are you (to study)?  
18 We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 19. What is she (to teach) them? 20. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 21. He has just (to do) something for us. 22. Have you (to find) the book?  
23. What are you (to look) for?

### 15.8. Translate:

1. После того, как Софи закончила свою **работу**, она отправилась пообедать.
2. Я мыла полы, когда маляр ушел.
3. Гарольд знал об этом в течение некоторого времени.
4. Я не произносил ни слова, пока она не закончила говорить.
5. После того, как она переехала, я нашел ее записи.
6. Прежде чем я узнал об этом, она выбежала через заднюю дверь.
7. К тому времени как он решился ей позвонить, она уже нашла себе другого.
8. К тому времени как Дорис попала на вечеринку, большинство приглашенных гостей уже разошлись по домам.
9. Все уже разошлись по домам к тому времени, как Дорис попала на вечеринку.
10. С меня достаточно его жалоб!
11. После того, как я воспользовался телефоном, я оплатил счет.
12. Это произошло так быстро, что я ничего не успел понять.
13. Мы вошли в дом, как вдруг услышали взрыв за окном.
14. Я никогда не обедал в ресторане до сегодняшнего дня.
15. У Саманты не было времени, чтобы высказать свою точку зрения на сложившуюся ситуацию.
16. Мои друзья никогда не ездили во Францию.
17. Мои друзья также никогда не ездили в Соединенные Штаты.

18. Ты навел порядок к тому времени, как они пришли домой?
19. Адам когда-нибудь разговаривал с президентом компании, прежде чем его уволили?
20. Что такого они сказали, что он так сильно разозлился?
21. Почему он согласился на работу с такой низкой оплатой,
22. Сколько он выпил, прежде чем вы добрались до него?
23. Джон уже знал о раке в течение нескольких лет, не так ли?
24. Они начинали бизнес вместе, правда ведь?
25. Дженнифер ведь не говорила тебе об этом, так?
26. Они никогда не пробовали блюда индийской кухни, не правда ли?

### 15.9. Use Present Perfect

1. I know who your **boss** is. I (*work*) for him.
2. Look! Somebody already (*broke*) the tree.
3. Mary (*go*) to Moskow, but she'll be back next Monday at the latest.
4. Andy is in hospital now. He (*have*) a bad crash.
5. Jane is crying. She (*hurt*) her knee.

### 15.10. Use *since* or *for*.

Mike left school when he was 16. ... then he has had five cars. He usually keeps a car ... a year. Then he gets bored with it and buys another one. As far as his dad, he has had the same car ... ten years. Mike can't understand that. He's had this Ford Mondeo ... 2002 and it's still going well. He'll probably keep it ... a few month.

### 15.11. Use Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

- Hi, Mark! I (*not/see*) you for ages.
- Hi. I (*work*) quite hard as usual. How about you?

- Great. I (*look*) around for a new flat, but I (*not/find*) one yet.
- What's wrong with your old one?
- It's OK. But I (*just/get*) a new job and it's on the other side of town. By the way, you (*finish*) that book I gave you last month?
- I (*not/have*) time, I was very busy. I (*start*) it but I've only got as far as the first chapter.
- What you (*do*) since I last saw you?
- I (*prepare*) for exams, of course. I (*take*) maths I've still got physics and chemistry to go.
- How did the maths exam go?
- I think I (*pass*) it. We'll see.

## 16. Вопросительные предложения

Общие вопросы строятся по схеме:

I Вспомо- гательный глагол	II Подлежащее	III Сказуемое в инфинитиве	IV Остальные слова предложения
Did	your friend	go	to the theatre yesterday?

Вспомогательные глаголы:

do, does (для 3 лица ед. числа) – в настоящем времени

did – в прошедшем времени

shall, will – в будущем времени

Глаголы “to be”, “to have” и модальные глаголы выносятся на первое место в той форме, в которой находятся в предложении для образования общего вопроса, затем 2. подлежащее 3. сказуемое в инфинитивной форме и 4. остальные члены предложения:

*He is a student. Is he a student?*

*She had many friends. Had she many friends?*

*They can skate well. Can they skate well?*

Специальные вопросы

Вопросительные слова:

Who – кто? What – что, какой? Where – где, куда?

When – когда? Why – почему, зачем?

How – как? How many (much) – сколько?

Специальный вопрос начинается с вопросительного слова, затем следует схема общего вопроса, без того члена предложения, к которому задается вопрос:

*He went to the cinema yesterday. Where did he go yesterday?*

В вопросах, относящихся к подлежащему, вопросительное слово является подлежащим, поэтому полностью сохраняется порядок слов утвердительного предложения:

*He knows her address. Who knows her address?*

## ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ.

На общий вопрос дается краткий ответ:

*Do you know English? – Yes, I do. No, I don't.*

*Did he study English at school? – Yes, they will. No, they won't.*

На специальный вопрос дается полный ответ:

*Where does your mother work? – She works at the factory*

На специальный вопрос к подлежащему, как правило, дается краткий ответ:

*Who will help them? – I shall.*

*Who saw her yesterday? – They did.*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### **16.1. Fill in the blanks by auxiliary verbs indicating time of action:**

1. At that time ... you return home? 2. When ... you return home yesterday? 3. At what time ... you return tomorrow? 4. Where ... you study? 5. ... he study here last year? 6. ... you study next year too? 7. She ... not like chemistry. 8. She ... not like it at school. 9. Probably she ... not like it at the Institute.

### **16.2. Give a complete answer, using the words in brackets:**

1. Where do Africans live? (Africa) 2. Where does a medical student study? (The medical University) 3. Where did chemists make their experiments? (the laboratory) 4. Where shall we go tomorrow? (the cinema)

### **16.3. Give short affirmative answers to the questions:**

1. Is the bus stop near your house?
2. Do you live far from the center of the town?
3. Have you a sister?
4. Does your brother study at school?
5. Will you be at home in the evening?
6. Дайте отрицательные ответы на вопросы:
7. Was last winter cold?
8. Is it cool today?
9. Did you go to the concert yesterday?

10. Does your friend live in Tomsk?
11. Do your lectures begin at 8?
12. Will you go home by bus?

#### **16.4. Ask questions to underlined words:**

1. Victor is free in the evening. 2. The Great Russian poet Pushkin was born in 1799. 3. This student answered well at the last lesson. 4. These students attended lectures yesterday. 5. My mother will go to Kiev in April. 6. He has two children.

#### **16.5. Составьте вопросы, начиная с вопросительного слова:**

1. Our lessons begin at 9. (when) 2. I learn many subjects at the Institute. (how many) 3. My friend will help me with the laboratory work (who) 4. She bought a new English – Russian dictionary (what) 5. We passed all exams well (how).

#### **16.6. Make questions starting with question words:**

*Model:* Michael and Samantha live together. – Do Michael and Samantha live together?

1. They are at home now.
2. James played chess with his friend yesterday.
3. He has been waiting for me all day.
4. Mary is speaking on the phone now.
5. Usually I wake up at 6 o'clock.

#### **16.7. Make sentences:**

*Model:* does / he / train / how / often? – How often does he train?

1. summer / Paris / to / went / last/ who?
2. flowers / Mike's / grow / in / what / garden?
3. now / where / they / walking / are?
4. charge / denied / why / has / a / Lola?
5. When / visit / grandmother / will / we / our?

#### **16.8. Put questions:**

*Model:* It is chilly outside – Is it chilly or warm outside?



1. He was in Liverpool last year.
2. There is a good cafe in that hotel.
3. Linda wears a strange hat.
4. I'm going to work in a restaurant.
5. Her mother can speak three languages.

**16.9. Give the right answer:**

1. The view was overwhelming, ...?  
a) was it b) wasn't it c) does it
2. You mustn't eat junk food, ...?  
a) do you b) must you c) mustn't
3. The monkeys swim and dive in the water, ...?  
a) do they b) does they c) don't they
4. We will participate in this conference, ...?  
a) won't we? b) do we? c) will we?
5. My trainer is not very muscular, ...?  
a) does he b) is he c) isn't he

**16.10. Put question to subject:**

*Model:* Jane works for a law firm. – Who works for a law firm?

1. Tony has married.
2. This city was occupied by fascists.
3. Today we will attend a new museum.
4. His car needs urgent repairing.
5. Darla cooked a tasty cake yesterday.

## 17. Неличные формы глагола

### *THE GERUND. ГЕРУНДИЙ*

**Герундий** – неличная форма глагола, которая сочетает в себе одновременно свойства существительного и глагола. Герундий выражает действие, представляя его как название процесса.

Герундий образуется путем прибавления суффикса *-ing* к основе глагола:

ask – asking

go – going

read – reading

**Примечание.** Герундий не имеет соответствующей формы в русском языке.

#### *Формы герундия*

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite Gerund	asking reading	being asked being read
Perfect Gerund	having asked having read	having been asked having been read

She likes reading detective stories. Она любит читать детективы.

He dislikes being interrupted. Он не любит, когда его прерывают.

He thinks of going to the South. Он думает поехать на юг.

*Perfect Gerund* выражает действие, *предшествующее* действию глагола-сказуемого:

I remember *having seen* this film some years ago. Я помню, что видел этот фильм несколько лет назад.

I remember *having been told* about this film. Я помню, что мне рассказывали об этом фильме.

Герундий может иметь прямое дополнение:

Reading *scientific literature* is useful. Чтение научной литературы полезно.

Герундий может определяться наречием:

Reading *fluently* is very important. Очень важно бегло читать.

### ***THE GERUNDIAL CONSTRUCTION.*** ***ГЕРУНДИАЛЬНЫЙ ОБОРОТ***

Притяжательное местоимение или существительное в притяжательном или общем падеже, стоящее перед герундием, образует вместе с герундием герундиальный оборот.

Герундиальный оборот обычно переводится придаточным предложением, вводимым союзом «то, что» в любом падеже. Существительное или местоимение, стоящее перед герундием, становится в русском предложении подлежащим, а герундий – сказуемым.

При переводе на русский язык притяжательное местоимение переводится соответствующим личным местоимением, а существительное в притяжательном падеже – существительным в именительном падеже:

We objected to *his going* there. Мы возражали против того, чтобы *он поехал* туда.

*Ann's coming* so early surprised us. То, что *Анна пришла* так рано, удивило нас.

Everybody insisted on *this experiment being made* once more. Все настаивали на том, чтобы *этот опыт был проделан* еще раз.

Герундий может переводиться:

- а) существительным;
- б) неопределенной формой глагола;
- в) деепричастием;
- г) глаголом-сказуемым придаточного предложения.

### **УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**17.1. Define the functions of the gerund in the following sentences. Translate.**

1. Learning English is not an easy thing.
2. They couldn't help using this information.
3. We succeeded in building a flexible system.
4. We are at the beginning of a new way of working, shopping, playing and communicating.
5. Lately some students have stopped writing and have begun pointing and clicking.
6. In fact, communicating with people is an obvious way to use the Web, and students are already doing it all the time from making dates to buying stocks and auctioning cars.

**17.2. Define the functions of the gerund in the following sentences. Translate.**

1. Any noise prevents me from working.
2. He doesn't like being praised, he is too modest.
3. We didn't mind her helping us.
4. Reading aloud can help you to improve your pronunciation.
5. In speaking about Moscow one has no choice but to quote long figures.
6. Muscovites have a special manner of walking, working, resting, communicating with each other.

**17.3. Define the functions of the gerund in the following sentences. Translate.**

1. His friend began learning French.
2. Russian scientists played an important part in solving the problem of economics.
3. Studying nature without making observation is useless.
4. You can't become a good specialist without being trained for a long time.
5. We heard of the experiment having been started last week.

6. In fact, communicating with people is an obvious way to use the Web, and students are already doing it all the time from making dates to buying stocks and auctioning cars.

**17.4. Open the brackets using the proper form of the gerund.**

**Translate.**

1. I decided to do everything myself instead of (to ask) for help.
2. She succeeded in (to speak) English fluently.
3. It's no use (to cry) over spilt milk.
4. Science requires (to experiment).
5. (To define) a problem precisely requires patience.
6. We know of the work (to carry out) in this laboratory.

**17.5. Open the brackets using the proper form of the gerund. Translate.**

1. They insisted on the sample (to test) repeatedly.
2. He has developed a method for (to evaluate) this problem.
3. She turned pale on (to tell) the news.
4. Do you mind him (to examine) by a heart specialist?
5. I was angry at (to interrupt) every other moment.
6. The device needs (to repair).

**17.6. Write and translate the sentences with the gerundial construction.**

1. The thunder is caused by heating the air by a spark.
2. A lightning conductor is a means of protecting buildings from the strokes of lightning.
3. We know of this house being destroyed by a stroke of lightning.
4. The professor knew about the students' going to the power station.
5. Seeing is believing.
6. She cannot read English without consulting a dictionary.

**17.7. Write and translate the sentences with the gerundial construction.**

1. His having asked such a question shows that he did not prepare the text.
2. I remember my having told her about the experiment.
3. Lomonosov's having studied atmospheric electricity contributed to the development of science.
4. There are many methods of learning a foreign language.
5. On coming home he began watching TV.
6. A lot depends on your making the right choice.

**17.8. Write and translate the sentences. Mind the construction with the gerund.**

1. Their having overheated the gas changed the results of the experiment.
2. The investigator mentioned his testing this material for strength.
3. We heard of our manager having left for the international symposium.
4. We insisted on the experiment being repeated.
5. In spite of the gases being compressed they return to their original volume as soon as the applied force stops acting.
6. Newton's having stated the laws of motion is very important for modern science.

**17.9. Write and translate the sentences. Mind the construction with the gerund.**

1. We knew of Smith's having developed the principles of market.
2. We knew nothing of their having been met at the station.
3. Smith's having worked in the field of economics is known all over the world.
4. They didn't know of his having been given new materials.
5. We know of Faraday's having stated the law of electromagnetic induction.
6. We heard of the new computer having been put into operation.

**17.10. Explain the difference between the sentences in each pair. Write and translate them.**

1. He insisted on going there. He insisted on our going there.
2. I don't mind cleaning the dishes. I don't mind her cleaning the dishes.
3. She is not interested in collecting stamps. She is not interested in his collecting stamps.
4. We are fond of singing. We are fond of their singing.

***THE INFINITIVE. ИНФИНИТИВ***

***Инфинитив*** – неличная форма глагола. Инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола) - исходная форма глагола, называющая действие и отвечающая на вопрос *что делать?*, *что сделать?*

Например:

to write – писать, написать

to measure – измерять, измерить

Формальным признаком инфинитива является частица *to*.

Инфинитив употребляется без частицы *to* после модальных и вспомогательных глаголов, после глаголов в значении «заставлять», а также в объектном инфинитивном обороте после глаголов, выражающих чувственное восприятие.

Инфинитив сочетает в себе свойства глагола и имени существительного и имеет следующие формы:

Форма инфинитива	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	to ask	to be asked
Continuous	to be asking	
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asked
Perfect Continuous	to have been asking	

Формы инфинитива *Indefinite* и *Continuous* выражают действие, *одновременное* с действием сказуемого, причем форма *Continuous* показывает *длительное* действие. Форма

инфинитива *Perfect* показывает, что действие *предшествует* действию сказуемого.

Например:

The professor is glad *to see* his former students. Профессор рад *видеть* своих бывших студентов.

He is proud *to be working* with this famous scientist. Он гордится тем, что *работает* с известным ученым.

The professor is glad *to have seen* his former students. Профессор рад, что *повидал* своих бывших студентов.

Инфинитив *Perfect Continuous* выражает длительное действие, предшеств. вовавшее действию, выраженному сказуемым:

He is proud *to have been working* with this famous scientist for many years.

Он гордится тем, что *проработал* с этим известным ученым много лет.

Инфинитив в форме действительного залога (*Active*) выражает действие, совершаемое лицом или предметом, к которому он относится:

I want *to help* you. Я хочу *помочь* Вам.

Инфинитив в форме пассивного залога (*Passive*) выражает действие, совершаемое *над* лицом или предметом, к которому он относится:

I want *to be helped*. Я хочу, чтобы *мне помогли*.

## **THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS**

### **1. The Objective Infinitive Construction. Объектный инфинитивный оборот.**

Объектный инфинитивный оборот состоит из:

- 1) существительного в общем падеже или личного местоимения в объектном падеже;
- 2) инфинитива.

Все сочетание выполняет функцию дополнения и употребляется:



а) после глаголов, выражающих потребность и желание:

to want хотеть to wish желать to desire желать

The teacher wanted *this student to explain* a new phenomenon.

Учитель *хотел, чтобы* этот студент *объяснил* новое явление.

б) после глаголов, выражающих предположение, мнение, суждение:

to assume допускать, полагать to expect ожидать, полагать

to think думать, считать to consider считать

to believe полагать to suppose предполагать

We consider *the problem to be complicated*.

Мы считаем, *что задача трудна*.

в) после глаголов, выражающих утверждение, знание, констатацию фактов:

to state утверждать to know знать

to understand понимать to claim утверждать

to note отмечать to report сообщать

I know them *to have passed* the exams.

Я *знаю, что они сдали* экзамены.

В вышеуказанных случаях объектный инфинитивный оборот переводится придаточным дополнительным предложением, вводимым союзом *что (чтобы)*.

г) после глаголов, выражающих чувственное восприятие и глаголов в значении «заставлять»:

to see видеть to hear слышать

to feel чувствовать to watch наблюдать

to let позволять to make заставлять

Инфинитив после этих глаголов употребляется без частицы *to*.

We see *them play* football. Мы видим, *что они играют* в футбол.

That funny story made *him laugh*. Эта забавная история заставила *его посмеяться*.

д) после глаголов:

to allow, to permit разрешать to enable давать возможность

to cause вызывать, заставлять

Переводится простым предложением.

The pressure causes *the ice to melt*. Давление заставляет лед таять.

## **2. The Subjective Infinitive Construction. Субъектный инфинитивный оборот.**

Субъектный инфинитивный оборот состоит из:

а) существительного или местоимения в именительном падеже в функции подлежащего;

б) инфинитива, который следует за сказуемым.

Сказуемое может быть выражено:

а) глаголами в пассивном залоге:

to know (to be known) знать, устанавливать; известно

to see (to be seen) видеть

to say (to be said) говорить, утверждать

to believe (to be believed) полагать, считать

to expect (to be expected) ожидать, предполагать

to assume (to be assumed) полагать, допускать

to report (to be reported) сообщать

to think (to be thought) полагать, думать

to find (to be found) находить, устанавливать

to consider (to be considered) считать, полагать

to suppose (to be supposed) предполагать

б) глаголами в активном залоге:

to seem казаться

to appear оказываться, казаться

to turn out оказываться

to prove оказываться

to happen случайно оказаться

to chance случайно оказаться

в) выражениями:

to be likely вероятно

to be unlikely маловероятно

to be sure несомненно, обязательно

to be certain безусловно, непременно

Для узнавания субъектного инфинитивного оборота воспользуйтесь следующей *инструкцией*:

1. Если в предложении встретилось сказуемое, выраженное способами, упомянутыми в пунктах а) б) в), проверьте, следует ли за ним инфинитив.

2. Если за таким сказуемым следует инфинитив, знайте – в предложении имеется субъектный инфинитивный оборот.

3. Соблюдайте следующую последовательность при переводе:

а) начинайте перевод со сказуемого; переведите сказуемое неопределенно-личным предложением типа: *говорят, что...*; *полагают, что...*; *считают, что...* и др.

б) переведите подлежащее (существительное или местоимение);

в) переведите инфинитив глаголом в личной форме, согласовав его с подлежащим (существительным или местоимением).

Например:

This device *is known* to operate well. *Известно*, что этот прибор работает хорошо.

The output *seems* to have increased. *Кажется*, выпуск продукции увеличился.

The current *is likely* to decrease. *Вероятно*, ток понизится.

### 3. Оборот *for* + *сущ.* + *инфинитив.* (*For – Phrase*)

Оборот состоит из предлога *for*, существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и инфинитива.

He spoke loudly *for them to hear him*. Он говорил громко, *чтобы они его слышали*.

Оборот обычно переводится обстоятельственным придаточным предложением, вводимым союзом *чтобы*.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 17.11. Insert the particle 'to' where necessary.

1. I like ... play the guitar. 2. My brother can ... speak French. 3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 4. May I ... use your telephone? 5. I would rather ... stay at home today. 6. Would you like ... listen to good music? 7. What makes you ... think you are right? 8. I shall ... do all I can ... help you. 9. I like ...dance. 10. Let me ... help you with your home work.

### **17.12. Use the Infinitive in its proper form.**

A. → Passive or Active.

1. The lecturer wants ... . The student wants ... (to understand, to be understood). 2. We expected the meeting ... next month. He expected ... the attention of the audience (to hold, to be held). 3. Some changes had ... . He wanted ... some changes in the project (to make, to be made).

B. → Indefinite or Perfect.

1. She admits ... the same mistake in her previous paper (to make, to have made). 2. It's good ... work on time (to finish, to have finished). 3. She confessed ... the man before (to see, to have seen).

### **17.13. Use the infinitive instead of the subordinate clause.**

*Model:* I have no books *which I can read*. I have no books *to read*.

1. He hopes that he will get the information tomorrow. 2. We should be sorry if we heard bad reports of him. 3. Do not promise that you will do it, if you are not sure of success. 4. He was sorry when he heard of your disappointment. 5. She was sorry that she had missed the beginning of the lecture. 6. There was nothing that he could do except going home. 7. Don't forget that she has a baby whom she must take care of. 8. She is happy that she has found such a simple solution to this difficult problem.

### **17.14. State the forms and functions of the infinitive. Translate the sentences.**

1. Our plan was to introduce new methods of research. 2. Here is an example to be followed. 3. They must continue their space exploration. 4. All you have to do is to write a letter. 5. He continued to read. 6. I didn't ask to be told the news. 7. He has a lot of work to do. 8. I left my village to enter the university. 9. To make a choice between these two methods was quite difficult. 10. There are lots of contradictions to be found in your report. 11. The conference to be held tomorrow will be devoted to a dramatic breakthrough in astronomy.

**17.15. Translate the sentences. Mind the infinitive.**

1. To put it mildly, this work must be done.
2. This method is of great scientific value, to say nothing of its possible economic effect.
3. To tell the truth, we expected quite different results.
4. Our new boss is hard to please.
5. To cut a long story short, he didn't pass his exam on physics.
6. Our neighbours are difficult to deal with.
7. It is very strange to say the least of it.
8. His behaviour leaves much to be desired.
9. To begin with, everybody makes mistakes.
10. This new actress is pleasant to look at.

**17.16. Change the sentences according to the model and translate them.**

*Model:* Thomson was the first *who discovered the electron.*

Thomson was the first *to discover the electron.*

Томсон первым открыл электрон.

1. Lodygin was the first who invented the electric lamp.
2. Yuri Gagarin was the first who flew into space.
3. Samuel Morse was the first who produced a practical telegraph.
4. You will be the last who will answer at the exam.
5. James Chadwick was the first who discovered the neutron.

**17.17. Translate the groups of words with the passive infinitive.**

*Model:* The data to be discussed...

Данные, которые нужно обсудить ... (Данные, которые будут обсуждаться) ...

1. The problems to be solved ...
2. The measures to be taken ...
3. The stars to be observed ...
4. The decision to be made ...
5. The new words to be learnt ...
6. The new method to be introduced ...
7. The factor to be taken into consideration ...
8. The advice to be followed ...

9. The secret to be discovered ...
10. The conference to be held ...

**17.18. Translate the sentences with the infinitive in the function of an attribute.**

1. The problems to be discussed are of vital importance for our work.
2. The decision to be made is hardly an easy one.
3. There are some measures to be urgently taken.
4. Here are some new expressions to be learnt.
5. This is the issue to be debated in the Parliament.
6. The scientist spoke about the new method to be introduced.

**17.19. Read and translate the sentences. Mind the place of the infinitive and its functions.**

1. To read English books is necessary.
2. To read this English book you will have to use a dictionary.
3. To harness solar energy for practical purposes is the task facing engineers.
4. To harness solar energy for practical purposes the engineers will have to make a lot of experiments.
5. To develop national economy is the main task of the government.
6. To develop national economy the people have to use the natural resources of the country most efficiently.
7. To expand old universities is much cheaper than to build new ones.
8. To expand old universities is a versatile problem.
9. To take correct measurements is not an easy task.
10. To take correct measurements it is necessary to use accurate instruments.

**17.20. Translate the sentences with the construction for + noun (pronoun) + infinitive.**

*Model:* It is desirable *for you to know it.*

*Желательно, чтобы вы это знали.*

1. He waited for the paper to be published.
2. There is only one thing for you to do.
3. Here are a few books for you to read.
4. Everybody waited for the lecture to begin.
5. It is difficult for him to solve this problem.
6. It is not advisable for you to keep late hours.
7. High temperature is needed for the reaction to start.
8. Much experimental work is needed for these phenomena to be explained.

**17.21. Complete the sentences. Use the infinitive.**

1. It is necessary for her ... .
2. It is advisable for them ... .
3. They waited for us ... .
4. It was important for them ... .
5. There was no reason for him ... .
6. For the experiment ... he had to do much work.

**17.22. Translate the sentences with the Objective Infinitive Construction.**

1. We know J. Kepler to have stated the laws of planetary motion.
2. In ancient times people believed the atom to be indivisible.
3. Bohr considered the atom to consist of two parts: the nucleus and electrons.
4. I'd like you to read about the latest discoveries made in the field of astronomy.
5. I didn't see the professor enter the room.
6. The new method permitted these phenomena to be investigated thoroughly.
7. The professor wanted the post-graduate to find the articles on the latest discoveries in astronomy.
8. The telescope enables scientists to examine celestial bodies.
9. It is necessary to utilize the immense supply of free solar energy to make our star, the Sun, serve mankind.
10. I have never heard anyone give so much interesting information in one report.
11. The engineer wants them to use new methods in their work.
12. We saw the skilled worker assemble the tiny devices very quickly.

### 17.23. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Мы хотим, чтобы вы рассказали нам о солнечной энергии.
2. Я хочу вам рассказать о солнечной энергии.
3. Он пришел сюда, чтобы рассказать нам о солнечной энергии.
4. Она показала мне эти проекты.
5. Мы знаем, что солнечные лучи приносят огромное количество энергии.
6. Я полагал, что этот ученый уже провел такой опыт.
7. Мы видели, как она проводила опыт.

We	showed	you	to tell you	about the solar energy.
He	know	her	these designs	
He	watched	me	to have made	
She	want	here	such an experiment.	
She	believed	the sun's	making an experiment.	
I	came	rays	to tell us	
I	saw	this scientist	to bring a tremendous amount of energy.	

### ПРИЧАСТИЕ (THE PARTICIPLE)

Причастие - неличная форма глагола, обладающая признаками глагола, прилагательного и наречия. В русском языке английскому причастию соответствует как причастие, так и деепричастие.

Как и глагол, причастие в английском языке имеет формы времени (а причастие переходных глаголов имеет также формы страдательного залога) и может определяться наречием:

A well-bred woman does nothing which shall make people talk of her.



Хорошо воспитанная женщина не делает ничего такого, что может заставить людей говорить о ней (обсуждать ее).

Как и прилагательное, причастие может выполнять в предложении функции определения и именной части сказуемого:

The first International Conference of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War held in March 1981 was attended by doctors from 11 countries.

На Первой Международной конференции «Врачи за предотвращение ядерной войны», проведенной в марте 1981 года, присутствовали врачи из 11 стран.

#### Формы причастия

Форма причастия	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Present	writing	being written
Past		written
Perfect	having written	having been written

#### **Причастие настоящего времени (The Present Participle, Participle I)**

Причастие настоящего времени образуется путем прибавления суффикса -ing к инфинитиву глагола без частицы to:

to play играть - playing

to read читать - reading

Перед суффиксом -ing одна согласная, если она стоит после краткой ударной гласной, удваивается:

to get получать - getting

to run бегать - running

to compel заставлять - compelling

to prefer предпочитать - preferring

В глаголах to die умирать, to lie лежать, to tie связывать буква i перед суффиксом -ing переходит в у:

to die-dying - умирающий, умирая

to lie-lying - лежащий, лежа

to tie-tying - связывающий, связывая

Причастие настоящего времени переводится на русский язык либо действительным причастием настоящего времени, либо деепричастием.

### **Причастие прошедшего времени (The Past Participle, Participle II)**

Причастие прошедшего времени правильных глаголов образуется путем прибавления суффикса -ed к инфинитиву глагола без частицы to. Читается этот суффикс так же, как суффикс -ed прошедшего неопределенного времени правильных глаголов.

to finish заканчивать - finished законченный

to civilize цивилизовать - civilized цивилизованный

Причастие прошедшего времени неправильных глаголов чаще всего образуется путем изменения корневой гласной или всей основы глагола:

to write писать - written написанный

to see видеть - seen увиденный

to teach обучать - taught обученный

В словарях после неопределенной формы неправильных глаголов обычно даются формы прошедшего неопределенного времени и причастия прошедшего времени.

На русский язык причастие прошедшего времени обычно переводится страдательным причастием совершенного или несовершенного вида.

### **Перфектное причастие (The Perfect Participle)**

Перфектное причастие выражает действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым. Оно образуется от причастия настоящего времени глагола to have - having и причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола.

На русский язык перфектное причастие переводится чаще всего деепричастием совершенного вида.

to say говорить - having said сказав  
 to write писать - having written написав  
 Функции причастий в предложении

### **Герундий и причастие настоящего времени**

Сходство герундия и причастия настоящего времени состоит в том, что они образуются одинаково, т. е. путем прибавления к основе инфинитива суффикса -ing, и имеют признаки глагола.

Герундий и причастие настоящего времени могут определяться наречием и употребляются в предложении в функции обстоятельств. Вне контекста бывает трудно определить, чем является неличная форма глагола, оканчивающаяся на -ing: причастием или герундием. Вместе с тем, герундий и причастие - это разные неличные формы глагола, отличающиеся одна от другой и по своему значению, и по функциям, выполняемым ими в предложении. Герундий имеет признаки глагола и существительного, в то время как причастие имеет признаки глагола и прилагательного.

### **Различие между герундием и причастием**

Герундий	Причастие
1. Употребляется в функции подлежащего, именной части сказуемого, дополнения: Carrying out this operation is very important. Выполнение этой операции очень важно.	1. Не употребляется в функции подлежащего, именной части сказуемого, не может быть дополнением.
2. В функции определения употребляется с предлогом: The method of carrying out the operation is well known. Метод выполнения операции хорошо известен.	2. В функции определения употребляется без предлога: The group carrying out the operation consisted of 20 men. Группа, выполнявшая операцию, состояла из

	двадцати человек.
<p>3. В функции обстоятельства употребляется с предлогом: Before carrying out the operation one should study all the instructions.</p> <p>Прежде чем выполнять операцию, нужно изучить все указания.</p>	<p>3. В функции обстоятельства употребляется без предлога: Carrying out the operation the tanks penetrated into the enemy rear.</p> <p>Выполняя операцию, танки зашли в тыл противника.</p>

### Герундий и отглагольное существительное

Отглагольное существительное образуется путем прибавления к основе инфинитива суффикса -ing, т.е. по форме отглагольное существительное совпадает с герундием:  
to begin начинать - beginning начало  
to drink пить - drinking питье  
to open открывать - opening открытие, отверстие

Но отглагольное существительное и герундий - это две разные части речи, имеющие разные значения и выполняющие разные функции в предложении.

Отглагольное существительное имеет все свойства существительного и на русский язык переводится чаще всего существительным, герундий же имеет только некоторые свойства существительного.

### Различие между герундием и отглагольным существительным

Герундий	Отглагольное существительное
<p>1. Не может иметь артикля: I remember meeting in Moscow. Я помню, как встретил его в Москве.</p>	<p>1. Может иметь артикль: The meeting began at 7. Собрание началось в 7 часов.</p>
<p>2. Не может иметь</p>	<p>2. Может иметь форму</p>

<p>формы множественного числа: I don't mind your opening the window. Я не возражаю, если вы откроете окно.</p>	<p>множественного числа: All these shuttings and openings of the door disturb me greatly. Все эти открывания и закрывания дверей страшно мне мешают.</p>
<p>3. Может иметь прямое дополнение: He began doing his exercises when I left him. Когда я ушел от него, он начал выполнять упражнения.</p>	<p>3. Может иметь предложное дополнение: The doing of the exercises didn't take him long. Выполнение упражнений не отняло у него много времени.</p>
<p>4. Может определяться наречием: I don't like your speaking so loudly. Я не люблю, когда вы так громко разговариваете.</p>	<p>4. Может определяться прилагательным: My attention was attracted by his loud speaking. Мое внимание было привлечено его громкой речью.</p>
<p>5. Имеет формы времени и залога: Mother disapproved of her son's having come so late. Мать неодобрительно отнеслась к тому, что ее сын пришел так поздно.</p>	<p>5. Не имеет форм времени и залога.</p>

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 17.24. Define the forms and functions of the participles.

#### Translate the sentences.

- A. 1. The girl is finishing her work.
2. The work is being finished by the girl.

3. The girl finishing her work is my group-mate.
  4. Finishing her work, the girl spoke to her friend.
  5. Having finished her work, the girl went for a walk.
  6. Having been finished in time, the work was given to the teacher.
  7. The student was translating an article on electricity.
  8. The student has translated an article.
  9. The article was translated by the student.
  10. The article is being translated by the student.
  11. The article translated by the student is difficult.
  12. The translated article is devoted to electrical devices.
  13. Having been asked to translate the article, the student translated it with great interest.
- B.1. Speaking of the electrically operated devices, one can mention the refrigerator.**
2. Having mentioned the name of Volta, the teacher spoke about his invention
  3. The first source of continuous current constructed by Volta appeared in 1800.
  4. Studying the various phenomena of nature Newton discovered the law of gravitation.
  5. A thermometer is a device measuring temperature.
  6. Being widely used in industry electrical motors are used in every home.
  7. Going along the streets, one can see running trams, trolley-buses, buses and cars.

**17.25. Choose the correct form.**

1. At our University there are several subjects (studied, studying) optionally.
2. Students (taking, taken) exams next week should come to the dean's office.
3. The engineer (represented, representing) this factory is a good specialist.
4. Scientists (applied, applying) new methods will obtain interesting results.

5. (Having graduated, graduating) from the Institute, he began to work at an office.
6. The problems (discussing, discussed) at the conference are of great importance for future research.
7. Students (studying, studied) foreign languages should read special literature in the original.
8. Specialists (training, trained) at our University work in various fields of the national economy.
9. (Having written, writing) the letter, she posted it.
10. (Building, having built) a new house they used all modern methods of construction.

**17.26. Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to Participle II.**

1. The temperature of the liquid obtained remained constant.
2. The method applied improved the quality of production.
3. The tools used showed good results.
4. The machine tool developed required some improvement.
5. The device tested showed the desired results.
6. The techniques applied increased the rate of production.
7. The progress achieved resulted in a remarkable technical improvement.
8. The theory formulated is of great importance for our research.
9. The results discussed supported the significance of the experiment.
10. The equipment tested required some improvement.

**17.27. Translate the Russian words and word combinations given in brackets. Use Participle I or II.**

1. The research work (производимая) at the laboratory is of great importance.
2. The engineer (который проводит) this research is a talented physicist.
3. The students (посещающие) these lectures are from various faculties.

4. The lecture (которую посетили) by these students was on mathematics.
5. The substance (называемое) 'water' consists of two gases: hydrogen and oxygen.
6. The students (обсуждающие) this problem will take part in the scientific conference.
7. The problems (обсуждаемые) at the conference are very complicated.

**17.28. Read and translate the sentences with participles as adverbial modifiers.**

*Model:* When heated, *the molecules* move more intensely.

Когда *молекулы* нагреваются, *они* движутся более интенсивно.

1. While being a student Newton was greatly interested in the discoveries which had been made before.
2. Though conducted with care the test didn't give the expected results.
3. While solving a problem one must take into consideration all the methods related to the problem in question.
4. One should be very attentive when comparing the results of two experiments conducted by different methods.
5. If properly conducted the experiment must bring the desired results.
6. When passed through a motor, electric current can do work.
7. Unless repaired, this part can't be used in the radio set.
8. If cooled, the water becomes ice.
9. Unless treated properly, this material won't be a good insulator.
10. When heated, solids expand little as compared with liquids.

**17.29. Analyze the sentences with the Objective Participle Construction. Translate.**

1. I heard him speaking at the conference.
2. They observed us making experiments.
3. I found him writing a report.
4. We saw the device tested.



5. We watched the car being examined.
6. We want our translations corrected.
7. She got her photo taken.
8. He had the engine of his car examined.

**17.30. Translate the sentences with the Absolute Participle Construction.**

1. My friend was reading an English article, his brother watching television.
2. Electrical devices find a wide application in every house, a refrigerator being one of them.
3. The energy sources of the world decreasing, the scientists have to look for new sources of energy.
4. There are different sources of energy, the sun being an unlimited source of all forms of energy.
5. Industrial applications of energy increasing, more and more energy is needed every year.
6. Molecules are constantly in rapid motion, the motion becoming more rapid with an increase of temperature.
7. The atoms of different substances have different weights, their properties being also different.
8. The atomic energy being developed in a reactor in the form of heat, we can get both heat and power.
9. Power is the basis of civilization, all industry and transport being dependent upon power.
10. An electric conductor being moved in a magnetic field, an electric current is generated.
11. There are many different types of transformers, the principles of action being the same in each case.
12. The proposal being unconstitutional, the committee rejected it.
13. England being a constitutional monarchy, the Queen of England is only a formal ruler.
14. The final round of the negotiations over, a joint communiqué was signed.

15. London is not only the center of commerce and finance but also a great port, with many of the imported and exported goods passing through it.
16. It being Sunday, the shops were closed.
17. There being a lot of things to discuss, the conference lasted long.

**17.31. Revise the grammar material on participles and participle constructions. Translate the sentences.**

- A.
1. There's always something sad about two ships passing each other during the night.
  2. The English spoken by most educated people in Britain is known as the Queen's English or Standard English. It is the English taught in universities and schools and the kind heard on the BBC.
  3. Money saved is money gained.
  4. A trouble shared is a trouble halved.
  5. The project being realized was proposed by a team of scientists.
  6. Entering or leaving a room with ladies, don't rush before them. Remember the golden rule of every gentleman: "Ladies first".
  7. When asked if he realized the danger, he said he did.
  8. You'll see more of the country-side traveling by coach.
  9. Being a poor speller, he didn't like writing letters.
  10. Having read the note, he folded it and put it away.
  11. Arriving at the station, he consulted the time-table again.
  12. When crossing the street in London, look first to the right, then to the left.
  13. While playing tennis, be sure you hold the racket in the right way.
  14. Based on a real life event, the story aroused everybody's interest.
  15. Looked at from a different angle, the problem didn't seem very difficult.
- B.
1. Explained again, the rule became quite clear to everybody.
  2. The rule explained, we started doing 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.
- C.
1. The man saved was a Norwegian sailor.
  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.

## 18. Страдательный залог

Все переходные глаголы могут выражать действие в действительном (активном) и страдательном (пассивном) залоге:

*Мы построили новый дом* (действительный залог).

*Новый дом был построен в этом году* (страдательный залог).

Страдательный залог показывает, что предмет или лицо, являющееся подлежащим в предложении, подвергается действию. В страдательном залоге употребляются все времена за исключением Future Continuous. Образуется страдательный залог при помощи вспомогательного глагола “to be” в соответственном времени и 3 формы смыслового глагола (Participle II).

	<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Future</b>
<b>Simple</b>	am, is, are + Participle II	was, were + Participle II	shall be, will be + Participle II
	<i>Letters <u>are</u> written by us.</i> Письма пишутся нами.	<i>Letters <u>were</u> written by us.</i> Письма были написаны нами.	<i>Letters <u>will</u> be written by us.</i> Письма будут написаны нами.
<b>Continuous</b>	am, is, are + being + Participle II	was, were + being + Participle II	
	<i>A rule <u>is being</u> explained by our teacher.</i> Правило объясняется нашим учителем.	<i>A rule <u>was</u> being explained by the teacher.</i> Правило объяснялось учителем.	

<b>Perfect</b>	have, has + been + Participle II	had + been + Participle II	shall have, will have + been + Participle II
	<p><i>The letter <u>has been written</u> by me.</i> Письмо было написано мною.</p>	<p><i>A letter <u>had been written</u> by me by 2 o'clock.</i> Письмо было написано мной к двум часам.</p>	<p><i>A letter <u>will have been written</u> by me by 2 o'clock.</i> Письмо будет написано мной к 2 часам.</p>

Предложения с сочетаниями «модальный глагол + инфинитив страдательного залога» рекомендуется переводить со словами *можно, нужно, следует* и др.:

The problem *must be solved*. Эту проблему *нужно решить*.

Страдательный оборот с подлежащим *it* переводится неопределенно-личным предложением:

*It was thought...* — *Думали, полагали...*

*It is known...* — *Известно...*

При переводе английских предложений с глаголом в форме страдательного залога часто используется обратный порядок слов (русское предложение начинается со сказуемого):

New technique *has been developed*.

*Была разработана* новая методика.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 18.1. Make sentences according to the model:

*Model: Pete writes letter on Sundays.*

*Letters are written by Peter on Sundays.*

1. We discuss their reports on the meeting. 2. David studies French regularly. 3. Our students read English books. 4. The workers build a new house in our street.

### **18.2. Translate:**

1. Меня часто спрашивают на занятиях. 2. Об этой книге много говорили. 3. Вчера нас приглашали в театр. 4. Много новых книг будет издано в будущем году. 5. В нашем районе будет построен стадион.

### **18.3. Translate:**

1. He was listen to with great attention. 2. The child was looked for everywhere. 3. The electric lamp was invented by Yablochov. 4. The new engine is being tested in our laboratory. 5. He was been shown her photo. 6. A new station was being built when we came there.

### **18.4. Translate:**

1. A supply of hydrogen must be kept in darkness. 2. A similar explanation can be offered for the melting of a solid. 3. Some words may be added about the course of the reaction. 4. At these frequencies oscillation can be prevented.

### **18.5. Translate using *известно, оказывается и т. д.*:**

1. It was found that the substance was radioactive. 2. It has been shown that a number of species produce aminoacids. 3. It is assumed that the derivative has a constant value. 4. It was thought that the cells passed two main phases during their growth.

### **18.6. Translate:**

1. Numerous classifications have been used. 2. A more careful approach is needed. 3 Separate coefficients of viscosity are used to establish stresses. 4. Information on the volume of reservoir is required. 5. The large disagreement between the various published data is discussed.

### **18.7. Translate:**

1. It is believed that in many instances the explanations have been clarified. 2. Physicists were compelled to conclude that the discharge from the cathode must consist of a stream of particles of some sort electrically charged. 3. None of the data on plastic state have been presented at the conference. 4. The experimental facts can be explained by this supposition. 5.

A discussion of X-ray spectra has been omitted, as it can be found in almost any advanced text on physics. 6. The process of separating or concentrating small amounts of the radioelements may, in general, be very conveniently followed by measurement of the activity.

### **18.8. Translate:**

1. For practical reasons atomic weights have been referred, not to hydrogen equal to 1, but to oxygen equal to 16. 2. The rate at which radioactive elements decompose is unaffected by change in  $t^\circ$  or by the presence of other elements in combination with the radioactive element. 3. Many of these elements are present in such infinitesimal amounts that they can hardly be thought of even as traces. 4. This motion is always present; it is the same for various particles of appropriate size but of different nature, and it is not influenced by outside vibrations of currents in the fluid.

### **18.9. Translate into Russian.**

1. The skates haven't been brought back.
2. At the station he was met by the man from the travel bureau.
3. I am often invited to the theatre.
4. This book was translated into French.
5. The work was being done from 4 till 5 yesterday.
6. The truth had been told.
7. A new medicine was prescribed by the doctor.
8. The large shopping centre is being built in our town.
9. We will be invited to his place, I'm sure.

- 10 . The teacher was interrupted.
- 11 . The telegram was received yesterday.
- 12 . America was discovered by Columbus.
- 13 . The letters have been typed by the secretary.
- 14 . Tennis was being played from 4 to 5 yesterday.
- 15 . The dishes are often washed by me.
- 16 . Your luggage will be brought by the porter.
- 17 . The text was translated at the last lesson.
- 18 . All the texts were looked through yesterday and not a single mistake had been found.
- 19 . The doctor will be sent for.

**18.10. Open the brackets using the Passive Voice.**

- 1 . The telegram (receive) tomorrow.
- 2 . I (give) a very interesting book last week.
- 3 . He always (laugh at).
- 4 . Nick (invite) to the conference last week.
- 5 . Flowers (sell) in the shops.
- 6 . This text (translate) from 5 p.m. till 7 p.m. yesterday.
- 7 . Our mother already (give) a present.
- 8 . The letter (send) before they arrived.
- 9 . His new book (finish) by next year.
- 10 . Many houses (burn) during the fire.
- 11 . Doctors (give) a new pay rise by the government.
- 12 . Usually I (pay) my salary twice a month.
- 13 . Switch on the radio. The President's speech (broadcast) now.
- 14 . My husband just (offer) an interesting job in this firm.
- 15 . For two years Tyler (tell) that his brother was dead.
- 16 . The injured man couldn't walk and had (carry).
- 17 . She (ask) to come here tomorrow, too.
- 18 . The museum (not open) by last April.
- 19 . Brian told me he (rob) in the street.



## 19. Косвенная речь

Содержание ранее высказанного сообщения можно передать **прямой речью** (от лица говорящего) или **косвенной речью** (от лица передающего).

Например: She said: "**I can speak** two foreign languages" (прямая речь). She said **that she could speak** two foreign languages (косвенная речь).

В косвенной речи также соблюдается правило согласования времен. При переводе утвердительных предложений из прямой речи в косвенную производятся следующие изменения:

- 1) косвенная речь вводится союзом **that**, который часто опускается;
- 2) глагол **to say**, после которого следует дополнение, заменяется глаголом **to tell**;
- 3) личные и притяжательные местоимения заменяются по смыслу;
- 4) времена глаголов в придаточном предложении изменяются согласно правилам согласования времен;
- 5) указательные местоимения и наречия времени и места заменяются другими словами:

<b>this</b>	<b>that</b>
<b>these</b>	<b>those</b>
<b>now</b>	<b>then</b>
<b>today</b>	<b>that day</b>
<b>tomorrow</b>	<b>the next day</b>
<b>here</b>	<b>there</b>
<b>the day after tomorrow</b>	<b>two days later</b>
<b>yesterday</b>	<b>the day before</b>
<b>the day before yesterday</b>	<b>two days before</b>
<b>ago</b>	<b>before</b>
<b>next year</b>	<b>the next year, the following year</b>
<b>tonight</b>	<b>that night</b>

Общие вопросы вводятся союзами **if, whether**, имеющими значение частицы **ли**. В придаточных предложениях соблюдается **порядок слов утвердительного предложения**.

He asked me: "Do you play the piano?"

*Он спросил меня: «Вы играете на пианино?»*

He asked me **if** I played the piano.

*Он спросил меня, играю **ли** я на пианино.*

Специальные вопросы вводятся тем же вопросительным словом, с которого начинается прямая речь. Соблюдается порядок слов утвердительного предложения.

He asked me: "**When** did you send the telegram?"

*Он спросил меня: «Когда ты отослал телеграмму?»*

He asked me **when** I had sent the telegram.

*Он спросил меня, **когда** я отослал телеграмму.*

Для передачи **побуждений** в косвенной речи употребляются простые предложения с инфинитивом с частицей **to**. Если прямая речь выражает приказание, то глагол **to say** заменяется глаголом **to tell** *велеть* или **to order** *приказывать*. Если прямая речь выражает **просьбу**, глагол **to say** заменяется глаголом **to ask** *просить*:

She said to him: "Come here at 9".

*Она сказала ему: «Приходи сюда в 9 часов».*

She told him to come there at 9.

*Она велела ему прийти в 9 часов.*

I said to her: "Please, give me that book".

*Я сказал ей: «Дай мне,*

I asked her to give me that book.

*пожалуйста, эту книгу».*

*Я попросил ее дать мне эту книгу».*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 19.1. Change the sentences into reported speech according to the model.

Model: Miranda says, "I work for a small publishing house." —

Miranda says (that) she works for a small publishing house.

1. I'm going to work in England, next year. 2. I'm their marketing manager. 3. The company has opened an office in London. 4. Up till now I've been very successful in my career. 5. I've been chosen to run the new office in London. 6. I'm studying English in the evenings. 7. I don't have much time to enjoy myself. 8. I haven't had lunch with a friend for ages. 9. I hope my friends will come and visit me in London. 10. I went there last week with my secretary. 11. We didn't have much time for sightseeing. 12. I have to get back to work now.

### 19.2. Read the jokes and retell them in indirect speech.

1. If an Englishman gets run down by a truck, he apologizes to the truck.

2. An American tourist comes to London to stay at a top hotel. He picks up the phone one morning and asks for room service. He says, "I want three overdone fried eggs that are hard as a rock, toast that is burnt to a cinder and a cup of black coffee that tastes like mud." "I'm sorry, sir," replies room service, "we don't serve a breakfast like that." "Well, you did yesterday!"

3. An old woman from the country is visiting the big city for the first time in her life. She checks in at a smart hotel and lets the bellboy take her bags. She follows him but as the door closes, her face falls. "Young man," she says angrily. "I may be old and straight from the hills, but I ain't stupid. I paid good money and this room won't do at all. It's short of what I expected. It's too small and there's no proper ventilation. Why, there's not even a bed!" "Ma'am," replies the bellboy, "this isn't your room. It's the elevator!"

**19.3. Change the sentences into indirect speech. Use the verbs in brackets.**

1. Smile, and say Cheese! (ask)
2. Now then, darling, don't cry! (beg)
3. Never trust a stranger! (advise)
4. Freeze! Dismiss! (command)
5. Never, never answer me back! (order)
6. Don't let's stand here in the middle of the road. (offer)
7. Open your mouth wide and say R! (ask)
8. Don't cheat like a crook. (warn)
9. Don't pull the cat's tail! He may scratch you. (order)
10. Make haste slowly. (advise)
11. Relax, it's not the end of the world. (recommend)
12. Now don't get me wrong. (warn)
13. Never say "never". (advise)
14. Welcome to Jurassic Park. (invite)

**19.4. Change the sentences into indirect speech.**

1. I confess that I'm a shopaholic.
2. Let me tell you that every time I see you, I'm shining like a candle in the night.
3. He is terribly sorry for the things he has done.
4. It's a beautiful fish, we shall let it go.
5. I'm sorry to say that I don't believe you and I never will.
6. The inspector worked hard, but it didn't get him anywhere.
7. This film is a work of fiction.
8. Can you kiss me goodbye?
9. We are having a very lazy time.
10. David saw a flying saucer last summer.
11. — I have a chronic headache. My organism needs a painkiller. — Take this pill. It will have an immediate effect. Though it may have some side effects as well.

**19.5. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the sequence of tenses in them.**

1. Our Geography teacher told us at the last lesson that there aren't any unknown islands left on the Earth.
2. My Grandmother used to say that tastes differ and that I shouldn't be so choosy.
3. Don't leave, Katya. Ann said that we'll be having tea soon.
4. Melanie said she hadn't met Eddie since she (had) left the town.
5. I replied that she should not be so noisy.
6. Bruno remarked that when he came in, Sonya was crying.
7. She noticed that the child ought to be more well-behaved.
8. Grace explained that when she left school, Donald was already studying at

University. 9. Susan said that she (had) learnt how to eat with chopsticks when she was in Hong Kong. 10. He said that he could meet us at the airport. 11. Bill declared that he had owned the firm ever since he (had) started it in 1990.

**19.6. Change the sentences into indirect speech.**

1. They said, "This is our book." They said \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday." She said \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow." He said \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You said, "I will do this for him." You said \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She said, "I am not hungry now." She said \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They said, "We have never been here before." They said \_\_\_\_\_.
7. They said, "We were in London last week." They said \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He said, "I will have finished this paper by tomorrow." He said \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He said, "They won't sleep." He said \_\_\_\_\_.
10. She said, "It is very quiet here." She said \_\_\_\_\_.

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